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HISTORY OF
SOUTH DAKOTA

BY

DOANE ROBINSON

TOGETHER WITH

PERSONAL MENTION OF CITIZENS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

ILLUSTRATED

VOL. I.

1904
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PUBLISHERS' PREFACE

In placing the "History of South Dakota" before the citizens of the state, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out in full every promise made in the prospectus. They point with pride to the elegance of the binding of the volumes, and to the beauty of the typography, to the superiority of the paper on which the work is printed, and the truthfulness depicted by its portraits and the high class of art in which they are finished. The historical chapters from the pen of Mr. Doane Robinson, as well as the special articles by other able and well-known writers, compose a valuable collection and will prove not only of interest to the present generation, but of inestimable worth to future historians, being the result of patient toil and deep research. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested for approval and correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared.

The publishers would here avail themselves of the opportunity to thank the citizens of South Dakota for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are

Respectfully,

B. F. Bowen & Co.,

Publishers.

INTRODUCTORY

It is not easy to determine the exact date for the beginning of the history of South Dakota. In the examination of this subject I have, for a period, adopted one date after another as a suitable starting point, only upon fuller examination to reject each in turn for another more remote. Under the necessity for beginning somewhere, I have, for the purposes of this history, adopted the Christian era as the most convenient base. Not but that many circumstances antedating the birth of Christ have sent their influence down the ages to modify the conditions under which South Dakota is peopled, and to, in a degree, shape the character of the people of South Dakota. The coming of Christ, however, brought into the world a new influence, which so revolutionized thought, conduct and character as to establish a distinct and unmistakable historical landmark from which it is natural to date the philosophy of modern development and justify the arbitrary declaration that South Dakota's history began when Christ was born.

When we consider the slow processes by which mankind has been brought up to the present state of civilization, enlightenment and liberality of thought and action, we are instantly brought to realize the admirable scheme of Providence, which held America in reserve so long, for the uses of a developed people, where the best product of humanity should find its opportunity and expression.

The first intent of all natural selection seems to be the development of character; the making of men for the peculiar needs of advancing and complex social relations and adapting them to the high purposes of God's plan for the ultimate perfecting of the race.

The truth of the foregoing conclusion is readily discerned as we follow the spread of Christianity throughout Europe and under its influence forging, shaping and mellowing the barbarians of the continent into the Anglo-Saxon freemen who in the progress of time were called to carry to American shores the civilization which has come to be the wonder of the very fields whence came the seed.

We can only at this time suggest the always interesting development of human character through dark ages on the continent, during which the wheels of time and of progress seemed to be almost reversed, and the slow approach to more ideal conditions in after years, while war, crusade and the stern ecessities of life were whipping into shape those elements in character which tribulation could not daunt, nor persecution humble, the making of the spirit which was in the fullness of time to conquer the barbarian, subdue the forest and make the American wilderness bloom, the while planting here the standard of a freedom to the individual such as the world has not elsewhere known.

If Europe then, through two thousand years, was preparing and selecting the stock which should create America, so too from that noble stock has another selection been made by the tedious but certain processes of the later centuries which have produced a people for the plains and mountains of Dakota. Every step of the way from the cradle of Christ down to the founding of Dakota's schools and churches has a wise providence made this people to walk over a way beset with character-perfecting obstacles. Scarcely a day but has presented difficulties, before which a weaker people would have turned in despair, but over and through it all they have pressed steadily forward until on the broad prairies of America a commonwealth sustained by a survival-selected people of superior character crowns their laborious achievement. Notwithstanding this great general truth, it must not be supposed that the law of selection which has operated in the peopling of South Dakota, has kept out of this field every undesirable element. The very conditions of settlement have made it inevitable that the adventurous frontiersman, given to taking large chances and thoroughly imbued with the gambling spirit, should have found here conditions peculiarly agreeable to his temperament. Many such came, but they were men of strength and virility.

The development of Dakota, since the period of actual and permanent settlement began in 1859, has presented some peculiar and unique characteristics. That settlement centered around the primitive capital at Yankton. "The Mother City," as the former capital proudly calls herself, gathered to her heart a motley throng. The merchant and the gambler, the devoted missionary and the brazen prostitute, the adroit politician and the earnest statesman, the farmer, the miner, the trader and trapper, the steamboat captain and his reckless roustabouts, the half-breed from the reservation and the freedman from the South, all congregated there. While Yankton drew into herself many influences which were evil and degrading, the influences which came out from that place were very largely for good, for the upbuilding of the commonwealth, for the evangelization of the natives, for the planting of schools, the building of churches, the enactment of good laws and the making of a righteous constitution for the future state. There, when the legislature or the court assembled, Father Ingham, Father Hoyt, Joseph Ward and James S. Foster were ever on the alert to inquire out the points in the territory where schools and churches were needed, or where the word of God could be preached, and promptly they supplied the need, not infrequently through great exertion and even dire hazard and extreme suffering. There, too, was sown the seed of the sentiment for division of the territory, an enterprise which will redound to the benefit of generations yet unborn. There General Beadle set at work the leaven which spread in its working to the limits of the territory and preserved for us the glorious heritage of our school fund and surrounded it with the safeguards which will transmit it unimpaired to posterity forever. It will therefore be apparent that the history of a large portion of the territorial period must necessarily be a history of occurrences at Yankton and for that period there is but little of record which relates more than casually to other sections. Nevertheless it has been the constant aim to preserve everything of noteworthy interest relating to every portion of the territory comprised within the present state of South Dakota.

In the preparation of the work the author has used unreservedly every authority within his reach and has drawn largely upon the recollections of pioneers, but, wherever possible, fortifying their stories with something from the contemporaneous record. For the sake of brevity, authorities are only given for those matters likely to be most questioned.

DOANE ROBINSON.

Aberdeen, S. D., May, 1904.

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HISTORY OF

SOUTH DAKOTA

CHAPTER I

THE STORY GEOLOGY TELLS.

However difficult it may be, from the standpoint of philosophy, to determine the earliest events which modify South Dakota's history, the beginning of her physical history is unmistakably fixed, and the record thereof is ineffaceably written in every lineament of the fair face of the splendid midland empire. Nowhere else, perhaps, has the pen of passing time left so definite and so easily deciphered a story as has been engrossed in the mountains and prairies, the gulches and bad lands of this state, and here it is that for a half century or more science has come to read its most satisfactory messages from the remote eons of the perished past. In brief and in popular form, stripped of the incomprehensible terminology of the super-erudite, that story is as follows:

In the beginning the area now comprising South Dakota was deeply engulfed under the primeval ocean. Through what eons of time this condition existed may not be known, but finally some inward convulsion of nature threw up the Black Hills, above the waste of water. It must have been an eruption quite eclipsing Mount Pelee's mighty effort, for where the latter disturbed a township and threw its ashes over a county, the Black Hills horror threw a thousand square miles into a turmoil, boiling, heaving, steaming and bellowing, until the floor of the ocean was broken up and rugged and ragged mountains of rock lifted their heads high above the parted waters.

Through what countless ages the ocean beat upon these rocks can not be accurately determined, but certain it is that, worn by the winds of heaven and washed by old ocean's wave, the rocks were worn and ground into a soil which was borne far down across the floor of the sea and become the first strata above the igneous foundation of the world, the archaen period and formation of the geologists. This formation was undoubtedly laid down under water and is free, or nearly free, from evidences of organic life, only the most elementary forms of fossils being found in its upper courses.

Then came a mighty subsidence, the earth's surface fell away and the great rocks drew down their crests below the surging waters and again the mighty ocean, in awful grandeur, rolled and raged and laughed and smiled and smacked its foamy lips above the land of the Dakotas, supremely arrogant in its monopoly of the great northwest. Nevertheless it was but a temporary armistice in the war of the elements. Again the rocks gathered themselves for another mighty struggle for supremacy over their insolent and merciless enemy, and again, with the rage of Vesuvius ten thousand times multiplied, they forced the ocean back and held their heads high in the sunlight of heaven, and though the waters tore them and wore them and stole from them the material for the next great formation,—the paleozoic,—they never again quite overcame the hills, though the latter were nearly submerged again and again, and were worn and reduced to provide the matter for the several succeeding formations—the mesozoic and the cenozoic, with their multifarious stratum. What transpired to the Black Hills likewise occurred to all of the great mountain region of the west and it must be understood that the whole mountain region contributed the material for the several geologic formations underlying the plains. Finally, however, the triumph of the hills became complete and the vanquished ocean abandoned, not only the hill country, but as well slunk away from the prairies, leaving the land of the Dakotas a vast, swampy, tropical, steaming desert land.

For the benefit of those who desire to know, scientifically, the various formations underlying South Dakota it may be well to introduce at this point Dr. J. E. Todd's table of geological formations as he has arranged it stratigraphically:

Eons.	Systems.	Groups and Stages.	Deposits.	Thickness.
CENOZOIC.	Quaternary,			
		Pleistocene,		Feet.
		Terraces,	Gravel, loam, etc.	5-10
		Loess,	Buff loam,	5-100
		Drift,	Boulder clay gravel, etc.,	10-150
	Tertiary,			
		Pliocene,		
		Equus Beds (?)	Loam, sand and clay,	5-30
		Miocene,		
		Loup Fork Beds,	Sand, gravel and loam,	25-75
		White River Beds,	White clay, sandstone, grits, etc.,	250-400
		Eocene,	Absent.	
MESOZOIC.	Cretaceous,			
		Later,		
		Laramie,	Sandstone, shales and lignite,	1,000-2,000
		Fox Hills,	Sandstone, shales and clays,	100-150
		Colorado,		
		Fort Pierre,	Dark clays and shales,	350-700
		Niobrara,	Chalkstone and shales,	50-200
		Ft. Benton,	Dark clay and shales,	50-200
		Dakota,	Sandstones and clays,	200-500
		Earlier,	Absent.	
	Jurassic,		Sandstones, marls and clays,	200-350
	Triassic,		Red clays and purple limestone,	300-400
PALEOZOIC.	Carboniferous,		Limestones, sandstones and shales,	570-785
	Devonian,		Absent (?)	0-25
	Silurian,			
		Upper,	Absent (?)	
		Lower,		
		Trenton,	Bluff limestone, etc.,	25-50
	Cambrian,			
		Potsdam,	Brown sandstone, etc.,	250-300
		Acadian,	Absent (?)	
ARCHEAN.	Keweenian,		Absent.	
	Huronian,			
		Upper,		
		Sioux Quartzite,		
		Lower,	Quartzite, etc.,	1,000-3000
		Black Hills Slates,	Schists and granites,	10,000-100,000
	Laurentian,		Absent (?)	

If we could get a birdeye view of South Dakota as it appeared after the subsidence of the ocean we would find a vast nearly level stretch, lowest at the center, through which depression poured the most tremendous flood of all the rivers of the world. Its course was almost if not quite identical with that of the present James river, but its volume and force were beyond comprehension or means of expression. At Rockport this unparalleled flood poured over the mighty barrier of granite, producing a water power which, in comparison, makes St. Anthony or Niagara sink into insignificance. Down from the west, only less important than the great central stream, poured the floods of the Grand river, then worthy of the name, finding its way into the parent stream not far from the present city of Aberdeen, probably through the channels of Foot creek and the Moccasin. Farther south the silvery Cheyenne sent its broad sweep of irresistible waters into the great trunk stream through the Snake creek valley near Redfield, and White river found an outlet where the Firesteel now makes its sluggish course. Another great convulsion of nature was required to transform the geography of South Dakota as we now know it. In the progress of time, nature, true to herself, as she ever is, evolved for the land a dress of verdure, course succulent grasses, reeds and rushes, broad-leaved ferns and, later, vast forests of palms and pines, and the mighty wilderness was peopled with monstrous reptiles such as are unknown to the modern world. All these things are revealed to us in the open book where nature has recorded her story in the eroded clay banks of the bad lands.

Just when organic life first appeared may be somewhat uncertain, but it is clear that shellfish, corals and the first strange fishes were here in the early portions of the paleozoic and at the same time various tribes of labyrinthodonts infested the region and salamanders or lizards, armored with enameled plates, rendering them impervious to attacks from any of their contemporaries, were the ruling race of the Dakota of that eon. There is little, if any, evidence of animal life in the triassic period, but in the jurassic, which succeeded it, came the development of the terrible reptiles before mentioned. Dr. Todd describes them as of strange forms, imitating birds and animals, living on vegetation, on helpless shellfish and upon one another, crawling and tearing each other in primeval slime. The remains of one of these monsters was found near Piedmont, on the eastern margin of the Black Hills. It is called scientifically the atlantosaurus, and is the largest land animal which has yet been found. It is in the form of a lizard, eighty feet in length and stood about twenty-five feet high. In order to sustain its gigantic bulk, without unnecessary weight, the bones are very porous and light, somewhat on the principle of modern iron bridges. The best authority believes the atlantosaurus to have been a land animal, though some scientists assert that it would have been impossible for it to sustain its weight on land and therefore conclude that it must have been a marine. In that period there were a few small animals, none of them larger than rats.

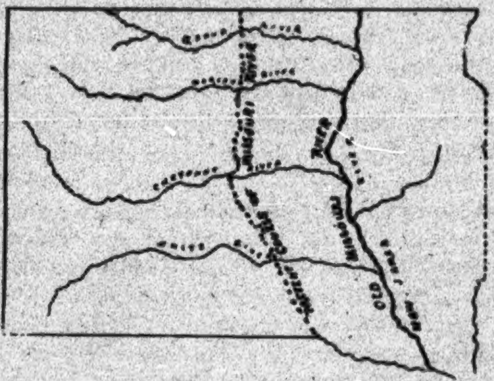
In the cretaceous period abundant forms of life appeared, some of them bearing beautiful shells of exquisite form which were even more ornate than the pearly nautilus of today. Swimming reptiles appeared of the form and size of whales. Then there were the mosasaurus and the plesiosaurus, huge sea-serpents with slender bodies, covered with shining scales, equipped with four paddles and flattened tail and with large, formidably armed jaws. Lewis and Clarke found the remains of one of these monsters when ascending the Missouri in 1804, in what is now Charles Mix county, and they preserved it and sent it to Washington where it may still be seen in the National Museum. Many others have since been unearthed, one of the latest being found in Charles Mix, portions of which were sent to Prof. Todd, our state geologist, and are preserved by him at the State University. With the cretaceous the reptiles almost wholly disappeared, making way for a race of giant turtles. These turtles were large almost beyond belief. One of them was found on the eroded banks of the upper Cheyenne and sent to the Peabody Museum of Yale College by its finder, Dr. G. R. Weiland. The head of this creature is twenty-nine inches long and sixteen inches in depth. The size of the turtle in other respects may be judged from its head. It would open its jaws about twenty-five inches, which would enable it to swallow a man whole. In fact it could have swallowed him whole, or chopped him into morsels if it preferred, for it was provided with terrific cutting jaws. It was built on the plan of the modern hawkbill turtle and anyone familiar with those creatures knows how easily they can chop a man's arm off. Dr. Weiland's find is fourteen feet six inches from tip to tip and twelve feet wide across the back and four feet through the thickest part. He could have carried a two-ton elephant as easily as a man can carry a seventy-five-pound boy. We can imagine a sagacious elephant sitting on the turtle's back and enjoying the ride. The entire senate of the South Dakota legislature could without much crowding find accommodations upon his back for a pleasure excursion. Such a turtle would furnish soup for fifty-five hundred persons. He would be able to tow a full-rigged ship. It would take eight good draught horses to haul the big turtle for any distance. Following the turtles came the development of gigantic mammals. The largest of these Dr. Todd classifies as belonging to the brontotherium family. These animals rivaled the largest mammoths in size, though they were lower built and much in form like the rhinoceros or tapir. The skulls of the largest are over three feet in length, the animal being five or six times that length and half as high. The skull is very peculiar. It resembles somewhat that of the rhinoceros and with a high occiput, and instead of one horn over the nose it has a pair longer than those of any living rhinoceros and composed largely of bone. The upper part of the skull reminds one of a large, rude side-saddle. The lower jaw is unusually deep and heavy. It has very wide molar teeth above, seven in number, with canines both above and below of very moderate length and very small incisors. The lower molar teeth are about half the breadth of the upper and made to work against the inner side of the upper, leaving the outer edge of the latter overhanging and very sharp, well adapted for cutting and grinding the course marsh and water plants upon which it probably fed. These creatures had four long toes in front and three behind, like the tapir of the present time, and, like them, they probably had a long flexible nose though not a true proboscis. Numerous remains of these animals have been found in the bad lands and in the vicinity of Sioux Falls. Prof. Fairfield Osborn calls this animal the titanothere, and describes them graphically: "The titanothere, although the reigning plutocrat of the South Dakota lake, was no feral parvenu or upstart. He boasted a family tree branching back to a small tribe which lived in a modest way beside the Wasatch lake, some half million years before. These hardy ancestors had seen the uintatheres (the horrible rhinoceroses of the Utah lake region) swell in size, take horns and disappear. Apparently no record of this fact was preserved, for hardly had the uintatheres gone to earth when the titanothere family, unmindful of the fate attending horns and bulk, began to develop horns which sprouted like bumps over the eyes, as may be seen in the little calf. For a while the males and females had bumps of the same moderate size, but as the premium on horns rose the old bulls made great capital of them, fighting each other and bunting the females who would not reciprocate their protestations of affection—a fact attested by many broken ribs. Finally these horns attained a prodigious size in the bulls, branching off from the very end of the snout, unlike anything in existing nature. In the meantime this 'titanbeast,' as Liedy well named him, acquired a great hump on his back fully ten feet above the ground, while he stretched out to a length of fourteen feet and expanded to a weight of two tons. He increased in numbers also, as may be attested by the scores of petrified bones. This prosperity, however, was fatal, for in the next geologic stratum not a trace of him is found. He appears to have died out at the very climax of his greatness."

Prof. Osborn also describes several other South Dakotans of that pioneer period. Among these are the aquatic rhinoceros as well as many of the bona fide rhinoceroses similar to the present day denizen of Africa. Speaking of these, Prof. Osborn says: "Leaving the swimming rhinoceroses at the lake border and the true rhinoceroses in the grasses and shrubbery of the lower meadows and climbing up among the lower Black Hills, we might have seen a large herd of hyracodons, or cursorial rhinoceroses, galloping by, frightened by a crouching ancestor of the saber-toothed tiger. These light-limbed animals were horselike to a surprising degree in the shoulders, haunches and limbs. They were in no true sense a horse, for the teeth prove them to be rhinoceroses, small, light and swift-footed, in extreme contrast of structure with the swimming type."

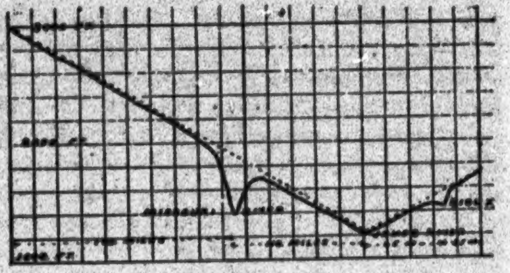
Still further up in the Hills we startle a pair of protecaras, which are beautifully graceful except in the head and snout. They are of the deer family and the buck proudly displays a profusion of bony horns; a pair between the ears, a much smaller pair between the eyes and two very prominent bony plates behind the nostrils, below which spring two sharp tusks as in the musk deer. The doe lacks the tusks and all the horns. And this brings us to the palmy days of pig culture in South Dakota, for, returning from the mountain climb to the lakes and rivers, we come upon the giant pig, or elothere. He bristles his great shaggy mane, the dewlaps swinging from the great bony knobs under his chin and jaws. There is no doubt that the elothere was a pig of the first rank and thoroughly cosmopolitan in his range. While the titanotheres were extant he maintained the humble size of the tapir, but when these rivals passed away the reign of the giant hogs began. They acquired skulls nearly four feet long, armed with huge cheek bones and under jaw plates, powerful upper limbs and narrow stilted feet, differing from those of the modern pig in the absence of dew claws. The shoulders rose in a hump, but the chest was narrow and feeble. The open mouth displayed a row of pointed front teeth used in grubbing and digging. Prof. Osborn concludes: "All these monsters had their day while the sun shone, the birds warbled, the insects hummed over thousands of miles of water and luxuriant subtropical bloom. Meanwhile the western continent slowly rose, the Sierra shut off more and more of the sweet influences of the Pacific and before the arrival of man this splendid assemblage of life was replaced by the hardy animals of the hills, the small and colorless denizens of the desert and the ruminants of the plains."

There was another influence, however, which, more than the shutting off of the Pacific influence, appeared to modify Dakota conditions, although it may be that the lift of the western country made the other influence more pronounced. I refer to the invasion of the ice field from the northeast. It may be well to, in popular and understandable terms, state how this came about. It must be understood at the outset that ice, brittle as it appears, is really viscous; that is, it runs under its own weight like a lump of dough. Now through countless ages the ice had been forming and piling up in the remote north until it had attained many thousands of feet of thickness,—miles of depth,—and under the tremendous weight of its own body spread slowly but steadily southward, or rather to the southwest, irresistibly moving along, crushing and grinding everything in its path until finally it reached the great plain of South Dakota. It is probable that had the western country remained level so that the warm Pacific breezes could have brought their tropical influences into the heart of the continent the ice would have melted before it reached our section. It will be recalled that at the period in question South Dakota was a relatively level plain, falling gently down from the Black Hills to the James river on the west and from the James up to the top of the coteau on the east. The James then as now had an altitude of about one thousand two hundred feet, while the west line of the state was about five thousand feet and the top of the coteau at the east line of the state about two thousand feet high. Thus it will be seen that the great valley of the old

Dakota was broad and shallow and that the then Missouri river running through it was such a magnificent stream as cannot be compared with any other in existence, and it was upon such a country, peopled with such beasts as have before been described, that the great ice sheet descended. Slowly it poked its terrible nose out across the Dakotaland. When it reached the great river there was a struggle of the giants. The river rushed at the intruding ice, madly tearing it and breaking its front into fragments. The water foamed and fretted and wore the glistening terror which persistently pushed on until it occupied the bed of the mighty stream and all the valley land to the depth of hundreds of feet, and the vanquished stream was forced to turn back upon itself, sullen and hopeless, a vast dead lake, its feet resting against the ice in about the vicinity of Washburn, North Dakota, and its head crowded far back into the gulches and fastnesses of the mountains. But the life had not wholly departed from the sun. A tradition lingered of the old tropical Dakota days, and occasionally the spicy south wind returned to visit its oldtime haunts and when the icy terror had reached a point one hundred miles or more west of the bed of the mighty stream which it had usurped the sun and the south wind met it and there it was, in the heart of South Dakota, that the monster was arrested in its course and finally vanquished. The river, mindful of its former grandeur and prowess, hurried to the aid of the sun and the wind and while the latter was fighting the ice backward the water carved a deep ditch along the frontier of the ice and flowing through it finally reached its old bed in the neighborhood of Yankton. So it was that the glacier crowded the Missouri river from its former course through the James river valley to its present course high up in the western plain and explains why the present Missouri river buttes in the Dakotas are so abrupt, broken and clayey. The little profile printed herewith shows the old surface of South Dakota at a point approximately from Elkton to Belle Fourche, through Huron and Pierre, and with it the new surface as modified by the glacier. It will be noticed that the Sioux valley is also shown as a depression hung up on the eastern slope. It was formed much as was the Missouri valley. When the ice melted, it disappeared from the top of the coteau and the eastern slope first and as the ice receded the imprisoned waters in the upper country trickled around the eastern side of the ice, carving out the Sioux's course.



OLD AND PRESENT COURSE OF MISSOURI RIVER.



PREGLACIAL PROFILE

This, in brief, is the story of South Dakota's early history as revealed to us in the story nature has written in the soil, the rocks and the topography.

CHAPTER II

THE STORY TOLD BY THE MOUNDS.

From the evidence at hand it cannot be properly said that South Dakota has an archeology, or that the land was ever occupied by human beings prior to the coming of the Indian tribes found here by the early white explorers. There are, however, several important and very interesting earthworks in or upon the border of the state, the origin of which is in doubt and the presence of which leads some competent witnesses to conclude that the land was peopled by a prehistoric race. While this writer is not prepared to endorse this theory, it is not out of place to describe such mounds as have been discovered and to leave the origin of them to be determined by future students of archeological and anthropological studies.

When Lewis and Clarke passed up the Missouri river, in 1804, they examined and described some embankments upon Bon Homme island and the adjacent shore of the Missouri which for years thereafter were accepted by scientific men as evidences of a prehistoric occupation. Their somewhat elaborate description is worthy of repetition here:

> This interesting object is on the south side of the Missouri, opposite the upper extremity of Bon Homme island and in a low level plain, the hills being three miles from the river. It begins by a wall of earth rising immediately from the bank of the river and running in a direct course south, seventy-six degrees west, ninety-six yards. The base of this wall or mound is seventy-five feet and its height eight feet. It then diverges in a course south, eighty-four degrees west, and continues at the same height and depth fifty-three yards, the angle being formed by a sloping descent; at the junction of these two is the appearance of a horn work of the same height as the first angle; the same wall then pursues a course north, sixty-nine degrees west, for three hundred yards. Near its western extremity is an opening, or gateway, at right angles to the wall and projecting inward; this gateway is defended by two nearly semi-circular walls placed before it, lower than the large wall, and from the gateway there seems to have been a covered way communicating with the interval between these two walls. Westward of the gate the wall becomes much larger, being about one hundred five feet at its base and twelve feet high. At the end of this high ground the wall extends for fifty-six yards on a course north, thirty-two degrees west. It then runs north, twenty-three degrees west, for seventy-three yards. These walls seem to have had a double or covered way. They are from ten to fifteen feet eight inches in height and from seventy-five to one hundred and five feet in width at the base, the descent inward being steep, while outward it forms a sort of glacis. At the distance of seventy-three yards the wall ends abruptly at a large hollow place much lower than the general level of the plain and from which is some indication of a covered way to the water. The space between them is occupied by several mounds, scattered promiscuously through the gorge, in the center of which is a deep round hole. From the extremity of the last wall, in a course north, thirty-two degrees west, is a distance of ninety-six yards over the low ground where the wall recommences and crosses the plain in a course north, eighteen degrees west, for one thousand eight hundred and thirty yards, to the bank of the Missouri. In this course

> its height is about eight feet till it enters, at the distance of five hundred and eighty-three yards, a deep circular pond of seventy-three feet in diameter, after which it is gradually lowered toward the river. It touches the river at a muddy bar, which bears every mark of being an encroachment of the water for a considerable distance, and a little above the junction is a small circular redoubt. Along the bank of the river, and at one thousand one hundred yards distance in a straight line from this wall, is a second wall about six feet high and of a considerable width. It rises abruptly from the bank of the Missouri, at a point where the river bends and goes straight forward, forming an acute angle with the last wall, till it enters the river again not far from the mounds just described, toward which it is obviously tending. At the bend the Missouri is five hundred feet wide. The ground on the opposite side highlands, or low hills on the bank, and where the river passes between this fort and Bon Homme island all the distance from the bend it is constantly washing the banks into the stream, a large sandbar being already taken from the shore near the wall. During the whole course of this wall or glacis it is covered with trees, among which are many large cotton trees two or three feet in diameter. Immediately opposite the citadel, or the part most strongly fortified, on Bon Homme Island is a small work in a circular form, the wall surrounding it about six feet high. The young willows along the water, joined to the general appearance of the two shores, induce a belief that the bank of the island is encroaching and the Missouri indemnifies itself by washing away the base of the fortification. The citadel contains about twenty acres, but the part between the long walls must embrace nearly five hundred acres.

It would not seem that observers as careful and usually accurate as were Lewis and Clarke could have been deceived in a matter so important and in which they give so minute and circumstantial examination, but it is the opinion of so eminent an authority as Prof. T. H. Lewis, who, excited to the examination by the Lewis and Clarke report to go to Bon Homme island and examine the formation, in the interest of American archeology, after most painstaking investigation gives it as his opinion that Lewis and Clarke were wholly in error and that the embankment described in so detailed manner by them was formed by the action of the river and the drifting of sand by the wind. This report probably disposes of one of the monuments to a forgotten race to which for eighty years the antiquarians were wont to point. There are some writers who refuse to accept Prof. Lewis's dictum and still place their faith upon the earlier report. The conditions at Bon Homme island have so changed since the white settlement that it is not probable that earthworks of very great antiquity could have occupied that site, for the frequent overflows of the river would have certainly destroyed anything weaker than the most massive masonry.

The report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1872 contains an article by "A. Barrandt, Sioux City, Iowa," descriptive of a mound in South Dakota which, if not entirely a work of the imagination, is very interesting. This story is as follows:

> This mound, one of the finest specimens of archeological remains in the northwest, is situated in Lincoln county, near the west fork of the Little Sioux of Dakota, or Turkey creek, nearly eighty-five miles northwest of Sioux City. It is situated on a fine bottom, and is three hundred and twenty-seven feet in length at the base on the northwest side, and two hundred and ninety feet on the southeast side and one hundred twenty feet wide. Its sides slope at an angle of fifty degrees; it is from thirty-four to forty-one feet in height, the northeast end being the higher. To the summit, which is from twenty-six to thirty-three feet wide, there is a well-beaten path. It is composed of calcined clay which by burning has become hard and of a dark red brick color. Toward its base on the northeast side there is a large portion of the side built of sandstone and limestone, which were probably extracted from the large hill lying about three miles and a half in a northwest direction, as I have found a large hole in the side hill partially filled up by the caving in of the bank. At first I thought it was a spur of the main ridge of the hill that had been isolated by the action of the water, which in former ages rushed down that valley, as the cut banks on both sides of the creek clearly indicate, but on close examination I found it was built of the above mentioned materials. What led to the making a part of the mound of stone I am at a loss to conjecture. While examining the mound I discovered on its southeast side a hole which had the appearance of a badger hole; it was about eighteen feet from the base of the mound. I determined to ascertain if it were a badger hole or some inlet which in the course of time might have

been filled up by the falling of debris. I accordingly had a hole dug and, after reaching a distance of twenty-three feet horizontally, discovered a cavity which was found to contain the part of the vertebrae of an elk, several bones belonging probably to the same animal and thirty-six broken fragments of pottery, together with a pile of ashes and about a half bushel of charcoal and charred wood. This cavity was about circular and about seven feet in diameter. I conjectured that at one time this cavity must have reached the summit of the mound and consequently ordered that a hole should be dug as nearly as possible above it. After having dug to the depth of nine feet we came within two feet of the cavity. Here we found several large stones and a stick of oak, very well preserved and projecting into the top of the cavity. This stick was probably used to support pots hung over the fire, for that the culinary art was practiced in this hole is clearly indicated by the ashes and bones strewn about, but how this hole got filled up I am at a loss to determine. I am sanguine that if the mound was properly explored some valuable relics of this industrious race of mound builders would be found; owing to its being distant from the banks of the Missouri and the generally traveled road it has never been examined by any scientific explorer. From afar it resembles a haystack and hence this name has been given it by the immigrant.

The point indicated would be in that portion of Turner county which, prior to 1872, was a part of Lincoln county. Turkey creek rises near Idylwilde postoffice in Turner county and flows almost south to the vicinity of Volin, in Yankton county. This writer has diligently searched the locality mentioned and has found no trace of the mound described, nor do any of the settlers or land surveyors residing in that section have knowledge of it, and from present indications Mr. Barrandt's interesting contribution to science has less foundation than the previous contribution of Lewis and Clarke. I am almost convinced that it is purely a figment of the imagination.

There are other earthworks, some of which appear to have better credentials to antiquity than those mentioned and which have in some instances received the careful attention of reliable observers. One of the most interesting of these is in Hughes county and has been investigated with painstaking care by Dr. DeLorme W. Robinson, who has written a monograph upon it:

This interesting fortress is situated on a high terrace, which overlooks a long sweep of the valley, on the north side of the Missouri and seven miles east of Pierre. At this point in the valley a succession of four terraces extended from the present bank of the river to the high, continuous prairie lands above. The first begins at the water's edge, is low and level and has been formed by the current of the river swinging to the south by cutting into the high bluffs on the opposite shore. This is about one-fourth of a mile wide and in view of the slow process of cutting down the high banks across the stream has been a long time in formation. The second bench is slightly elevated above the first, is level and has also been formed by the shifting of the Missouri. The third blends with the second and makes up the remaining lowlands and extends by a gradually increasing elevation to the base of the bluffs. Large cottonwoods grow in this portion of the valley and along the bank of the river as it flowed in the old days are the remains of villages of this unknown people. The fourth terrace is situated about two hundred feet above the present banks of the river. From the edge of the bluff it extends by a greatly increasing slope to the north for about a half mile, where by a distinct swell it is lost in the prairie. At this point the terrace is narrowed by the beginning of two gulches, which cut their way from the summit through the glacial drift, becoming deeper as they descend until they reach the valley, thus cutting the plateau into an irregular triangle with its base directed toward the river. Within the boundaries as outlined by these gulches are about two hundred acres of almost level land. On this irregular plateau the prehistoric fortification is plainly visible. The location is a most commanding one. Nature could not have provided a more suitable spot for refuge and defence, nor a spot where the general view of the surrounding country is more perfect. For miles either way may be seen the tortuous Missouri, with its timber-skirted banks, its islands, and its long expanse of smooth and narrow plateau and lowlands. On the opposite side and about two miles away is a line of dark river bluffs, deep and rugged, which follow up and down the river as far as the eye can reach. The earthworks themselves are somewhat irregular, though almost circular in form and enclose about one hundred thirty acres. They occupy the entire base of the triangle and conform largely to its irregularities, but are also extended when necessary to command the most accurate view of the slopes of the steep bluffs and the valley below. Laterally they approach near enough to the two gulches to defend their descents and are pushed out here and there on promontories and encroachments toward the gulches, thus gaining a complete flanking position to any natural ascent to the works. Toward the acute angle of the triangle, which points to the prairie and away from the river, these earthworks extend along the gulches a sufficient distance to form a somewhat elongated circle where, at well fortified angles, they cut the plateau across from gulch to gulch. The main parts of the fortification are a double line of earthworks, consisting of an outer ditch, which is still plainly visible, and an embankment which follows the course of the ditch and internal to it and which was evidently made by throwing the dirt inward to the center of the fortified enclosure. The ditch when dug was probably from three to six feet deep and four to eight feet wide, the widest and deepest places being where it approaches the edge of the bluffs. Some portions of the embankment are scarcely visible, but at stragetic points, where the ditch is wide, it is still three or four feet above the adjacent surface, indicating a provision for a double line of defenders, the front line in the trench and the rear line above them and behind the embankments. To further strengthen the position there are twenty-four pear-shaped loops, which extend outward from the outer line of the works from twenty to forty feet. The distance between these loops along the main line of the works varies from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. Their location is such that they not only overlook the slopes of the bluffs and gulches, but serve as a means of a perfect flanking position in either direction along the main line. The earthworks from these loops are from three to six feet wide and many places are still three feet above the surface. Inside of them, about twenty feet from the slope of the bluffs upon which the earthworks are built on the side facing the Missouri, springs burst from a strata of gravel, from which flows an abundance of clear, cool water. Excavations have been made into the hillside and large earthern bowls made by throwing the earth to the outer side. There are three of these excavations down the slope, which would indicate that a succession of pools formerly existed there. To these springs there is a deep way cut through the hillside, from the main fortification. Where the fortification approaches the valley there is a still further projection of a narrow neck of land which widens and rises higher as it lengthens toward the river, until its elevation exposes the high earthworks and the surrounding hills. From its highest point the immediate surroundings and the entire valley of the Missouri for miles can be seen. This point, though largely a natural formation, was evidently increased in height and used as a lookout. It is one of the most interesting features of the work. There is little doubt that on this point stood the watchman of the signal corps, of this vanished people, ready to signal the villagers to their place of refuge at the approach of an enemy. As one stands on the top of this weather-beaten relic it requires but a short flight of the imagination to see the cultivated fields, the villages and the people as they once were; and see the smoke as it rises from their pottery kilns and hear in the distance the sharp, quick stroke of the implement maker. What surprises! What sacrifices, what victories and defeats, what deeds of violence and heroism have been enacted upon these fortifications, slopes and valleys will, no doubt, ever be enveloped in the mystery surrounding the fate of the builders, whose only history is written in broken and shattered fragments. There is but little evidence within the enclosed fortress to indicate that the builders ever made it a continuous residence. The surface indications seem to show but sufficient resident population to guard and hold the fortification. The pottery shards, spear and arrow heads found here are similar to those found in relic mounds and village sites in the valley. Within easy distance there are four village remains which cover several acres each. The population of these must have been considerable. Away from the village there are many isolated lodge mounds scattered throughout the village for several miles in either direction, indicating a people somewhat given to agriculture and to use this fortress as a place of refuge and last defence. The village sites and relic mounds are located upon the terraced lands of the valley, near the edge, looking toward the Missouri. When the builders occupied them they were, no doubt, upon the immediate banks. Large numbers of fragments of pottery, stone and flint implements have been found and picked up on or near these village sites and in the soil between the lodges to a depth of several feet. Some spots that were particularly rich in fragments are found near the break in the plateau and seem to have been used as a dumping ground for the general refuse and breakage of the community.

"Who were these builders of forts and permanent villages," Dr. Robinson enquires as he proceeds, "and what manner of people were they? When and in what manner and at whose hands did they meet their final fate? Were they the ancient ancestors of the red man of the Columbian time? Were they the red man himself as known in present history, or were these wild and warlike people known to us as Indians the conquerors of a different race of men now extinct? * * * That he did not belong to any of the branches of the red race who occupied the valley at the first contract with the Europeans is probable, since the evidences of his superiority and ability over the red man is too marked and the results of his industry too stupendous, nor is it certain that he belonged to an era directly preceding the advent of the red man, since there is no reliable traditionary history among the Indian tribes concerning the various earthworks and mounds and those who built and occupied them." In the course of his study Dr. Robinson elsewhere more definitely announces his conclusion that the old fortification at Pierre is the probable work of an older, vanished race, not Indians. With this conclusion this writer is not prepared to contend, neither has he found sufficient evidence to confirm him in its acceptance. Nothing has been shown so radically different from the known work of the Ree Indians, who were the immediate and recent predecessors of the Sioux in the Missouri valley, as to make it clearly apparent that they did not build the fort. The Rees were excellent stragetic engineers, as is shown in the stockade which they erected to protect the villages above Grand river where they were destroyed by Leavenworth in 1823. They made pottery, and the shards found in the old fortification are similar to their work. All of the arrowpoints found in and about the old fortification described by Dr. Robinson are of the blunt, triangular form of the Ree arrow. It is possible that these mounds and fort were built by a prehistoric people of greater intelligence and industry than the Indians, but the evidence is not conclusive. Prof. Jacob V. Brower, whom Dr. Robinson quotes as an authority in his monograph as having traced the mound builders clear into the mountain country of the upper Missouri, has since recanted his earlier views upon the subject and in an exhaustive study of the topic which he recently contributed to the collections of the Minnesota Historical Society he takes strong ground in support of the position that all of the mounds of the Western states are the product of the Indians. I am myself strongly inclined to the latter view. Almost every portion of the state is dotted with mounds of acknowledged Indian origin. Chiefly these are burial mounds, but some of them are memorials and others pertain to the heathen religious rites of the aborigines. Most of the memorials, which have been the source of much speculation among the white settlers, are really commemorative of some event which the Indians regarded as unusual or worthy of permanent record. One of these is explained by President Riggs, of the State Historical Society, in his first biennial address. Dr. Riggs has spent his life as a missionary among the Sioux and no witness is more competent to testify as to their customs or to any other fact relating to these aborigines. Dr. Riggs gives this example of an Indian monument:

REV. DR. S. R. RIGGS.

> Four miles north of Pierre is a range of hills which we call Snake Buttes. This range extends from southeast to northwest and terminates with the river bluffs on the west. To the north of these hills at their western end, running along on top of and nearly parallel to the edge of the river bluffs, there is a row of stones a mile or more in length. Small piles of stones mark off irregular spaces in the long row and at each end, to mark the beginning and the ending, there is a larger pile of stones. The story told me thirty years ago by an old Sioux, as we walked over the ground together, is this: Long years ago a venturesome Ree Indian came all alone to the

> southward in search of scalps and horses which he might take from his enemies, the Sioux, who were encamped in this locality. As he scouted among the breaks, he was discovered at earliest dawn by a Sioux doing outpost duty and lying in the curious dip there is between the main range and a little sharp mound there is to the north. The Sioux, himself unseen, promptly shot his enemy, who turned and ran, though wounded to the death. The arrow had entered the hip in such a way as to render the leg useless and an encumbrance. He ran, or hopped rather, with marvelous swiftness, falling to the ground again and again; in agony and desperation he arose and continued his flight until overtaken and slain. The victorious Dakota was filled with wonder and admiration, and that such astonishing spirit and power of endurance should have fitting memorial, retracing his steps, he carefully placed a stone over each drop of blood and along the course, where the wounded man had fallen, he gathered small piles of stones and larger piles to show the starting in the race and the end; and as my informant told me the story he added with deep feeling. "That enemy was truly a brave man, the memorial was fittingly placed and the generations which have come and gone since that time joined in honoring him." He then stooped down and picked up a small stone and set it in line with the others. We build monuments for our heroes and great men and for our loved ones. The Indian set up a memorial for an unknown enemy.

These memorials are scattered everywhere and each has an interesting story, but one which in the usual case does not throw any light upon the origin of the Indians or of any possible predecessors. Among the Indian memorials those best known are at Medicine Butte, near Blunt, at Punished Woman's lake, in Codington county, near Ashton, Spink county, north of Huron, in Beadle county, and at Turtle Peak, in Jerauld county. Capt. A. J. Comfort, a surgeon of the regular army, stationed at Fort Wadsworth (Sisseton) about 1870, contributes to the report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1871 some interesting facts about a large number of mounds which he examined near the Kettle lakes, Marshall county, in the immediate vicinity of the fort. These were all burial mounds, very ancient but still containing the remains of Indians. The most interesting feature of Capt. Comfort's report relates to an ancient village which he describes as follows:

> To an elevation or knoll, from forty to sixty feet high, one-quarter of a mile in diameter, arising almost perpendicularly from the southern shore of one of the Kettle lakes and sloping gradually in every direction into an erosion valley, I have applied the Dakota name of Cega Iyeyapi, a name by which Fort Wadsworth and the surrounding country is familiarly known to the Indians. The term signifies in their language "the place where they found the kettle." This knoll has probably been for a long period the favorite camping ground of the aborigines. The valley has at one time been a wide and deep ditch communicating with the Kettle lake and some adjoining sloughs, converting the hill into an island admirably fortified by nature for defence. On the summit of this knoll was an artificial mound whose base was one hundred feet in diameter and the perpendicular height of its superior plane above the surface of the prairie immediately surrounding it was from one foot and a half to two feet. The demarcation of the circumference of the base of the mound is somewhat indistinct. At various distances from the surface, to the depth of four feet, I found alternate strata of clay and what appears to be dark vegetable mould such as is found on the prairie elsewhere. The strata of clay are each about three inches thick, very hard and dry, and contain in their composition a slight admixture of lime, forming a sort of concrete. It would appear from this arrangement of a series of concrete floors that this locality, so admirably situated for defence, has been the favorite camping ground of one band of aborigines after another, each renovating the locality of the former occupants by covering it with a layer of soil from eight to twelve inches thick and covering the whole with a new concrete floor. On these floors I found the bones of birds, fish and various edible animals. The lowest floor is about four feet deep and is upon the natural clay soil. In this I found a number of hearths formed by digging an evacuation about a foot deep and three and a half or four feet in diameter. Upon these are found a quantity of ashes and charred bones, the remains of the feasts of men, and a number of stones from three to six inches in diameter, bearing evidences of exposure to a high degree of heat and having probably been used for the purpose of boiling water. The granitic sand entering into the composition of the pottery may have been obtained from this source. Intermixed with the soil at various depths I found fragments of pottery of different sizes and patterns. The undersurface, or most dependent portion of each is encrusted with a white calcareous matter deposited no doubt from the leachings of the soil. The shards are evidently from some vessel no larger than a small jar or goblet, from others whose capacity must have been four or five gallons. The

color is either that of a cream or Milwaukee brick color, such as clay destitute of iron assumes when burned, or a dim or slate color of various shades; indeed in some instances it is almost black. The recently fractured edges of some of the pieces show a uniformity of color throughout the whole thickness; others are a cream color one-third of the thickness between either surface with a slate-colored streak running through the middle. One of these colors may be seen on the inside of a shard with its opposite on the outside, and vice versa. I can detect no pigmentary matter upon either surface, and am of opinion that whatever has been used, whether for ornament or service, though probably the latter, has been imparted by use has disappeared from the surface, the center retaining it; for while I find no black shards, whose fractures show a cream colored substance within, the converse is true.

The black shards are least brittle. The thickness of these shards varies from an eighth to three-eighths of an inch, according to the size of the vessel, though few exceed one-fourth. Sand has been the only substance used to give stiffness to the mass during the process of moulding and prevent the ware from cracking while burning, and has probably been obtained from disintegrated stones. Some were found in the hearths elsewhere spoken of. I have been able to find no whole vessels, but from the fragments of the rims, sides and bottoms it is not difficult to form a fair conception of their shape, which for aboriginal art was wonderfully symmetrical, gradually widening from the neck, or more constricted portion of the vessel until it obtains its greatest diameter at a distance of one-third of its height from the bottom, which is analogous, in curvature, to the crystal of a watch. To the neck is attached the rim, about one inch in width and sometimes two; this slopes out from the neck at an angle of about twenty degrees from a perpendicular. Of some of the vessels the rim stands perpendicularly upon an offset resting upon the neck. Some patterns have no rim, but a mere lip arises from the neck of the vessel, the whole distance of its circumference serving as handhold to lift it by. Some small vessels had neither rims or lips, their shape being spherical. I found no pieces containing ears or handles, though an Indian informant tells me the small vessels are supplied with ears. That the aboriginal potters of the lacustrin village of Cega Iyeyapi were fond of decoration, and practiced it in the ceramic art, is shown by the tracings, confined to the rims, which consist of very smooth lines about one-twentieth of an inch in width and as deep, drawn quite around the vessels parallel to the margin, terminating at the neck of the vessel and the margin of the rim. Lines drawn obliquely across the rim of the vessel and returning so far as to form the letter V, with others parallel to the margin of the rim, the same repeated as often as space permits, constitute the only tracing on some vessels. The inside of the vessels are invariably plain. That the ancient potters failed in the delineatory art, as modern Indians do, may readily be inferred since no object of nature such as a tree, a plant, a flower or a bird has been attempted in their tracings. To the art of glazing the aborigines seem to have been entire strangers, but they rendered their ware durable and impervious to moisture by thoroughly incorporating throughout its substance a black pigment.

I have quoted very fully from Captain Comfort's report because it is, so far as I have observed, the only detailed description of the Ree pottery, which is now about extinct, though vast quantities of the shards are still found about their old village sites on the Missouri, but the report is more interesting in that Capt. Comfort has undoubtedly come upon the pottery kilns where with incantations and religious rites the old Ree medicine men "turned, turned the wheel." There is nothing in the report, either in relation to the pottery or the nearby burial mounds, which indicates anything more than the remains of the ancestors of the Indians.

CHAPTER III

THE ORIGINAL INDIANS.

The territory comprised within the present state of South Dakota was, when it first came to the knowledge of white men, peopled by Indians of two distinct families, having little in common either in habits, customs or language. The older of these in point of residence were the Aricara or Ree Indians, who belong to the Cadoan family, of which the Pawnees are regarded as the chief representatives. The Rees, for a period of time which had outlived their most ancient traditions, had occupied the Missouri valley from the mouth of the Niobrara northward, and the Omahas, a people of the Siouan stock, occupied the lower valleys of the Sioux, Vermillion and James and the north side of the Missouri from the James river to the mouth of the Platte. The Sisseton band of the Dakotas, a Siouan family, even at that early date appeared to have occupied the portion of Dakota which is in the immediate vicinity of Big Stone lake.

The Rees themselves did not subscribe to the theory that they were an offshoot of any tribe, but called themselves "sanish," or "tanish," a word signifying that they were the people, and constantly asserted that they were the parent stock from whom all of the other Indians sprung. The landmarks which they have left in the Dakota land, however, as well as the traditions of the Pawnees very clearly indicate that they were in reality a party of Pawnees, who several centuries ago broke away from the parent band, down in Nebraska, and established themselves on the Missouri, where they waxed strong and prosperous through a long period and then, like many another vain people, declined and became of little consequence.

The village remains, which they have left to mark their progress and decline, start in feebly at the Niobrara, constantly expanding and strengthening as they move northward until at Pierre they have blossomed out into their full strength and opulence and thence diminishing until at the north line of South Dakota they are little more than a tradition. Like the Pawnees, these people lived in permanent villages of substantial homes, built of poles, willows and earth, and to a considerable extent cultivated the soil, growing corn, beans, pumpkins and squashes in quantities sufficient to base a considerable commerce with neighboring tribes. It was their custom to build their homes in villages in the midst of some rich alluvial bottom, where gardens thrive. The houses were placed irregularly about fifteen or twenty feet apart. In building the home, an excavation was made like a cellar, about three and a half or four feet deep, circular in form and for the average house about eighteen feet in diameter. Around the circumference of this cellar crotched poles about seven feet high were set and another about two feet higher was planted in the center of the excavation. Other poles were placed horizontally from crotch to crotch in the outside circle and from these still others were extended to the center poles, to support the roof. Willows were woven among the rafter poles and the whole covered with earth except an opening of about two feet in diameter at the center which was left for the purposes of ventilation and to permit the escape of smoke. Sleeping berths were cut out of the banks forming the walls, before which curtains of skins were suspended. The entrance to the house was invariably from the south through a covered "cellarway." In the yard, at the entrance of the cellarway, was the "cache" in which the family stores were kept. This cache was constructed by digging into the earth a small hole, not more than two feet across but which at a depth of three feet expanded like the inner surface of a jug to a width of six feet and continued at the expanded width to a depth of ten feet. The top, after storing the supplies, was kept closed and the path to the house passed over it so that its presence would not be detected by an enemy. Near by on an eminence was constructed a fortress or heavy earthwork where the population of the village could take refuge in case of attack by an enemy. The village itself was stockaded by planting small poles close together entirely around it. These poles were about twelve feet high and the tops were bound together with willows. The adjacent bottom lands were cultivated to corn and gardens, the little field of each family being divided off with low fences, rushes, or small willows. All of the farm work was done by the women and the hoe, made from the shoulder blade of the deer, was the sole implement, answering for plow, corn planter and cultivator. These people made a very serviceable pottery, and showed a great deal of skill and taste in its making. It was well burned but not glazed. The arrows of the Rees were the neatest and most delicate of those made by any of the tribes. They were true triangles about three-quarters of an inch on each side and as thin and sharp as a blade of steel. Small notches were made on two sides for binding them to the shaft, into which they were inserted

REE HOME.

by splitting the end instead of binding on the side of the shaft as do the Sioux. The material used was usually obsidian, obtained from the western mountains, although native flints were also utilized. So delicate were these arrows that it is not unusual to find perfect specimens, gold mounted and used for jewelry, among people of taste. A full description of a typical Ree fort, or earthwork, will be found in Chapter II of this history.

In the primitive days, Washington Irving describes the Rees as a noble race of men, large and well formed and maintaining a savage grandeur and gravity of demeanor. Fuller descriptions of their domestic customs will be given in subsequent chapters, treating of the visit to them of Lewis and Clarke, the Astorians, and of the Leavenworth conquest. Presumably the Rees reached the zenith of their greatness about the middle of the eighteenth century, when, with their principal seat at Pierre, they were the masters of the Missouri valley for a space of two hundred miles.

About the period mentioned the Dakotas of the Mississippi, having enjoyed a long period of immunity from smallpox and other epidemic diseases, had waxed powerful, arrogant and enterprising and demanded more room for the chase, and consequently began to range out over the prairie of South Dakota and to claim title to its soil. The conflict with the Rees was constant and wearing, but finally successful. The lower settlements of the Rees were slowly extinguished and the people compelled to take refuge in the strong villages at Pierre, where the Rees maintained their footing until 1792, when they were compelled to abandon this hitherto impregnable position and to gradually concentrate their strength on the west side of the Missouri six miles north of the Grand river, where they remained, constantly harassed by the Sioux, until 1823 when they were defeated by Leavenworth and driven off of the soil of South Dakota. At that date the tribe numbered not more than twenty-five hundred souls, but it is believed that fifty years before they were not less than seven thousand strong. The remnant of the tribe, about five hundred in all, are now incorporated with the Mandans on Fort Berthold military reservation.

The Omahas, a tribe of Sioux, distantly related to the Dakotas, were principally located in southeastern South Dakota and had one of their strongest settlements at Sioux Falls, but before 1750 had been driven out of their country by the Yanktons and compelled to fight out a home for themselves in the territory of the Pawnees in northern Nebraska. In habits, language and manner of life the Omahas are Siouan, living in tepees and existing almost exclusively by the chase in the earlier days. Marquette saw some members of the tribe as early as 1673, when they resided north of the Missouri, and ten years later LeSeuer's voyageurs found them at Sioux Falls. In 1699 LeSeuer traded with them at his fort on the Blue Earth, near Mankato, but they then still resided on the Sioux. In 1766 Capt. Johnathan Carver found some of them on the Minnesota, but they were certainly not domiciled there at that date, but were doubtless out on a visit or for a hunting party. They left no remains in Dakota from which any knowledge that they ever occupied the land could be determined. Until 1802 they were a strong and independent people, numbering more than thirty-five hundred persons, but that year they were afflicted with an epidemic of smallpox which so reduced them that two years later Lewis and Clarke found but six hundred of them remaining. At the present time they have increased to almost twelve hundred, living on lands in severalty in northeastern Nebraska, where they are described as steady, sober and industrious and peculiarly attached to their homes. On the summit of every bluff about them lie whitening the bones of their ancestors and on these bluffs they hope some day to lie with them.

The Poncas are a small band of about eight hundred Indians, related to the Omahas, now residing on a reservation in northern Nebraska. Their tradition is that they once lived on Lake Traverse in South Dakota, but there is no confirmatory historical record. They are Sioux, differing little from the Omahas in characteristics and habits. In 1700 LeSeuer placed them south of the Platte river in Nebraska. If they ever resided in South Dakota they failed to leave any impression upon the soil which affects our history.

So far as the relations between white men and Indians are concerned the Dakotas are the aboriginal inhabitants of South Dakota. These people are the chief representatives of the Siouan family and for centuries occupied the valley of the Mississippi from Lake Pipin northward to Sauk Rapids and the entire valley of the Minnesota to Bigstone lake. Early in the eighteenth century they became aggressive and pushed out to the westward, and, as has been above stated, displaced the Omahas and the Rees who previously occupied the South Dakota country. The Dakotas were divided into seven principal bands, as follows:

M'dewakantonwans, living on the Mississippi near St. Paul.

Wakpekutas, living on Minnesota near St. Peter.

Wahpetons, living on Minnesota near Lacqui Parle.

Sissetons, living on Big Stone Lake.

These four bands, the M'dewakontons, Wakpekutes, Wahpetons and Sissetons, were called Santees, because tradition said they once lived on Isantee, or Knife lake, in northern Minnesota.

Yanktonaise, living on upper James river.

Yanktons, living on Missouri at mouth of James.

Tetons, living west of Missouri.

The Tetons were also divided into seven bands, the Minneconjous, the Blackfeet, Oglalas, Brules, Two Kettles, Sans Arcs and Uncpapas. The Sissetons already claimed a portion of South Dakota when the Dakota invasion occurred. The Sisseton claim was as follows: From the foot of Lake Traverse to the head of the coteau, thence to the James river at the mouth of the Moccasin, thence to Lake Kampeska, thence down the Sioux to the bend at Flandreau, thence east into Minnesota. The Yanktonaise laid claim to all of the country east of the Missouri from a line drawn from Lake Kampeska to Pierre, north to Devil's Lake and east to the Red river. They disputed the claim of the Sissetons to the territory between the coteau and the James river and when the Sissetons finally sold it, a hundred or more years later, they demanded a share in the proceeds. The Yanktons claimed all of the country between the Missouri and the Sioux as far north as Lake Kampeska and also to the pipestone quarry in western Minnesota east of the Sioux. The Teton bands crossed the Missouri and occupied that region about 1760 and have since occupied the section. The Uncpapas, Blackfeet and Sans Arcs resided on Grand river, the Minneconjous lived south of the Black Hills, the Oglalas along the Niobrara, the Brules along White river, the Two Kettles on Teton river near Fort Pierre. All of these Dakotas lived wholly by the chase and consequently required large ranges for their comparatively small population. The most of these people still reside within the state. In 1840 Dr. Stephen R. Riggs visited Fort Pierre and at that date estimated the total Indian population of the South Dakota region at nineteen thousand five hundred. This estimate did not include the Sissetons, who then, as now, resided about Big Stone lake. The last census places the Indian population of South Dakota at seventeen thousand six hundred and eighty-three without counting the Sissetons nor Yanktons, so that it appears that there has been little or no change in the Indian population of South Dakota in the past sixty-five years.

At present the Yanktons, living on lands in severalty, reside in Charles Mix county and number about nineteen hundred. The Sissetons reside in the vicinity of Big Stone lake, are civilized and number nineteen hundred. That portion of the Yanktonaise who were South Dakotans are at Crow Creek agency in Buffalo county. The Teton bands, as above stated, are at the various agencies west of the Missouri. They are more or less mixed in the assignment to the several reservations, but in a general classification may be found as follows: Blackfeet, divided between Cheyenne and Standing Rock; Brules, at Lower Brule and Rosebud; Minneconjous, at Cheyenne and Rosebud;

Oglalas, at Pine Ridge; Sans Arcs, at Cheyenne; Two Kettles, at Cheyenne river and Rosebud; Uncpapas, at Standing Rock.

When the Yanktonaise invaded the North Dakota country they, after a good many hard-fought battles, displaced the Cheyennes, who then resided along the stream which still bears their name, the Sheyenne tributary to the Red river. Cheyenne is a corruption of a Sioux word and probably means "enemy," "sha," meaning red, being the root word. The name has stuck to these people. When they were driven from their North Dakota homes and hunting grounds they crossed the Missouri and, after a short stop at the mouth of the Warreconne, found an abiding place near the Black Hills, on the Cheyenne river, and for a long period of time they occupied that locality, coming down to the Missouri river occasionally, to trade, but for the most part keeping away from the Sioux and the traders who came into the country within a few years of their western emigration. These people are neither Siouan nor Caddoan, but are of the Algonquin stock of the east and their traditions are of a once powerful tribe living on Lake Superior. About 1830 the band divided, a portion going south and located in Kansas and are known as the Southern Cheyennes. The Northern, or Dakota, Cheyennes took an active and leading part in the wars of 1875-6 at the period of the opening of the Black Hills and proved to be splendid and fearless soldiers, excelling particularly as cavalrymen. Dr. Robinson says that as a body they are superior in intellect and physique to most Indians. The Cheyenne women have always been noted for their beauty and their chastity. The small remnant of the Northern Cheyenne are chiefly at Pine Ridge agency. They number about five hundred.

About the year 1700, according to the DeIsle map, a small village of the Iowas—a Sioux tribe—lived upon the lower James river. I find no other historical reference to the Iowas having at any time lived in this state and have some doubts about the accuracy of DeIsle's chart. At any event these people, like the Poncas, left no impress upon the history of the state.

From an early period until a very recent date the Chippewas, of northern Minnesota, made frequent excursions into South Dakota for war or to hunt buffalo, but I find nothing to indicate that they ever made a home here. The Sisseton Sioux have some very interesting stories and traditions relating to these forays of the Chippewas, in one of which, within the nineteenth century, occurred the circumstance which gave the unique name to the beautiful wooded lake of the coteau in Day county known as Enemy Swim. The story is that a party of Dakotas—Sissetons—were encamped on the coteau a short distance south of Enemy Swim, when they were surprised and attacked by a band of marauding Chippewas. Rallying, the Sissetons soon put the Chippewas to flight and so hard pressed were the enemy that they were forced to take refuge upon the peninsula which indents the south shore of the lake. Here the Sissetons felt that they had them at their mercy and that they could proceed to take revenge upon them at their leisure, but to their surprise the Chippewas instead of stopping at the water's edge plunged into the lake and swam to the opposite side, across the wide, deep and cold expanse of the water, and made their escape into their own country.

This, so far as I have knowledge, completes the catalogue of the Indian tribes who inhabited South Dakota or who roamed and hunted and fought within our borders. The purpose in this chapter has been to treat them simply as the aboriginal people of the state. With the exception of the Poncas and Iowas, each tribe mentioned exerted a deep significance in the development of South Dakota history and each will be more fully exploited as the chronological development of South Dakota's story brings them within our perview.

So little is the organization of the Siouan family understood and so indiscriminately are the names of the various bands misapplied that it may be wise at this point to introduce a chart which completely analyses the family, showing all of its groups and bands. It must be understood that the one tie which binds the entire

Siouan family, and by means of which their relations are determined, is their language, which, however much corrupted by its unwritten use by widely separated and non-communicating bands, still retains those fundamental lines of likeness from which a language rarely departs. The chart printed herewith is an elaboration of one prepared by the writer for the first volume of the Collections of the State Historical Society.

- **SIOUX**
  - **Winnebagos**
  - **Omahas**
  - **Iowas**
  - **Illinois**
  - **Dakotas**
    - **Santees** (People who once lived on Knife Lake)
      - **M'dewakantons** (People of Spirit Lake)
      - **Wakpekutes** (Leaf Shooters)
      - **Wahpetons** (People of the leaves)
      - **Sissetons** (People of the swamp)
    - **Yanktons** (People at the end, referring to position in tribal councils)
    - **Yanktonaise** (People near the end)
      - **Upper Yanktonaise**
      - **Lower Yanktonaise**
      - **Assinaboines** (The Assinaboines seceded from the Yanktonaise, and no longer consider themselves Dakotas)
    - **Tetons** (People of the Prairie)
      - **Brules**
      - **Blackfeet**
      - **Minneconjous**
      - **Ogialas**
      - **Sans Arcs**
      - **Two Kettle**
      - **Uncpapas**
  - **Missouris**
  - **Osages**
  - **Sacs and Foxes**
  - **Possibly some other bands**

The Sioux were not only the dominant people of South Dakota when the white men came for purpose of trade, and therefore exerted a greater influence in the shaping of the life and history of that interesting period, but they have as well handed down to us a written historical record which briefly but accurately outlines the important events on South Dakota soil for a period of at least one hundred and forty years, dating back regularly to the year 1764 and by cycles for a long period previous to that date, and this record furnishes an invaluable aid in determining many auxiliary events. It is done in the picture writing for which this people are famous and is known to science as the Winter counts of the Dakotas.

The origin of the Dakota Indians has been a subject of much study and speculation among scholars and the general conclusion is that they are of the Asiatic Mongolian stock, and more particularly of the Ural-Altaic family. This group embraces a very wide range and is found scattered in manifold ramifications through parts of eastern, northern and middle Asia, extending in some of its more remote branches even to the heart of Europe, where the Hungarian and the numerous tongues of the far-spread Finnish tribes offer still the same characteristics and an unmistakable impress of the old Ural-Altaic relationship. It is by the almost infallible lingual test that the relationship of the Dakotas to these Asiatic progenitors is inferred, if not conclusively established.

Prof. Frederick L. O. Roehrig, as early as the autumn of 1866, came to Fort Wadsworth (Sisseton) to take up the comparative study of the Dakota language, and although he does not arbitrarily and dogmatically assert that he has demonstrated the relationship between the Dakota and the Ural-Altaic, the facts which he established are exceedingly interesting and strongly suggestive.

Grammatically, the structure of the sentence in the Dakota and the Asiatic is the same, being a complete inversion of the order in which we are accustomed to think, beginning their sentences where we end ours. Likewise, neither in the Dakota nor the Asiatic are there any prepositions, that convenient part of speech being used invariably as a postposition. In both languages there is a peculiar poly-syllabic and poly-synthetic tendency by which, through an intrinsic blending of various parts of speech, one huge word is produced. Probably the most striking resemblance, however, is in the similarity of the use of a reduplication of the initial syllable of a word to add intensity to the thought expressed by it. Here is an example in point:

Mongolian: Khara, meaning black; Khap-khara, meaning very black.

Dakota: Sapa, meaning black; Sap-sapa, meaning very black.

Examples of this peculiarity might be indefinitely produced. Another peculiarity of similarity is in changing the meaning of a word from the masculine to the feminine, or to discriminate between strength or weakness, or distance or proximity by changing the vowel without changing the frame work of the word. Thus:

Mongolian: Father, ama; Mother, eme; Kaka, cock; Keke, hen.

Dakota: Second son, hepan; second daughter, hapan; cinski, son; cunski, daughter; kon, that; kin, this.

These examples will illustrate the resemblance in this particular, which is quite general. There is, too, a distinct resemblance in very many words having the same meaning. This resemblance is quite as close as could be expected to be preserved through a long period in an unwritten language, used through a long period of time in situations far remote from each other and without means of communication. A few examples will serve for illustration:

Mongolian: Tang, light, dawn, understanding.
Dakota: Tanin, visible, manifest, clear.
Mongolian: Meme, the female breast.
Dakota: Mama, the female breast.

This list might be quite extensively extended, but probably sufficient has been shown to suggest strongly the derivation of these people. There are too many physical resemblances between the two families which gives color to the theory that they may, at no very remote period, have been one. I make no pretension to knowledge upon the subject, but give the foregoing as a probable theory of the origin of this interesting people.

CHAPTER IV

EARLIEST WHITE EXPLORATIONS.

The very earliest white explorations of South Dakota are matters of uncertainty and dispute and perhaps may never be determined beyond doubt. It is a matter of common belief that Spanish adventurers came into this section within the first half of the sixteenth century, but this is a matter purely of conjecture, no record having been left of sufficient certainty to prove the contention. It is only known that these men made long trips into the heart of the continent. The story of Coronado is well known and is the basis of most of the speculation relating to an exploration of the Black Hills region by the Spaniards of this remote date, but from all of the evidence obtainable it is not to be presumed that Coronado came north further than the Platte, if in fact he did not stop one hundred and fifty miles south of that river. The most that can be said of the Spaniards is that they may have come into the Black Hills before 1550, but if they did they neglected to make a record of the fact sufficiently definite to render the matter more than doubtful.

For more than one hundred years after the days of Coronado and the Spanish adventurers there is no suggestion from any source that a white man set foot upon South Dakota soil, but there is a possibility that some time between 1654 and 1665 two well known French Canadians, Pierre Radisson and Chouart Grosseillers, brothers-in-law, did pass through South Dakota. These men did not fail to leave a record of their travels, but unfortunately it is so confused and indefinite that it is very difficult indeed to determine from it precisely where their adventures led them. They appear to have been almost uneducated in French and with scarcely any knowledge of English. Radisson, however, fell out with the French authorities and went to London, where he offered the knowledge of his discoveries to the English. Certain promoters, appreciating the possibilities of a vast fur trade in the heart of America, induced Radisson to write out in his imperfect English an account of his travels in America, which he did, and the product of his literary genius is more difficult to interpret than the pictographs of the Indians. From unmistakable physical features of the country some of the points visited by them are ascertained, but they made no celestial observations and much of their long course during ten years in the wilderness is left to guess work. However, shrewd reckoning is constantly clearing up more and more of the route. This much is certain: Radisson and Grossiellers started from Montreal in August, 1654, and passed the next winter with Hurons and Ottawas upon one of the islands in the northern part of Green Bay. The next season they went into a land which they describe so accurately that it can scarcely be doubted that they were far down the Mississippi valley. Rendered as comprehendable as possible, here is Radisson's story of the land they visited:

> **The farther we sojourned the delightfuller the country was to us. I can say that in all my lifetime I never saw a more incomparable country, for all that I have been in Italy. Being about the great sea,**

> we conversed with people that dwelleth about the salt water who told us that they saw some great white things sometimes on the water, and it came toward the shore, and men in the top of it and made a noise like a company of swans; which made me believe that they were mistaken, for I could not imagine what it could be except the Spaniards; and the reason is that we found a barrel broken as they use in Spain. Those people have their hair long. They reap twice a year; they are called Tatarga, that is to say, buff. They are generally stout men, so they are able to defend themselves. We were everywhere made much of, neither wanting victuals, for all the different nations that we met conducted and furnished us with all necessities. The summer passed away with admiration by the diversity of the nations that we saw. As for the beauty of the shore of that sweet sea. Here we saw fish of divers, some like sturgeons and have a kind of slice at the end of their nose, some three fingers broad in the end, and two only near the nose, and some eight thumbs long, all marbled of a blackish color. There are birds whose bills are two and twenty thumbs long. That bird swallows a whole salmon, keeps it a long time in its bill. We saw also she goats very big. There is an animal somewhat less than a cow whose meat is exceedingly good. There is no want of stags, nor buffs. There are so many turkeys that the boys throw stones at them for their recreation. As for the buff it is a furious animal. One must have a care for him, for every year he kills some Nadonesseronons. He comes for the most part in the plains and meadows and feeds like an ox. The horns of buffs are as those of an ox, but not so long, but bigger and of a blackish color. He hath a very long hairy tail, he is reddish, his hair frizzed and very fine. All the parts of his body are much like unto an ox. The biggest are bigger than any ox whatsoever.
>
> The vines grow all by the river side. The lemons are not so big as ours and sourer. The grape is very big, green and is seen there at all times. It never snows or freezes there, but is mighty hot; and yet for all that the country is not so unwholsome, for we have seldom seen infirm people.
>
> We were four months in our voyage without doing anything but going from river to river. We met several sorts of people. We conversed with them, being long in alliance with them. By the persuasion of some of them, we went into the great river that divides itself in two, where the Hurons, with some of the Ottawas and the wild men that had wars with them, had retired. There is not great difference in their language, as we were told. This nation had wars against those of the forked river. It is so called because it has two branches; the one toward the west, the other toward the south, which we believe runs toward Mexico, by the tokens they gave us. Being among these people, they told us the prisoners they take, tell them they have wars against a nation, against men that build great cabins, have great beards and have knives as we have. Moreover they showed us a decad of beads and gilded pearls that they have had from that people, which made us believe that they were Europeans. They showed us one of that nation that was taken the year before. We understood him not; he was more tawny than they with whom we were.
>
> We were informed of that nation which lived on the other river. These are men of extraordinary height and bigness, that made us believe that they had no communication with them. They live upon corn and citrulls (pumpkins) which are mighty big. They have fish in plenty throughout the year. They have fruit as big as the heart of an orinak (elk), which grows on vast trees which are three armsfull in compass. When they see little men they are afraid and cry out, which makes many come to help them. Their arrows are not of stone as ours are, but of fish bone and other bones which they work greatly as all other things. Their dishes are made of wood. I have seen them and could not but admire the curiosity of their work. They have great calumets of great stones, red and green. They make a store of tobacco. They have a kind of drink which makes them mad for a whole day. I have not seen this, therefore you may believe as you please. Tending to these people, we went toward the south and came back by the north. We had not yet seen the nation Nadonesceronons (Sioux). We had Hurons with us. We persuaded them to come along to see their own nation that fled there, but they would not by any means. We thought to get some castors there to bring down to the French. Seeing it, at last, impossible to us to make a circuit in twelve months' time we come to the straits of the two lakes of the Stinkings and the upper lakes where there are little islands toward the northwest and a few toward the southeast very small; the lake toward the north at the side is full of rocks and sand, yet great ships can ride on it without danger, we being three nations arrived there with booty.

I have thus quoted at a good deal of length from the Radisson story, for it is upon the portions quoted that one of the great disputed points in American history rests. The contention that these itinerant Frenchmen threaded the Mississippi to the gulf twenty-six years before the famous discovery of LaSalle, and the further contention, held with something less of tenacity, that they also in the same year explored the Missouri and so passed through South Dakota. Upon this portion of the subject Prof. Robert F. Kerr contributed a monograph to the first volume of the Collections of the State Historical Society in which he concluded that Radisson and Grosseillers did not reach South Dakota, a conclusion in which I fully concur. My own interpretation of the story is that they did pass down the Mississippi and, returning, entered the mouth of the Missouri for a distance and from the Indians learned about the people which inhabited that valley. Those first mentioned refer to the Spaniards in Mexico. "That nation which lived on the other river" was undoubtedly the Pawnees and Rees of the South Dakota portion of the Missouri, who cultivated corn and pumpkins, and the superstition of the "little devils of Spirit Mound," which Lewis and Clarke found irradicably imbedded in the minds of all the Indians of the Missouri valley, accounts for the reported terror in which these people held "little men." It was the desire of the explorers to reach the "Cristinos" of Hudson's bay, but finding the season so far advanced that they could not hope to make the circuit that year, and finding their Huron guides unalterably opposed to risking their scalps among their hereditary enemies, the Sioux, they retired from the Missouri and returned to their winter rendezvous at Green Bay, probably by way of the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers, though the latter is simply a surmise. Until better evidence is produced it may safely be concluded that Radisson and Groseillers did not visit South Dakota, but that they did learn of and make report upon the Ree Indians residing here and also shadowed forth the tradition of Spirit Mound and its reputed "little devils." Of this tradition more full accounts will be given in the subsequent chapter upon the visit of Lewis and Clarke.

The next explorer who may have entered South Dakota, and who, if he did not come himself, was almost certainly represented by white traders here, was Pierre Charles LeSeuer, a native of Montreal. LeSeuer made his first trip to the west in 1683 and is known to have at that time visited the mouth of the Wisconsin river. An unidentified writer in the Toronto Globe, writing in 1887, tells of a shrewd scheme by which LeSeuer and his relative, Pierre LeMoyne, afterwards known as Iberville, taking advantage of early knowledge of LaSalle's discovery of the Mississippi, came west with a license to trade, and sending on a party of trappers and Indians to a stream far westward from the Mississippi, where they traded with the Indians for furs which they rafted down the stream to the Mississippi and on to the gulf, where LeMoyne waited with a ship and took the furs to London where he disposed of them at vast profit. Meanwhile LeSeuer secured a quantity of fur in Wisconsin, which he took back to Canada and paid the exorbitant tribute which the government exacted. I have found some collateral evidence of the truth of this story in the map published by William D'Isle, member of the French Academy in 1701, which was made by him from information furnished by LeSeuer. This map shows a track directly west from the mouth of the Wisconsin, passing just south of the Spirit lakes in northern Iowa and terminating at Sioux Falls. This track is marked on the map in French, "Chemin des voyageurs." An Omaha village is located at the termination of the track. It is therefore not impossible that LeSeuer's voyageurs did visit Sioux Falls in 1683.

In 1695 the Fox Indians became hostile to the French and closed up the Fox-Wisconsin river route to the Mississippi river, thus cutting off the valuable trade of the Mississippi. It therefore became necessary to find another route to the west and a way was opened from the head of Lake Superior, by way of the St. Croix, but the perennial warfare between the Chippewas and the Sioux rendered this route almost as dangerous as the Fox river. Therefore Frontenac sent out LeSeuer to negotiate a peace between the hostile tribes and he was quite successful in his mission. In company with Nicolas Perrault, he built a fort near the mouth of the St. Croix and another at the mouth of the Wisconsin. It was at this time that he learned of the "copper mine" at Mankato, one account stating that he found it while on a trip to the Indians of the Missouri. If this is true he must have visited South Dakota at this time. It seems to be quite clear that at this time he explored the Minnesota, to which he gave his own name, "St. Pierre." After this he returned to France where he was received with favor by the King and, under the patronage of L'Hullier, the farmer general in the King's household, he returned to America by way of the Gulf of Mexico and, passing up the Mississippi with a party of twenty men, went to the Blue Earth river, near where the city of Mankato, Minnesota, now stands, and there built a fort which he named for his patron and for two years traded with the Indians and mined the copper, which by the way proved to be not copper at all. While here his men made trips among the Indians for trade and in his account he particularly speaks of trade with the Mahas (Omahas), who at that time are known to have lived on the Sioux, particularly at Sioux Falls and Flandreau. In addition to the DeIsle map above mentioned, two other maps have been preserved, made upon the authority of LeSeuer. Winsor has reproduced them in his Critical History of America, one as of 1702, the other as of 1763. Both of these maps show a route westward from LeSeuer's fort. In the first the route is marked "Indian track." In the second "French Track to the West." Bishop O'Gorman says: "The account made by him to the home government leaves no doubt that during his stay on the Blue Earth river, LeSeuer held intercourse with the South Dakota Indians and that his men went west to the prairies occupied by them."

In 1742 the Canadian government sent out Verendrye to find a route to the Pacific. He traveled by way of the Great Lakes to Lake Winnepeg and thence by the Assinoboin to the Missouri and westward. The following is Bishop O'Gorman's account of this trip of Verendrye's: "January 1, 1743, they arrived as far as the Big Horn range, an outlaying buttress of the Rockies, about one hundred miles east of Yellowstone Park, and went no farther. Parkman thinks it likely that they pushed across the Big Horn range and reached the Snake river. Another historian thinks they may have reached the site of Helena, Montana. The description of the explorers is too vague for exact geographical verification. At any rate they turned homeward without finding the object of their search. The direction they took and the time they took to travel brought them within two days' march of Pierre, South Dakota. Here are the words of their account: "We arrived March 15th among the band of the Little Cherry, who were when we found them two days' march from their camp on the Missouri. We left them on the 2d of April to their great regret. Traveling north and northwest, they arrived May 18th at the village of the Mandans, which is supposed to have been on or near the site of Fort Berthold, in North Dakota. Now Fort Berthold is northwest of Pierre about two hundred and forty miles. According to their account they did not go in a straight line, but sometimes headed north, now east and then again northeast. They were forty-five days on the trip from the point on the Missouri where they stayed with the Little Cherry people to Fort Berthold.

"Not far from Pierre is Cherry creek. Bands of Indians, then as now, often took their names from some physical feature of the country inhabited. 'Les gens de la petite Cerise,' is the French name given in the account; 'the band of the Little Cherry.' I believe they were a band of the Sioux who lived on Cherry creek. Some day or other the exact spot may be found, for in the account I read: 'On an eminence near the fort (camp) I placed a leaden plate engraved with the arms and inscription of the king and some stones in the shape of a pyramid in honor of the general.'" I have no doubt of the correctness of Bishop O'Gorman's conclusions and take it as a settled fact that Verendrye is a duly recorded explorer of South Dakota of 1743 and that he then claimed the soil for the King of France.

Two years later, 1745, the Canadian government determined to put a stop to the illegitimate trading of the courier du boise, who, without license and without paying tribute, were carrying on an extensive trade with the western Indians, and to that end one DeLusigan was despatched to the Indian country to call in these "mendicant merchants." In pursuit of this object he visited Big Stone lake, and it is a fair presumption that he entered South Dakota, for time out of mind the principal Indian camps there have been on the South Dakota side. It may be noted in passing that DeLusigan, after investigation, reported against the withdrawal of the courier du boise on the ground that they were keeping alive French sentiment among the Indians, in opposition to the English, and thereupon the government not only adopted his view but actually used its influence to send others among the Indians.

From 1764 the French at St. Louis began trading "up the Missouri." There is very little of record to indicate how far up the river this trade extended, but it is certain that long before 1800 they were trading within the South Dakota territory. Loisell's post, a strong fortified trading house, was built on Cedar island in the Missouri river, thirty-five miles below Pierre before 1796. Capt. Henry M. Chittenden, the well-known authority upon Missouri river history, considers this the earliest trading house in the Sioux country. The exact date of its establishment is not known. In the fall of 1796 Trudeau, a St. Louis trader, established a house for trade with the Pawnees on the east bank of the Missouri and a little above the site of Fort Randall. This was also a strongly palisaded post and trade was continued in it for twenty years. To compress then into a paragraph the conclusions relating to the exploration of South Dakota prior to the nineteenth century it may be said that it is highly improbable that South Dakota was explored by the Spaniards in the early portion of the sixteenth century, or that any white man saw our land during that century at all. That it is equally as improbable that Radisson and Groseillers visited the South Dakota territory at any time. That it is quite possible that white men, employes of LeSeuer and LeMoyne, visited Sioux Falls in 1683, and very probable that LeSeuer's men were here to trade in 1700, and that it is also possible that LeSeuer visited South Dakota in person about 1695. That Verendrye was certainly here in 1742 and that DeLusigan visited our borders in 1745. That the French had established a general fur trade in our territory and had built two strong posts here prior to 1800. That so far as is yet developed all other reputed explorations are based on conjecture.

CHAPTER V

SUCCESSIVE SOVEREIGNTIES.

The political history of the territory comprised within South Dakota is as interesting as it is diversified. One of the old opera bouffe kingdoms of the continent, kicked about like a foot ball between contending monarchs of more powerful neighbor states, could not have had a more diverse line of sovereigns claiming title to the soil. Primarily the native Indian tribes were as tenacious as any of their white successors in claiming and maintaining their rights in the ownership of the land and, as has been seen, these rights were successively asserted by the Rees, Omahas and Dakotas, the latter holding on through every change and condition until they made relinquishment to the United States in very recent years through regular and formal treaties of purchase and sale; while to this day they hold and occupy large sections of the state by virtue of their never relinquished claims dating back to a time when the memory of men runneth not to the contrary.

All of the Dakota country was claimed by the Spaniards, by reason of the discoveries of Columbus, supplemented and confirmed by the expedition of Coronado in 1542. Spain, however, did nothing in the way of furnishing exploration or colonization to make good her claim and allowed the entire Western country to lie vacant for more than one hundred years, when the French from Canada way began to send out traders and missionaries and had by the beginning of the eighteenth century pushed her enterprises clear into the Dakota field. We have seen how LeSeuer, under the direct patronage of the French court, had in 1699 come to our frontier, if he did not, as he most probably did, enter wholly upon South Dakota soil. We have no record that he made an express claim of our soil for France, but France did claim a general supervision over the entire Mississippi valley and such enterprises as LeSeuer's were esteemed to involve ownership.

On September 17, 1742, the King of France made an express grant of all the territory lying between the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of Paris, for a period of sixteen years. The French grant to Crozat, made by Louis XIV, is as follows: "We did in the year 1683 give our orders to undertake the discovery of the countries which are situated in the northern part of America, between New France and New Mexico, * * * and whereas, upon information we have received concerning the disposition and situation of the said countries known at present by the name of Province of Louisiana, we are of opinion that there may be a considerable commerce established therein, we have resolved to grant the commerce of that country of Louisiana to the Sieur Anthony Crozat, and do appoint the said Sieur Crozat solely to carry on a trade, in all the lands possessed by us and bounded by New Mexico and by the lands of the English Carolina; the river St. Lewis, heretofore called Mississippi, from the edge of the sea, as far as the Illinois, together with the river St. Philip, heretofore called the Misourys; with all the countries, territories, lakes within land, and all rivers which fall directly or indirectly into that part of the river St. Lewis." This grant indicates that at this date France claimed absolute sovereignty of the entire South Dakota country. Crozat soon found that he had made a bad bargain and five years later was glad to relinquish his claim. Thereupon the King made the land over to John Law's famous Mississippi Company and there was a good deal of activity, but there is no record that it reached to the Dakota country. The French activity, however, excited the Spaniards to reassert their claim and an expedition was sent from Santa Fe against the French on the Mississippi and lower Missouri. The enterprise was, however, a disastrous failure. The Spanish plan was to excite the Osage Indians to make war upon the Missouris, the latter tribe being in alliance with the French. Through a mistake the Spaniards were led directly to the Missouris instead of the Osages and the entire party, with one exception, were massacred. This circumstance led the French to build a fort at the mouth of the Missouri in 1720. In 1732 the Mississippi bubble burst and the French sovereign then reassumed control of Louisiana and governed it directly through a governor-general, who resided at New Orleans.

Up to this date the possession and sovereignty of the Dakota country by the French was purely constructive, but, as we have previously seen, on March 15, 1742, Verendrye entered upon the South Dakota soil at a point near the center of the state and took actual possession of the same in the name of the King of France and as a testimonial planted a leaden plate engraved with the arms of France. From that event there is no question of the actual, choate right of sovereignty, in France, over the Dakota land until the same was relinquished by the treaty with Spain, made twenty years later.

About 1762 France was having difficulties which were keeping her ingenuity taxed to maintain her position among the nations. It was a time of which it has been said, "All the world was at war," and France was getting much the worst of the bad bargain which Europe was making, and in which all America was involved. The Seven Years war was drawing to a close and the case of France was desperate. To draw Spain more fully to her support she entered into a secret treaty by which she deeded to Spain New Orleans and all of Louisiana west of the Mississippi river, which of course included all of South Dakota. In consideration of this session Spain agreed with the French that for the future she would consider every power her enemy which was the enemy of France. So it was, in the language of Carlyle, that France, "beaten, stript, humiliated, sinful, unrepentant, collapsed like a creature whose limbs fail under it," and gave up the soil of the Dakotas to the scarcely less pitiable dons of Spain. The description and boundaries ceded by France to Spain were indefinite and obscure and have never been defined. This treaty was kept secret until after the publication of the treaty of Paris, two years later. Its boundaries were assumed to be the same as those of the grant to Crozat of 1712, so far as the west line was concerned. Under this treaty Spain held possession of South Dakota for forty-one years, though she relinquished her rights and retroceded the province to France two years sooner, that is, in 1800. It was during this period and probably about 1770 that the first regular trade was carried up the Missouri as high as South Dakota, though there is no definite record of such trade until about 1796, when the Loisell post was found in operation and the Trudeau post was built.

In 1800, on the 1st day of October, by the treaty of San Ildefonso, Spain retroceded Louisiana—including South Dakota—to France. The consideration for this trade was a personal one. The Duke of Parma married the daughter of the King of Spain and was anxious to secure for himself the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, that he might be raised to the dignity of a king, and Napoleon, then First Consul, agreed to help him out if Spain would give up Louisiana. Now the American possessions had been a source of expense and endless trouble to Spain, and the King gladly assented to this arrangement and the quit-claim was made. The retrocession is in the following words: "His Catholic Majesty promises and engages to retrocede to the French Republic the colony or province of Louisiana with the same extent as it now has in the hands of Spain and that it had when France possessed it." This, it will be seen, is no more definite than the former description, but there is no doubt that South Dakota was a part of the property. It was attempted to keep this deal a secret, but it soon leaked out and in his message to congress, in December, 1802, Mr. Jefferson comments upon it and, as we were not having very amicable relations with France at that time, he was not particularly pleased with our change of western neighbors.

At this period it was the general sentiment that the United States should have joint control with Spain, or after the retrocession, with France, of the navigation of the Mississippi and that we should have a piece of ground big enough to accommodate a commercial city at the mouth of the river, our first hope being to secure New Orleans for that city, and for that purpose Messrs. Livingstone and Monroe were sent to France as envoys, to negotiate the cession desired. Their instructions did not exceed power to pay a sum, not more than two million dollars, for the rights demanded, including the cession of Florida.

I have stated that Livingstone and Monroe were sent as envoys; the fact is that Mr. Livingstone was the regular American minister to Paris and Mr. Monroe was sent to assist him in negotiating for the session of New Orleans and the right to navigate the Mississippi to its mouth. Sometime during the winter Monroe sailed for France, where he arrived about the middle of April. Neither Monroe or Livingstone dreamed that they could accomplish more than they had been commissioned to do, but to their surprise Barbe Marbois, Napoleon's minister of the treasury, and a strong friend of America,—he had rendered us valuable aid during the revolutionary struggle,—was in 1779 secretary of the French legation to the confederated government, and while here had married an American girl,—came to them with a proposition to sell to them not only New Orleans, but all of Louisiana as well. In fact Tallyrand had indicated such a possibility to Livingstone some days earlier, but had afterwards told him that his suggestion was unauthorized. At this time war between Napoleon and England was inevitable, Louisiana was exposed and it appeared probable that England's first move would be to descend upon New Orleans with her fleet and take possession of the Mississippi valley. Napoleon, too, was in dire need of money. He considered Louisiana as good as lost in any case. If he could get anything out of it, it was something found. If he could transfer it to America he would cut England off from a valuable possession. So the treaty was made and our envoys engaged to pay France in six per cent. bonds of the United States the sum of $11,250,000, and to undertake to satisfy claims of American citizens against France to the extent of approximately $3,750,000, or in all about one-eighth of the value of the annual production of new wealth in South Dakota alone, at this time. This treaty was signed on April 30, 1803, and was duly ratified by congress the next October and in due course the land passed into our possession.

The granting clause of the treaty is as follows: "Whereas, By the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the ninth Vendimarre, au 9 (1st October, 1800), between the First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows: His Catholic Majesty promises and engages on his part to retrocede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire executions of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his highness, the Duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should have after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states; and

"Whereas, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly the third article, the French Republic has an incontestable title to the domain and the possession of the said territory; the First Consul of the French Republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of friendship, doth hereby cede to the United States, in the name of the French Republic, forever and in full sovereignty, the said territory with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above named treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty."

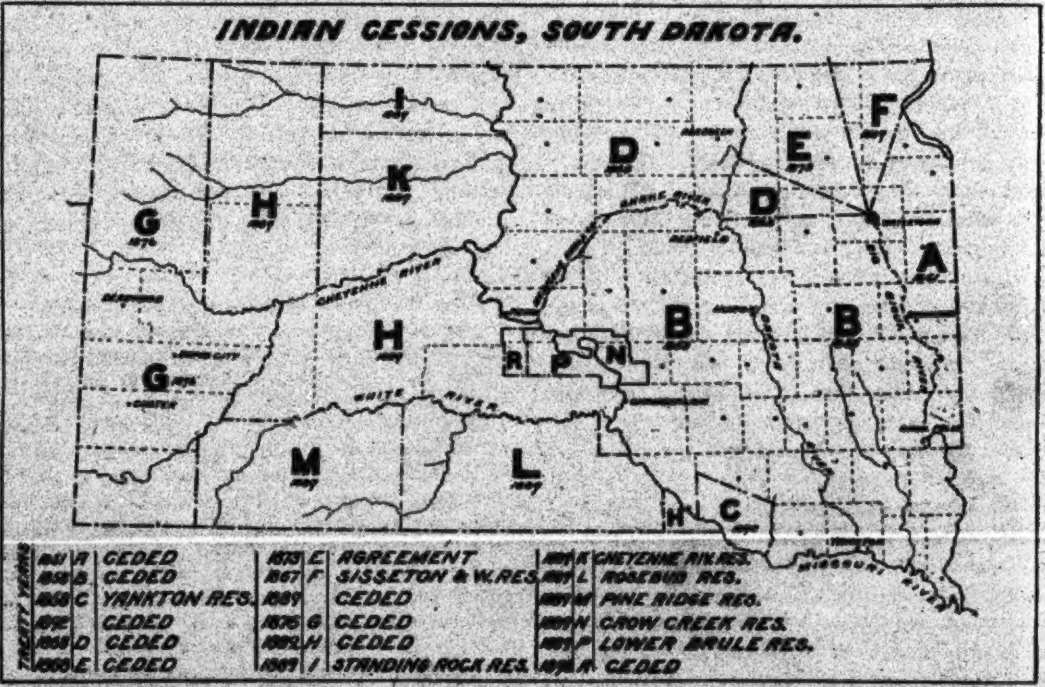
Livingstone and Monroe, in their anxiety to close the deal, did not deem it wise to scrutinize the title too closely, but after the papers were signed they called attention to the fact that the description of the big farm they had purchased, as set down in the deed, was a little obscure, to say the least. Marbois admitted this fact and took the treaty to Napoleon. "Sire," he said, "there is difficulty in reaching a definite conclusion as to the boundary. There is a regrettable obscurity in the description." The conscience of Napoleon was in no wise disturbed. "If an obscurity does not already exist it will no doubt be good policy to put one there," he replied. Livingstone then went to Talleyrand: "What are the eastern boundaries of Louisiana?" asked Livingstone. "I do not know," replied Talleyrand. "You must take it as we received it." "But what did you mean to take?" said Livingstone. "I do not know," replied Talleyrand. "Then you mean we shall construe it our own way?" said Livingstone again, to which Talleyrand answered, "I can give you no direction. You have made a noble bargain and I suppose you will make the most of it."

Though we have since, in one way or another, obtained title to all of the territory adjoining Louisiana both east and west, so that it is no longer material, it is still an interesting fact that to this day we do not know what we got when we bought Louisiana from Napoleon Bonaparte. Our troubles too were not over. While France declared she was in possession of the property, as a matter of fact Spain still was in possession and promptly protested against the sale to the United States, as being in contravention of an express provision of the treaty of St. Ildefonso and that the treaty of cession was void. She did not, however, do anything to make her protest effective and meekly gave way when the time for the transfer came, giving over the possession formally to France, and that government making formal transfer at once to the United States. While the people only expected to secure the navigation of the Mississippi and a town site at the mouth, and while our envoys went to France with no other idea than to obtain the concessions named, there is no doubt that the far-seeing mind of Jefferson was contemplating the ultimate acquisition of all of Louisiana and he commenced to lay plans for the same several months before the suggestion for a sale came from Napoleon through Marbois. With characteristic astuteness he concealed his real purpose, but in the light of subsequent developments there can be scarcely any doubt of his object. It is probable that he foresaw the very conditions which induced Napoleon to transfer the great province to us. On January 18, 1803, fully three months before any suggestion of a transfer came from Napoleon, Jefferson sent a special message to congress relating to trade among the western tribes of Indians, in the Ohio valley. After fully discussing this subject he continues:

> The river Missouri and the Indians inhabiting it are not as well known as is rendered desirable by their connection with the Mississippi, and consequently with us. It is, however, understood that the country on that river is inhabited by numerous tribes who furnish great supplies of furs to the trade of another nation carried on in a high latitude through an infinite number of portages and lakes shut up by ice through a long season. The commerce on that line could bear no competition with that of the Missouri, traversing a temperate climate, offering according to best accounts a continued navigation from its source and possibly with a single portage from the western ocean, and finding to the Atlantic a choice of channels through the Illinois, or Wabash, the lakes and Hudson; through the Ohio and Susquehanna, or Potomac or James rivers and through the Tennessee and Savannah rivers. An intelligent officer with ten or twelve chosen men, fit for the enterprise and willing to undertake it, taken from our posts where they can be spared, without inconvenience, might explore the whole line even to the western ocean, have conference with the natives on the subject of commercial intercourse, get admission among them for our traders as others are admitted, agree upon convenient

deposits for an interchange of articles and return with the information acquired in the course of two summers. Their arms and accoutrements, a few instruments of observation and light and cheap articles for presents for the Indians would be all the apparatus they could carry and with the expectation of a soldier's portion of land on their return would constitute the whole expense. Their pay would be going on whether there or here. While other civilized nations have encountered great expense to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge by undertaking voyages of discovery and for other literary purposes, in various parts and directions, our nation seems to owe to the same objects as well as to our own interests to explore this, the only easy line of communication across the continent and so directly traversing our own part of it. The interests of commerce place the principal object within the constitutional powers and care of congress and that it should incidentally advance the geographical knowledge of our own continent cannot but be an additional gratification. The nation claiming the territory, regarding this as a literary pursuit, which it is in the habit of permitting within its dominions, would not be disposed to view it with jealousy, even if the expiring state of its interests there did not render it a matter of indifference. The appropriation, two thousand five hundred dollars, for the purpose of extending the internal commerce of the United States, while understood and considered by the executive as giving the legislative sanction, would cover the undertaking from notice and prevent the obstructions which interested individuals might otherwise previously prepare in its way.

INDIAN CESSIONS, SOUTH DAKOTA.



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MISSOURI RIVER
TREATY YEARS
1851 A CEDED
1858 B CEDED
1858 C YANKTON RES.
1872 CEDED
1868 D CEDED
1868 E CEDED
1873 E AGREEMENT
1867 F SISSETON & W. RES.
1889 CEDED
1876 G CEDED
1889 H CEDED
1889 I STANDING ROCK RES.
K CHEYENNE RIV. RES.
L ROSEBUD RES.
M PINE RIDGE RES.
N CROW CREEK RES.
P LOWER BRULE RES.
R CEDED

In this message is the first suggestion of the great historic Lewis and Clarke expedition through the valley of the Missouri to the Pacific, to a history of which so far as it affects South Dakota the next chapter will be devoted. Congress at once authorized the expedition and arrangements were well under way when news came of the Louisiana purchase treaty.

Louisiana having now come under the jurisdiction of the United States, pursuant to the Livingstone-Monroe-Marbois treaty, congress, for the purposes of administration and legal procedure, attached it to the territory of Indiana. At that juncture Gen. William Henry Harrison was governor of Indiana and consequently became the first American governor having jurisdiction over South Dakota.

In the year 1805 the territory of Louisiana was regularly created and a full set of officers appointed. St. Louis was made the capital. South Dakota was included within the territory. The President appointed James Wilkinson, governor; Frederick Bates, secretary, and Return J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, judges.

In 1812 Louisiana, with its present boundaries, having been admitted as a state, congress created the remainder of old Louisiana as the territory of Missouri and in 1821, having admitted Missouri,.as now constituted, as a state, no government whatever was provided for the section north of Missouri and west of the Mississippi, and South Dakota and the contiguous country continued unorganized and ungoverned until 1834, in which year the territory of Michigan was extended west to the Missouri river and so included the eastern half of South Dakota in her embrace, but no provision was made for the western half until 1854. This is more remarkable when it is known that at all these periods there was a large white population in that section. Two years after we had become a part of Michigan, the territory of Wisconsin was created to include all of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the portion of South and North Dakota east of the Missouri, but this condition was changed in 1838 when Iowa put in an appearance, claiming all of the territory between the Mississippi and Missouri from the north line of Missouri to the national boundary. Eastern South Dakota was a portion of Iowa for eleven years, but in 1849 Minnesota claimed us as a portion of that territory, in which estate we continued until Minnesota was admitted as a state, in the spring of 1858, when the few citizens then residing at Sioux Falls attempted to set up a territory to be called Dakota, but congress refused to recognize it and by a resolution of the house of representatives declared that the portion of Minnesota territory not included within the boundaries of the state of Minnesota continued as Minnesota territory. In 1854 Nebraska territory was created, to include the portion of South Dakota lying west of the Missouri and in 1861 the territory of Dakota was created, to include all of the section west of Minnesota to the Rocky mountains. In 1869 Montana and Wyoming were cut off from the western portion of Dakota. In 1889 Dakota territory was divided into almost equal portions and both sections were admitted as states on the 2d day of November of that year.

The foregoing, in brief, is the history of the many changes in the sovereignty over the soil of South Dakota. Each of the recent movements will be treated at large in subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER VI

THE LEWIS AND CLARKE EXPEDITION.

In the last preceding chapter was related the story of the first inception of the Lewis and Clarke expedition, in the mind of President Jefferson, some months before the purchase of Louisiana was consummated or even officially suggested. Congress having secretly authorized the expedition and provided the magnificent sum of two thousand five hundred dollars—all that was asked—to carry it out, the President chose Captain Merriweather Lewis and William Clarke to execute it. Lewis was the private secretary of Jefferson and was in the enterprise from its inception. He had grown up immediately under the eye of Jefferson, a son of one of the old Virginia families residing very near to Monticello. Lewis was a born woodsman, who from childhood had been renowned for his absolute fearlessness coupled with great energy and good judgment.

Immediately after the provision for the trip had been made Jefferson hurried Lewis off to Philadelphia to take under Dr. Barton, a learned instructor of that period, a short course in natural science and in taking celestial observations and calculating latitude and longitude. By the first of June he had completed this work and was back in Washington. It now occurred to Jefferson that it would add to the safety and success of the expedition to send it in duplicate; that is, that there should be two complete organizations moving together, so that in the event of an accident there would be less likelihood of the loss of records and of the benefits which it was hoped would be derived from the trip. At the suggestion of Lewis, Jefferson commissioned William Clarke, a Virginian and a brother of the renowned George Rodgers Clarke, to accompany Lewis and clothed him with equal powers. Four intelligent sergeants, Floyd, Pryor, Gass and Ordway, were also selected and it was arranged that each should keep an independent journal of the events and discoveries of the trip so that it could hardly fail that from some one of them a full report could be obtained. All along Jefferson reiterated the suggestion of the message of January 18th, that the expedition was in the interests of "commerce and literature."

The commandants of the expedition had reached Pittsburg on their way to the Missouri before the news of the purchase of Louisiana reached them. They proceeded to St. Louis, where they completed their preparations and purchased necessary supplies and employed river men to assist them on the arduous trip. They spent the winter in a camp on the east side of the Mississippi opposite the mouth of the Missouri. While still encamped there Lewis and Clarke went down to St. Louis on May 9, 1804, and assisted in the exercises attending the formal transfer of Louisiana to the United States. Up to that time the actual possession and government of Louisiana had remained in the hands of Spain.

First the flag of Spain was lowered as the governor and Spanish garrison marched out and the French flag was hoisted to the mast head. It was the plan to take this down at once and hoist the stars and stripes, but the French creoles begged to be allowed to keep the lilies of France afloat for one day and the request was acceded to. All night of the 9th a guard of honor, consisting of the leading citizens of St. Louis, among them old Pierre John Chouteau, watched the old flag which was permitted to float until sundown of the 10th, when it was lowered, never since to be raised over the soil of any portion of North America. "The people went to bed Frenchmen that night to arise Americans next morning," for the first sight that greeted their eyes on the morning of the 11th was old glory floating over the citadel of St. Louis.

The primitive manner of the equipment may be judged from a circumstance occurring at St Louis. Dr. Saugrin, a French scientist and a refugee from the French revolution, induced them to believe their equipment was not complete without a thermometer. Captain Lewis knew as little about thermometers as he did about telephones, but was willing to take one along. Now in all St. Louis there was not a thermometer, nor the proper material to make one, but Dr. Saugrin, nothing dismayed, scraped the quicksilver from the back of his wife's French mirror and then melted up the looking glass itself and so obtained the material for the thermometer, which he made and presented to Captain Lewis, and with it a fair notion of the temperature was kept daily until at the top of the Rocky mountains an accident befell it and it was broken.

The members of the party comprising the Lewis and Clarke expedition were as follows: Capt. Merriweather Lewis, a relative of Washington's and next friend of Jefferson's; Capt. William Clarke, brother to Gen. George Rodgers Clarke; Sergeants Charles Floyd and Nathanial Pryor, of Kentucky, cousins and both of distinguished families; Sergeant John Ordway, of New Hampshire, uncle of Nehemiah G. Ordway, governor of Dakota territory, 1880-84; Sergeant Patrick Gass; Corporal Warfington; John B. Thompson, of Vincennes, a surveyor; William Bratton, blacksmith; John Shields, gunsmith; John Coalter, Reuben and James Shields, William Warner and Joseph Whitehouse, of Kentucky; George Shannon, brother of Wilson Shannon, twice governor of Ohio and once of Kansas; George Gibson, Hugh McNeal, John Potts, Peter Weiser, all of Pennsylvania; Thomas P. Howard, of Massachusetts; John Collins, of Maryland; Robert Frazer, of Vermont; Silas Goodrich, Richard Winsor, Hugh Hall and Alexander Willard, whose state is not known, and six unnamed soldiers enlisted at St. Louis; George Druillard (Drooyar), son of old Pierre Druillard, of Indiana fame (there are many of George Druillard's descendants still in South Dakota and Minnesota), was the official guide to the expedition; York, the negro servant to Captain Clarke; Pierre Dorion, interpreter to the Sioux (Dorian's wife was a Yankton from lower Jim river); Pierre Cruzatte and Labiche, expert canoemen from Kaskaskia, and five other French river men. Patrick Gass was the carpenter of the expedition and Captain Clarke, who possessed some rudimentary knowledge of medicine, being, in the formula of his day, "qualified to administer simples," was given charge of the medicine chest.

The Chouteaus and all of the well-known pioneer families of St. Louis appear to have exerted themselves to assist in the success of the enterprise, except Manual Lisa, the Spanish trader, who, with characteristic perverseness, opposed it and used his influence with the Indians to hinder it. The expedition was outfitted with two pirogues and one bateau. The former were painted red and white; the bateau was much larger than the pirogues and was fifty-five feet long and had twenty-two oars. All of the boats were equipped with sails. In addition they had several light canoes. The bateau was decked, had cosy cabins and was quite a pretentious craft.

It was three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, May 14, 1804, when the expedition finally got under way and the stems of the little fleet turned up the muddy course of the Missouri. They moved very slowly, critically examining the country as they progressed, especially noting the conditions of the Indians and holding councils with every tribe they could reach. Nothing having a bearing upon the history of South Dakota occurred for several weeks. On the night of the 19th of August the party arrived at the present site of Sioux City and Sergeant Floyd was suffering with a bilious colic. He was given the best of care and attention possible in the circumstances, but Captain Clarke's simples failed to give relief. He fully realized that he was smitten with death, but faced the inevitable like the brave man that he was. Where the beautiful Floyd monument now looks down upon Sioux City he was buried with military honors, and the little stream which washes the foot of the bluff below his grave was named for him. The next day, August 21, 1804, at eight o'clock in the morning, the expedition passed the Sioux river and entered South Dakota, and here is the wonderful fabric of fact and fancy, relating to the Big Sioux, with which the loquacious Pierre Dorion regaled them and which story the Captains gravely set down in their journals for the enlightenment of the world, or as Jefferson put it, "to increase the sum of human knowledge:"

"Three miles beyond Floyd's we came to the mouth of the great Sioux river. This river comes in from the north and is about one hundred and ten yards wide. Mr. Dorion, our Sioux interpreter, who is well acquainted with it, says that it is navigable upwards of two hundred miles to the falls and even beyond them; that its sources are near those of the St. Peter's. He also says that below the falls a creek falls in from the eastward, after passing through cliffs of red rock; of this rock the Indians make their pipes and the necessity for procuring that article has introduced a sort of law of nations by which the banks of the creek are sacred and even tribes at war meet without hostility at these quarries, which possess a right of asylum. Thus we find even among savages certain principles deemed sacred, by which the rigors of their merciless system of warfare are mitigated. A sense of common danger, where stronger ties are wanting, gives all the binding force of more solemn obligations. A high wind that day filled the air with dust from the sand bars. They camped that night on the Nebraska shore, twenty-four miles above Floyd's grave."

August 22d they made some remarkable discoveries in geology, minerology and medicine. The reference in the journal is to the bluffs on the Nebraska shore midway between Sioux City and Elk Point: "The bluffs, which reach the river at this place, contain copperas, alum, cobalt, which had the appearance of soft isinglass, pyrites and sandstone, the first two very pure. Seven miles above is another cliff, on the same side, of alum rock, of a dark brown color, containing in its crevices great quantities of cobalt, cemented shells and red earth. From this the river bends to the eastward to within three or four miles of the Sioux. We made nineteen miles and made our camp on the north side (where Elk Point now stands). Captain Lewis, in proving the quality of some of the substances in the first cliff, was considerably injured by the fumes and taste of the cobalt and took some strong medicine to relieve him of the effects. The appearance of these mineral substances enable us to account for disorders of the stomach with which the party had been affected since they left the Sioux. We had been in the habit of dipping up water of the river inadvertantly and making use of it, until on examination, the sickness was thought to proceed from a scum covering the surface of the water along the southern shore, and which, as we now discovered, proceeded from the bluffs. The men had been ordered, before we reached the bluffs, to agitate the water so as to disperse the scum and take the water not at the surface, but at some depth. The consequence was that these disorders ceased; the boils, too, which had afflicted the men, were not observed beyond the Sioux river. In order to supply the place made vacant by the death of Sergeant Floyd, we allowed the men to name three men and Patrick Gass, having the greatest number of votes, was made a sergeant."

The next day, while passing the prairie between Elk Point and Burbank, Captain Lewis killed a buffalo, the first they had seen on the trip. They salted two barrels of beef from this animal. From the circumstance they named the region Buffalo prairie.

On the 24th they examined "a bluff of blue clay, which lately had been on fire, and even now the ground is so warm that we cannot keep our hands in it at any depth; there are strong appearances of coal and also great quantities of cobalt or a crystalized substance resembling it." That day they discovered their first buffalo berries and passed the mouth of the Vermillion, which they call the Whitestone, and were vastly annoyed by mosquitoes.

The next day Captains Lewis and Clarke took ten men and went to examine Spirit mound, "an object deemed very extraordinary by all the neighboring Indians." They dropped back down to the mouth of the Whitestone, which they found to be thirty yards wide, where they left the boat and at the distance of two hundred yards ascended a rising ground from which a plain extended itself as far as the eye could reach. After walking four miles they crossed the creek where it is twenty-three yards wide and waters an extensive valley. "The heat was so oppressive that we were obliged to send back our dog to the creek, as he was unable to bear the fatigue; and it was not until after four hours' march that we reached the object of our visit. This was a large mound in the midst of the plain about twenty degrees northwest from the mouth of the creek, from which it is nine miles distant. The base of the mound is a regular parallelogram, the longest side being about three hundred yards, the shorter sixty or seventy. From the longest side it rises with a steep ascent from the north and south to the height of sixty-five or seventy feet, leaving on top a level plain of twelve feet in breadth and ninety feet in length. The north and south extremities are connected by two oval borders which serve as new bases and divide the whole side into three steep but regular graduations from the plain. The only thing characteristic in the hill is its extreme symmetry and this, together with its being detached from other hills, which are at a distance of eight or nine miles, would induce a belief that it is artificial; but as the earth and the loose pebbles which compose it are arranged exactly like the steep ground on the border of the creek we concluded from this similarity of texture that it might be natural. But the Indians have made it a great article of their superstition; it is called the "mountain of little people," or little spirits, and they believe that it is the abode of little devils in human form, of about eighteen inches high and with remarkably large heads; they are armed with sharp arrows, with which they are very skillful, and are always on the watch to kill those who have the hardihood to approach their residence. The tradition is that many have suffered from these little evil spirits and, among others, three Maha Indians fell a sacrifice to them a few years since. This has inspired all the neighboring nations, Sioux, Mahas and Ottoes, with such terror that no consideration could tempt them to visit the hill. We saw none of these wicked little spirits, nor any place for them, except some small holes scattered over the top; we were happy enough to escape their vengeance though we remained some time on the mound to enjoy the prospect of the plain, which spreads itself out until the eye rests upon the northeast hills at a great distance and those of the northwest at a still further distance, enlivened by large herds of buffaloes. The soil of these plains is exceedingly fine; there is, however, no timber except on the Missouri, all the wood of the Whitestone river being not sufficient to cover one hundred acres thickly. The plain which surrounds this mound has contributed not a little of its bad reputation; the wind driving from every direction over the level ground, obliges the insects to seek shelter on its leeward side or be driven against us by the wind. The small birds, whose food they are, resort of course in great numbers in quest of subsistence; and the Indians always seem to discover an unusual number of birds as produced by some supernatural cause; among them we observed the brown marten employed in looking for insects, and so gentle that they did not fly until we got within a few feet of them." At one o'clock they left the mound and rejoined the expedition, which had moved slowly up stream, at nine o'clock that evening at the encampment on the Meckling Bottom.

On the 27th they passed the mouth of Jim river, which they inform us is called by the French both Jacques and Yankton river, and that it may be navigated a great distance as its sources rise near those of the St. Peter's of the Mississippi and the Red river of Lake Winnipeg. At the mouth of the river an Indian boy swam out to them and upon landing they were met by two others who told them there was a large body of Yanktons camped in the vicinity. Two of the Indians went with three soldiers to invite the camp to meet the captains at the next camp. They camped that night on the Dakota shore somewhere between Yankton and the mouth of the Jim, but next morning moved up to the former site of Green island where they went into camp to meet the Yanktons. Pryor, one of the men who was sent to invite in the Indians, found them twelve miles up the Jim. He returned to the camp at Green island, accompanied by young Pierre Dorion, the son of their old interpreter, whom we shall hear from again as the guide and interpreter of the Astoria expedition. They were attended by five chiefs and seventy young men and boys. Pryor was sent back to the Yankton camp with some small presents and an invitation for the Yanktons to come down to see the captains and hold a council next morning. The Yankton home of that day is described as follows: The camps of the Sioux are of a conical form, covered with buffalo robes, painted with various figures and colors, with an aperture in the top for the smoke to pass through. The lodges contain from ten to fifteen persons and the interior arrangement is compact and handsome, each lodge having a place for cooking detached from it.

At twelve o'clock on Thursday, the 30th of August, the great council with the Sioux, the first ever held between that people and representatives of the United States, was held under a big oak tree on the Nebraska shore opposite Yankton. The stars and stripes floated over them upon a high pole erected for the purpose and there was great solemnity observed. Captain Lewis made the speech. Shake Hand, the head chief, was given a flag, a medal, a certificate, a string of wampum and an officer's red coat richly laced with gold; three subsidiary chiefs were given medals and general presents were given to the tribe. That night the entire party indulged in a great dance, continuing to a late hour. The next morning the chiefs came in to reply to the address made by Captain Lewis on Thursday, the Indians having held a council among themselves in the meantime to deliberate upon the matter. Shake Hand spoke, acknowledging allegiance to the new power, the President of the United States. He then made a typical Sioux plea, parading the poverty of his people and begging for presents. White Crane, Half Man and Struck by the Pawnee then spoke in the same line. Struck by the Pawnee has frequently been confused with Strike the Ree; the latter was but a child nine years of age, but he was in attendance at this council and until his death, which occurred in 1887, he retained a vivid recollection of all that transpired there. One of the demands of the chiefs in their talks in this council was for a supply of their "great Father's milk," meaning spirituous liquors. At this camp they left old Pierre Dorion with instructions to take a delegation of the Sioux down to Washington.

"These Yanktons," says the journal, "are about two hundred men in number and inhabit the Jacques, Des Moines and Sioux rivers. In their persons they are stout, well proportioned and have a certain air of dignity and boldness. In their dress they differ nothing from the other bands of the nation whom we saw. They are fond of decorations and use paint, porcupine quills and feathers. Some of them wore a kind of necklace of white bears' claws, three inches long and closely strung together around their necks. They have only a few fowling pieces, being generally armed with bows and arrows, in which, however, they do not appear to be as expert as the more northern Indians, and what struck us most was an institution, peculiar to them and to the Kite (Crow) Indians farther to the westward, from whom it is said to have been copied. It is an association of most active and brave young men, secured by a vow never to retreat before any danger, or give way to their enemies. In war they go forward without sheltering themselves behind trees or aiding their natural valor by any artifice. This punctillious determination not to be turned from their course became heroic, or ridiculous, a short time since when the Yanktons were crossing the Missouri on the ice. A hole lay immediately in their course which might easily have been avoided by going around. This the foremost of the band disdained to do, but went straight forward and was lost. The others followed his example, but were forcibly prevented by the rest of the tribe. These young men sit and encamp and dance together distinct from the rest of the nation; they are generally about thirty or thirty-five years old. Such is the deference paid to their courage that their seats in council are superior to those of the chiefs, but, as may be supposed, such indiscreet bravery would soon diminish the numbers of those who practice it; so that the band is now reduced to four warriors who were among our visitors. These were the remains of twenty-two who composed the society not long ago, but in a battle with the Kite Indians of the Black Mountains eighteen of them were killed, and these four were dragged from the field by their companions."

From the Yanktons the party obtained its first idea of the organization of the Dakota Sioux; crude enough it was, but nevertheless somewhat in line with what we now know about it. (See the analysis of the Sioux in Chapter III of this work.) The following is Lewis and Clarke's interpretation:

The Sioux or Dacorta Indians originally settled on the Mississippi, and called by Carver Madowesians, are now subdivided into tribes as follows:

First, the Yanktons. This tribe inhabits the Sioux, Desmoines and Jacques rivers and numbers about two hundred men.

Second, the Tetons of the Burnt Woods. This tribe numbers about three hundred men, who rove on both sides of the Missouri, the White and the Teton river.

Third, the Tetons Okandandas, a tribe consisting of about one hundred fifty men, who inhabit both sides of the Missouri below the Cheyenne. (I am not able to identify this band with any of the modern bands of Tetons. They may have been the Oglallas or Uncpapas.)

Fourth, Tetons Minnakennozzo (Minneconjous), a nation inhabiting both sides of the Missouri above the Cheyenne river and containing about two hundred fifty men.

Fifth, Tetons Saone. (These were doubtless the Blackfeet.) These inhabit both sides of the Missouri, below the Warreconne. (This stream is now called Beaver creek and falls into the Missouri from the east, through Emmons county, North Dakota.) They consist of three hundred men.

Sixth, Yanktons of the Plains, or Big Devils (Yanktonais), who rove on the headwaters of the Sioux, Jaques and Red rivers and number five hundred men.

Seventh, Wahpatone, a nation residing on St. Peters, just above the mouth of that river, and numbering two hundred men.

Eighth, the Mindawarcarton, or proper Dacorta, or Sioux Indians (M'dewakantonwan.) These possess the original seat of the Sioux and are properly so named. They rove on both sides of the Mississippi about the falls of St. Anthony, and consist of two hundred men.

Ninth, the Wahpatoota, or Leaf Buds (Wakpekuta.) This nation inhabits both sides of the St. Peters below the Yellowwood (Yellow Medicine), amounting to one hundred fifty men.

Sistasoone. This nation numbers two hundred men and reside at the head of the St. Peters.

As will be observed, this would give to the Sioux at the beginning of the last century a total fighting strength of twenty-five hundred fifty men. There is excellent reason for the belief that Lewis and Clarke underestimated the strength of the Sioux, as they did that of most of the tribes with which they came in contact.

Having remained in the vicinity of Yankton from Monday, the 27th of August, until Saturday, September 1st, the expedition proceeded up the river. They speak of the chalk rock bluffs, just west of Yankton, as White Bear cliffs, from the circumstance that a White Bear was recently killed in a cave in the side of the precipice. That night they camped on the lower end of Bon-Homme island and the next day remained there to examine the supposed prehistoric earth-work, a description of which will be found in Chapter

II of this history. They went on, on the 3d, without noteworthy incident, camping on the Nebraska side and on the 4th passed the Niobrara and camped on the west side just above that stream.

Neither did the 5th or 6th bring to them any adventure, but upon Saturday, the 8th, at a "round mountain on the south side" they found their first prairie dogs and enjoyed great sport in attempting to capture one. Into one of the holes they poured five barrels of water without filling it. They managed to secure one or two specimens. On the 8th they reached the Pawnee House, Trudeau's trading post, which was located on the north side of the river just above Fort Randall. The journal says, "We reached a house on the north side, called the Pawnee House, where a trader named Trudeau wintered in 1796-7." This would indicate that the post had been abandoned, but it is pretty certain that it was again occupied and trade carried on with the Poncas and Pawnees from that point for many years. The house is said to have been burned in 1816.

Sunday they made fourteen miles through prairies covered with buffaloes and groves filled with elks and on Monday, when near Bijou hills, they found the petrified remains of a plesiosaurus, forty-five feet long, stretched on the top of a knoll. On the return trip, two years later, they stopped and gathered up a portion of it and sent it to Washington where it has been completely restored and is still kept in the national museum.

Sunday, August 26th, while encamped on the bottom below Meckling, their two horses strayed away and the boy, George Shannon, was sent in pursuit. Seventeen days had elapsed without word from him and the captains admit that they were becoming uneasy about his safety. On September 11th, when just above the Bijou Hills, he showed up with one of the horses, the other having given out and he had been compelled to abandon it. He had exhausted his supply of ammunition and was almost starved. While the party was encamped at Yankton and having a big carouse with the Yanktons he had passed them and kept on up the river. Finally coming to the conclusion that he was ahead of the party, he turned back and found them as stated. They encountered a spell of bad weather on the 12th, 13th and 14th and did not reach the mouth of White river until the 15th. They spent the 14th searching for a volcano which they were informed, when down at St. Charles, Missouri, they would find on the south shore at about this point, but were disappointed.

They say that "at the confluence of the White and the Missouri is an excellent position for a town, the land rising by three gradual ascents and the neighborhood furnishing more timber than is usual in this country." They describe American island, at Chamberlain: "The island bears an abundance of grapes and is covered with cedar; it also contains a number of rabbits." The next day, Sunday, the 16th, they remained in camp at the site of old Fort Lookout while they repacked their goods and mended their boats. Monday was also occupied in the same way and on Tuesday, the 17th, resumed their journey without incident until the 19th when they came to three streams entering the river near to each other called "the three rivers of the Sioux." Here they say the Sioux generally cross the river at this point and that "it is neutral ground where enemies may meet without molestation the same as at Pipestone." Crow creek must be one of the streams referred to in the journal. On the 20th they made the circuit of the big bend. Captain Clarke and two hunters crossed the narrow gorge, while the rest went around with the boats. They found it to be two thousand yards across the gorge. While encamped that night near the north side of the throat of the bend they had a thrilling experience. "Between one and two o'clock the sergeant on guard alarmed us by crying that the sandbar on which we lay was sinking. We jumped up and found that both above and below our camp the sand was undermined and fast falling in; we had scarcely got into the boats and pushed off when the bank under which we had been lying fell in, and would have certainly sunk the two pirogues if they had remained there. By the time we reached the opposite shore the ground of our encampment sunk also." On the 22d they reached Loisell's post, located on Cedar island, thirty-five miles below Pierre. The journal says: "On the south side of this island is a fort and large trading house built by a Mr. Loisell who wintered here during the last year in order to trade with the Sioux, the remains of whose camps are in great numbers about this place. The establishment is sixty or seventy feet square and picketed in with red cedar." Patrick Gass describes it more minutely: "There was a stockade built of upright posts thirteen feet high. This stockade was about seventy feet square and enclosed the post proper, which was a log building forty-five and a half by thirty-two and a half feet, one story high. The post was equally divided into four rooms, one for a wareroom, one for trade, one a common hall and the last for residence purposes." Captain Chittenden says: "Loisell's post was probably the first trading establishment built in the Sioux country along the Missouri river. It was thirty-five miles below Pierre. Loisell was in possession in 1803-4. * * * This was probably the real Fort Aux Cedres, which is so known in the narratives of the times. Several authorities speak of it as an old Missouri Fur Company post, but if so it was possibly the one which burned in the spring of 1810, for no such post is mentioned by Bradbury or Breckenridge in 1811, or by Leavenworth in 1823."

On the 24th, while out hunting, one of the men had the only remaining horse stolen by Indians. Soon the party was joined by five Indians who claimed to have no knowledge of the animal, but assured them that it should be returned. That evening they arrived at the Teton river, the present site of Pierre. The next morning a council was held with the principal chiefs. Black Buffalo seems to have been the head man. They had left Pierre Dorion at Yankton and were therefore unable to carry on a very facile conversation. They, however, gave the chiefs some medals and to Black Buffalo a lace uniform and a cocked hat and feather. "We then invited the chiefs on board and showed them the boat, the air gun and such curiosities as we thought might amuse them. In this we succeeded too well," says the captain's journal, "for after giving them a quarter of a glass of whiskey, which they seemed to like very much, and sucked the bottle, it was with much difficulty we could get rid of them. They at last accompanied Captain Clarke on shore in a pirogue with five men; but it seems they had formed a design to stop us, for no sooner had the party landed than three of the Indians seized the cable of the pirogue and one of the soldiers of the chief put his arms round the mast; the second chief, who affected intoxication, then said that we should not go on, that they had not received presents enough from us. Captain Clarke told them he would not be prevented from going on; that we were not squaws, but warriors; that we were sent to them by our great father, who could in a moment exterminate them. The chief replied that he too had warriors, and was proceeding to offer personal violence to Captain Clarke, who immediately drew his sword and made a signal to the boat to prepare for action. The Indians, who were surrounding him, drew their arrows from their quivers and were bending their bows, when the swivel gun in the boat was instantly pointed towards them and twelve of our most determined men jumped into the pirogue and joined Captain Clarke. This movement made an impression on them, for the grand chief ordered the young men away from the pirogue and they withdrew and held a short council with the warriors. Being unwilling to irritate them, Captain Clarke then came forward and offered his hand to the first and second chiefs, who refused to take it. He then turned and got into the pirogue, but had not gone more than ten paces when both of the chiefs and two of the warriors waded in after him and they brought them on board. He then proceeded for a mile and anchored off a willow island, which from the circumstances that had just occurred we called Bad Humored island."

Patrick Gass describes the foregoing incident in detail and says Captain Lewis got the Indians to leave the bateau, which was anchored out in the river, by telling them that he had a large quantity of small pox in the hold. This tribe, the captains' journal says, were Teton Okandandas, which I am unable to identify with any of the present day bands. All of the traditions of the Sioux tell us at that period the Two Kettle band lived about the mouth of the Teton. The Two Kettles call themselves the Oohenopa, and the Lewis and Clarke name may have been a misinterpretation of this, as we have seen that they misunderstood many of the Sioux words, even so simple a one as Dakota itself, which they spelled Dacorta.

The courageous conduct of the white men on Tuesday seemed to have made an excellent impression upon the Indians, for the chiefs begged for an opportunity to show their good will and the captains complied. The tribe was therefore assembled at a point on the west bank of the river about three miles north of the Teton. Captain Lewis first went ashore and assured himself that the disposition of the Indians was friendly, when he returned to the boat and himself and Captain Clarke then landed together. At the shore they were met by a committee of young Indians with gaily decorated buffalo robes who took them up separately and carried them to the council house where they were given seats by the side of Black Buffalo. The hall or council room was in the shape of three-quarters of a circle, covered at the top and sides with well-dressed skins neatly sewed together. Under this shelter sat about seventy men, forming a circle around the chief, before whom were placed a Spanish flag and the United States flag given them the previous day. This left a vacant circle of about six feet in diameter in which the pipe of peace was raised on two forked sticks about six or eight inches from the ground and under it the down of the swan was scattered. There was also a large fire over which about four hundred pounds of buffalo meat was cooking as a present to the white men. After a harangue, in which Black Buffalo approved the conduct of the captains, a feast was spread, preceded by smoking the peace pipe. The feast consisted of dog, buffalo meat and a kind of root resembling the potato. Following the feast the hall was cleared and a grand dance ensued. "The orchestra was composed of about ten men who played on a sort of tambourine formed of skin stretched across a hoop, and made a sort of jingling noise with a long stick to which the hoofs of deer and goats were hung; the third instrument was a small skin bag with pebbles in it: these, with five or six young men for the vocal part, made up the band. The women then came forward highly decorated, some with poles in their hands on which scalps were hung, others with guns, spears or different trophies taken in war by their husbands, brothers or connections. Having arranged themselves in two columns, one on each side of the fire, as soon as the music began they danced toward each other until they met in the center, when the rattles were shaken and they all shouted and returned to their places. They have no step, but shuffle along on the ground; nor does the music appear to be anything more than a confusion of noises, distinguished only by hard or gentle blows upon the buffalo skin; the song is perfectly extemporaneous. In the pauses of the dance any man of the company comes forward and recites, in a low gutteral tone, some little story or incident, which is either martial or ludicrous, or, as was the case this evening, voluptuous and indecent; this is taken up by the orchestra and the dancers who repeat it in a high strain and dance to it. Sometimes they alternate, the orchestra first performing, and when it ceases the women raise their voices and make a music more agreeable, that is, less intolerable than that of the musicians. The dances of the men, which are always separate from those of the women, are conducted in very nearly the same way, except that they jump up and down instead of shuffling, and in the war dances the recitations are all of a military cast. The harmony of the entertainment had nearly been disturbed by one of the musicians, who, thinking he had not received a due share of the tobacco we had distributed during the evening, put himself into a passion, broke one of the drums, threw two of them into the fire and left the band. They were taken out of the fire; a buffalo held in one hand and beaten with the other by several of the company supplied the place of the lost drum and tambourine and no notice was taken of the offensive conduct of the man. We stayed until twelve o'clock at night, when we informed the chiefs that they must be fatigued, and retired, accompanied by four chiefs, two of whom spent the night with us on board. While on shore we saw twenty-five squaws and about the same number of children, who had been taken prisoners two weeks ago in a battle with their countrymen, the Mahas. In this engagement the Sioux destroyed forty lodges, killed seventy-five men, of which we saw many of the scalps, and took these prisoners; their appearance is wretched and dejected; the women too seem low in stature, course and ugly, though their present condition may diminish their beauty. We gave them a variety of small articles, such as awls and needles, and interceded for them with the chiefs, to whom we recommended to follow the advice of their great father to restore the prisoners and live in peace with the Mahas, which they promised to do."

Then follows in the journal an extended description of the personal characteristics, habits and dress of this tribe, being quite minute and detailed. The journal then proceeds: "While on shore today we witnessed a quarrel between two squaws, which appeared to be growing every moment more boisterous, when a man came forward, at whose approach every one seemed terrified and ran. He took the squaws and, without any ceremony, whipped them severely. Inquiring into the nature of such summary justice, we learnt that this man was an officer well known to this and many other tribes. His duty is to keep the peace and the whole interior of the village is confided in two or three of these officers, who are named by the chief and remain in power some days, at least until the chief appoints a successor; they seem to be a sort of constable or sentinel and guarding the camp in the night. The short duration of their office is compensated by its authority; his power is supreme and in the suppression of any riot or disturbance no resistance is offered to him; his person is sacred and if in the execution of his duty he strikes even a chief of the second class he can not be punished for his salutary insolence. In general they accompany the person of the chief, and when ordered to any duty, however dangerous, it is a point of honor to die rather than to refuse obedience. Thus, when they attempted to stop us yesterday the chief ordered one of these men to take possession of the boat. He immediately put his arms around the mast and, as we understood, no force except the command of a chief would have induced him to release his hold. Like the other men, their bodies are blackened, but their distinguishing mark is a collection of two or three raven skins fixed to the girdle behind the back in such a way that the tails stick out horizontally from the body. On his head, too, is a raven skin split into two parts and tied, so as to let the beak project from the forehead."

The next day they stayed near the same place. Their guests, the two chiefs, according to the Indian custom, carried off the blankets upon which they had slept and that night they stayed for another dance. Though the journals assert that the men did not indulge in lascivious conduct until they arrived among the Rees, local tradition, both at Yankton and at Pierre, among the Yanktons and the Tetons respectively, is that the sojourns at these points were simply debauches. There are mixed bloods still on the river who proudly point to that occasion as the root of their family tree. Again they took some head men to the boat with them and by a mishap lost their anchor and in the mix-up which followed the Indians became greatly alarmed.

The next morning, the 28th, when they got ready to start the chiefs refused to leave the boat and when finally they had got rid of all but Black Buffalo and were ready to set sail, a lot of the warriors sat down on the rope which held the boat to the shore. This so irritated the captains that they were about to fire upon them when the old chief explained that they only wanted more tobacco. "We had already refused a flag and tobacco to the second chief who had demanded it with great importunity, but willing to leave them without going to extremities we threw him a carot of tobacco, saying to him 'You have told us that you are a great man and have influence; now show your influence by taking the rope from those men, and we will then go on without any further trouble.' This appeal to his pride had the desired effect. He went out of the boat, gave the soldiers the tobacco and pulling the rope out of their hands delivered it on board and we then set sail." That day and for several days afterward they were constantly accosted by the Tetons, who wanted to ride with them or to secure presents, but they would not pay any attention to them. October 1st they arrived at the mouth of the Cheyenne and there came upon the trading house of John Valle and met Valle and a young Frenchman in his employ. From Valle they got some information about the Cheyenne which would have done credit to Pierre Dorion himself. Valle told them he had passed the previous winter three hundred leagues (nine hundred miles) up the Cheyenne, under the Black mountains. One hundred leagues from its mouth it branches, one branch coming from the south, the other, at a distance of forty leagues from its juncture, entering the Black mountains, which are very high, covered with great quantities of pine and in some parts the snow remains all summer. They passed along up the river, being almost daily hailed by Indians and noting the abandoned Ree towns, but meeting with no adventures of note. On the 4th it turned very cold and the next morning there was a white frost. On the 6th and 7th they passed abandoned Ree towns, the huts in perfect preservation and canoes and domestic implements lying about as if ready for use upon return of the owners. One of these was on the east side at the mouth of what is now called Steamboat creek and the other on the west at the mouth of the Moreau, but by the expedition called Pork creek. On the 8th they came to the mouth of Grand river, which the Rees called Wetawhoo, and also the Oak creek, and upon Grand River island encountered their first settlement of Rees. "The village is situated in the center of the island and contains sixty lodges. The island itself is three miles long and covered with fields in which the Indians raise corn, beans and potatoes. Several Frenchmen living among these Indians as interpreters came back (to the camp) with Captain Lewis, and especially a Mr. Gravelines, a man who has acquired the language. The next day the wind was so high that they could not hold a council, but some of the party went to the village and the three principal chiefs visited the camp. These chiefs were Lightning Crow, Hay, from whom a creek in the vicinity is named, and Eagle's Feather. "Notwithstanding the high waves two or three squaws rowed to us in little canoes made of a single buffalo skin stretched over a frame-work of boughs woven like a basket, and with most perfect composure. The object which seemed to astonish the Indians most was Captain Clark's servant, York, a remarkably stout, strong negro. They had never seen a being of that color and therefore flocked around him to examine the extraordinary monster. By way of amusement he told them that he had once been a wild animal and was caught and tamed by his master, and to convince them showed them feats of strength which, added to his looks, made him more terrible than we wished him to be.

"Wednesday, October 10th, the weather being fine and as we were desirous of assembling the whole nation at once, we despatched Mr. Gravelines, who, with Mr. Tabeau, another French trader, had breakfasted with us, to invite the chiefs of the two upper villages to a conference, and after the usual ceremonies we addressed them in the same way in which we had spoken to the Ottoes and the Sioux. We then made or acknowledged three chiefs, one for each of the three villages, giving to each a flag, a medal, a red coat, a cocked hat and feather, also some goods, paint and tobacco, which they divided among themselves. After this the air gun was exhibited, very much to their astonishment, nor were they less surprised at the color and manner of York. On our side we were equally gratified at discovering that these Arickaras made use of no spirituous liquors of any kind. The example of the traders who bring it to them, so far from tempting them, has in fact disgusted them. Supposing that it was agreeable to them as to the other Indians, we had at first offered them whiskey, but they refused it with the sensible remark that they were surprised that their father should present to them a liquor which made them foolish. On another occasion they observed to Mr. Tabeau that no man could be their friend who tried to lead them into follies.'"

At one o'clock next day they set sail and proceeded to the upper villages of the Rees, which they reached in one hour. These are the villages captured and destroyed by General Leavenworth nineteen years later, and a full description and map will be found in the account of the Ree Conquest in Chapter XI of this work. The journal proceeds:

"We visited both of the villages and sat conversing with the chiefs for some time, during which they presented us with bread made of corn and beans, also corn and beans boiled and a large rich bean which they take from the mice of the prairies, who discover and collect it. These villages are placed near to each other on a high smooth prairie, a fine situation except that they have no wood. The inhabitants are obliged to go for this across the river to a timbered lowland opposite to them." The next forenoon they remained with the Rees and addressed them in both villages. The Indians presented them with a large quantity of corn, beans and dried pumpkin. One of the chiefs accompanied the expedition to the Mandans as an emissary of peace, the two nations being at war. Lewis and Clarke contribute the following information to the "sum of human knowledge" relating to the history, manner and customs of these primitive South Dakotans:

"The three villages which we have just left is the residence of a nation called the Ricaras; they were originally colonies of Pawnees, who established themselves on the Missouri, below the Cheyenne, where the traders still remember that twenty years ago they occupied a number of villages. From that situation a number of the Ricaras emigrated to the neighborhood of the Mandans, with whom they were then in alliance. The rest of the nation continued near the Cheyenne until the year 1797, in the course of which, distressed by their wars with the Sioux, they joined their countrymen near the Mandans. Soon after another war arose between the Ricaras and the Mandans, in consequence of which the former came down to their present location. In this migration those who had first gone to the Mandans kept together and now live in the two lower villages, which may now be considered as the Ricaras proper. The third village was composed of such remnants of the villages as had survived the wars. As there were nine of these villages, a difference of pronounciation and some difference of language may be observed between them and the Ricaras proper, who do not understand all the words of these wanderers. The villages are within four miles of each other, the two lower ones consisting of between one hundred fifty and two hundred men each and the third of three hundred. The Ricaras are tall and well proportioned, the women handsome and lively, and, as among other savages, to them falls all the drudgery of the field and the labors of procuring subsistence, except hunting; both sexes are poor, but kind and generous, and although they receive with thankfulness what is given to them, do not beg as the Sioux did, though this praise should be qualified by mentioning that an axe was stolen last night from our cooks. The dress of the men is a simple pair of moccasins, leggings, and a cloth around the middle, over which a buffalo robe is occasionally thrown, with their hair, arms and ears decorated with different ornaments. The women wear moccasins, leggings, a long shirt made of goats' skins, generally white and fringed, which is tied around the waist; to these they add, like the men, a buffalo robe without the hair in summer. These women are handsomer than the Sioux; both of them are, however, disposed to be amorous, and our men found no difficulty in procuring companions for the night, by means of the interpreters. These interviews were chiefly clandestine, and were of course to be kept a secret from the husband or relations. The point of honor, indeed, is completely reversed among the Ricaras; that the wife or sister should submit to a stranger's embraces without the consent of the husband or brother is a cause of great disgrace and offense, especially as for many purposes of civility, or gratitude, the husband and brother will themselves present to a stranger these females and be gratified by attentions to them. The Sioux had offered us squaws, but while we remained there, having declined, they followed us with offers of females for two days. The Ricaras had been equally accommodating; we had equally withstood their temptation; but such was their desire to oblige that two very handsome young squaws were sent on board this evening, and persecuted us with civilities. The black man, York, participated largely in these favors, for instead of inspiring any prejudice, his color seemed to procure him additional advantages from the Indians, who desired to preserve among them some memorial of this wonderful stranger. Among other instances of attention a Ricara invited him to his house, and presenting his wife to him retired to the outside of the door; while there one of York's comrades who was looking for him came to the door, but the gallant husband would permit no interruption before a reasonable time had elapsed. The Ricara lodges are in circular or octagonal form, and generally about forty feet in diameter; they are made by placing forked posts about six feet high around the circumference of a circle; these are joined by poles from one fork to another, which are also supported by other forked poles slanting up from the ground; in the center of the lodge are placed four higher forks about fifteen feet in length, connected together by beams; from these to the lower poles the rafters of the roof are extended so as to leave a vacancy in the middle for the smoke; the frame of the building is then covered with willow branches, with which is interwoven grass and over this mud or clay; the aperture for the door is about four feet wide and before it is a sort of entry about ten feet from the lodge. They are very warm and compact."

"They cultivate maize or Indian corn, beans, pumpkins, watermelons, squashes and a species of tobacco peculiar to themselves. Their commerce is chiefly with the traders, who supply them with goods in return for peltries, which they procure not only by their own hunting, but in exchange for corn from their less civilized neighbors. The object chiefly in demand seemed to be red paint, but they would give anything they had to spare for the most trifling article. One of the men today gave an Indian a hook made out of a pin, and he gave him in return a pair of moccasins. They express a disposition to keep at peace with all nations, but they are well armed with fusils, and being much under the influence of the Sioux, who exchange the goods they get from the British for Ricara corn, their minds are sometimes poisoned and they cannot always be depended upon. At present they are at war with the Mandans."

Mr. Gravelines here contributed something to the misinformation relative to the geography of the locality which Valle and Dorion had previously given them. He said that the Jim river rises about forty miles east of the Ree towns, the Cheyenne of the Red river twenty miles further and the St. Peter about eighty miles away.

The next morning they went on up river, having tarried with the Ricaras from October 8th until the morning of the 13th. They were accompanied by a brother of old Lightning Crow's whom they induced to go with them to the Mandans as a peace envoy. That day they passed Spring creek, which they named Stone Idol river, from a story told them by the Rees that a short distance back from the river are two stones which resemble human beings in form and a third the shape of a dog, all of which are objects of great veneration to the Rees. "Their history," says the journal, "would adorn the matamorphoses of Ovid. A young man was deeply enamoured with a girl whose parents refused consent to their marriage. The youth went out into the fields to mourn his misfortunes; a sympathy of feeling led the lady to the same spot and the faithful dog would not cease to follow her master. After wandering together and having nothing but grapes to subsist on they were at last converted into stone, beginning at the feet and gradually invading the nobler parts, and leaving nothing unchanged but a bunch of grapes which the female holds in her hands to this day. Whenever the Ricaras pass these sacred stones they stop to make some offering of dress to propitiate the deities. Such was the account given us by the Ricara chief, which we had no mode of examining, except that we found one part of the story very agreeably confirmed, for on the river near where the event is said to have occurred we found a greater abundance of fine grapes than we had yet seen." With this fairy tale the expedition passed out of South Dakota. Going on to the Mandan towns, which were situated five or six miles below the mouth of Knife river, they encamped for the winter and the next season, 1805, went on to the mouth of the Columbia, where they arrived November 5th and remained there until March 23, 1806, when they began the return trip. Their adventures during this portion of the long trip were intensely interesting and were accompanied by a good deal of hardship, but do not have any bearing upon the history of South Dakota. They reached the north boundary of South Dakota on August 21, 1806, just two years from the day they entered South Dakota from the south on the upward trip. That night they stopped with their old friends, the Rees, and Lightning Eagle, the chief to whom they had given the flag and medal when they went out, brought to them another chief whom he said was a greater man than himself and to whom he had therefore surrendered the flag and medal. This new chief was Grey Eyes, and we shall have occasion to know him better as this history progresses. At this time Captain Clarke described him as "a stout, well-looking man, thirty-five years old."

There was a party of Cheyennes at the Ricara town and the captains availed themselves of the occasion to hold a council with these people and inform them of the sovereignty of the United States over the Cheyenne country. They proceeded rapidly down stream without incident, passing the mouth of the Teton on the 26th and, though they were prepared for trouble, did not see a single Indian. The same day they passed Loisell's post, which this time they call "Louisville's." Down stream they averaged about fifty-five miles daily. At every camp their rest was destroyed by the swarms of mosquitoes. On the 29th they passed White river and on the 30th, when near Fort Randall, run upon a party of Black Buffalo's Tetons, the fellows who had made them the trouble at Fort Pierre when they were going up, and they were insolent and threatening but were easily bluffed out. The next day they passed the Niobrara and when near Springfield met a large party of friendly Yanktons. They went on to Bon Homme island and stopped to replenish their stores with elk meat. At Yankton they found the flagstaff which they erected two years before still standing. The morning of the 2d of September they passed Jim river and stopped to shoot wild turkeys. The next morning they passed the Vermilion, which this time they call "the Redstone." That night, a short distance below Elk Point, they met "a Mr. James Airs, a partner in a house at Prairie du Chien, who had come from Mackinaw, by way of St. Louis, with a license to trade among the Sioux for one year. He had brought two canoe loads of merchandise, but lost many useful articles in a squall some time since. After so long an interval a sight of anyone who could give us information of our country was peculiarly delightful, and much of the night was spent in making inquiries into what had occurred during our absence. We found Mr. Airs a very friendly and liberal gentleman and when we proposed to purchase a small quantity of tobacco, to be paid for in St. Louis, he very readily furnished every man of the party with as much as he could use during the rest of the voyage and insisted upon our accepting a barrel of flour. This last we found very agreeable, although we still have a little which we had deposited at the mouth of Marias river.

"The next morning, being Thursday, September 4th, we left Mr. Airs at eight o'clock and passed the big Sioux and stopped at Floyd's Bluff at noon." Passing on down the river without adventure, the expedition reached St. Louis at noon on Tuesday, the 23d day of September, 1806.

CHAPTER VII

THE STORY OF BIG WHITE.

When Lewis and Clarke were coming back from the trip to the Pacific coast, in the summer of 1806, they induced a Mandan chief, Shahaka by name, known to the French as Gros Blanc and to the Americans by the English translation, Big White, to return with them and visit Washington. Big White was a somewhat remarkable man. He was about thirty-seven years of age, was six feet ten inches high and his hair was as white as the hair of an Albino, a peculiarity of some types of the Mandan. His great height and his hair were combined in his name. He was accompanied by his wife and one infant son and his interpreter, a French half-breed named Rene Jesseaumme, and wife and two children.

In their journal Lewis and Clarke relate the circumstance of the embarkation of his royalty. They were particularly anxious to take back with them representative men from the several Missouri river tribes, but the Mandans and Minnetarees were reluctant to allow any of their men to go, through fear of the Rees and Sioux, through whose country they would be compelled to pass. The captains, however, pressed them hard to send a representative and finally the chiefs presented a young man, a notorious thief and a general bad character. Captain Clarke reproached them for offering such a man as their representative to the great father, but old Black Cat, the chief, said that the risk was so great that they dared not risk a better man. Finally Big White, in a spirit of self-sacrifice, offered himself to go. His going was to prove an interesting event in the history of South Dakota. The captains entered into an engagement with Black Cat to safely take Big White to Washington and at the conclusion of his visit to safely escort him back to his home. The journal says: "We dropped down to the village of the Big White, attended on shore by all the Indian chiefs who went to take leave of him. We found him surrounded by his friends, who sat in a circle smoking, while the women were crying. He immediately sent his wife and son on board, accompanied by the interpreter and wife and two children; and then, after distributing among his friends some powder and ball, which we had given to him, and smoking a pipe with us, went with us to the river side. The whole village crowded about us and many of the people wept aloud at the departure of the chief. As Captain Clarke was shaking hands with the principal chiefs of all the villages they requested that he would sit with them one moment longer. Being willing to gratify them, he stopped and ordered a pipe; after smoking, the Borge requested that we should take good care of this chief, who would report whatever the great father should say, and the council being then broken up we took leave, with a salute from a gun." The next morning, however, August 19th, as they were breaking camp an Indian came running down to the beach who appeared to be very anxious to speak to them.

"We went ashore and found it was the brother of the Big White, who was encamped at no great distance and hearing of our departure came to take leave of the chief. The Big White gave him a pair of leggings and they separated in the most affectionate manner." The circumstances related will indicate something of the esteem in which the man was held among his own people and to show a side of Indian life not usually understood; that is the real affection existing among members of the family.

When the party arrived at the Ree towns, within South Dakota, Big White rather indiscreetly mixed into a trouble between the Rees and the Cheyennes in which he told them that both parties were at fault; apparently, however, this indiscretion was forgiven by the Rees who treated him thereafter with great civility. The captains very much desired to take some of the Ree chieftains to Washington, but it seems that after Lewis and Clarke left them, Gravelines, as he had agreed to do, took one of their number down the river and presumably to Washington, and he had not returned. They were, therefore, fearful that some mishap had befallen him and refused to venture out until his safe return was assured. Now the captains were already informed by three traders who had spent the winter of 1804-5 with them among the Mandans and whom they had met midway between the Rees and Mandans a day or two previously, that this Ree chief had successfully made the eastern pilgrimage, but that while returning up river he had been taken very ill and had died at the mouth of the Sioux. It does not appear that they saw fit to communicate this to the Rees, but, failing to get any one to go with them, left, with apparent good feeling on both sides. When they arrived at the lower village on Grand River island, however, the feeling between the Rees and the Mandans was exhibited by the second chief there who, at sight of Big White, began a tirade of threatening abuse against him, but was promptly silenced by Captain Clarke.

Proceeding down river, the party, as described in the previous chapter, arrived in St. Louis and thence, along the next January, arrived in Washington, where Big White was made much of; Jefferson and his cabinet entertained him and his tawny wife and little one. They were guests at the White House and received special attention from Dolly Madison and Mrs. Gallitin.

March 15th, Captain Clarke, now commissioner of Indian affairs for Louisiana, with Big White and his retinue in charge, set out from Washington to St. Louis and the first thing he learned when he arrived at St. Louis, a month later, was that Manuel Lisa, the Spaniard, Pierre Menard, a brother-in-law of the Chouteaus, and George Druillard, guide to Lewis and Clarke, had formed a partnership and had already departed for the headwaters of the Missouri, refusing to wait to undertake the return of Big White to his people, as they were requested to do by Frederick Bates, the secretary of the territory.

When Lisa arrived at the Ree towns, having passed through the Sioux country without molestation, he found two or three hundred Rees awaiting his approach and they were evidently bent on mischief. They fired a volley across the bow of his boat and indicated to him where he was to land. He took the hint and came to. A party of women then appeared with bags of corn as if for trade, but a warrior rushed forward and slashed the bags with a knife and the women retreated. Whatever their purpose was by this behavior they could not bluff Lisa, who promptly trained his two swivels upon them, when the chiefs came down and humbly apologized for the bad behavior of some of the men, for whom they denied responsibility. He stayed with them but a few minutes and hurried along up stream. The foregoing is Lisa's version of the affair.

Finding that Lisa had gone off without Big White, although he had faithfully promised Secretary Bates that he would take him, a new expedition was made up and placed under command of Sergeant Nathanial Pryor, who had accompanied Lewis and Clarke upon their famous expedition. Pierre Dorion, acting under the authority vested in him two years before, had finally got to St. Louis with a party of Yanktons, and the government had these people on its hands. It was therefore deemed best to organize a military party to take Big White and the Yanktons home. Pryor was given two non-commissioned officers and eleven men to handle the Big White enterprise and a separate escort, under Lieut. Joseph Kimball, took charge of the Yanktons, but the two parties moved together. In addition to this military party Pierre Dorion, Jr., had a trading party of ten men going to the Yanktons and Pierre Chouteau had in his party of traders thirty-two men. making in the expedition seventy-two white men in all. I quote Captain Chittenden's account of what followed, which he informs us is based on four letters written by Captain Clark and Nathanial Pryor:

"The departure from St. Louis took place late in May, 1807. The expedition proceeded prosperously, although very slowly, passing all the lower Sioux bands in safety. Here Kimball's and Dorion's parties left the expedition, which, now reduced to about fifty men, continued the journey and reached the lower Arickara village at nine o'clock on the morning of September 9th. The Indians fired several guns in the direction of the boats. Dorion, the interpreter, asked what was the matter and they replied by inviting the party ashore to obtain a supply of provisions. The hospitable treatment which Lewis and Clarke had received from these same Indians the year before threw the party off their guard and the boats were ordered to land. Here it was learned that the Arickaras and Mandans were at war with each other and that several of the upper Sioux bands were allied with the Arickaras and were present in the village. There now came on board a Mandan woman who had been captive among the Arickaras for several years and who imparted some interesting and important information, which would not otherwise have been found out. * * * According to the story of the Mandan woman, when Lisa found the Arickaras disposed to stop him, he told them that a large party with the Mandan chief would soon arrive and, after giving them a considerable part of his goods, including some guns, he was allowed to proceed. The Indians determined to kill him upon his return, but let him pass for the present lest rumors of their acts and intentions might reach the parties below and cause them to turn back. Lisa's account of this affair, as related by Brackenridge, has already been given. Pryor and Chouteau were led to believe that Lisa had secured his own passport through these tribes at their expense. How far their suspicions were true cannot be said. It is not the only charge of the kind against Manuel Lisa, but it is a singular fact that his various acts of alleged bad faith, such as here related, come only from those who claim to have suffered by them. The reputable historians of the time make no mention of them and they are evidently to be taken with caution.

"The fortunate interview with the Mandan woman acquainted Ensign Pryor with the true situation. He ordered the Mandan chief to barricade himself in his cabin and prepared his men for action. After considerable parleying and speech-making, in which Ensign Pryor explained the purpose of his journey, and after presenting a medal to one of the chiefs, the party left the Indians at the lower village (on Grand River island) and proceeded to the upper villages. The two interpreters, Dorion and Jesseaume, went by land through the villages. The Indians being clearly bent on mischief, Pryor determined to land for the double purpose of taking his interpreters on board and of seeing the chief of the upper village, whom he had not been able to communicate with in the village below. The Indians ordered the boats to proceed up a narrow channel near the shore, but the whites discovered the trap in time and refused to comply. They now made known their intention to detain the boats, saying that Lisa had told them it was the intention of the present party to remain and trade with them. They first seized the cable of Chouteau's barge, intending to first attack the party in which there were no soldiers, and motioned to Pryor to go on. This Pryor refused to do, but seeing the desperate state of affairs, he urged Chouteau to offer the Indians some concessions. Finally Chouteau offered to leave with them a trader and half of the goods; but the Indians, confident in their ability to capture the outfit, refused the offer.

"Meanwhile the chief of the upper village came on board of Ensign Pryor's boat and demanded that the Mandan chief go on shore with him. The request was peremptorily refused. The Indians now became insolent and aggressive. They demanded a surrender of all the arms and ammunition. The chief to whom the medal had been given threw it on the ground and one of Chouteau's men was struck down with a gun. Raising a general war whoop, they fired on the boats and on Chouteau and a few of his men who were on the shore and then withdrew to a fringe of willows along the bank, some fifty yards back. Ensign Pryor had prepared himself for this contingency and immediately replied with the fire of his entire force. The willows were more of a concealment than a protection and the Indians probably suffered considerably. The contest was maintained for a quarter of an hour, but as the number of Indians was so great as to threaten destruction to his party if the fight was continued, Pryor ordered a retreat. This in itself was a difficult thing to execute, for Chouteau's barge had stuck fast on a bar, and the men were compelled to get into the water and drag it for some distance, all the while under the fire of the Indians. At length the boats were gotten off and floated down the current, the Indians following along the bank and maintaining the fight for upward of an hour. It was not until sunset that the pursuit was finally abandoned, and then only on account of the death of one of the Sioux chiefs, the very man who had been in Ensign Pryor's boat. He wore a white bandage around his head and this mark served to distinguish him among his followers, with whom, to the number of about forty, he was trying to reach a projecting point which the boats must pass. He was singled out by those in the boats and instantly killed. His followers gathered around him and abandoned the pursuit of the boats, which soon passed out of sight."

This was the first engagement between troops of the United States and the Indians upon South Dakota soil.

"The losses in the conflict were three of Chouteau's men killed and seven wounded, one mortally. Three of Pryor's men were wounded, including the interpreter, Rene Jesseaume.

"Ensign Pryor now proposed to Big White that they attempt to make the rest of the distance, about three days' march, by land, going well back from the river into the prairies, and thus passing around the hostile Indians. The chief would not consent on account of the wounded condition of the interpreter and the encumbrances of their wives and children." George Shannon, one of Lewis and Clarke's men, the same who was lost while hunting the horses from Meckling to Bijou hills, was among the wounded in the fight with the Rees and the Sioux chief killed by Pryor's men was old Black Buffalo, the man who had made Lewis and Clarke trouble at Pierre, three years before, when they were going up the river."

The return of Pryor and Chouteau to St. Louis with Big White created a sensation throughout the country. Not only had the American flag been fired upon, but it was the firm conviction everywhere that the hostility among the Rees had been incited by the British and at that period no other thing would so greatly excite America as English interference. Without the slightest proof of this charge, the people were ready to declare war. There was one exception to the general belief of English duplicity; that was in the mind of Pierre Chouteau, who could always find a reason for his troubles in the duplicity of the Spaniard, Manuel Lisa, and in this instance he was no doubt right. To every suggestion of English interference he replied: "This is a trick of Manuel Lisa. His boats passed in safety; why not ours?"

From the wound which George Shannon received at the Ree fight, Grand river, South Dakota, September 9, 1807, blood poisoning set in and when the expedition returned to St. Louis, October 16th, he was at the point of death. His leg was amputated at the thigh, without anesthetics, by old Dr. Saugrin, the man who made the thermometer for Captain Lewis, and a young doctor named Farrar, the first operation of the character in the Mississippi valley. Shannon's recovery was slow, but at the end of eighteen months he was out and went to Lexington, where he studied law and became an eminent lawyer and judge and left an honored line of posterity.

"Thus ended the first attempt to return Big White to his people. Ensign Pryor expressed the opinion that it would require a force of not less than four hundred men to accomplish the expedition with the temper of the Indians as it then was." At any rate Big White was still in St. Louis and the government had upon its hands the responsibility of getting him home. So far as the record divulges, the year 1808 was spent in pondering upon the problem, for when 1809 came Mr. Big White was still the guest of his great father at St. Louis and the officials were properly worried about what was to be done with him.

It will be recalled that Manuel Lisa succeeded in passing the hostiles in 1807, whether by fair means or foul, and, arriving at the mouth of the Big Horn, built a fort and engaged in trade and, with his usual facility for squirming out of tight places, got back to St. Louis in August, 1808, with his scalp intact, and the reports he brought back were so glowing that the business men of St. Louis flocked to join him in a company to trade up the Missouri. Thus was formed the Missouri Fur Company, which was to be so important a factor in the trade of the Dakota country and beyond. Even Pierre Chouteau, probably feeling that he could not be worse off associated with Lisa than in competition with him, became a leading partner in the new company. The first act of this company was to enter into a contract with Merriweather Lewis, our old friend, the captain, then governor of Louisiana territory, on the part of the United States, for safely transporting to his tribe Big White and his family. The company by this contract agreed to engage one hundred twenty-five men, of whom forty should be Americans and expert riflemen, to constitute a body of militia of the territory of Missouri, for the specific purpose of escorting the Mandan chief home, after which they were to be discharged. The force was to be suitably equipped with firearms, of which there should be not less than fifty rifles. The command of the escort was assigned to Pierre Chouteau, who had already given evidence of his determined spirit in the battle before the Arickara villages in 1807. The company was to provide suitable quarters on the boat for the chief, his wife and child, the interpreter, Jessaume, and his wife and child and two other interpreters. It bound itself to protect with its utmost care and power the chief and his party from all danger enroute and to report at once their safe arrival at the Mandan villages. It was also to transport the necessary presents to the Indians. The start from St. Louis was fixed for April 20, 1809, and might not be delayed beyond May 10th under a penalty of three thousand dollars. The compensation agreed upon for this service was seven thousand dollars, one-half to be paid on the date of starting and the balance when a report was received of the satisfactory completion of the journey. Governor Lewis also agreed that before the departure of the expedition he would not license any other traders to ascend the Missouri higher than the mouth of the Platte.

The expedition actually got off about May 15th, though it may have been as late as June 15th. They got through without mishap. Our old friends, the Rees, were tickled to death to see them and fairly exhausted themselves in hospitality. They reached the Mandans on September 24th and Big White was finally at home.

The Lewis and Clarke expedition cost the government the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars. How much the government invested in Big White has never been computed. However, the expensive effort on the part of the government to carry out its contract was most commendable and made an excellent impression upon the Indians.

Two trading posts were established in South Dakota by the Missouri Fur Company, while passing northward on this trip, one on Cedar island, which was probably but the remantling of the Loisell post, and another at the Ree towns.

CHAPTER VIII

THE STORY OF THE ASTORIANS.

If white men made any history in South Dakota in the year 1810 the record of it is so meager as to be scarcely worth mentioning. It will be recalled that the newly incorporated St. Louis, Missouri, Fur Company, when it went up the river in the summer of 1809 to return the Big White to the Mandans, took up a strong party of traders and trappers, located several trading posts and engaged energetically in the fur business on the upper Missouri. They were not very fortunate, had many serious adventures with the Blackfeet, in one of which George Druillard, the Lewis and Clarke guide, was killed. All of this occurred far above South Dakota, but that spring Pierre Menard and Auguste Chouteau returned down the river to St. Louis, whether together or singly is not quite certain, though it appears that they may have gone down at different times. However that may be, Auguste was entrusted with bringing down the small amount of fur secured. He had gathered up such amounts as had been secured at the up-river points and expected to get his largest contribution from the Loisell post on Cedar island, just below Pierre, but just as he was arriving there that historic post burned down and with it went up in smoke the entire year's take of furs, estimated to have been worth fifteen thousand dollars. This single circumstance is, so far as any available record reveals, the sole occurrence in South Dakota history for 1810, except that the winter counts of the Dakota Indians recite that "Little Beaver, a white trader, was burned to death in his trading house on White river (one account says Teton river), which was blown up by an accidental discharge of powder, the destruction of the house by fire resulting." No verification of this statement has been found.

At this period John Jacob Astor, the millionaire fur merchant of New York, resolved to extend his operations into the far west. He had previously made overtures to the St. Louis merchants looking to co-operation with them, but the Missourians were resolved to keep the Missouri river business within a close corporation and they seem to have been especially fearful of the power of Astor, and therefore refused to associate with him. Astor, however, was a law unto himself and determined to establish at the mouth of the Columbia river a great fur-trading depot from which he could not only command the fur trade of western America, but as well the great Chinese market for furs, at the same time, from his ships, supplying the Russian establishments in the Alaska country with articles of commerce. According to the custom of the time, Mr. Astor made all of the men who were to be active in the management of the enterprise partners. These partners were as follows: John Jacob Astor, Wilson Price Hunt, of New Jersey, Alexander McKay, Duncan McDougal, Donald McKenzie, Ramsey Crooks, Robert McLellan, Joseph Miller, David Stuart, Robert Stuart and John Clarke. To carry out the great enterprise Mr. Astor fitted out two expeditions, one to go by sea around the cape and another to go by the route of Lewis and Clarke across the continent. The management of the latter was entrusted to Wilson Price Hunt, to be accompanied by Donald McKenzie, Ramsey Crooks, Robert McLellan and Joseph Miller.

The recruiting of men for the trip was begun at Montreal, continued at Mackinac and completed at St. Louis. At every point the partners experienced the greatest difficulty in securing recruits, owing to the opposition of rival fur traders, but finally, in the autumn of 1810, they set out from the latter city and pushed up the Missouri to the vicinity of St. Joe, where they spent the winter. The party consisted of sixty men, forty of whom were French "engages." Their guide and interpreter was Pierre Dorion, the half-breed son of old Pierre, the guide and interpreter of Lewis and Clarke as far as Yankton. It will be recalled that we first made the acquaintance of Young Pierre at the council and carouse which the captains' company indulged in at Yankton the 1st of September, 1804. They had a good deal of difficulty in closing the contract for the services of this enterprising young South Dakotan, owing to the interference of Manuel Lisa, who, in addition to his outspoken hostility to the Astorians, claimed that Pierre owed him a large sum for whiskey which he had consumed during his visit to St. Louis. Pierre, however, repudiated the debt with characteristic frankness and when Manuel was about to arrest him and hold his body in payment the resourceful Dorion took to the woods and joined the Astorians far up the river. Dorion was accompanied by his Yankton wife and two hopeful young Dorions. Washington Irving tells of a bit of domestic infelicity in this Dakota household which was not settled according to the modern custom, in the divorce court, and which may, with edification, be recited here: During the winter Mr. Hunt returned to St. Louis to endeavor to enlist more men; in fact, it was not until this time he secured the services of Dorion. In the spring he was proceeding up the river with his new recruits to join the camp at St. Joe and stopped for three days at Fort Osage, where they secured some new additions to the company recruited there by Ramsey Crooks. It was on the 10th of April when they again set out. "They had not proceeded far, however, when there was a great outcry from one of the boats; it was occasioned by a little domestic discipline in the Dorion family. The squaw of the worthy interpreter had been so delighted with the scalp dance and other festivities of the Osage village that she had taken a strong inclination to remain there. This had been as strongly opposed by her liege lord, who had compelled her to embark. The good dame had remained sulky ever since, whereupon Pierre, seeing no other method of exorcising the evil spirit out of her and being perhaps a little inspired by whiskey, had resorted to the cudgel, and before his neighbors could interfere had belabored her so soundly that there is no record of her having shown any refractory symptoms throughout the remainder of the expedition."

The winter camp was finally broken up on the 27th of April, 1811, and the great trip begun. They embarked in four boats, one of which was of large size and mounted two swivels and a howitzer. All were equipped with masts and sails, to be used when the wind was favorable. The expedition moved along prosperously and without incident affecting Dakota history, arriving at the Omaha village, which was located across the river almost opposite Sioux City, on May 15th, where they were visited by a party of Yanktons who warned them that the Tetons were hostile and were awaiting the approach of this party with the avowed intention of stopping it.

Washington Irving adopts the view most popular at the time that the hostility of the Tetons was excited by the English and there may have been reason for thinking so. This was but a year prior to the outbreak of the second war with England and all of our relations were strained, and it is certain that a little later the English did have emissaries among the Indians of South Dakota and actually induced some of them to take up arms against the Americans. Irving says: "The Sioux Tetons were at that time a sort of pirates of the Missouri, who considered the well freighted bark of the American trader fair game. They had their own traffic with the British merchants of the northwest, who brought them regular supplies of merchandise by the river St. Peters (Minnesota). Being thus independent of the Missouri for their supplies, they kept no terms with them, but plundered them whenever they had an opportunity. It has been insinuated that they were prompted to these outrages by the British merchants, who wished to keep off all rivals in the Indian trade; but others allege another and deeper policy. The Sioux, by their intercourse with the British traders, had acquired the use of firearms, which had given them vast superiority over other tribes higher up the Missouri. They had made themselves also, in a manner, factors for the other tribes higher up the Missouri, supplying them at second-hand and at greatly advanced prices with goods derived from the white men. The Sioux, therefore, saw with jealousy the American traders pushing their way up the Missouri, foreseeing that the upper tribes would be relieved from all dependence on them for supplies; nay, what was worse, would be furnished with firearms and elevated into formidable rivals."

Usually sound and correct as was Washington Irving in his historical works, he was unmistakably wrong in his conclusions as to the commercial reasons assigned for the hostility of the Dakota Indians. The political reason is much more plausible. The Sioux were even more remote from the British traders than were the upper Indians. Lewis and Clarke found the upper tribes well supplied with firearms, while the Tetons were very illy furnished, the majority being dependent on the bow and arrow only. The fact was that the Sioux, being no farmers, were compelled to trade their furs to the agricultural Rees and Mandans for corn, which doubly equipped the upper tribes for trade with the English, who reached the Missouri from the Hudson's bay region by way of the Assinoboin. Nor had the river trade suffered among the Sioux in previous years as much as might be inferred from the extract quoted from Irving's account. We have seen how the Lisa, Chouteau and Missouri Fur Company expedition of 1806-7-8-9 and 1810 had passed through the Sioux country to up-river points without interference, while they had met with constant hostility from the Rees. The only record we have of interference on the part of the Sioux at any time is the slight trouble the Tetons made Lewis and Clarke at Pierre in 1804, and that they had stopped McLellan and Crooks in an up-river trip with goods in or about 1808 and had demanded that they should remain and trade with them, but that the traders by a subterfuge had gotten away from them and returned to St. Louis. Irving is himself the authority for this story, which sounds so much like the experience of the Pryor-Chouteau set-back by the Rees in 1807, that it is probable that Irving has the two propositions mixed. At any rate the facts do not seem to justify the bad distinction which Irving gives to the Dakotas.

For the main facts of what followed we are chiefly indebted to Irving, the general location being determined by relation to certain definite points like the Little Bend at Bon Homme, the mouth of the Niobrara, the Big Bend and such positive locations as are fixed in the narrative supplemented by the journal of Mr. Breckenridge, who accompanied Manuel Lisa up that year and was more certain in his geography than is Irving. From every account the expedition entered the Sioux country in great apprehension, so that as far as possible they camped on the islands and were constantly on the lookout for lurking Indian foes. Somewhere between the Sioux and the Jim they met Benjamin Jones and Alexander Carson, two hunters who had been at the head of the Missouri for two years, in all likelihood being of the Missouri Fur Company party who went up with the Big White expedition of 1809. At any rate Hunt hired them and they turned back and were deemed a great acquisition to the force.

Accompanying the expedition were two English naturalists, Messrs. Nuttall and Bradbury, who had availed themselves of this opportunity to study nature in the wilds of America. Nuttall was an enthusiastic botanist and the flora of the region filled him with delight. His zeal for the collection of botanical specimens, for which he would make long and dangerous tramps upon the prairie, gave the managers great concern and filled the French rivermen with disgust. When he would come in laden with specimens they were wont to make merry at his expense, regarding him as some whimsical sort of madman. Bradbury was a geologist, but was not so zealous as his companion. He loved sport and was a great hunter. On the morning of May 23d, being at the bend between Springfield and Bon Homme, Bradbury determined to hunt across the bend while the boats were going around, which was quite against the judgment of Mr. Hunt, who, if nothing else, was a very careful man. After noon he was accosted by an Indian who immediately drew his bow as if to shoot. Bradbury leveled his gun at the savage, which brought them into a position where they could arbitrate and it was soon discovered that they were both men with good hearts and above guile. The Indian was a Ponca. While they were conversing, three other Poncas arrived and, laying violent hands on Bradbury, demanded that he should accompany them back into the Nebraska hills, but he aroused their curiosity by showing them a pocket compass—a la Captain John Smith—and when they tired of that, exhibited to them a small microscope and so engaged their attention until the boats arrived when he cordially invited them down to the river to take something, an invitation which they were prompt to accept, thus demonstrating the aptitude of the Ponca for the ways of civilization. The next morning they re-appeared, accompanied by a white man who turned out to be an express from Manuel Lisa, with a message imploring them to wait his arrival that they might join forces for mutual protection through the hostile country. Manuel had started up the river early in the spring, probably with the intention of preceding the Hunt party, at any rate of getting into the Indian country as soon as the Astorians did. Hunt was as afraid of Lisa as he was of Satan and Lisa hated the Astorians and feared they would secure passage through the Indian country at his expense, probably reasoning from his own conduct under like circumstances. Lisa passed St. Joe nineteen days after the Astorians left and his messenger was dispatched from the Omaha village opposite Sioux City just four days behind them. Manuel Lisa's race up the river is one of the sensational events in early Missouri river history. He had a large keel boat, manned with twenty oarsmen, and he had set out with the determination that he would overtake the Astorians at any cost. Hunt sent back word that he would proceed a short distance further to the Ponca village, at the mouth of the Niobrara, where he would wait for the arrival of Lisa, but no sooner had the messenger disappeared than he pushed forward with redoubled energy, feeling that he had less to apprehend from the treachery of the Indians than from the strategy of the Spaniard.

That night, May 24th, they camped just north of the Niobrara. The Poncas had given them further information relating to the hostility of the Sioux. They said five bands of the Sioux had united and were then waiting further up stream to intercept the expedition. So terrorized were the men over this report that two men deserted that night, a general pursuit was instituted the next day and although precious time was lost no trace of the deserters was secured. The loss was, however, made good on the morning of the 26th by the appearance of two canoes coming down river and bearing three veteran frontiersmen, Edward Robinson, John Hoback and Jacob Rizner. Robinson was a well-known Kentuckian, sixty-six years of age. He was an old Indian fighter of the George Rodgers Clarke era and had been scalped, and therefore habitually wore a handkerchief over his cranium to protect the part. They had been at the headwaters of the Missouri in the employ of the Missouri Fur Company and were now returning to Kentucky, but were persuaded by the generous offer of the Astorians to turn back. It may be noted that the impunity with which these canoemen passed down the river does not bear out the suggestions of the extreme hostility of the Indians. From the advice given them by Robinson and Hoback, Hunt decided to leave the Missouri at the Ree towns and proceed westward by way of Grand river, a route then and later much traveled by the furmen.

On the morning of May 31st, as the party was seated at breakfast at a point somewhere near old Fort Lookout, they felt that all they had feared was to be realized, for two Indians actually appeared on the bluff across the river and harangued them in a loud but, at the distance, unintelligible voice. Hunt and Pierre Dorion went across to see what the fuss was about. The two Indians proved to be scouts of a large war party encamped about three miles away, composed of about six hundred warriors of the Yanktonais, Brules and Minneconjous. They had been waiting eleven days for the arrival of the traders, whom they had determined should not go north to trade with their enemies, the Rees and Mandans. Having obtained this information, Hunt and Pierre returned to camp to report. It now appeared that they were certainly in for trouble, but they resolved to put on a bold face and started along, but as they pulled up from behind an island, which at first obstructed the view of the opposite shore, they were appalled to see the hillside covered with savages in war paint, who were pouring down to the river. Their weapons were bows and arrows and a few short carbines, and most of them had round shields. Altogether they had a wild and gallant appearance and, taking possession of a point which commanded the river, ranged themselves along the bank as if prepared to dispute their passage. When the voyagers discovered this their decision was instantaneous; they could not afford to temporize nor turn back, neither could they hope to go on without a fight and they therefore resolved to fight at once. While the Sioux were vastly superior in numbers, the whites were much better armed and, besides, they had the two swivels and howitzer. Everything was placed in fighting trim and the big guns were discharged that the savages might hear them bark, and the fighting men stood up with their rifles at their shoulders. This warlike display and the awful thunder of the little cannon were too much for the Sioux, who instantly swung their buffalo robes in the air in token of a peaceful disposition. A council was arranged and the peace pipe smoked. Hunt told the chiefs that he was prepared to force his way up river and they believed him and said that they only intended to prevent the taking of firearms to the Rees, with whom they were at war, and that they were now convinced that the white men were not going to do anything of that kind anyhow, and that they might pass unmolested. Hunt thanked them for their condescension and gave them some tobacco and went on his way.

The next afternoon they arrived at the Big Bend and on the morning of June 2d, as they were proceeding to make the long circuit, they discovered a party of Indians on the hills making peaceful overtures, but upon approaching them they seemed stricken with terror and supplicated mercy. They proved to be the chiefs of the band who had stopped Crooks and McLellan two years before and they now ran to greet these men as if they were long lost brothers. They smoked the peace pipe and Hunt gave them some presents and they went on their way. Soon two others appeared and demanded presents and Hunt peremptorily turned down the request and threatened if any others of the tribe came begging for presents to treat them as enemies. They left in a furious passion. Fearing that he might have roused them to resentment, Hunt arranged his fleet so as to keep watch of both shores and they proceeded on their way. About four o'clock that afternoon Hunt's big boat ran in back of a sandbar and was compelled to retreat to get into the open river. Just at the moment when he discovered he was in a pocket he was appalled to find the river hills above him covered with Indians. His other boats were some distance above, but discovering his apparently desperate situation, hurried to his assistance; in the meantime the Indians flocked to the river bank at the mouth of the pocket in which Hunt was encaged. When he approached the Indians all cause of alarm was at once dissipated, for the Indians showed their friendliness by every method within their power. They were a war party of Rees and Mandans in pursuit of the Sioux, but they now gave up their belligerent intentions and resolved to return to the Ree towns, where they hoped to secure from the Astorians arms and ammunition which would put their enemies more readily in their power. Soon after whites and Indians went into camp together. The next morning the Rees set off for home, which was three days' distant, to inform their people of the approach of the boats. Hardly had the Rees departed until the party of Manuel Lisa appeared in sight, for, do his utmost, Mr. Hunt could not keep in the same class with the fleet Spaniard. The whole number in Manuel's party was twenty-six, including Mr. Henry Breckenridge, who came along as a sightseer, and who later wrote an entertaining account of the voyage.

According to Irving, Crooks and McLellan held a secret grudge against Lisa, believing that some of their enterprises had been ruined by his plotting and they had resolved to shoot him on sight and it required all of Hunt's diplomacy to prevent the fiery Scotchman, McLellan, from taking summary vengeance upon the Spaniard. As it was they greeted Lisa civilly and they continued to travel together for a couple of days. The Astorians, however, believing that all danger from the Sioux was over, feared that Lisa would hasten on and set the Rees against them and McLellan swore if Lisa showed bad faith in any way that he would shoot him instantly. Lisa, however, showed no intention of leaving them. On June 5th, while encamped at Pierre, an outbreak occurred which, though more amusing than otherwise in the outcome, indicated the feeling and how easily bloodshed might have been provoked. Lisa's camp was on the north side of the river at approximately the point where the stockyards at Pierre are now located, while Hunt was camped on the south side nearly opposite. It was a rainy day and both parties had been compelled to remain in camp owing to the weather. For these particulars we are indebted to the story told by Breckenridge, who locates the respective camps with relation to the Teton and the point of the bluff at Pierre. Irving tells the story of the fracas as follows: On the third day an explosion took place and it was produced by no less a personage than Pierre Dorion, the half-breed interpreter. This worthy had been obliged to steal a march from St. Louis to avoid being arrested for an old whiskey debt which he owed to the Missouri Fur Company and by which Mr. Lisa had hoped to prevent his enlistment in Mr. Hunt's expedition. Dorion, since the arrival of Lisa, had kept aloof and regarded him with sullen and dogged aspect. On the 5th day of July (June) the two parties were brought to a halt by a heavy rain and remained in camp about one hundred yards apart. In the course of the day Lisa undertook to tamper with the faith of Pierre Dorion and, inviting him on board his boat, regaled him with his favorite whiskey. When he thought him sufficiently mellowed he proposed to him to quit the service of his new employers and return to his allegiance. Finding he could not be moved by soft words, he called to mind his old debt to the company and threatened to carry him off by force in payment of it. The mention of this debt always stirred up the gall of Pierre Dorion, bringing with it the memory of the whiskey extortion. A violent quarrel arose between him and Lisa and he left the boat in high dudgeon. His first step was to repair to the tent of Mr. Hunt and reveal the attempt that had been made to shake his faith. While Dorion was talking Lisa entered the tent under the pretext that he had come to borrow a towing line. High words instantly ensued between him and Dorion, which ended in the half-breed dealing him a blow. A quarrel in the Indian country, however, is not settled by fisticuffs. Lisa immediately rushed to his boat for a weapon. Dorion snatched up a pair of pistols belonging to Mr. Hunt and placed himself in battle array. The noise aroused the camp and every one pressed to know the cause. Lisa now re-appeared with a knife stuck in his girdle. Mr. Breckenridge, who had tried in vain to mollify his ire, accompanied him to the scene of action. Pierre Dorion's pistols gave him the advantage and he maintained a most warlike attitude. Meantime Crooks and McLellan had heard of the fray and were each eager to take the quarrel in their own hands. A scene of uproar and hubbub ensued which defies description. McLellan would have brought his rifle into play and settled all old and new grudges together had he not been restrained by Mr. Hunt. That gentleman acted as moderator, endeavoring to prevent a general melee. In the midst of the brawl, however, an expression was made use of by Lisa derogatory to Mr. Hunt's honor and in an instant the latter's tranquil spirit was in a flame. He now became as eager for a fight as any on the ground and challenged Lisa to settle the dispute on the spot with pistols. Lisa repaired to his boat to arm himself for the deadly feud. He was accompanied by Messrs. Bradbury and Breckenridge, who were novices in Indian life and chivalry of the frontier and had no relish for scenes of blood or brawl. By their earnest mediation the quarrel was, with great difficulty, brought to a close without bloodshed; but the leaders of the rival camps separated in anger and all friendly intercourse ceased between them."

The next morning found both parties again enroute, skirting along opposite sides of the river and jealously watching each other, Hunt keeping slightly ahead lest Manuel should get away to the Rees and set that erratic people against the Astorians. Thus, save for the stoppage of the fleet by the passage of a vast herd of buffaloes across the river somewhere above Cheyenne river, they reached Grand River island without incident. The lower (island) settlement of the Rees appears to have disappeared by this time, for neither Irving, Breckenridge nor Bradbury make any mention of it. It is noteworthy in this connection that no one of these writers mentions a single trading house located within South Dakota on this trip and it is possible that not one existed, though there is reason to believe that there were houses at the James river, for the Yankton trade and that the Pawnee house was still standing. When the two parties arrived at the island, no communication having passed between them after leaving Pierre, Manuel sent Breckenridge to Hunt's camp to make arrangements for meeting the Rees with due ceremony, but the Astorians could not sufficiently overcome their resentment and suspicions to meet him civilly, though Breckenridge gave them every assurance that the Spaniard was acting in good faith. Communication having been established with the Rees, it was arranged that both parties should go into the village at the same time. Accordingly they moved up and camped on the east side, opposite the towns, to await the invitation of the chiefs to come over.

At this time, according to Breckenridge, Left-Hand was the hereditary chief and Big Man, a ferocious-looking giant, was the war chief, while Grey Eyes held subsidiary rank. The council was presided over by Left-Hand. Garreau, whom Lewis and Clarke found living with the Rees and who at the time of the present council had been with them twenty years, and is described by Irving as a haphazard wight of Gallic origin, and had a Ree squaw and a troop of piebald children, officiated as interpreter. Garreau was undoubtedly the first permanent and continuous white inhabitant of South Dakota. His first name has not come down to us in any of the records, but several of his descendants are still living among the Rees at Fort Berthold, North Dakota.

Presently Left-Hand came out on the river bank and, in a voice plainly audible across the half mile of water, invited the visitors over to the council. At two o'clock Hunt, McKenzie and McLellan, representing the Astorians, and Lisa and a few of his men stepped into their respective boats and were rowed over to the Rees and were received with grave courtesy by Left-Hand, who conducted them to the council lodge, in one of the big earth-covered houses, such as were described in the chapter devoted to the trip of Lewis and Clarke. Fourteen white men in the two parties and about twenty Rees sat in the council. A unique feature of the council was a sort of public crier who sat at the opening in the roof of the lodge and shouted out each step of the proceedings for the benefit of the villagers who stood about. They smoked the pipe in usual form. Left-Hand made a speech of welcome and Lisa rose to reply. The Astorians were on nettles, but he speedily put them at ease. He explained his own purpose and then, turning to Hunt, said that he represented an entirely different party bound for the Pacific; but, said he, "though we are separate parties, we make but one common cause when the safety of either is concerned. Any injury or insult offered to them I shall consider as done to myself and shall resent it accordingly. I trust, therefore, that you will treat them with the same friendship that you have always manifested for me, doing everything in your power to serve them and help them on their way." Naturally this courteous treatment made a good impression and served to mollify the relations existing between the parties. Mr. Hunt then spoke of his purpose and of his desire to trade with them for horses to transport his party and wares across the mountains.

Left-Hand, in reply, pledged his friendship and aid to the traders, but said it would be impossible to spare as many horses as the Astorians wanted; whereupon the versatile and ingenious Grey Eyes declared that the difficulty could be readily bridged, for if the Rees did not have in stock, and to spare, as many horses as Mr. Hunt desired, they could easily steal enough to make up the deficiency. Upon the suggestion of this honest expedient Left-Hand thought they could accommodate the necessities of the Astorians and the council adjourned and the traders moved across to the west side of the river, or rather to the north side, for, at the point where the Ree towns were located, the Missouri river runs almost directly west. If the reader will refer to the map of South Dakota he will observe that a few miles north of the mouth of Grand river the Missouri turns sharply from a southeast course directly west. It was on this westward tangent, facing south, that the two Ree towns sat side by side. The traders' camp was pitched just below the towns and trading began. For convenience Lisa took a consignment of his ware to the lodge cf Left-Hand and Hunt set up shop in Big Man's front parlor. Irving says: "The village soon presented the appearance of a busy fair, and as horses were in demand the adjacent plain was like the vicinity of a Tartar encampment. Horses were put through all of their paces and horsemen were careering about with all the grace and dexterity for which the Ricaras are noted. As soon as a horse was purchased his tail was cropped to distinguish it from the Indian property, for the Rees never mutilated their horses in any way. More than any other commodity the Indians wished guns and ammunition in trade, for they were, it will be recalled, at war with the Sioux, and while the Astorians were here there were many alarms that the Sioux were coming, which threw the whole camp into indescribable confusion. On the 9th of July a large war party returned, having the day before met and defeated a large war party of Sioux, with a loss of but two of their own number. No one of the pretentious cities of today could welcome home from the wars her chosen regiments of sons with more pomp and circumstance, more of feasting and rejoicing, than did these primitive South Dakotans the return of their victorious braves." As this celebration occurred on our own soil it may be proper to recite here what actually took place: "On the 9th of July, just before daybreak, a great noise and vociferation was heard in the village. This being the usual hour for an Indian attack and surprise, and the Sioux being known to be in the neighborhood, the camp was instantly on the alert. As the day broke Indians were descried in considerable numbers on the bluffs three or four miles down the river. The noise and agitation in the village continued. The tops of the lodges were crowded with the inhabitants, all earnestly looking to the hills and keeping up a vehement chattering. Presently a warrior galloped past the camp (of Mr. Hunt) toward the village and in a little while the legions began to pour forth. The truth of the matter was now ascertained. The Indians on the distant hills were three hundred Aricara braves returning from a foray. They had met the war party of Sioux who had so long been hovering about the neighborhood, had fought them the day before—that is July 8, 1811—had killed several and defeated the rest, with the loss of but two of their own men and about a dozen wounded; and they were now halting at a distance until their comrades in the village should come forth to meet them and swell the parade of their triumphal entry. The warrior who had galloped past the camp was the leader of the party hastening home to give tidings of his victory. Preparations were now made for a great martial ceremony. All of the finery and equipments of the warriors were sent forth to them that they might appear to the greatest advantage. Those too who had remained at home tasked their wardrobes and toilets to do honor to the occasion. The Rees generally go nearly naked, but, like all savages, they have their gala dress, of which they are not a little vain. This usually consists of a gray surcoat and leggings of the dressed skin of the antelope, resembling chamois leather, and embroidered with porcupine quills brilliantly dyed. A buffalo robe is thrown over the right shoulder and across the left is a quiver of arrows. They wear gay coronets of feathers, particularly those of the swan, but the feathers of the black eagle are considered most worthy, being considered a sacred bird among the Ree warriors. He who has killed an enemy in his own land is entitled to drag at his heels a fox skin attached to each moccasin and he who has slain a grizzly bear wears a necklace of his claws, the most glorious trophy that a hunter can exhibit. An Indian toilet is an operation of some toil and trouble; the warrior often has to paint himself from head to foot and is extremely capricious and difficult to please as to the hideous distribution of streaks and colors. A great part of the morning, therefore, passed away before there was any sign of the distant pageant. In the meantime a profound stillness reigned over the village; most of the inhabitants had gone forth; others remained in mute expectation. All sports and occupations were suspended, excepting that in the lodges the painstaking squaws were silently busied in preparing the repasts for the warriors. It was near noon that the mingled sound of voices and rude music, faintly heard from the distance, gave notice that the procession was on the march. The old men, and such of the squaws as could leave their employment, hastened forth to meet it. In a little while it emerged from behind a hill and had a wild and picturesque appearance as it came over the summit in measured step and to the cadence of songs and savage instruments; the warlike standards and trophies flaunting aloft and the feathers and paint and silver ornaments of the warriors glaring and glittering in the sunlight. The pageant had really something chivalrous in its arrangement. The Rees are divided into several bands, each bearing the name of some animal or bird, as the buffalo, the bear, the dog, or the pheasant. The present party consisted of the four bands named, of which the dog was the most esteemed in war, being composed of young men under thirty and noted for prowess. It is engaged on the most desperate occasions. The bands marched in separate bodies under their respective leaders. The warriors on foot came first, in platoons of ten or twelve abreast; then the horsemen. Each band bore as an ensign a spear or bow decorated with beads, porcupine quills and painted feathers. Each bore its trophies of scalps, elevated on poles, their long black locks streaming in the wind. Each was accompanied by its rude music and minstrelsy. In this way the procession extended for a quarter of a mile. The warriors were variously armed, some with guns, others with bows and arrows and war-clubs; all had shields of buffalo hide, a kind of defense generally used by Indians of the open prairie, who have not the covert of trees and forests to protect them. They were painted in the most savage style. Some had the stamp of a red hand across their mouths to indicate that they had drunk the life blood of an enemy. As they drew near to the village the old men and the women began to meet them, and now a scene ensued that proved the fallacy of the old fable of Indian apathy and stoicism. Parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, met them with the most rapturous expressions of joy; while wailings and lamentations were heard from the relatives of the killed and wounded. The procession, however, moved on with slow and measured step, in cadence to the solemn chant, and the warriors maintained their fixed and stern demeanor. Between two of the principal chiefs rode a young man who had distinguished himself in the battle. He was severely wounded so as with difficulty to keep on his horse, but he presented a serene and steadfast countenance, as if perfectly unharmed. His mother had heard of his condition. She broke through the throng and, rushing up, threw her arms around him and wept aloud. He kept up the spirit and demeanor of a warrior to the last, but expired shortly after he had reached his home.

"The village was now a scene of the utmost festivity and triumph. The banners and trophies and scalps and painted shields were elevated on poles near the lodges. There were war feasts and scalp dances, with warlike songs and savage music; all of the inhabitants were arrayed in their festal dresses; while the old heralds went round from lodge to lodge, promulgating with loud voices the events of the battle and the exploits of the various warriors.

"Such was the boisterous revelry of the village," Irving continues, "but sounds of another kind were heard on the surrounding hills; piteous wailings of the women who had retired hither to mourn in darkness and solitude for those who had fallen in battle. There the poor mother of the youthful warrior who had returned home in triumph, but to die, gave full vent to the anguish of a mother's heart. How much does this custom of the Indian women, of repairing to the hilltops in the night and pouring forth their wailings for the dead call to mind the beautiful and affecting passage of scripture: 'In Rama was there a voice heard, lamentation and weeping and great mourning; Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted because they were not.'"

Those of the readers of this history who recall the great festival throughout South Dakota upon the return of the First Regiment from the Philippine war will appreciate the fact that it was entirely in line with a time-honored precedent among the people of the South Dakota land.

Mr. Hunt finally exhausted the Ree horse market: whether or not it had been replenished by Grey Eyes' expedient the historian does not state, but when it appeared that the Rees actually could not supply him with enough horses for the journey his mistrusted Spanish associate promptly came to his relief. Hunt would of course have to abandon his boats and Lisa proposed to trade his horses for them. He would be compelled to go to his post at the Mandan villages, one hundred fifty miles above, to buy the horses to effect the trade and the arrangement was effected. Lisa, accompanied by Brackenridge and Nuttall, left by boat for the Mandans on June 19th and on the same day Crooks and Bradbury started by land; the latter party arrived at the Mandan post late at night on the 22d and Lisa got there on the 26th. The next day Crooks started back with the stipulated number of horses and arrived safely with them at Hunt's camp. Lisa got back to the Rees on July 7th.

July 17th Bradbury and Brackenridge set out for St. Louis, where they arrived August 1st without serious hindrance. It is very largely through the journals which they kept that the history of South Dakota is enriched by the story of the events recorded in this chapter.

The 18th of July, with grave apprehensions and awful doubts both in the minds of the partners and of the men, the Astorians struck camp and left the Missouri for their perilous overland trip to the Pacific. They passed over the intervening highland to the Oak Creek valley and followed its beautiful course for some distance, but finding that it led too much to the northwest they crossed over the divide to the Grand river. There were in the party sixty-four persons, including the Dorion family and the new interpreter to the Crows, whom they had picked up at the Ree village. This man was Edward Rose, then and for many years well known on the river. We shall know more of him in the progress of this story. They had eighty-two horses, but so enormous was the quantity of merchandise and supplies which they carried that only six of them could be used for saddle purposes. On the 23rd they fell in with a camp of friendly Cheyennes on Grand river, with whom they remained until August 6th, and from whom they obtained thirty-six additional horses. They also made, while stopping here, a large supply of buffalo meat. The additional horses outfitted each of the six regular hunters with an animal and provided one horse for every two of the rest of the party so that by the familiar "ride and tie" process they got along with reasonable progress. Ramsey Crooks was taken very ill soon after leaving the Missouri and for a long period had to be carried on a litter swung between two horses and shaded by a canopy of boughs. It is a testimonial to the wonderful vitality of his constitution that he survived. They seemed to have crossed the Grand presently and dropped down to the Moreau, but later they got back onto the south fork of the Grand and, proceeding westward, passed through the Short Pine hills, which they mistook for the Black hills, and left the state a few miles south of the present location of Nashville. Captain Chittenden fixes the point at forty-five degrees twenty minutes north latitude. It seems to have been the 15th of August when they left the state. Mr. Hunt calculated they had traveled two hundred and fifty miles since leaving the Missouri, which, considering the indirect course pursued, is probably about right. By a direct course the distance is not more than one hundred seventy-five miles. They had put in sixteen days of actual travel, averaging about fifteen miles per day. While they were still in South Dakota Pierre Dorion, Alex. Carson and another hunter named Gardpie, sent out on a hunt, failed to return to camp. Several days elapsed and no word having been received, the party became much concerned for their safety and traveled very slowly and scouted the region thoroughly. On August 13th, when camped at the foot of the Short Pine hills on the east side, the stragglers returned. They had become bewildered and were quite exhausted.

Irving tells a rather amusing bear story relating to this camp: "Among the hired men of the party was William Cannon, who had been a soldier at one of the frontier posts and had entered the employ of Mr. Hunt at Mackinaw. He was an inexperienced hunter and a poor shot, for which he was much bantered by his more adroit companions. Piqued at their raillery, he had been practicing ever since he joined the expedition, but without success. In the course of the present afternoon (August 13th) he had gone forth by himself to take a lesson in venery and to his great delight had the good fortune to kill a buffalo. As he was a long distance from the camp, he cut out the tongue and some of the choice bits, made them into a parcel and, slinging them onto his shoulders by a strap passing around his forehead as the voyageurs carry a package of goods, set out all glorious for the camp, anticipating a triumph over his brother hunters. In passing through a narrow ravine he heard a noise behind him and, looking around, beheld, to his dismay, a grizzly bear in full pursuit, apparently attracted by the scent of the meat. Cannon had heard so much of the invulnerability of this animal that he never attempted to fire, but, slipping the strap from his shoulders, let go the buffalo meat and ran for his life. The bear did not stop to regale himself with the game but kept on after the hunter. He had nearly overtaken him when Cannon reached a tree and, throwing down his gun, scrambled up it. The next instant bruin was at the foot of the tree, but, as this species does not climb, he contented himself with turning the chase into a blockade. Night came on. In the darkness Cannon could not perceive whether or not the enemy maintained his position; but his fears pictured him rigorously mounting guard. He passed the night, therefore, in the tree, a prey to dismal fancies. In the morning the bear was gone. Cannon wearily descended the tree, gathered up his gun and made his way back to camp, without venturing to look after his buffalo meat." At this juncture the party became very suspicious of Edward Rose and conceived that he was plotting to betray them to the Crow Indians, with whom he was allied by marriage, and to steal their merchandise. Rose bore a bad character, but there is no proof that he contemplated treachery and was doubtless most agreeably surprised when Hunt called him up and paid him a half year's salary and a lot of goods and traps in addition to his regular wages, and told him he might stop with the Crows. The future history of the Astorians does not affect South Dakota.

CHAPTER IX

SOUTH DAKOTA AND THE WAR OF 1812.

When the second war with England came on the British entrusted their interests on the Mississippi, and beyond, in the hands of Col. Robert Dickson, a well-known trader. Dickson was a Scotchman whose headquarters at this time appears to have been at Prairie du Chien, but he did an extensive business over a wide range of country. Ramsey Crooks, writing in 1857, says: "When I first went to Mackinaw, in 1805, it was as a clerk to Robert Dickson & Co., who were then engaged in trade withf the Indians from the lakes to the Missouri and from the Wabash to the boundary between the United States and the British possessions. Dickson's connection with the Indians as a trader was almost entirely with the Sioux." This generalization would extend his business over South Dakota and it is probable that he had business relations with the South Dakota Indians at the time, if he did not actually have posts among them. That he had their confidence and great influence with them is certain. Zebulon Pike met him in 1807 and describes him as "a gentleman of general commercial knowledge and possessing much geographical information of the western country; of open, frank manners." He certainly very frankly, while trading on American soil, entered into the employment of the mother country and did what he could to further the English cause at our expense. There are still living, among the Sissetons, Indians who recollect Dickson, whom they always call "the Red Headed." The exact nature of Dickson's commission from the English government has not been revealed, but judging by what he accomplished he was doubtless empowered to establish friendly relations with the American tribes and to enlist as many as possible in the British army. At any rate he set out promptly to enlist an auxiliary army of Indians and met with considerable success. Wapashaw, whose home was at Winona, and the elder Little Crow, whose home was at St. Paul, were the Indian leaders in the enlistment, but Joseph Renville, a mixed-blood Sisseton, was doubtless most influential in recruiting the Indians and was given a captain's commission and pay for his effort and influence. Renville came to the Sissetons in South Dakota, residing on Big Stone lake, and recruited twenty-two Sissetons and several Yanktonais for the English service and they went east and engaged in several skirmishes and in the important battle before Fort Meigs; many descendants of these men are still among the Sissetons. The most famous of the South Dakota Indians were the two Wantotans, father and son, chiefs of the Yanktonais, who resided on Elm river near the present Frederick, and claimed the country on both sides of the river. Major Long met the younger Wantotan, at Lake Traverse in 1823, and says of him: "The most interest which we experienced in the neighborhood of Lake Traverse was from an acquaintance with Wanotan, the most distinguished chief of the Yanktonais, which we were informed is subdivided into six bands. He is one of the greatest men of the Dakota nation, and, although but twenty-eight years of age, has already acquired great renown as a warrior. At the early age of eighteen he exhibited much valor in the war against the Americans, and was wounded several times. He was then inexperienced and served under his father, who was chief of his tribe and bore a mortal enmity to the Americans." Major Long then proceeds to tell much of the personal appearance, habits and manners and dress of this eminent South Dakotan. He tells us that he was more than six feet high and would be considered handsome in any company. On this occasion he was dressed in a mixture of the European and aboriginal costume; he wore leggings of splendid scarlet cloth, a blue breech cloth, a fine shirt of printed muslin, over this a frock coat of fine blue cloth with scarlet facings somewhat similar to the undress uniform of a Prussian officer; this was buttoned and secured around his waist with a belt. Upon his head he wore a blue cloth cap made like a German fatigue cap. A very handsome Mackinaw blanket, slightly ornamented with paint, was thrown over his person."

Wanotan's name is variously spelled in the old documents. It signifies the Rushing Man, in allusion to his valor in battle. It is frequently called Waneta, Waneton and Wahneta. He met the Atkinson-O'Fallon commission of 1825 at Fort Tecumseh (Fort Pierre) and signed the treaty there. He is called at this time a Sioune and his name is spelled Wahneta. He continued to grow in importance among his people. Shortly after the conquest of the Rees, by Leavenworth in 1823, Wanotan removed from the Elm to the mouth of the Warreconné on the Missouri, where he set up a protectorate over the Rees, protecting them from their Sioux enemies, in consideration of which they annually supplied him with a store of vegetables and furs. He was exceedingly tenacious of the territorial rights of his people and denied the right of the Sissetons to the "Buffalo Republic," lying between the Jim and the coteau, and would not permit them to occupy it except for annual hunts. The facts mentioned relating to the twenty-two Sissetons and the band of Yanktonais probably defines the actual participation of South Dakota Indians in the war of 1812, but indirectly the Indians of South Dakota were involved in it in many ways.

It will be recalled that in the previous chapter we left Manuel Lisa at the Ree towns, in South Dakota, on July 18, 1811, the day the Astorians struck out from the river on the long tramp to the Columbia. He spent some time in closing up his affairs with the Rees, but by October was back in St. Louis, where, during the ensuing winter, he reorganized the St. Louis-Missouri Fur Company on a basis which added to his importance and influence in the management. May 2, 1812, six weeks before the declaration of war, he left for the Dakota country, and with two barges went as far as the Mandans, where he spent the winter and on June 1, 1813, he was back in St. Louis with a profitable year's business and with information which set the authorities in a furror. "The wampum was carrying by British influence along the banks of the Missouri and all the nations of this great river were excited to join the universal confederacy then setting on foot, of which the Prophet was the instrument and the British traders the soul." Manuel imparted to General Clark, then Indian commissioner, a plan by which the British scheme should be thwarted and "the Indians of the Missouri, which are to those of the upper Mississippi as four to one, should arm not against the republic; on the contrary should arm against Great Britain and strike the allies of that power."

General Clark was pleased with the scheme proposed by the wily Spaniard and he was promptly commissioned agent for all the Indians who inhabited the Missouri river above the Kansas. While all of the authorities join in praising Lisa for his excellent work in behalf of the American interests, there is really little of record to tell us precisely what he did do. The state papers say, "He has been of great service the last year in preventing British influence by sending large parties to war," which is beautifully indefinite, and it does not appear that he made more than one written report, which was sent in with his resignation, in July, 1817, after four years of service. During this period of four years that he held the commission he resided at Fort Lisa, near Omaha, and it is probable that he made continued visits to the South Dakota country, though we have knowledge of but one trip made in 1814 when he brought Tahama, the "one-eyed Sioux," to the mouth of the James river, whence he dispatched him to Prairie du Chien to obtain information of the situation there for General Clark. Mrs. Dye says he held councils all along the river from Omaha to Mandan, and this seems probable. In any event through his influence the Missouri river Indians were kept loyal at a time when it was highly important to American interests that her foes on the rear should be kept occupied with their own affairs. Manuel's letter to General Clark, resigning his commission as sub-agent, is unique and characteristic and contains much which is more or less pertinent to our subject. It is dated at St. Louis, July 1, 1817, and is directed to "His excellency, Governor Clark:"

> Sir: I have the honor to remit to you the commission of sub-agent, which you were pleased to bestow upon me in the summer of 1813, for the Indian nations which inhabit the Missouri river above the mouth of the Kansas, and pray you to accept my resignation of that appointment.
>
> The circumstances under which I do this demand of me some exposition of the actual state of these Indians and of my own conduct during the time of my sub-agency.
>
> Whether I deserve well or ill of the government depends upon the solution of these questions:
>
> 1. Are the Indians of the Missouri more or less friendly to the United States than at the time of my employment?
>
> 2. Are they altered better or worse in their own condition at this time?
>
> 1. I received this appointment when war was raging between the United States and Great Britain and when the activity of British emissaries had armed against the republic all of the tribes of the upper Mississippi and of the northern lakes. Had the Missouri Indians been overlooked by British agents?
>
> No. Your excellency will remember that more than a year before the war broke out I gave you the intelligence that the wampum was carrying by British influence along the banks of the Missouri and that all the nations of this great river were excited to join the universal confederacy now setting on foot, of which the Prophet was the instrument and British traders the soul. The Indians of the Missouri are to those of the upper Mississippi as four is to one. Their weight would be great if thrown into the scale against us. They did not arm against the republic: on the contrary, they armed against Great Britain and struck the Iowas, the allies of that power.
>
> When peace was declared more than forty chiefs had intelligence with me; and together we were to carry an expedition of several thousand warriors against the tribes of the upper Mississippi and silence them at once. These things are known to your excellency.
>
> To the end of the war, therefore, the Indians of the Missouri continued friends of the United States. How are they when I come to lay down my appointment? Still friends, hunting in peace upon their own ground and we trading with them in security, while the Indians of the upper Mississippi, silenced but not satisfied, give signs of enmity and require the presence of a military force. And the first question resolves itself to my advantage.
>
> 2. Before I ascended the Missouri as sub-agent your excellency remembers what was accustomed to take place. The Indians of that river killed, robbed and pillaged the traders; these practices are no more. Not to mention the others, my own establishments furnish the example of destruction then, of safety now. I have one at the Mahas, more than six hundred miles up the Missouri, another at the Sioux, six hundred miles further still. I have from one to two hundred men in my employ, large quantities of horses and horned cattle, of hogs and domestic fowls; not one has been touched by an Indian; for I count as nothing some solitary thefts at the instigation of white men, my enemies; nor as an act of hostilities the death of Pedro Antonio, one of my people, shot this spring as a man is sometimes shot among us, without being stripped or mutilated. And thus the morals of the Indians are altered for the better and the second question equally results to my advantage.
>
> But I have had some success as a trader and this gives rise to many reports. "Manuel must cheat the government, and Manuel must cheat the Indians, otherwise Manuel could not bring down every summer so many boats loaded with rich furs."
>
> Good. My accounts with the government will show whether I receive anything out of which to cheat it. A poor five hundred dollars, as sub-agent's salary, does not buy the tobacco for them who call me father. Cheat the Indians! The respect and friendship which they have for me, the security of my possessions in the heart of their country, respond to this charge and declare with voices louder than the tongues of men that it cannot be true.
>
> "But Manuel gets so much cheap fur!" Well,

I will explain how I get it. First, I put into my operations great activity; I go a great distance while some are considering whether to start today or tomorrow. I impose on myself great privations; ten months of the year I am buried in the forest at a vast distance from my own house. I appear as the benefactor and not as the pillager of the Indians. I carry among them the seed of the large pompion, from which I have seen in their possession the fruit weighing one hundred sixty pounds, also the large bean, the potato, the turnip, and these vegetables now make a comfortable part of their subsistence. And this year I have promised to carry the plow, besides my blacksmith's work incessantly for them, charging nothing. I lend them traps—only demanding preference in their trade. My establishments are the refuge of the weak and old men no longer able to follow their lodges, and by this means I have acquired the confidence and friendship of these nations and the consequent choice of their trade. These things have I done and propose to do more. The Arikaras, the Mandans, the Gros Ventres, and the Assinibois find themselves near the establishments of Lord Selkirk upon the Red river. They can communicate with it in two or three days. The evils of such communication will strike the minds of all persons, and it is for those who can handle the pen to dilate upon them. For me, I go to form another establishment to counteract the one in question and shall labor to draw upon the esteem of these nations, and to prevent their trade from passing into the hands of foreigners.

I regret to have troubled your excellency with this exposition. It is right for you to hear what is said of a public agent and so to weigh it, and consider the source from which it comes. In ceasing to be in the employment of the United States, I shall not cease to be less devoted to its interests. I have suffered enough in person and property, under a different government, to know how to appreciate the one under which I now live.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your excellency's obedient servant,

MANUEL LISA.

It will be observed that Manuel asserts that at the date of this letter, July 1, 1817, he has a post "at the Mahas, more than six hundred miles up the river, and another at the Sioux (Indians), six hundred miles further still." The post at the Mahas was "Fort Lisa," located about midway between the present cities of Omaha and Calhoun, Nebraska, which, according to the reckoning of that time, was six hundred fifty miles. According to the Lewis and Clarke schedule, which was accepted for many years, "the upper part of the Big Bend" was twelve hundred and two miles and the mouth of the Teton river (Pierre) was twelve hundred and sixty-nine miles. Therefore if Manuel meant to be understood with exactness his "establishment at the Sioux" was somewhere between the Big Bend and Pierre. The old Loisell post on Cedar island was at twelve hundred and twenty-six miles. We have seen that this post, which came into the possession of Manuel's company, was burned in 1810, but it is not improbable that it was rebuilt. No other record appears to exist of Manuel's post in the Sioux country at this date, but from this letter it is manifest that at that time he did maintain a post somewhere in the central portion of South Dakota and from his further statement of the number of horses, horned cattle, hogs and fowls he safely kept in the heart of the Indian country, as well as from the number of men employed, it must have been an important establishment.

Generally speaking, the fur trade was ruined by the war of 1812, Lisa being about the only trader who seems to have stuck through it; most of the operators suspended entirely during several years. The market was utterly ruined so that even the great Astor felt the pinch of it. The warehouses of St. Louis "were filled with motheaten and rotting furs." By, 1817, however, there was something of a revival. As we have seen, at least Lisa was trading on the Missouri, within South Dakota, and our old friend, Robert Dickson, had taken up his home on Lake Traverse and was confining his attention to the trade with the Sissetons and neighboring Indians. The event of the war of 1812 had been disastrous to Dickson's fortunes; his business was destroyed and he found himself at the foot of the ladder and compelled to start over again. With Scotch doggedness, he went at it and settled at Brown's valley, being an actual resident of Minnesota, though his business was largely on the South Dakota side. His presence in the Dakota country was a source of great anxiety to the American officers at Prairie du Chien. The United States Indian agent at that place reports: "Two entire bands and a part of a third have deserted us and joined Dickson, who has distributed to them large quantities of Indian presents, together with flags, medals, etc. Knowing this, what must have been my feeling on hearing that his lordship (Lord Selkirk, enroute to his colony on the lower Red River) had met with a favorable reception at St. Louis. The newspapers, announcing his arrival and general Scottish appearance, all tend to discompose me very much, believing as I do that he is plotting with his friend, Dickson, our destruction—sharpening the savage scalping knife and colonizing a tract of country so remote as that of the Red river, the Missouri and their waters, for the purpose, no doubt, of monopolizing the fur and peltry trade, a trade of the first importance to the western states and territories. A courier, who had arrived a few days ago, confirms the belief that Dickson is endeavoring to undo what I have done, and secure to the British government the affections of the Sioux." "Dickson, as I have observed, is situated at the head of the St. Peters, to which he transports his goods from Selkirk's Red river settlement in carts made for the purpose."

The American newspapers were greatly aroused at the time over Dickson's supposed attitude and painted him as a monster. A leading newspaper, quoted by Niell but not identified, says: "How will the English government and their agent, Robert Dickson, a native of Scotland, appear when it is announced to them that he employed a Sauk warrior to assassinate Governor Clarke at Prairie du Chien? The Governor's timely shifting of the sword alarmed and deterred him from the commission of the act." This characterization of Dickson seems to be unfounded. Every one who associated with him and his letters, collected and published by the Wisconsin Historical Society, all declare him to have been a humane man who restrained the Indians from excesses. Ramsey Crooks says of him: "I was proud to call Robert Dickson my friend and I shall ever cherish his memory as a man who exerted himself in restraining natural ferocity of the savages on the frontier in the war of 1812, although he was branded as the worst of savages at the very time."

The strong probability is that Dickson, at this period, was struggling to redeem his lost fortune without any ulterior motive. He was, however, arrested and taken to St. Louis for trial, but was dismissed by the United States commissioner before whom he had his preliminary examination and returned to Lake Traverse. When or where his death occurred I have not learned. He left a family and his descendants are still prominent in Minnesota affairs. A daughter married Joseph LaFramboise, the well-known trader and frontiersman who made the first settlement at Fort Pierre.

CHAPTER X

THE STORY OF JOSEPH LAFRAMBOISE.

The winter counts of the Tetons for the years 1817-18 show a log hut with a chimney, standing beside a dead tree. This is variously interpreted, the weight of opinion being that it signifies that Joseph LaFramboise built a trading store at the mouth of the Teton river that year and that the house was built of dead timber. Another interpretation is that Louis LaConte built a trading house on the Missouri just below the big bend. No other record of this settlement has been developed, but it is the popular impression, supported by Indian tradition, that LaFramboise did really settle at Fort Pierre in November or December, 1817. In confirmation of this story Joseph LaFramboise, Jr., a son of the party in question, who was born in 1829 and who recalls many of the incidents related to him by his father regarding his movements before the birth of his son, recalls that his father told him that at one time he had engaged in trade on the Missouri at Fort Pierre, that he was at the time representing Joseph Rolette and that he went to Fort Pierre from Prairie du Chien, accompanied by two half-breed Frenchmen and a party of Sioux Indians, who packed with them a quantity of light merchandise which LaFramboise traded out to the Indians. Joseph, Jr., can not tell anything about the date of this settlement except that it was late in the fall, after the river was frozen, and that he built the house out of floatwood.

There is no doubt that LaFramboise settled at Fort Pierre at about the date mentioned, though it may have been in 1818 or 1819. He was known to have been there in 1819. The next year he was trading on Big Stone lake, and in 1822 was sent by Rolette to the big bend of the Sioux, where Flandreau, South Dakota, now is located, and engaged in trade there for five years in a substantial house. He then moved his wares across the coteau and traded on the headwaters of the Des Moines. Some doubt is thrown on the early movements of LaFramboise by evidence secured by the Wisconsin Historical Society that he was born in 1805 and presumably was too young to engage in these pioneer movements at the dates first mentioned. His son, Joseph, too, says he was but fifty years of age at the date of his death in 1856, which would tend to confirm the date fixed by the Wisconsin authority.

The first official notice of LaFramboise is that he obtained a license to trade with the Indians on the waters of the Minnesota river, from the United States Indian agent at Mackinaw, on August 22, 1822. To have traded on the Missouri in 1817 he must have had a license from General Clarke at St. Louis, but no such license was issued. If the Wisconsin record of his birth is correct, the license which he secured in 1822 must have been issued when he was seventeen years of age, a rather precocious age for an independent trader. Joseph, Jr., says his father told him he left school when he was fifteen and at once entered the employment of Joseph Rolette at Prairie du Chien. The fair conclusion from all the evidence seems to be that the Wisconsin date is mistaken and that La-

Framboise at a very early age did engage in trade on the Missouri some time before 1820 and did, in 1822, under the license to trade on the waters of the Minnesota, locate and trade at Flandreau, his record thereafter being well established. It is fair to conclude that his sojourn on the Missouri was very brief and probably unlicensed. Joseph, Jr., says that many times in his childhood he visited the old post at Flandreau and when he was a young man portions of the old building still remained. This testimony is corroborated by Greyfoot and other of the older Indians who also were familiar with the ruins of the Flandreau post. It appears too that the settlement made by LaFramboise at Pierre was thereafter continuous, being the oldest continuous settlement within the state and that fact has given to its founder a conspicuousness which is, save for that, unjustified by anything which he really accomplished. As the founder of the first continuous settlement, then, it is worth noting that LaFramboise came of a family long noted on the frontier. His grandfather, Alexis LaFramboise, was a pioneer at Macinaw as early as 1780 and his father, Francois, was trading at Milwaukee in 1802. Francois was a man of education, refinement and great piety. He married a half Ottawa girl named Madaline Marcotte. In 1809, when Joseph was but a young boy, the family was trading near Grand Haven, Michigan, when one evening, as the father was on his knees engaged in his prayers, he was shot and killed by a treacherous Winnebago. The Ottawa mother, who was a woman of unusual determination and strength of character, took up the business where her husband left it and carried it forward with great success and soon became the manager of the great Astor interests at Macinaw. She educated her children and, although she had been without early opportunities for education, after she was fifty taught herself to read and before her death became proficient in French literature. Her highly accomplished daughter Josette, sister of the Dakota frontiersman, married Captain Benjamin K. Pierce, an officer of the United States army and a brother of President Franklin Pierce. Of the subject of this sketch, the son Joseph, who built the post at Fort Pierre, the Collections of the Wisconsin Historical Society, which deal copiously with his parents, give very little information. We learn that he had a college education and that through all of his sojourn in the western wilderness he kept with him a small but choice collection of books which he read diiligently. Catlin speaks of him as a gracious host and a delightful companion. Catlin found him trading on the south side of the Lynd woods in 1836, near the Redwood river, in what is now Lyon county, Minnesota, and LaFramboise accompanied the artist on his famous pioneer trip to the Pipestone quarry.

While trading on the Des Moines in 1828, LaFramboise married a daughter of the old Sisseton chief Walking Day, who was a brother of Sleepy Eyes. This wife became the mother of Joseph, Jr., who was born at Bear Lake, Murray county, Minnesota, in 1829. She soon died and thereafter he married, successively, two daughters of Sleepy Eyes and the last of these having previously died he, in 1845, married Jane Dickson, a daughter of Col. Robert Dickson.

The son Joseph, Jr., still resides at Veblin, Marshall county, South Dakota. He grew up as a member of his mother's tribe and in the times of the great massacre of 1862 distinguished himself in behalf of the white settlers and the prisoners taken by Little Crow.

By 1820 the Missouri Fur Company had at least two posts in South Dakota, one of which was doubtless on American island and the other on Cedar island; they are spoken of as being just above and just below the big bend. That year the Ree Indians came down on a raid and robbed both of these houses. There is no record that they engaged in any bloodshed at this time.

It was not until about 1821 that a general revival of the fur trade occurred in the Dakota country. This was largely brought about by the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Nor'westers, which resulted in turning loose a large number of experienced hunters and traders who drifted down from the British possessions into the less occupied American country, and, being energetic and adventurous men, they soon had large enterprises in operation. The first of these was the Columbia Company, which came nearer to being a South Dakota enterprise pure and simple than any other which ever operated in this locality. They established their chief post and general depot of supplies on Lake Traverse. This post was located on the Minnesota side at the head of Lake Traverse, not very far from the present site of Brown's valley. Major Long's party visited it in 1823 and speak of the hospitality with which they were entertained. At the same date the American Fur Company had a post at the foot of Big Stone lake in charge of Henry Moers; this post was established soon after the Columbia entered the field and was intended to counteract the influence of the Columbia, but the latter from the very inception was too large and too energetic to be injured by competition; it was to live to make its opponents wince, for in 1826 Ramsey Crooks declared that the Columbia was "injuring the business of the American to the extent of ten thousand dollars per annum at the least."

Joseph Renville, the half-breed captain who enlisted the Sissetons in the English service, was the founder of this company. After the war England gave him a pension and he was employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. This compelled him to live north of the national boundary, for he could not live on American soil and draw an English pension. Rather than to be exiled from his loved Dakota land he gave up his pension and moved home, settling on Lake Traverse, and his operations were so successful that by 1812 he was doing a large business all over the west. When the amalgamation of the two big British companies threw a lot of his old companions out of employment he invited Kenneth McKenzie and William Laidlaw to join him in business and they organized the Columbia Fur Company, as before stated. Captain Chittenden says: "The capital of the Columbia Fur Company was not large, but the partners were all bold, experienced and enterprising men. They rapidly extended their trade over a large tract of country. Their principal establishment was at Lake Traverse, almost on the divide between two important rivers, the St. Peters and the Red River of the North. Another post was at Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, and a third as far east as Green bay on the western shore of Lake Michigan. The most important outposts, however, were on the Missouri river. In 1823 James Kipp and a Mr. Tilton visited the Mandans, where they conducted trade until 1827. The necessary supplies were brought from Fort Traverse." The most important of the Columbia Fur Company's posts on the Missouri was just above the mouth of the Teton river, or Little Missouri as it was then called. It bore the name of Fort Tecumseh. At the same time the American Fur Company had a post there, but its name is not now known. Fort Lookout, eight miles above American island, was another Columbia Fur Company post and Fort Kiowa, the American Fur Company's post, stood very near to it. The Columbia also had posts at the mouths of the Niobrara, James and Vermilion rivers, and it is very probable that the post which Joseph LaFramboise conducted at this period on the Sioux at Flandreau, was really an outpost of the Columbia's. At this time too the Missouri Fur Company, Manuel Lisa being dead, had passed into the control of Joshua Pilcher and had built at least one additional post in Dakota, Fort Recovery, on American island. It is not impossible that Recovery is the post referred to by Manuel Lisa in his letter of resignation as being "at the Sioux, six hundred miles further still." It is suggested that after the burning of the Loisell post on Cedar island in 1810, in which the company lost fifteen thousand dollars' worth of fur, that they rebuilt on American island and for an apparent reason called the new plant Recovery. On this point the record is obscure. At any rate Fort Recovery was built by the Missouri Fur Company prior to 1823.

The Rocky Mountain Fur Company was also in the South Dakota field at this time, with at least one post, which was situated at the mouth of White river and called Fort Brasseaux. The Rocky Mountain was organized in 1822 by Gen. William H. Ashley and his principal partner was

Maj. Andrew Henry. The intention of the company was to trade chiefly at the head of the Missouri and beyond, but it also aspired to a portion of the Sioux trade. Major Henry left St. Louis for up-river about April 15, 1822. He had two keel boats heavily laden with merchandise, but near Franklin, Missouri, one struck a snag and was lost with more than ten thousand dollars' worth of goods. He went on with the other, and probably left a party with goods to build Fort Brasseaux at the White river. He reached the headwaters of the river and spent the winter there. The Missouri Fur Company sent a party also to the head of the river the summer of 1822 and from all accounts, though we have little detailed information that is definite about the South Dakota field, it must, with the Columbia, American, Missouri, and Rocky Mountain Fur Companies, in addition to several private outfits trading here at that time, have been an exceedingly active year in primitive South Dakota.

CHAPTER XI

THE CONQUEST OF THE REE INDIANS.

It is noteworthy that, while before the beginning of the nineteenth century the Sioux Indians occupied almost the entire South Dakota country and the Rees had been driven to occupy a little patch near the north line of the present state, not more than a single township in extent, still, as will be seen from the preceding chapters, by far the larger portion of the history of South Dakota down to 1825 had to do with this little, fast diminishing band of Rees. For convenience, and in the absence of a better name, the home of the Rees, comprising three villages on the west bank of the Missouri, about six miles above the mouth of Grand river, will in the following narrative be called Arickara, thus avoiding the constant repetition of the term "Ree villages."

As will be seen from the preceding chapter, the Rocky Mountain Fur Company was organized at St. Louis in 1822 and that summer Maj. Andrew Henry, representing the new company, took an expedition to the mountains, where he remained over winter on the Yellowstone. The same summer General Ashley, for the company, took a boat load of goods to the mouth of the Yellowstone and then returned to St. Louis for the winter of 1822-3. That winter he advertised in the Missouri Republican for a hundred enterprising young men to accompany him to the headwaters of the Missouri river. Through this advertisement he drew about him ninety young men, many of whom were to become identified as leading spirits in Missouri river history during a long term of years.

March 10, 1823, General Ashley started with this expedition up river. He had ninety men and the large keel boat "Yellowstone," loaded with goods for the Indian trade. About the time he started from St. Louis, the Rees from Arickara came down the river to the post of the Missouri Fur Company, probably Fort Recovery, though it may have been a post above the big bend, where they robbed a party of traders, and finally, one hundred fifteen strong, attacked the trading house, but were repulsed with the loss of two killed, including the son of a principal chief, and several others severely wounded.

General Ashley had been on the river more than ten weeks when, on May 30th, they reached Arickara, where it was his intention to buy horses and send about half of the party to the mountains by the Grand river route, while with the remainder he intended to proceed up river with the boat. The Rees met the General in the most friendly spirit and desired him to stop and trade with them. He communicated his purpose to them and they were highly delighted and at once called a council to fix upon the price of the thirty or forty horses which Ashley desired to buy. That afternoon they met Ashley on the sand beach before the town and having agreed on a price they entered into a trade. The Rees alluded to the scrap down at the Missouri Fur Company's post and expressed deep regret for the occurrence. They said that they considered Americans as their friends and that they had and would furnish as many horses as Ashley wished to buy at the price named. All day the 31st of May and June 1st the trading was kept up, when the requisite number of horses had been secured. Arrangements were then made for forty of the men to go across country with the horses and plans were laid for an early start. The overland party left the boat and camped on the evening of the 1st about forty yards from the boats. The relations with the Indians continued to be of the most cordial nature.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 2d, just as the sky was clearing from a heavy thunder storm, General Ashley was awakened from his bed in the cabin of the "Yellowstone" with the information that the Rees had attacked the land party and killed one man and that they were evidently preparing to attack the boats. He arose to find the men already under arms, in which situation they waited until sunrise when the Indians began a well-directed fire from the picketing of the town and from the adjoining ravine. Their shot were principally directed against the men on the beach, who were making a desperate resistance, using the bodies of the horses which had already been killed as breastworks. The Indians were so well protected that the return shot manifestly did little execution. General Ashley then laid the big boats well up to the shore, and sent off two skiffs for the purpose of embarking the men, but they were fighting stubbornly and refused to give way to the Indians and therefore did not promptly avail themselves of the opportunity to get away afforded them. The fight lasted but fifteen minutes, but so desperate was it that at its close twelve men lay dead and eleven others severely wounded, at least one of them mortally. The killed were John Matthews, John Collins, Aaron Stevens, James McDaniel, Westley Piper, George Flage, Benjamin F. Sweed, James Penn, Jr., John Miller, John S. Gardner, Ellis Ogle, David Howard. Stevens was killed in the fort at the time General Ashley was first aroused. The wounded were Reece Gibson, who died next day, Joseph Monse, John Lawson, Abraham Ricketts, Robert Tucker, Joseph Thompson, Jacob Miller, Daniel McLain, Hugh Glass, August Duffier, Willis, a colored man. General Ashley thought that not more than seven or eight Indians were killed by the white men.

The foregoing is in effect General Ashley's account of the facts surrounding the massacre. Captain Chittenden throws the following additional light upon it: "It should be stated, though Ashley makes no mention of it, that he was warned at this time (while the trading was still in progress) to be on his guard. His interpreter, the noted Edward Rose, cautioned him that from signs apparent to those versed in Indian wiles trouble of some sort was brewing. Ashley seems to have been about as suspicious of Rose as Hunt had been twelve years before and with just as little reason. He rejected Rose's advice to moor the boats for the night against the bar at the opposite side of the river and not only remained near the shore next to the villages, but even left his land party encamped on the beach. Among the latter were Smith, Sublette and Jackson; this party numbered forty men and had with them all the horses they had purchased.

"The lower village where Ashley was encamped was on the convex bend of the river with a large sand bar in front, forming nearly two-thirds of a circle. Between the bar and the shore on which the village stood ran the river. At the head of the bar the channel was very narrow and here the Indians had built a timber breastwork which entirely commanded the river. There were indications that a party of Indians was concealed on the opposite bank of the river at a point where the channel, just above the upper river, ran near the east shore.

"As soon as the firing commenced Ashley undertook to have the horses swum across to a submerged sandbar on the other side of the river, but before he accomplished anything the fire became so destructive that he abandoned the attempt. He then undertook to move his keel boats in shore a distance of only ninety feet in order to take on the men, but the boatmen were so panic-stricken that they refused to expose themselves in the least degree. Ashley then managed to get two skiffs ashore capable of holding about thirty men, but the land party was so determined not to yield that only seven men, four of whom were wounded, took advantage of the opportunity. The small skiff, with two men wounded, one mortally, made for the opposite shore. The large skiff, after transferring its five men to the keel boat, was sent back, but before it reached the shore one of the men handling it was shot down and in some way the boat got adrift. The men on shore, seeing the uselessness of further resistance, returned to the river and swam to the boats; several who tried to reach the boats after being wounded drowned."

General Ashley's first purpose was to push by the towns and go on to join Henry on the Yellowstone, but to his surprise and mortification he found his men, with a few exceptions, so panic-stricken that they positively refused to attempt to pass the towns without large reinforcements. In fact the men promptly joined in a resolution to desert, but Ashley finally induced them to descend the river to some point not identified, but probably about the mouth of the Moreau, where they fortified and awaited reinforcements. It is probable that the dead men were brought to near this camp for burial.

General Ashley at once sent an express to Major Henry, on the Yellowstone, with information of the massacre and to warn him of his danger. This despatch was carried by Jedediah S. Smith, a boy of eighteen at the time, who was on his first trip up the river. Before starting he made an eloquent prayer, which was the first recorded act of worship within South Dakota. Smith made the trip to the Yellowstone, whence he returned to St. Louis and by the 10th of August was back at Arickara, having doubled

COL. HENRY LEAVENWORTH.

the Missouri river from the mouth of the Yellowstone, a distance of four thousand miles, in seventy days, at a time when there was no mode of traveling faster than a skiff or an Indian pony.

Ashley sent another express to Fort Atkinson, near Omaha, informing Colonel O'Fallon, the Indian agent on the Missouri, of the outbreak of the Rees and asking for assistance in punishing the miscreants. He must have suffered desertions, for he says he has but twenty-three effective men. He remained in the vicinity of his camp until Major Henry arrived, about the first of July. When Henry reached Arickara, when coming down, the Indians showed every evidence of friendship and begged him to stop, but he was too wary to be caught.

Ashley's express to Fort Atkinson reached that post on June 18th. It is hard to account for this long delay in reaching Atkinson, when the need for speed was so urgent; it is very manifest that a man of Jedediah Smith's energy was not entrusted with it. At that date Colonel Henry Leavenworth was in command at Fort Atkinson, which was garrisoned by the Sixth Infantry. Leavenworth, being far from any superior officer, was compelled to act upon his own judgment, and leaving the fort under the command of Major William S. Foster, with four companies, gathered up companies A, B, D, E, F and G, and on June 22d started up river with three keel boats laden with subsistence, ammunition and two six-pound cannon. It was before the day of steamboats. The water was high and winds unfavorable, so that the only means of propelling the boat was by the cordelle, and to do this the men were compelled to wade, much of the time in deep water. On the 27th they were overtaken by Joshua Pilcher, who after the death of Manuel Lisa became the manager of the Missouri Fur Company; Pilcher was upon the annual up-river excursion of the company, with two loads of merchandise. At Fort Atkinson, hearing of the Ree outbreak, he had taken on a howitzer; after joining the Leavenworth party on the 27th he continued in company with it. O'Fallon also made him special sub-agent for the Missouri river Indians. Majors Ketchum and Wooley were to follow by land and overtake the river party at some upper point.

It was the 3d of July when the expedition reached Yankton, where a distressing accident occurred resulting in the drowning of Sergeant Samuel Stackpole and six privates, through the upsetting of a boat upon a submerged tree. They also lost all of the pork brought for subsistence and fifty-seven muskets. The boat was lost. Pilcher came to their assistance and took on such supplies as were saved, until, on the 6th, they met Bernard Pratte with a government boat which he had borrowed to bring out some furs, and taking this craft they were able to relieve the other boats and proceed. On the night of the 8th, again they met with misfortune in a severe gale which came suddenly and without warning at ten o'clock in the evening. The "Yellowstone" was sunk and much property lost, including more muskets. The boat was little injured and they righted her and were able to start again on the 11th. At ten o'clock on the morning of July 19th they reached Fort Recovery, on American island, near Chamberlain. They remained there until the 22d, reorganizing and rearming their men, which they were able to do through the kindness of the fur companies, who loaned them rifles from their stocks kept for sale to the Indians. At Fort Recovery the men were subjected to regular inspection and drill. From this point, too, Leavenworth and Pilcher wrote extended letters reporting upon the progress of the expedition and of affairs at the head of the river respectively. At Fort Recovery about six hundred Yankton and Teton Sioux volunteered to join the expedition and to share in the fast diminishing rations.

On the 22d the expedition proceeded on its way and that day, at Fort Kiowa, eight miles up river, they were joined by Majors Ketchem and Wooley. On the 31st they were enabled to add to their supplies two thousand pounds of buffalo beef in exchange for ten gallons of whiskey. It seems that this whiskey was traded to the Uncpapas, but this is not certain. The next day they arrived at General Ashley's camp, where he tendered to them a company of eighty men.

Pilcher also tendered the services of forty men. Each tender was accepted and organized in a separate company with officers nominated for each by Ashley and Pilcher respectively. The officers of Ashley's company were Jedediah Smith, captain; Hiram Scott, Hiram Allen and George C. (David E.) Jackson, lieutenants; Charles Cunningham and Edward Rose, ensigns; ——— Fleming, surgeon; T. Fitzpatrick, quartermaster; William Sublette, major. The Missouri Fur Company men were officered as follows, upon nomination of Mr. Pilcher: William H. Vanderburgh, captain; Angus McDonald, as captain for the Indian volunteers; Moses Carson and William Gordon, lieutenants. It will be observed that almost every one of these men became famous in the annals of the frontier. The united parties were denominated the Missouri Legion. Of course this auxiliary force was not amenable to martial law, but each pledged his honor to obey the orders of Colonel Leavenworth.

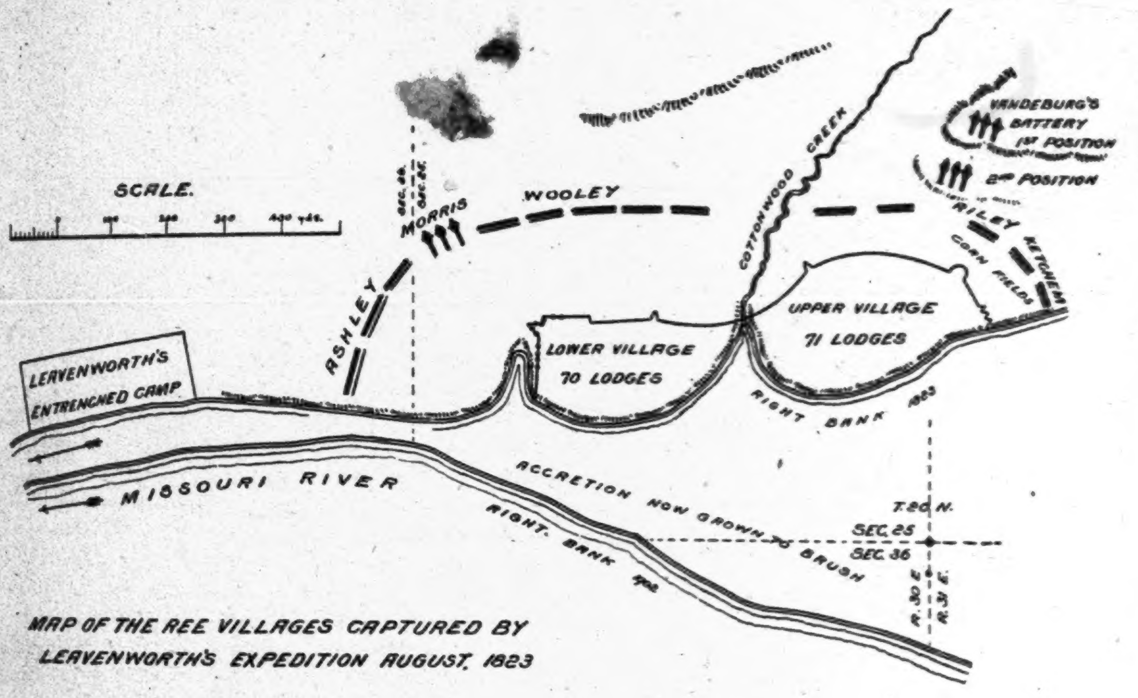
They proceeded up the stream and on the night of August 8th camped fifteen miles below Arickara. At this time the force consisted of officers and men as follows: Leavenworth's detachment of the Sixth Regulars, two hundred and fifteen men; Missouri Legion, volunteers under General Ashley, one hundred and twenty men; Indian volunteers, under general supervison of Joshua Pilcher as special sub-agent, seven hundred and fifty men in all, making a total strength of one thousand and eighty-five, but, as will later appear, the Indian strength was worse than useless. The effective strength of Leavenworth was the three hundred and thirty-five white men, fairly well armed and provided with two six-pounders and a howitzer. The troops were now disembarked to go by land, moving up the west side of the river, Major Wooley being detailed to bring up the boats.

To a fuller understanding of the situation it should be related that when Joshua Pilcher started to go up the river it was with the intention of going to the headwaters with goods for trade, but when he arrived at Fort Recovery he learned that his men on the upper river had met with awful disaster and the leaders, Messrs. Jones and Immel, and five others had been massacred by the Blackfeet and all of their property destroyed. Pilcher had thereupon decided to take his goods no further than Fort Recovery and to confine the future operations of the Missouri Fur Company to the Sioux Indians and those further down the stream. It will thus be seen that Mr. Pilcher's interest was confined to the lower river and that he had little personal interest remaining in subduing the Rees and keeping the river open to traffic of white men. With the intense rivalry existing between the opposing traders at that period it may be suggested that he might have had some interest in making the road to the upper river as difficult as possible to his competitors, the Rocky Mountain, the American and the Columbia Fur Companies. These observations are made at this time as a possible explanation of some of the complications which followed.

Until the 8th of August, when they were nearing the scene of the impending military operations, Colonel Leavenworth found Mr. Pilcher exceedingly obliging, helpful and influential with the Sioux Indian volunteers, who appeared to have great respect for him and who were wholly committed to his command. Mr. Pilcher, up to this time, had neglected no opportunity to be serviceable, but had done everything in his power to ensure it success.

During the march by land of the 9th, Leavenworth was disturbed with all sorts of misleading and contradictory reports in relation to the enemy, his strength, defenses and purposes. The greatest apprehension was lest the Rees should escape from the villages before the military should arrive to hold them in. Pilcher was, therefore, ordered to advance rapidly with his large force of Indians and surround the villages and so prevent the escape of the enemy until the soldiers and military should come up. The Indians made a rapid advance forward and Leavenworth, supposing that Pilcher was leading them, pushed to the front, then found that Pilcher was more than a mile in the rear, where he had halted the Indians, having wholly failed to carry out his orders. The military having come up, Leavenworth ordered Pilcher to keep his Indians on the right and left flanks of the troops, but the advance was no sooner begun than Pilcher set out and was with the Indians far out of sight in advance. Presently Pilcher returned and, with much ceremony, turned over to Leavenworth an Indian whom he said was a Ree that he had captured. Leavenworth disarmed the follow and placed him under guard and then learned that the prisoner was one of Pilcher's own Sioux. When Leavenworth, moving double quick, got up on the flat, two or three miles below Arickara, he heard and saw an engagement in progress before the towns and many Sioux returning with captured horses, and Pilcher again appeared and reported that the Rees had come out and given battle to the Sioux a short distance below the town and had put up a hard fight and driven the Sioux back. A battle line was at once formed, with Ashley and his volunteers of the Missouri legion on the right, his right resting on the river; next five companies of the regulars commanded by Major Ketchem, Captain Armstrong's company being on the right and Captain Riley's on the left. Thus formed they advanced with all speed, but the Sioux and Rees were so mixed up in front they did not dare fire until their allies were called to the rear, when the Rees broke and retired to their towns, which were picketed. The Sioux claimed to have killed ten of the Rees, but Leavenworth only saw three or four bodies which the Sioux had horribly mutilated. The artillery being on the boats and not yet arrived, Riley's company was sent to engage the enemy and keep him inside the pickets. Wooley performed his part splendidly and was up with the boats almost as soon as the regulars arrived and before sundown the guns were unloaded and placed in the hands of Vanderburgh, Wooley and Morris. The troops then went into camp until the next morning, when Captain Riley and Lieutenant Bradly, accompanied by Captain Vanderburgh with a six-pounder, were sent to invest the upper village, while Ashley and the remainder of the regulars formed around the lower town, being supported by Morris with the howitzer and other six-pounder. Vanderburgh took his first position on the bluff back of the town, but was so high he could not depress his fire sufficiently to strike the town and so moved down the hill. The position of the troops is better indicated upon the accompanying map, which was drawn by Mr. Hargraves Kippax, from a sketch made by the writer. When everything was in readiness the command to fire was given and the very first shot from Lieutenant Morris's artillery killed the mischievous Grey Eyes, who was considered largely responsible for the outbreak in June. The moment the villages were invested, so the Rees could not come out, the Sioux entered the cornfields, which covered the adjacent bottoms and which were then in roasting ear, and busied themselves in carrying away the corn, all unmindful of military duty. It soon became evident that the artillery could not dislodge the Rees, and that they would not voluntarily come out and it was determined to make an assault upon the upper town, when Colonel Leavenworth was informed by Pilcher that he could expect no assistance from the Sioux, and from many circumstances the Colonel was led to believe that the Sioux were not friendly and were as likely to join with the Rees against the soldiers as otherwise. The assault was not therefore undertaken and, hearing that the Rees were making preparations to leave the towns in skin canoes, Colonel Leavenworth went on a reconnoissance to discover the facts. While he was gone a few Ree warriors came out of the village into the brush and ravine of Cottonwood creek and had opened a fire upon the men exposed upon the hill. Ketchem came up from the west side of the creek and speedily drove the enemy back of his stockade. Leavenworth then went up on the hill and found Pilcher and his boatmen occupying a safe position lying in a hollow on the opposite side. A desultory fire was kept up until about four in the afternoon when, no results being obtained, the troops, many of whom, especially General Ashley's men, had been without rations since the previous day, were withdrawn to the camp below town and rations procured for them, chiefly roasting ears. Leavenworth went to the cabin of his boat, where almost immediately he was waited upon by

Pilcher with the information that Captain Riley's company had been attacked. This, too, like much of the information coming from Pilcher, proved to be unfounded. Almost at once after this the Colonel found the Sioux and Rees conferring together and a few minutes later Little Soldier, chief of the Rees since the killing of Grey Eyes, approached imploring mercy from the soldiers and with a most pitiful story of their losses and suffering. Leavenworth sent him back to the village to bring out the head men, telling him that if they were sincerely disposed to peace that he would grant them terms. He soon brought out ten or twelve men who said for him to do as he would to them, but begged the soldiers to fire no more guns at the town. Leavenworth conditioned them to restore to General Ashley all the goods they had taken and to make up the horses they had killed, which they readily agreed to do and they sat down for a peace council. The pipe was passed round until it reached Pilcher, who refused to smoke and also refused to shake hands with the Indians. This had a very bad effect on the Indians, especially as Colin Campbell, Pilcher's interpreter, told the Rees that Pilcher was the first chief of the expedition. After persuasion from Leavenworth Pilcher did smoke, but in bad grace, declaring that by so doing he did not assent to peace.


SCALE.
0 100 200 300 400 YDS.
MORRIS
WOOLEY
ASHLEY
LEAVENWORTH'S ENTRENCHED CAMP
MISSOURI RIVER
LOWER VILLAGE 70 LODGES
UPPER VILLAGE 71 LODGES
COTTONWOOD CREEK
VANDEBURG'S BATTERY 1ST POSITION
2ND POSITION
RILEY
KETCHEM
CORN FIELDS
RIGHT BANK 1823
ACCRETION NOW GROWN TO BRUSH
RIGHT. BANK 1902
T. 20 N.
SEC. 25
SEC. 36
R. 30 E.
R. 31 E.

MAP OF THE REE VILLAGES CAPTURED BY LEAVENWORTH'S EXPEDITION AUGUST 1823

Leavenworth required that five of the Rees remain with him as hostages until such time as Ashley's losses were made good and the five men were selected and the Colonel arose to go to his boat. Campbell now informed the Rees that the heart of the "big chief," meaning Pilcher, was very bad, all of which was apparent from his looks and actions. He kept his thumb on the cock of his rifle and in every way attempted to alarm and intimidate the Indians, until they became alarmed and refused to go further. No persuasion would induce them to go to the boats, declaring Campbell had informed them they were to be kidnapped and killed. Then Leavenworth told them to return to their villages and there would be no peace. Campbell caught up his gun and threatened to kill one of the Rees, but was prevented by Leavenworth. Near by Pilcher told Dr. Gale that the Rees were likely to seize Colonel Leavenworth and carry him away to the village, whereupon the Doctor fired his pistol at the retreating Indians. Pilcher ordered Campbell to fire, which he did, and William Vanderburgh also opened fire; the Indians returned to their village and the soldiers to camp.

The next morning it was found that Pilcher's Sioux braves had all disappeared, with six mules belonging to the quartermaster and six or seven of Ashley's horses. In the opinion of the soldiers there was no longer doubt of an understanding between the Rees and the Sioux and a joint attack was looked for and to provide against it the camp was entrenched. The next morning the Little Soldier again appeared and upon sight of him Campbell, who over night had boasted that he had broken up the treaty of the previous day, ran toward him with drawn rifle. Leavenworth called him back and ordered a sentinel to fire upon him if he refused. Seeing the determination of the Colonel, he reluctantly came back and was put under guard and retained in that position for several days. Leavenworth then went to the Little Soldier and, after a good many explanations relating to the trouble of the previous evening, arrived at an understanding with him. He said his people were very much alarmed and it would be very difficult to get them to come out again after the event of the night before. He wanted some of the soldiers to go into the village and Edward Rose, the same who had been the Astorians' guide twelve years before, agreed to go in. Upon his return he fully confirmed all the Rees had said about the destruction wrought by the artillery and his story was confirmed by Dr. Gale and Lieutenant Morris, who went in a little later. Wishing to ascertain who were really the recognized chiefs and head men with whom it would be safe to treat, Major Wooley was sent to ascertain the fact. He made a thorough examination of the village and inhabitants and reported that they were unquestionably thoroughly flogged and humbled, and that a certain list of men were the chiefs having power to treat and he had arranged for them to come out and sign the treaty. Colonel Leavenworth invited sub-agent Pilcher to draft this treaty, but he would have nothing to do with it. Leavenworth then drew the treaty himself and it was duly signed by the chiefs. The treaty was lost in transmission to Washington and its exact terms cannot be stated, but it provided that they should restore to General Ashley, as far as possible, the property taken and in future to treat the Americans as friends. Copies of the treaty were at once sent to Pilcher and Henry, sub-agents, and Pilcher took occasion to write Leavenworth that two of the principal chiefs had not signed the treaty. Leavenworth, however, takes pains to dispute this contention, declaring that he had ascertained that every chief of any standing were signers. After the signing of the treaty unrestrained and friendly intercourse between the Indians and the soldiers was opened, but Pilcher and his men took the ground that, not having joined in the treaty, they were not bound by it, and in every way acted in a manner to alarm the Indians and make them suspicious. Rose reported that the women were packing up and he feared that they were going to leave. He said they were again exceedingly alarmed and every unusual noise filled them with terror. Late on the afternoon of the 12th Little Soldier came to the boats and declared that three rifles, sixteen robes and one horse, which they had previously delivered, was all they could do toward re-embursing Ashley, as they were destitute. He professed the utmost friendship for the Americans and begged in the case of the resumption of hostilities because of their inability to restore the goods to Ashley, to be permitted to stay with the Americans and cravenly gave Leavenworth some valuable pointers on how to most effectively attack the town. A council was held as to the course to pursue and, though the voice of the officers and men was for attacking the towns, Colonel Leavenworth, with whom the decision lay, concluded not to do so. Little Soldier was told that he must bring out more goods and was dismissed. He returned to the town and returned with a few more robes. Rose reported that there was no doubt that they intended to leave before another morning, and in this he was right. On the morning of the 13th the villages were found abandoned and, though messengers were sent to bring them back, they could not be found. Major Ketchem was sent at once with two companies to take possession of the towns and protect the houses and Indian property. They found that the artillery had riddled the houses and there were thirty-one new graves, showing how seriously the Rees had suffered. They stayed until ten o'clock on the morning of the 15th when, leaving everything in the best possible shape in the villages, Leavenworth and his men set sail down river. Fifteen minutes later they discovered the villages in flames. They had been fired by McDonald, the Missouri Fur Company's trader at Arickara, and William Gordon, another employe of Pilcher's. In speaking of this act of vandalism, Colonel Leavenworth says:

> **If the nation has been deprived of the advantages which might have resulted from the magnanimity of her troops toward a fallen and humbled enemy, it is chargeable to that company, or to those individuals who set the town on fire. Had not this been done there is no room to doubt but that the Ricara Indians would in the future have been as well behaved as any other Indians on the river. It is now my deliberate opinion that those Indians will be excited to further hostilities if it is in the power of the Missouri Fur Company to effect it. It is understood that this company have withdrawn their trade from above the Sioux country. Not so with Messrs. Ashley and Henry: they have a small number of men and a large amount of property at the mouth of the Yellowstone river and they were deeply interested in the correction and pacification of the Ricaras. Their zeal and efficiency in aiding in chastising those Indians was conspicuous and highly honorable and could have been excelled by nothing but the zeal of the Missouri Fur Company to prevent the pacification of them after they were chastised and humbled into the dust.**

On the 27th of August the troops returned to Fort Atkinson without further incident. The entire cost of the expedition was two thousand thirty-eight dollars and twenty-four cents. The importance of this event in the early history of South Dakota renders it necessary that something of the lives and characters of the men engaged in it shall be here divulged, and that some further light be shed upon the purposes and accomplishments of the expedition than is revealed by the foregoing brief summary of the facts. There has been more or less criticism of Leavenworth's conduct. Even so eminent and so fair a writer as Captain Chittenden says the affair was considered a complete fiasco. Joshua Pilcher, of course, was violent in his denunciation of the course of the commandant. Whether or not these criticisms are just must be determined from an impartial review of the circumstances. Manifestly, if the campaign was a failure it could not be attributed to the inexperience of Colonel Leavenworth. He was a native of Connecticut and at this time was forty years of age. He was a distinguished soldier of the war of 1812 and won his commission as colonel for distinguished bravery at the battle of Chippewa and at the battle of Niagara. He was one of the most reliable and most trusted officers in the army and was constantly entrusted by his superiors with the arduous and responsible commands of the remote frontier, where he was compelled to act in grave emergencies upon his own initiative and without communication with his superiors, as was the case in the present difficulty. When he learned of the outrage upon General Ashley he did not hesitate for a moment, but within two days had his little army equipped and was moving with all possible celerity a distance of eight hundred miles into a savage wilderness to reach a powerful, entrenched enemy with a force so small that a braver captain might well have hesitated to undertake the enterprise. Undismayed by disasters of wind and water, which left him almost without rations for his men, he hurried along and reached the seat of the disturbance as early as could possibly have been hoped. Thus far there is no evidence of lack of courage or of energy upon the part of Colonel Leavenworth. Even before he engaged the enemy he discovered that he had associated with him an auxiliary force of Indians, under a white leader in whom he could place no reliance for assistance, and in whom there was much reason to fear treachery. With a known enemy of vastly superior strength in front, with a possible enemy of vastly superior strength in his rear, in the heart of the wilderness, without supplies, without possibility of recruits, practically without ammunition, it was a situation which counciled the utmost caution and the marvel is that he came out without disaster. But he did more than to come safely away; he really accomplished all that he set out to accomplish; he destroyed the leader of the insurrection and brought the insurgents, severely chastised, to humble subjection and it is no fault of Leavenworth's that these Indians were excited to break their treaty obligations by the provocation of white traders who had an object in stirring them to hostility to the injury of business competitors. All of Leavenworth's life, before and after this expedition into South Dakota, refute the imputation that he was lacking in decision, courage, activity or enterprise. It is the conclusion of this writer that for the loss to the nation of the legitimate results of his action in the Ree conquests, that he rightly placed the blame upon Joshua Pilcher and his Missouri Fur Company, and that opinion received the hearty endorsement of his superior officers and was fully concurred in by General Ashley. Pilcher was not slow to bring to the attention of the war department his criticisms upon Leavenworth and with a full knowledge of these charges and of all the circumstances, Major General Edward P. Gaines, commanding the department of the West, refutes Pilcher's imputations and declares, "I am decidedly of the opinion that the conduct of the Colonel (Leavenworth), with that of his officers and men, was such as to merit marked applause," and he particularly recommends Leavenworth for promotion for his distinguished services in the Ree campaign. Two years later Gen. Henry Atkinson, as a member of the Indian commission to treat with the Indians of the Missouri river, visited these Indians and in his report to congress says, after speaking of the erratic and hostile tendencies of the Rees during their intercourse with white men: "It is believed, however, that the offensive operations against them by our troops under Colonel Leavenworth has brought them to a full sense of their misconduct and that they feel chastised and chastened." General Atkinson was an experienced Indian fighter and no man knew the characteristics of a "licked" Indian better than did he. Leavenworth continued to enjoy the complete confidence of the military authorities and died while upon duty in the Indian territory in 1834.

General William H. Ashley was at the time of the Ree troubles at the head of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company and was at the same time lieutenant governor of the then new state of Missouri. He was a native of Virginia and acquired his title of general as commander of the Missouri territorial militia. He accumulated a fortune in the fur business. He was second only to Thomas H. Benton in the esteem of the citizens of St. Louis and served in congress from 1831 to 1837. His business extended all over the west and he was among the first to visit the Great Salt Lake country of Utah and is generally considered the discoverer of the lake, though as a matter of fact he is not entitled to the honor. Except as a trader he had no other connection with the Dakota country and his only extended stay on our soil was during this summer of 1823 when, as we have seen, he was within our state from early in May until the end of August. He was a man of large ability, resourceful in emergency, in business as bloodless as the modern trust; there is strong ground for the inference that throughout his late years he enjoyed a large annual revenue from a contract which stipulated simply that he should not engage in the fur business. As a citizen and statesman he was public-spirited and able. His death occurred shortly after leaving congress, in 1838.

Joshua Pilcher was also a Virginian by birth and was thirty-three years old when the Ree campaign came on. While his conduct upon this occasion appears to have been reprehensible in the highest degree, he usually bore a good character and enjoyed a reputation for integrity. His lapse on this campaign must be attributed to his zeal for his business and his is not the only case where the terrific competition of the fur trade led otherwise true and honest men into conduct which cannot by any stretch of charity be justified. He enjoyed high social standing and business relations in St. Louis and after retiring from the river trade became superintendent of Indian affairs for the west in 1838, a position he held with credit until his death, in 1847.

One other gentleman laid the foundation of fame and fortune in this campaign, whom, because of his relation to the beginnings of Christian influence in South Dakota, deserves special consideration in this connection. This gentleman is Jedediah S. Smith, the boy who made the prayer on the blood-smeared deck of the "Yellowstone," amid his dead and dying companions, on the morning of June 2, 1823, as the vessel drifted down the Missouri near the mouth of Grand river, and who, as he rose from his knees, took up his Bible and his rifle and started upon that desperate commission to the men of Major Henry, four hundred miles away, through the savage wilderness on the Yellowstone and who, sixty days later, having in the meantime doubled the Missouri river, served with credit as a captain of the Missouri Legion. Smith was a native of northern New York, where before coming west he had become a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He came to St. Louis in the winter of 1823, but eighteen years of age, and promptly joined the party of "one hundred enterprising young men," for whom General Ashley was advertising. His fearlessness, character and energy on this occasion made a deep impression upon General Ashley, who at once took him into his full confidence and four years later transferred his fur business to the firm of Smith, Sublette & Jackson, of whom Jedediah S. Smith was the senior partner, being but twenty-three years of age. Smith extended the enterprises of the firm clear to the Pacific coast, to which he made three trips, suffered severely from the Indians and the Spaniards, but in spite of many losses made money, and finally was killed by the Comanches while endeavoring to open the famous Santa Fe trail. During his energetic life in the wilderness he never forgot to read his Bible and every one of his rough companions regarded him as he was, a sincere, consistent praying Christian, undaunted by any danger, ever ready to do his part and more, a friend upon whom the utmost reliance could always be reposed. He was more than a woodsranger; though with little training in the schools, he constantly improved every opportunity to secure information and was a close observer of all the phenomena of the new land and found time in his busy life, which, it must be borne in mind, ended in his twenty-seventh year, to prepare an atlas and geography of the Rocky mountain region, which, though never published, is found to be, under all of the circumstances, remarkably accurate. The manuscripts for these books are now the property of the Kansas Historical Society.

For all of the official correspondence relating to the expedition of Colonel Leavenworth into South Dakota in 1823 for the conquest of the Ree Indians, together with notes illuminating the same, the reader is referred to the first volume of the Collections of the South Dakota Historical Society.

CHAPTER XII

THE STORY OF HUGH GLASS AND OF THE TREATY EXPEDITION OF 1825.

Immediately after the fighting at Arickara was over, in August, 1823, Maj. Andrew Henry made up a party of eighty men, being the remnant of Ashley's force and some additions which he had brought down from the Yellowstone, in response to Ashley's message of June 2d, which had been carried to him by Jedediah Smith. Ashley and Henry had a few men and a large quantity of merchandise and property on the Yellowstone and it was important that they establish communication with the upper river at once. Old Hugh Glass, one of the men wounded at Arickara on June 2d, had by this time so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to hunt again. The route was up the valley of the Grand river and as it was necessary to subsist the men off the country Glass and one other expert hunter were sent ahead of the main party to beat up the valley for game. The Grand river flows through a deep broad valley and has a fair growth of timber along the stream. It was the third day out from the Missouri, when Glass forced his way through a thicket to find himself close on to a grizzly bear which had stretched itself in a plot of sand. Before he could "set his triggers," or even turn to fly, the bear caught him by the throat, lifted him in the air and threw him to the earth and, tearing off a mouthful of flesh, gave it to her cubs. When she turned to the cubs the old man tried to sneak away, but she was instantly upon him again, followed by the cubs. She seized him by the shoulder and inflicted dangerous wounds upon his shoulder, arm and hand. His hunting mate now came onto the scene and attacked the cubs, which gave battle. Man and cubs rolled into the river, but the little fellows were killed. By this time the main party came up and the old bear was speedily dispatched. Glass was found to be in a horrible, and presumably hopeless, condition. His body was mangled and covered with wounds and he was suffering tormenting pain. The urgency of the business would not permit the party to camp with him, and they could not leave him alone. A purse of eighty dollars was therefore made up among the men and paid to two volunteers, said by one writer to have been Fitzgerald and Bridger, both later famous frontiersmen, who agreed to stay with him until his death occurred, for no one dreamed of his recovery. They remained with him five days, when, seeing no hope of his immediate death, they took his gun and everything he possessed except a razor, and abandoned him to his fate and set out to overtake Henry, to whom they reported that Glass died and that they had decently buried him.

When the old man discovered the treachery of these fellows he resolved to recover and call the cravens to account, and though he had no means of subsistence except a few buffalo berries and wild cherries which grew within his reach, he carefully nursed back his strength until able to travel, when he left his dreary surroundings and started for Fort Kiowa, near Chamberlain, one hundred and twenty miles distant. He was still unable to stand and with scarcely strength to drag his body. He was without provisions or means of obtaining any and the country was in the heart of the hunting ground of the Rees, who were his mortal enemies, who had already come near to taking his life but two months before and whom he had fought in battle only at the beginning of the present journey. He persevered, however, and the deep purpose of revenge held him up and a stroke of fortune came to his rescue and supplied him with food. He dragged himself along until he discovered a pack of wolves harrying a buffalo calf and he managed to frighten them away and so secured a supply of meat. With terrible hardship and distress he succeeded in reaching Fort Kiowa.

Very soon a party of trappers appeared with a boat bound for the Yellowstone and Glass, though still weak, his wounds unhealed, shipped with them, determined that no delay should intervene until he had settled with the men who deserted him. When they got to the Mandans they ran upon the Rees, who killed all of the others, but Glass was providentially saved and, proceeding, reached Henry on the Yellowstone only to find that his men had gone to Fort Atkinson. Thinking to avoid the Rees, he at once started for Council Bluffs by way of the Powder and Platte rivers. He was accompanied by four men. He reached the latter river in safety when they run upon a portion of Grey Eyes' band of the Rees, which since the Leavenworth fight of the previous summer had been wandering on the prairies. The new chief of this band was named Elk Tongue. Glass knew him well and they had been fast friends, having spent an entire winter hunting together, and they met and embraced like long separated brothers. The white men accepted an invitation to the chief's lodge and as they sat smoking the screaming of a child attracted their attention, and, looking out, discovered the squaws making away with their effects. Realizing that they were trapped, they used every effort to effect their escape, but Glass alone, who was thoroughly versed in the arts of wild life, was able to get away, his companions being scalped within his sight. He found himself stripped of everything but a knife and flint, but, he said, "I felt quite rich when I found my knife and steel in my shot pouch. These little fixins make a man feel quite pert when he is three or four hundred miles away from anybody or anywhere —all alone among the painters and the varmints." Undaunted, he struck out to the northeast and again reached Fort Kiowa in safety after a fifteen days' tramp, during which he subsisted on the flesh of buffalo calves which he was able to catch. He immediately set out down river and reached Fort Atkinson in June, 1824. He was by this time convinced that the entire blame for his desertion on Grand river in his extremity was due to the elder man, Fitzgerald, while Bridger, then but a boy, was not responsible and he therefore held resentment only against the former, but upon his arrival at Fort Atkinson he found Fitzgerald had enlisted in the army and was therefore under protection of Uncle Sam, for whom the old hunter had the highest respect, and he therefore gave up his determination to resort to extreme measures. Glass continued to be heard from in South Dakota affairs for eight or nine years longer, when he was killed by the Rees, while crossing the Yellowstone river on the ice in the winter of 1832-3.

There was no noteworthy incident of 1824 which has come down to us, the trade along the river being kept actively up. In 1825, however, an event of great interest happened, this being the treaty-making expedition of General Atkinson and Benjamin O'Fallon through South Dakota to the Yellowstone, in which the first formal, written treaties between the United States and the South Dakota Indians were entered into.

The commissioners left St. Louis on March 20, 1825, and arrived at Council Bluffs on April 29th, where they remained until the 14th of May. There it was outfitted with eight keel boats which, in addition to the usual sails, oars and cordelles, had each a set of paddle wheels, operated by hand. The boats were named after the game animals most common on the Missouri, being the "Beaver," "Buffalo," "Elk," "Mink," "Muskrat," "Otter," "Raccoon" and "White Bear." The journal of this expedition has not been printed, but is in the possession of the Missouri Historical Society.

The following narrative of what transpired upon this trip is mainly taken from Captain Chittenden's account. Among the officers of the expedition, in addition to Messrs. Atkinson and O'Fallon, the commissioners, were A. L. Langham, secretary to the commission, Col. Henry Leavenworth, Majors S. W. Kearney and Daniel Ketchem, Captains William Armstrong, Ben Riley, John Gantt, G. C. Spencer, R. B. Mason; Lieutenants William S. Harney, S. MacRee, R. Holmes, R. H. Stuart, James W. Kingsbury, Levi Nute, Thomas Noel, J. Rodgers, M. W. Batman, Thomas P. Gwynne, George C. Huwer and W. Harris, Dr. John Gale; Adjts. S. Wragg and R. M. Coleman, William Day, A. S. Miller and G. H. Kennerly and P. Wilson, sub-agents; and Antoine, Joseph and Pierre Garreau, interpreters. Edward Rose was guide and interpreter to the Rees and the Crows; Colin Campbell to the Rees and Mandans, and Touissant Chaboneau to the Mandans. Of these, at least Major Ketchem, Captains Armstrong and Riley, Dr. Gale and Lieutenant Noel had accompanied Leavenworth upon the Ree expedition of 1823. Edward Rose, Colin Campbell and Touissant Chaboneau also in one capacity or another took part in the Ree conquest, Rose as the fearless interpreter who first went into the beleaguered towns, Campbell as the bellicose interpreter to the recreant Pilcher and Chaboneau as interpreter to Major Henry and he it was who was sent after the escaping Rees with conciliatory messages. Lieutenant Harney too, later became identified with Dakota as commandant at Fort Pierre in 1865-6 and as builder of Fort Randall in 1857.

The escort comprised four hundred seventy-six men, a formidable army compared with Leavenworth's little band of 1823. Forty of these men were mounted and traveled by land, but always kept in touch with the boats. Captain Armstrong and Edward Rose had been sent in advance to assemble the Poncas and had arrived at the Ponca village thirteen days in advance of the expedition. The first stop for a council was at the Ponca village near the Niobrara and was on the Nebraska side. The first stop on Dakota soil was at Fort Kiowa near old Fort Lookout. They were delayed here for some days waiting for the Yanktons and Yanktonais to come in and on the 20th a council was held and a treaty made. Except the peace treaty which Leavenworth made with the Rees two years earlier and which was lost in transmission to Washington, this is the first written and signed treaty ever entered into between any of the Indians of the Dakota country and the government. For the reason stated, and as it is almost identical with all of the other treaties made by this commission in 1825, it may be profitable to reproduce it here:

TREATY WITH THE TETON, YANKTON AND YANKTONIES BANDS OF THE SIOUX INDIANS.

No. 1. For the purposes of perpetuating the friendship which has hitherto existed, as well also as to remove all future cause of discussion or dissension as it respects trade and friendship between the United States and their citizens and the Teton, Yankton and Yanktonies bands of the Sioux tribe of Indians, the President of the United States of America by Brigadier General Atkinson, of the United States army, and Major Benjamin O'Fallon, Indian agent, with full powers and authority, especially appointed and commissioned for that purpose, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen and warriors of the Teton, Yankton and Yanktonies bands of the Sioux tribe of Indians, on behalf of the said bands or tribe, of the other part, have made and entered into the following articles and conditions, which when ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall be binding on both parties, towit:

Article 1. It is admitted by the Teton, Yankton and Yanktonies bands of Sioux Indians, that they reside within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy and claim their protection. The said bands also admit the right of the United States to regulate all intercourse and trade with them.

Art. 2. The United States agree to receive the said Teton, Yankton and Yanktonies bands of Sioux Indians into their friendship and under their protection and to extend to them from time to time such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient, and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

Art. 3. All trade and intercourse with the Teton, Yankton and Yanktonies bands of Sioux Indians shall be transacted at such place or places as shall be designated and pointed out by the President of the United States through his agents; and none but American citizens, duly authorized by the United States, shall be admitted to trade or hold intercourse with said bands of Indians.

Art. 4. That the Teton, Yankton and Yanktonies bands may be accommodated with such articles of merchandise, etc., as their necessities may demand, the United States agree to admit and license traders to hold intercourse with said tribes or bands under mild and equitable regulations: in consideration of which the Teton, Yankton and Yanktonies bands bind themselves to extend protection to the persons and the property of the traders and of the persons legally employed under them, whilst they remain within the limits of their particular district of country. And the said Teton, Yankton and Yanktonies bands further agree that if any foreigner, or other person not legally authorized by the United States, shall come into their district of country for the purpose of trade or other views, they will apprehend such person or persons and deliver him or them to some United States superintendent or agent of Indian affairs or to the nearest military post, to be dealt with according to law. And they further agree to give safe conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States to pass through their country; and to protect in their persons and property all agents or other persons sent to reside temporarily among them by the United States.

Art. 5. That the friendship which is now established between the United States and the Teton, Yankton and Yanktonies bands should not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but in place thereof complaint shall be made by the party injured to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or other person appointed by the President; and it shall be the duty of the said chiefs, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the United States. And in like manner, if any robbery, violence or murder shall be committed on any Indian or Indians belonging to said bands, the person or persons so offending shall be tried and if found guilty shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man. And it is agreed that the chiefs of the said Teton, Yankton and Yanktonies bands shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which shall be stolen or taken from any citizen or citizens of the United States by any individual or individuals of said bands; and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the agents or other person authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to its proper owner. And the United States hereby guarantee to any Indian or Indians of said bands a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any of their citizens; provided that the property so stolen cannot be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a citizen of the United States. And the said Teton, Yankton and Yanktonies bands engage, on the requisition or demand of the United States, or of the agents, to deliver up any white man resident among them.

Art. 6. And the chiefs and warriors as aforesaid promise and engage their bands or tribe will never by trade, exchange, or as presents, supply any nation or tribe of Indians not in amity with the United States with guns, ammunition or other implements of war.

Done at Fort Lookout, near the three rivers of the Sioux pass, this 22d day of June, A. D. 1825, and of the independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioners, Henry Atkinson and Benjamin O'Fallon, and the chiefs, headmen and warriors of the Teton, Yankton and Yanktonies band of Sioux tribe, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

H. Atkinson, Br. Gen. U. S. Army,
Benj. O'Fallon, U. S. Agt. Ind. Aff.

YANKTONS.

Mawtoosabekia, the black bear.
Wacanohignan (Wakan), the flying medicine.
Wah-hah-ginga, the little dish.
Chaponka, the mosquito.
Etakenuskean, the mad face.
Tokaoo, the one that kills.
Ogatee, the fork.
Youiasan, the warrior.
Wahtakendo, the one who comes from war.
Toqui-intoo, the little soldier.
Hasashah, the Ioway.

TETONS.

Tatankaguenishquignan, the mad buffalo.
Matokendohacha, the hollow bear.
Eguemonwacontâ, the one that shoots at the tiger.
Jaikankane, the child chief.

Shawanon, Oetakah, the brave.
Mantodanza (Mato), the running bear.
Wacanguela sassa, the black lightning.
Wabelawacan, the medicine war eagle.
Campescahoranco, the swift shell.
Ehrakachekala, the little elk.
Napeemuska, the mad hand.
Japee, the soldier.
Hoowagahhak, the broken leg.
Cechahe, the burnt thigh.
Ocawseenongea, or the spy.
Tatungaseehahueka, the buffalo with the long foot.
Ahkeechehachegala, the little soldier.

The document was witnessed by the most of the officers above mentioned and in addition by our old friend, William Gordon, whom Leavenworth accused of burning the towns of Arickara, and Jean Baptiste Dorion, a son of the old Lewis and Clarke guide and brother of that Pierre Dorion who corrected his wife on the Astoria trip. Matosabekia, who was the head man or chief of the Yanktons, is misinterpreted "the black bear;" that would be "Matosapa." Matosabekia, or as it was later spelled "Matosabeche," was literally Smutty Bear, and the man who bore this suggestive cognomen was for very many years chief of the Yanktons, and to this day his name is applied to the beautiful, wooded bottom land of the Missouri, under the chalkstone cliffs above Yankton. Although chief in 1825, we shall find him a power among the Yanktons a third of a century later. His is the only name on this treaty which appears on the treaty of 1858 by which the Yanktons relinquished their title to their vast territory in South Dakota.

Fort Kiowa at this time was in charge of Philip Wilson, of the American Fur Company, who was also a sub-agent to the Indians, as the post managers and traders generally were. While waiting for the assembling of the Tetons and Yanktons, Edward Rose was sent to the western country near the Black Hills to call in the Cheyennes. It was the intention to have the Cheyennes go to Arickara, but they came to Fort Pierre instead. On June 20th, at Kiowa, the Indians having arrived, a military demonstration was made. The brigade was reviewed by General Atkinson on horseback. "The display was very fine, the troops being in fine order," and the impression on the Indians was excellent. It was after this that the council was held and the treaty above given entered into. Another interesting event took place also. The commission had found a young Yankton girl a prisoner among the Otoes and had rescued her and brought her to her own people. At this council she was formally turned over to her tribe and this circumstance won much good will for the Americans. That night the Indians were treated to a display of fireworks and rockets, which greatly impressed them. Many presents were distributed to the Indians, including one gun to each chief. The commissioners were highly gratified with the appearance and conduct of these Indians, whom, they say, "deport themselves with gravity and dignity, while they displayed a quality of taste in their dress which did great credit to the untutored view of things."

On the 22d the expedition proceeded up stream and the next day reached the big bend. Here a portion of the passengers, as usually happens in navigating the river, crossed the neck of land, while the boats went around. They left the flotilla on the 24th and were again taken up on the 26th. At Elk island the party had their first exciting buffalo hunt. Majors O'Fallon and Ketchum, while walking on the shore, discovered three buffaloes on the island. Major Ketchum took a small party to the island to bag the game. The journal says: "The party landed and went in pursuit, but their design was frustrated by the impudence of Lieutenant Wragg, who crossed over to the island shortly after and ran forward and fired upon the buffaloes." This frightened them and they leaped into the river. One was shot, but it sank and did not rise again; the others came back to the island and one was killed, but the other escaped. The troops being greatly in need of fresh meat, Lieutenant Wragg did not make a great growth in popularity by reason of his performance on this occasion.

On the 30th of June they arrived at the mouth of the Teton, near which Fort Tecumseh stood at that time. They waited several days for the arrival of the Indians and on July 1st a party under Lieutenant Waters secured six buffaloes; it does not appear, however, that Lieutenant Waters and his military friends were entitled to much credit, for it appears that Edward Rose, who had returned from his jaunt to the Cheyennes, covered himself with bushes and crawled into a gang of eleven bulls and succeeded in shooting down the six "on the same ground before the others ran off."

On July 4th the officers decided to give the Indians an object lesson in genuine American patriotism and they arranged a typical Fourth of July programme. The exercises began with firing rockets at midnight to usher in the day. At sunrise an artillery salute was fired and later in the morning there was a military display and a procession, in which the Indians took part, Colonel Leavenworth acting as marshal of the day. Gen. William S. Harney, then a lieutenant in the First Infantry, read the Declaration of Independence and orations were delivered by General Atkinson and Major O'Fallon and by Wahneta, the chief of the Sounes, and Standing Buffalo, chief of the Oglalas. After the exercises the Indians entertained the officers at a dog feast. "It consisted of the flesh of thirteen dogs boiled in plain water, in seven kettles, much done. Our drink was water from the Missouri, brought up in the paunches of buffaloes, which gave it a disagreeable taste. * * * We were occupied about an hour and a half at the feast, when ourselves and the officers returned to camp and sat down and partook of wine and fruit at a table provided by the camp." The remainder of the day was spent with sports and races, with a display of fireworks in the evening.

On the 5th business was resumed and the treaty entered into. It was identical with the Yankton treaty, copied in this chapter, in all essential features and was signed on the part of the Indians as follows:

Siounes—Chiefs, Waheneta, the rushing man; Cahrewecaca, the crow feather; Marasea, the white swan; Chandee, the tobacco; Okema, the chief; Towcowsanopa, the two lance, and by the following warriors: Chantawaneecha; Hehumpee, the one that has a voice in his neck; Numcahpah, the one that knocks down two.

Oglalas—Chiefs, Tatunkanashsha, the standing buffalo; Healongga, the shoulder; Matoweetco, the full white bear, and Wanarewagshego, the ghost boy, and by the following warriors: Ekhahkasappa, the black elk; Tatongishnanna, the one buffalo; Mahtotatongca, the buffalo white bear; Nahgenishgeah, the mad soul.

GALL, UMPAPA CHIEF, 1876.

Waheneta, the rushing man, above mentioned, is that same "Waneton" whom Major Long found at Lake Traverse in 1820 and who served as an English captain in the war of 1812.

Later, when they arrived at the Little Cheyenne (Hidden Creek they call it), on July 12th, they ran upon a band of Sioux which they call the Fire Hearts and secured the same treaty to be signed by the following distinguished gentlemen: Chiefs, Chantapata, the fire heart; Wahcontamonee, the one that shoots as he walks;

Keahashshapa, the one that makes a noise as he flies, and by the following warriors of the Fire Heart band: Matocokeepa, the one that is afraid of the white bear; Hotoncokeepa, the one that is afraid of his voice; Womdishkiata, the spotted war eagle; Chalonwechacata, the one that kills the buffalo; Carenopa, the two crows; Caretunca, the crow that sits down; Tokeawechacata, the one that kills first.

It will be observed that great and inexcusable carelessness has prevailed in the spelling of the same word in many different ways in these signatures, which of course is attributed to the officer who signed the names. The effort apparently has been to phonetically spell the word, as this was long before the Riggs-Williamson orthography was adopted for the Sioux language.

On July 6th a similar treaty was made with the Cheyennes, who had appeared at this place, and it was signed by four chiefs and nine warriors, none of whom ever came into prominence in South Dakota history. It is noteworthy, however, that the names of all of these Cheyennes were pure Sioux, as Tatoncapa, a chief, whose name means buffalo head; and Napatonka, the big hand. This is somewhat remarkable, since the Cheyennes are Algonkin and not Siouan. The head chief appeared to be the wolf with a high back, and another illustrious citizen of South Dakota who subscribes this convention labored under the impressive cognomen of "the pile of buffalo bones."

On the 7th they were off again, after Lieutenant Holmes had thrown six shells from the howitzer in the presence of the Indians. "They exploded handsomely and made a deep impression on the savages." Before leaving, the cavalry horses were sent back to Fort Atkinson. At nine in the morning, the wind being fair, the boats set off in regular procession up through the Peoria bottoms, the shores being lined with more than three thousand Indians. They arrived at the Little Cheyenne, near the present Forest City, on the 11th, where they met the Fire Hearts, as previously stated, and while here General Atkinson and Major O'Fallon borrowed a pair of Indian ponies and rode out to examine Medicine Rock. This is the first mention of this curiosity which appears in any of the journals of Missouri river exploration. The phenomenon has changed little from that time. The description they give is as follows: "We found the impression of three tracks of the foot of a common-sized man. The first, near the upper edge of the rock, is made by the right foot and is about an inch deep, making a full impression of the whole track, with the full impression of the five toes three-fourths of an inch deep. The next track is of the left foot and about three and one-half feet from the first. The next footprint of the right foot is not visible, but at about six feet from the second track an impression is again made by the left foot as large and plain as the others. This is near the lower edge of the rock, which of itself is about eleven feet long by nine, lying at an angle of about thirty degrees of elevation." Several years since Prof. Collester, superintendent of the Pierre schools, made plaster casts of these footprints and submitted them to the Smithsonian Institution and they were

JOHN GRASS, SIOUX CHIEF.

examined by some of the scientific bodies connected with the institution and it is the judgment of these that they are petroglyphs, that is, impressions cut into the rocks artificially by artistically inclined aborigines. These plaster casts are now in the possession of the State Historical Society at the capitol. A study of the whole subject by Prof. H. D. Enoe may be found at page 162 of the fourth volume of the Monthly South Dakotan.

The commission arrived at Arickara on July 15th. The Rees, recovered from the scare which sent them wanderers in the wilderness immediately after concluding a peace agreement with Colonel Leavenworth, had gradually returned and re-established themselves in the old towns. They met the commission on the friendliest of terms and readily signed the treaty, which is similar to the Sioux treaties except that in the preamble it refers to the Ashley massacre as follows: "To put an end to an unprovoked hostility on the part of the Ricara tribe of Indians against the United States and to restore harmony between the parties." The first article, too, is an addition to the other treaties and provides: Art. 1. Henceforth there shall be a firm and lasting peace between the United States and the Ricara tribe of Indians, and a friendly intercourse shall immediately take place between them."

The treaty was signed on the 18th by the following representatives: Chiefs Stanaupat, the bloody hand; Carcarweta, the little bear; Scarenaus, the skunk; Chansonnah, the fool chief; Chanotenena, the chief that is afraid, and Cooncanenossee, the bad bear. Fourteen warriors also appended their names to the convention. It is to be noted that the officious and cowardly Little Soldier, who negotiated peace with Leavenworth, does not appear among the signers. Catlin saw Stanaupat in 1832 and painted his likeness. The radical difference between the language of the Rees and the Sioux is also revealed by the names of the signers. As the Ree language is not easily available for comparative study it may be proper to transcribe the names of all the signers of the treaty here inasmuch as they afford a pretty full vocabulary. They are Enhapetar, the two nights; Cacaneshow, the Crow chief; Pahcanwah, the old head; Wahtaan, the light in the night; Honehcooh, the buffalo that urinates and smells it; Tahason, the lip of the buffalo; Coowoohwarescoonhoon, the long-haired bear; Neshanonnack, the chief by himself; Ahreesquish, the buffalo that has horns; Oucousnonnair, the good buffalo; Nacksanouwees, the dead heart; Pahtoo carrah, the man that strikes; Toon highouh, the man that runs; Carcarweas, the heart of the crow.

On the 16th, two days previous to the making of the Ree treaty, a treaty was made with the Uncapas, which, as was the case with many of the older manuscripts, calls them Hunkpapas, and Leavenworth two years before calls them Ankapats. To this tribe subsequently belonged Gall, Sitting Bull and John Grass. The treaty is signed by seven men, but whether chiefs or warriors is not stated. They were Mato Chegallah, little white bear; Chasawaneche, the one that has no name; Tahhahneeah, the one that scares the game; Tawomeneeotah, the womb; Mahtoweetah, the white bear's face; Pahsalsa, the Auricara; Hahahkuska, the white elk. Black Moon, afterward the leading chief of the Uncpapas, at this time a young man, does not appear in the treaty.

The expedition proceeded to the mouth of the Yellowstone and further, where they picked up General Ashley, who was returning from the Salt Lake country with one hundred packs of beaver, and they gave him accommodations to St. Louis for his men and merchandise. No incident of concern is noted on the down trip, except that when three miles above the mouth of James river the "Muskrat," one of the transports upon which was embarked a portion of General Ashley's beaver, ran upon a snag and was wrecked. There was no loss of life and the beaver was saved; the boat also was raised and repaired and continued the voyage safely. The result of the expedition was most satisfactory. The treaties entered into with the South Dakota Indians were so well observed that more than thirty years elapsed before the government had occasion to send its military into South Dakota to preserve peace or put down hostilities.

CHAPTER XIII

A QUIET PERIOD ON THE RIVER.

Very little of record has been left for the period extending from the return of the treaty-makers in the autumn of 1825 until the summer of 1831 and yet it is certain that the fur and Indian trade was being carried forward with constantly increasing extent and profit. By this time the trade was thoroughly established on systematic lines and in the hands of strong companies who had secured the best locations for the accommodation of the Indian population. The rivalry between these concerns was intense and frequently led to methods savoring of desperation.

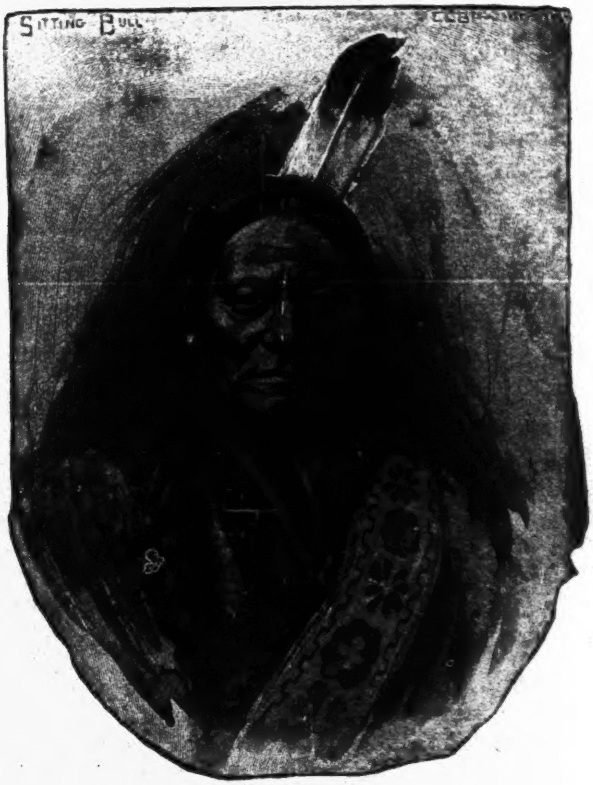
In 1826 there were strong posts at the mouth of the Sioux, at the James, at Fort Randall, on American island, at the mouth of White river, at Forts Lookout and Kiowa; probably one at or near the big bend, two at the Teton river and at Arickara. It is also probable that there were many auxiliary posts in the interior of which no definite record has been left.

The two strong companies contending for the South Dakota trade at this period were the Columbia, of which we have previously learned, whose chief posts were at Lake Traverse and at Fort Tecumseh, near Fort Pierre, and the Upper Missouri Outfit of the American Fur Company, both of which began operations in this field about 1822. Both companies had posts at the Sioux, James, Niobrara and the Teton. Fort Lookout was a Columbian and Fort Kiowa, but a few yards away, was American. Wherever one located the other was found near by. The rivalry was so intense that Ramsey Crooks, western manager of the American, designated it as "a species of civil war," and that "this competition costs us not less than ten thousand dollars annually."

Crooks wisely began to make overtures for consolidation as early as 1825, but it was not until July, 1827, that this consummation was reached. The Columbia Fur Company then passed out of existence and the business was continued as the Upper Missouri Outfit of the American Fur Company, or in common usage simply the U. M. O., the dividing line being at the mouth of the Sioux river, and Kenneth McKenzie, William Laidlaw and Daniel Lamont, of the Columbia, became partners of the American Fur Company and the absolute managers of the U. M. O. The transfer of Fort Lookout was made on November 28, 1827, and of Fort Tecumseh on December 5th. The entire property of all the Columbia posts was inventoried at this date at a little over seventeen thousand dollars, while Fort Tecumseh alone made up fourteen thousand four hundred fifty-three dollars of this sum, which will indicate its relative importance.

While the business of the Dakota region was upon a steady basis, always regular and dependable, it was to the mountains and westward that the company looked for profitable adventures and to that region directed its greatest energy.

The success of the Columbia not only as an independent business venture, but in forcing the great American to recognize it and take its managers into partnership, encouraged others to take up the same tactics and with more or less success. In fact the American was constantly harassed by this sort of competition, which it first attempt to crush by the most strenuous competitive tactics, and, failing to remove the opposition by this method, it bought out the "parasites."



SITTING BULL.

Almost immediately after the absorption of the Columbia a strong opposition came into the field and built its principal post on the south bank of the Teton. It was known as the French Fur Company, a soubriquet given it by Prince Maximilian, but which was technically P. D. Papin & Company. The members of the company were Papin, Honore Picotte, the Cerre Brothers, Denis Guion, Louis Bonfort and Chenie and DeLaurier. They established themselves in 1828, built their post the next year and by October 14, 1830, had become so formidable that the American was compelled in self-defense to take them in, purchasing the property of the Frenchmen, and took the management into partnership, or gave them employment.

For the first two years after the consolidation with the Columbia, Fort Tecumseh was continued as the principal depot of the U. M. O., and Kenneth McKenzie himself was in immediate charge, but with the building of Fort Floyd (Union), at the mouth of the Yellowstone in 1829, McKenzie went there where he could have more direct control of his ambitious mountain schemes and William Laidlaw became the manager at Tecumseh. McKenzie and Laidlaw, who were so active in South Dakota affairs of three-quarters of a century ago, came onto the river from Lake Traverse in 1822. They had formerly been in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, but, with nine hundred others, lost their positions when the Hudson and Northwest companies consolidated in 1820. McKenzie was a Scotchman by birth, came of a good family, was a relative of Sir Alexander McKenzie, the explorer. He came to America in his youth. "He seemed born to command, was a most severe disciplinarian and had little regard for human life when it stood in his way." He liked "to throw on dog" and lived in a kind of state, wearing uniform generally and proud of his title as "king of the Missouri." He was hospitable to visitors to his posts He had an Indian and a white family. He was killed by Malcolm Clark in St. Louis, Missouri, April 6, 1861.

William Laidlaw was of Scotch descent and, like McKenzie, was a hard master, but was a valuable servant of his company. He was intemperate in his habits. He retired from the fur business in fair circumstances and bought a home at Liberty, Missouri, where he spent his means in hospitality and high living and died a poor man.

In 1829 the U. M. O. established at least three important auxiliary posts in South Dakota. Post Oakwood was built on the James river in the northern Spink county, by Colin Campbell, the obstreperous interpreter to Joshua Pilcher in the Arickara campaign of 1823, and was soon placed in charge of William Dickson, son of Robert Dickson, the "red-headed" English colonel of the war of 1812. Dickson remained in charge of this post for several years. We too, have record of posts established on the Cheyenne, at the mouth of Cherry creek and at the Forks. The Cherry creek plant was placed in charge of Frederick LeBeau and the one at the Forks was managed by one Chadron. There is reason to believe that at least two other posts were planted at this time on the James river but no definite record of them is obtainable. Captain Chittenden says that a post, known to the traders as old Fort George, existed on the Missouri just below the mouth of the Cheyenne. This must not be confused with the Fort George of the 'forties, which stood twenty-one miles below Pierre.

The foregoing completes about all that is known of affairs in South Dakota from 1825 to 1831. In the latter year occurred an event which in a way revolutionized the fur trade. That was the first steamboat trip into the Dakota country. The enterprise was brought about by the ever alert McKenzie who, after extended and earnest argument, succeeded in getting the company to make the experiment. A boat was built at Louisville, Kentucky, at a cost of about seven thousand dollars, and named the Yellowstone. The contract was made in October, 1830, and the finished boat delivered to the company at St. Louis before April first following. In apprehension of breakage far away from shops, duplicate parts of most of the machinery were supplied and the boat carried a complete blacksmith's outfit. The vessel was entrusted to Captain B. Young, but Pierre Chouteau, Jr., who had seconded McKenzie in his arguments for the boat, accompanied the vessel on its maiden trip. Loaded with merchandise, she left St. Louis on April 16, 1831. It proceeded very slowly and was six weeks reaching the Niobrara, where it was hung up by low water on May 31. Chouteau, impatient of delay, sent to Fort Pierre for lighters, meanwhile tramping the bluffs to give vent to his pent-up energy. The lighters duly arrived and with their assistance the "Yellowstone" was gotten over the bars and arrived at Fort Pierre on June 19th.

While at the fort William Laidlaw called Mr. Chouteau's attention to the manner in which the Missouri was cutting into the bank and imperiling Fort Tecumseh. Upon examination Chouteau determined that it was unsafe to leave the post so exposed and he ordered a new post constructed in a safer locality, and work was immediately begun getting out material for the new buildings which were to be located further back from the river and about three miles north of the Teton.

The "Yellowstone" took on a cargo of buffalo robes, furs and peltries and ten thousand pounds of buffalo tongues and returned to St. Louis, arriving safely there on July 15th. The successful voyage gave much satisfaction to the company and was the subject of wide notoriety in the newspapers both at home and abroad. Mr. Astor, writing to Chouteau from Bellevue, France, said: "Your voyage in the 'Yellowstone' attracted much attention in Europe, and has been noted in all of the papers here."

But it was upon the Indians that the most profound impression was made. It was regarded as something supernatural and excited feelings among them varying from the keenest astonishment to absolute peril. It greatly increased their respect for the Americans and so helped the trade. Captain Chittenden quotes a writer in the Missouri Republican of that date as follows: "Many of the Indians who had been in the habit of trading with the Hudson's Bay Company, declared that the company could no longer compete with the Americans, and concluded thereafter to bring all their skins to the latter; and said the British might turn out their dogs and burn their sledges as they would no longer be useful while the fire boat walked on the water.

CHAPTER XIV

FORT PIERRE FINISHED—THE POST JOURNAL.

The American Fur Company required that daily journals of leading events be kept at each of its more important posts and some of these have survived and are among the best authorities relating to the affairs of the times. Captain Chittenden has secured the following portion of the journal kept at Fort Tecumseh and its successor, Fort Pierre, covering the time of the transfer from the former to the latter. The running comment on the journal's statements are by the writer of this history.

Saturday, March 3, 1832. Fair, pleasant weather. Mr. Laidlaw and the Indians went out to surround. They killed meat enough to load their horses.

"To surround." This expression appears to have been the commonly used one in the buffalo country, signifying the manner in which a herd of buffaloes was rounded up before shooting began. Ultimately any hunting of buffalo was called a surround.

Sunday, 4th. Moderate and cloudy, with rain at intervals. Gabriel V. Pipe and five Indians arrived from White River post with seven horses and mules and two hundred buffalo tongues.

White River post was located somewhere on White river, southwest of Pierre. That it was not at the mouth of the stream is evident from the entry of April 5th, which relates that Mr. Papin (commandant of White River post) had arrived at the mouth of White river with robes.

Wednesday, 7th. Several Indians of the Gens de Poches band arrived today on a begging visit. The Blackfeet Indians who arrived yesterday left us today. One of them stole a kettle; we fortunately missed it before the fellow had proceeded far. Mr. Laidlaw and some Indians went out after them and succeeded in recovering the kettle. The Gens de Poches who arrived today say Baptiste Dorion has lately been killed by a Sawon Indian; but we have reason to believe the story to be fictitious.

This was the Jean Baptiste Dorion who signed the Yankton treaty of 1825, being the half-breed son of old Pierre Dorion, Lewis and Clarke's guide. He was not killed at the time indicated, but later was killed near Fort Pierre. I have not been able to precisely determine what Indians were meant by the Sawons, but they were probably the band of Sioux which Leavenworth called the Sciones and Atkinson the Siounes. They ranged along the Missouri above Fort Pierre. Neither do I know whom these mendicant people of the pocket were.

Friday, 9th. Five more lodges of Yanktons arrived and camped. There is now about three feet of water on top of the ice in the Missouri. Two men arrived from Cedar Island. They were obliged to leave their plank and trains on the way, the ice being so bad that they could not travel on it.

It has frequently been stated that the material for Fort Pierre was secured from Farm island. The above indicates that the plank was whipsawed down upon Cedar island, thirty-five miles down river, while, as we shall see in another entry, the pickets for the stockade were cut at the Navy Yard, twenty miles above.

Tuesday, 13th. Still continue strong gales from north, but weather is now clear and the Indians are crossing on the ice in great numbers with robes to trade.

Friday, 16th. Baptiste Defond arrived last evening from Sawon post with horses and mules.

Sunday, 18th. Two Indians arrived from White river post with a letter from Mr. Papin, the commandant.

Friday, 23d. The ice broke up in the river at this place today.

Wednesday, 25th. Mr. Picotte and a voyageur arrived from the Navy Yard in a canoe.

Friday, 30th. Baptiste Defond departed down stream to meet the steamboat "Yellowstone."

Tuesday, April 3. Last evening J. Jewett arrived here from Oglalla post with horses and mules, in all sixteen.

The Oglala post was probably at the forks of the Cheyenne. In any event it was on the Cheyenne river.

Thursday, 5th. Messrs. Laidlaw and Halsey moved up with their baggage to the new fort.

This note fixes the exact date of the first occupation of Fort Pierre. It was not yet complete and it was some weeks later before the transfer wes completed.

Friday, 6th. Two men arrived from Yankton post with three horses. They report the arrival of Mr. P. D. Papin at the mouth of the White river with two skin canoes laden with buffalo robes.

Saturday, 7th. Mr. William Dickson arrived from Riviere au Jacques with twelve packs of furs.

Dickson's post, on the Jim, was at the Tall Oaks, or Oakwood settlement, in northern Spink county.

Sunday, 8th. Two men arrived from the Navy Yard with the news that the Indians have stolen all of the company's horses at that place.

Monday, 9th. The water was so high that the old fort was nearly surrounded. Employed variously hauling property from old fort. At eleven a. m. five skin canoes arrived, loaded with buffalo robes, under charge of Colin Campbell, from the Oglalla post on Cheyenne river. They bring news of the murder of Francois Querrel by Frederick LaBoue, the company trader at Cherry river. LaBoue arrived in the canoes.

This is the same Colin Campbell who, nine years previously, cut so sorry a figure at Arickara. Frederick LaBeau was an uncle of the elder LeBeau, now residing on the Moreau, and whose name is preserved in a postoffice in Walworth county.

Friday, 13th. William Dickson left for Riviere au Jacques. (Evidently William was not afraid of the combined evil influence of a Friday and a thirteen.)

Saturday, 21st. Sent off Campbell to Cherry river to bring down the peltries at that place. Twenty-two men accompanied him.

Friday, 27th. At five o'clock P. M. Messrs. McKenzie, Kipp and Bird, with nine Blackfeet Indians, arrived in a bateau from Fort Union. McKenzie brought down one hundred and eleven packs of beaver skins.

Wednesday, May 2. Mr. Cerre arrived yesterday from the Yantonnais with ninety odd packs of robes. Hands employed making and pressing them.

The location of this Yanktonais post is uncertain, but it is supposed to have been on Elm river, in northwestern Brown county, where the remains of a post are still visible.

Monday, 7th. Colin Campbell, with eleven skin canoes laden with buffalo robes, arrived from Cherry river. Mr. Campbell, while at Cherry river, disinterred the body of the deceased F. Querrel; and, as seven wounds were found in the body, Frederick LaBoue was put in irons immediately on the arrival of the canoes.

I have been unable to learn anything further about this matter, or how Frederick got out of the irons or if he continued in them. There was at this date no legal method of procedure, but as it appears that Kenneth McKenzie was present at this time the absence of a statute cut but little figure, for McKenzie was law unto himself and all of the other denizens of the upper Missouri.

Friday, 11th. Sent off two men to the Rees with goods for trade with those Indians. Pierre Ortubize and two men left in a skiff in search of the steamboat.

Monday, 21st. Sent off twenty men to the Navy Yard to cut timber and bring it down on rafts.

Tuesday, 22d. Mr. Fontenelle with twenty men and a number of horses arrived here from St. Louis.

They bring news of the steamboat "Yellowstone." She is now between this place and the Poncas.

Wednesday, 23d. Cloudy with rain at intervals. Eighteen men arrived from the steamboat "Yellowstone." She is stopped for want of water, sixty miles below White river. William Dickson and family arrived from Riviere au Jacques.

It is probable that George Catlin, the artist, was among the men who arrived this day. It has been stated by good authority that they left the boat just west of Yankton. This is the testimony of Thomas Donaldson, who edited the works of Catlin for the Smithsonian Institution, and the time employed in the overland journey to Fort Pierre and the direction taken would justify the belief.

Friday, 25th. Baptiste Defond arrived from the steamboat at the big bend. Messrs. McKenzie, Fontenelle and others left in a keelboat to meet her.

Thursday, 31st. Steamboat "Yellowstone" arrived at 5 P. M.

Tuesday, June 5th. Steamboat "Yellowstone" left here for Fort Union.

Wednesday, 6th. Mr. Fontenelle left for Fort Union with forty odd men and one hundred ten or fifteen horses.

Monday, 11th. Keelboat "Flora" left here for Fort Union with a cargo of merchandise. Keelboat "Male Twin" left here for the Navy Yard to bring down timber.

Friday, 15th. The "Male Twin" and four bateaux arrived from Navy Yard loaded with pickets for the fort.

Sunday, 17th. Keelboat "Male Twin" and four bateaux, conducted by Mr. Honore Picotte, left here for St. Louis loaded with one thousand four hundred ten packs of buffalo robes.

Wednesday, 20th. Joseph Jewett, who left here on the 10th, arrived today from Oglallas with dry meat, lodges, etc. Four hundred eighty pounds of dry meat was left here in the spring, but the wolves broke into the house and ate all except about twenty pieces.

Sunday, 24th. Steamboat "Yellowstone" arrived from Fort Union. Sent down six hundred packs of robes on board of her.

Monday, 25th. Steamboat "Yellowstone" left us for St. Louis with a cargo of one thousand three hundred packs robes and beaver. Mr. Laidlaw went on board of her. He is to go down as far as the Sioux agency and return by land. Ortubize has got a keg of whiskey and is continually drunk himself and he tries to make as many of the men drunk as will drink with him.

Sunday, July 1st. Messrs. Laidlaw and Dickson left for Lac Traverse in quest of some Canadian pork-eaters expected here this summer. Castorigi sick and off duty.

Pork-eaters was the popular name for new men from Canada, and came to be used in the same sense as tenderfoot or greenhorn is now applied. The French call them mangeurs de lard. In the instance mentioned in the journal raw recruits from Canada are meant. They were bound for a period of five years under most rigorous engagement and at wages which made it impossible for them to arrive at the end of their term without being in debt to the company. As there was no way for them to get passage out of the country while so in debt they were compelled to remain and keep at work. The name arose because while enroute from Canada they were fed on pork, hard bread and pea soup, but principally pork.

Sunday, 8th. Messrs. Brown, Durand and two Americans, all beaver trappers, arrived with about a pack of beaver.

Monday, 9th. At six A. M. Henry Hart arrived from Fort Union with three batteaux loaded with robes, etc. Loaded one boat with one hundred twenty packs beaver and other skins and put on board of another thirty packs of robes. She is to take on one hundred twenty or one hundred thirty packs at Yankton post.

Thursday, 19th. Jewett and Ortubize returned from hunting, having killed two bulls. On their arrival on this side of the river we discovered two more bulls on the opposite side of the river, when we immediately recrossed them. At night they returned, having killed one more bull.

Friday, 20th. Vasseau and two men belonging to LeClerc company arrived at the mouth of the Teton river for the purpose of building and establishing a trading house here. LeClaire and a few men arrived here from Fort Lookout.

The LeClerc post was not established. Narcisse LeClerc had long been in the employ of the American Fur Company and had made some money and he determined to organize a company and trade on his own account. He demonstrated in 1831 that he was no mean opposition and the American concluded that it would be wise to buy him off from entering the Sioux country. The business was entrusted to J. P. Cabanne, a partner and manager of the company's affairs at Council Bluffs. LeClerc started just as word came of the passage of the act of July 9, 1832, prohibiting the transportation, use or sale of intoxicating liquors in the Indian country. General Clark, however, having no official notice of the passage of such a law, permitted LeClerc to carry in his outfit two hundred fifty gallons of alcohol. Immediately upon the arrival of the "Yellowstone" at St. Louis from its trip to Fort Union, Pierre Chouteau, fearful of the effect of the rumored new law, put fourteen hundred gallons of liquor on her and started her back to the Indian country, but at Fort Leavenworth the spirits were seized and confiscated. LeClerc, however, had gotten by the officers with his whiskey. This would give him a great advantage over the American if something was not done. Cabanne was, however, quite equal to the emergency. When LeClerc reached Cabanne's neighborhood that worthy was horrified to learn that, contrary to the law of the land this unscrupulous trader was about to carry whiskey into the Indian country, no doubt with the express intention of debauching the natives and defrauding them of their property. His sense of justice was outraged and he was virtuously indignant. Although he was but an ordinary citizen, without any legal authority being vested in him, he resolved to compass the defeat of so unholy and nefarious an enterprise and he sent Peter Sarpy with a force of men and a small cannon to capture LeClerc, bag, baggage, whiskey and all. Sarpy hastened to take possession of a point which commanded the passage of the river and when LeClerc arrived ordered him to surrender or he would blow him out of the water. LeClerc knew a good thing when he found it floating down the river and he promptly complied with the demand and hastened back to St. Louis, where he promptly brought suit for his damages and for which he recovered nine thousand two hundred dollars. The American people were already sufficiently unpopular and the report of this high-handed outrage created a demand that they be driven out of the Indian country and it required all of the diplomacy of the entire Astor-Crooks-Chouteau combination to save its charter. So it was that the LeClerc post was not built at Fort Pierre.

Sunday, 29th. At 10 A. M. Mr. Laidlaw arrived on the other side with thirty-six porkeaters. He lost two on the road. Employed the greater part of the day in crossing the men and their baggage. At 12 m. Cardinal Grant arrived from the Yankton post.

Thursday, August 2d. Plenty of buffalo. Mr. Laidlaw went out to hunt them and killed three.

Saturday, 4th. Four Brule Indians arrived in search of a trader. They are encamped five days' march from this.

Monday, 6th. Baptiste Dorion, Charles Primeau and Hipolite Niessel left here this morning with the four Indians who arrived on the 4th, with merchandise to trade. Sent Ortubize to the Navy Yard to hunt for our men at work there.

Tuesday, 14th. Messrs. Catlin and Bogart arrived from Fort Union on their way to St. Louis.

Wednesday, 15th. Baptiste Dorion and G. P. Cerre arrived from Brule camp with dry meats, robes, etc.

Thursday, 15th. Mr. Catlin left us for St. Louis, accompanied by Mr. Bogart in a skiff.

Friday, 17th. In the early part of the day news was brought of a band of buffalo not being far from the fort. Consequently a party went out to hunt them. Baptiste Dorion was one of the party; they all returned without killing any buffalo; but Dorion fell in with a Stiaago Indian riding off with one of the company's horses. After a little scuffle he killed the Indian and we got back the horse. We suppose he was a Ree. Dorion did not fire at the Indian until he had fired two arrows at him.

Tuesday, 21st. At eleven A. M. Mr. Brown arrived from the lumber yards. Two of the men there, Louis Turcot and James Durant, having stolen a canoe and deserted, Mr. Brown with one man left here in a canoe at 12 M. in pursuit of them. Several lodges of Yanktons and Esontis arrived on the other side of the Missouri and camped there.

The "Esontis" were doubtless Santees, the real name being Esantee, meaning "knife."

Thursday, 23d. Mr. Brown arrived with the two deserters, Turcot and Durant. He caught them in the middle of the big bend.

Friday, 24th. Commenced planting the pickets of the fort.

Sunday, September 9th. The prairies are on fire in every direction.

Monday, 24th. Laidlaw, Halsey, Campbell, Demaney and an Indian left for Sioux agency, near old Fort Lookout.

Sunday, 30th. They returned, bringing Dr. Martin, who visits this place to vaccinate the Indians. Messrs. McKenzie and Fontenelle with several others arrived from Fort Union in a bateau, having on board about six thousand beaver skins.

The foregoing concludes Captain Chittenden's extracts from the journal, from which I have excluded the daily reference to the weather conditions. There is enough in the eight months covered by the record to indicate that South Dakotans of 1832 were enterprising and there was no lack of incidents to make up a lively season. A murder, desertions, two Indian raids, a steamboat trip, Catlin and his picture-making, the excitement of a flood, besides the moving to the new fort and the every-day grind kept the managers and the mangeurs de lard on the quivive throughout the year.

Though no mention is made of the fact in the journal, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., was a passenger on the "Yellowstone" on its up-river trip this year and it was while he was stopping at the fort that his name was given to it. Major Wilson says that it was called Fort Pierre Chouteau, but if that is true it was not regarded, even by the men who named it, for in all of the correspondence of the times it is called simply Fort Pierre.

CHAPTER XV

GEORGE CATLIN IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Among the passengers on the "Yellowstone" upon her second up-river trip in the spring of 1832 was George Catlin, the artist, who was on a trip to the wilderness to paint wild Indians and describe their customs. Mr. Catlin was a native of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, and was educated as a lawyer, but early abandoned his profession for art. He was an enthusiast about the Indians, and gave up forty-two years of his life to the study and picturing of these interesting people. At the time of this trip he was thirty-six years of age and it was his third year in the Indian work. He possessed great energy and persistence and accomplished much for the preservation of the history of the primitive Indians. He arrived at St. Louis in the early spring of 1832 and was so fortunate as to make the acquaintance of Pierre Chouteau, Jr., who invited him to accompany the "Yellowstone" trip. Catlin was a prolific writer and he has left to us a graphic account of the difficulties attending Missouri river navigation in those days. He characterizes the river as "a hell of waters." "If anything did ever literally and completely astonish and astound the natives it was the appearance of our steamer, puffing and blowing and paddling and rushing by their villages."

"These poor and ignorant people, for the distance of two thousand miles, had never before seen or heard of a steamboat and at some places they seemed at a loss what to do or how to act. They could not, as the Dutch did at Newburgh, take it for a floating saw-mill and they had no name for it, so it was, like everything else with them which is mysterious and unaccountable, called medicine. We had on board one twelve-pound cannon and three or four eight-pound swivels and at the approach to every village they were all discharged several times in rapid succession, which threw the inhabitants into utter confusion and amazement. Some laid their faces to the ground and cried to the great spirit; some shot their horses and dogs and sacrificed them to appease the great spirit whom they conceived was offended; some deserted the villages and ran to the tops of the bluffs, several miles distant; and others, as the boat landed in front of their villages, came with great caution and peeped over the banks of the river to see the fate of their chiefs, whose duty it was from the nature of their offices to approach us, whether friend or foe, and go on board. Sometimes, in this plight, they were instantly thrown neck and heels over each other's heads and shoulders, men, women, children and dogs,—sage, sachem, old and young, —all in a mass, at the frightful discharge of steam from the escape pipe which the captain of the boat let loose upon them for his own fun and amusement. There were many curious conjectures amongst their wise men with regard to the nature and powers of the steamboat. Amongst the Mandans some called it the 'big thunder canoe,' for when in the distance below the village they saw the lightning flash from its sides and heard the thunder come from it. Others called it the 'big medicine canoe with eyes.' It was medicine because they could not understand it and it must have eyes, for, said they, 'it sees its own way, and takes the deep water in the middle of the channel.' They had no idea of the boat being steered by the man at the wheel."

The "Yellowstone" left St. Louis on March 26th and its progress was woefully slow until it had passed the mouth of the Niobrara, where it found the water so low that it could neither proceed nor return. Chouteau, while waiting for a rise in the river, dispatched a party of twenty men "to Laidlaw's fort at the mouth of the Teton" and Catlin accompanied them, carrying with him his painting outfit. They left the vessel on May 16th in the morning and arrived at Fort Pierre May 23d. The "Yellowstone" did not make that port until the 31st and remained there six days, so that Catlin remained at Fort Pierre on the upward trip fifteen days and during that period he accomplished a great deal of work, painting the likenesses of many of the leading Indians and writing much descriptive matter. He found Laidlaw, McKenzie and Halsey at the fort and they hospitably entertained him. There were at the time six or seven hundred lodges of Sioux Indians encamped about the fort, giving him splendid opportunity to fill his portfolio with likenesses. Among others whom he painted here was a Minneconjou chief named One Horn, who induced the simple-minded artist to believe that he was indeed a big injun, for he notes in his journal: "The Sioux have forty-one bands, each band has a chief, and this man is head of all." Had he been inquisitive he might have found forty-one chiefs who claimed the same distinction. He also found Waneton, the younger of that name, and painted his likeness. This is the Indian who fought with the English at Fort Meigs and Sandusky and whose appearance is described by Major Long in a previous chapter. Catlin calls him a "Susseton," but he was in fact a Yanktonais. He is said by McKinney and Hall, at forty-five years of age to command more influence than any other Indian chief on the continent. Soon after the defeat of the Rees, in 1825, he removed his village from the Elm river over to the Missouri near the mouth of the Warreconne, in what is now Emmons county, North Dakota, where he established a sort of protectorate over the Rees and Mandans. Among others painted here were Black Rock, a famous Two Kettle Sioux of that day, and also the young daughter of this chief. The latter likeness he gave to Mr. Laidlaw, who hung it in the fort. Black Rock, with his people, went out on the prairies back from the river to make meat and there the daughter died. The old chief returned to the fort, heavy-hearted, but when he saw the likeness of his daughter he was greatly delighted as if she had been restored to him, and he at once offered the commandant ten horses and his wigwam for the likeness. Laidlaw gen-

GEORGE CATLIN.

erously gave him the picture without price. While at Fort Pierre Catlin secured practically all of the pictures which illustrate "The Sioux Nation." He certainly made the most of his short stay. He secured a number of sketches of buffalo hunts and of various Indian dances, made a painting of the fort and wrote extensively of his surroundings. Though at that time the buffalo simply covered the prairies, he plainly foresaw the early extinction of that noble animal and even then pleaded that the government should take action to establish a great park in which numbers of them should be preserved. It is noteworthy that very near to Fort Pierre, upon the very ground where he hunted and painted these animals, private enterprise has established the park for which seventy years before he had prayed, and placed in it the largest remaining herd of bison.

The "Yellowstone" left Fort Pierre, continuing its trip up stream on June 5th and proceeded with splendid success and speed. While it had been more than two months in reaching Fort Pierre from St. Louis, it made the round trip from Pierre to Union and return in twenty days. Catlin accompanied the boat up stream, but did not return with it. The only South Dakota point mentioned on the up-trip after leaving Pierre is Arickara. This is the first detailed description of this village after the Leavenworth fight in 1823 and we learn from Catlin's description that it was very little changed. Leavenworth found one hundred forty-three lodges in the settlement. Catlin says: "The Riccaree village is beautifully situated on the west bank of the river two hundred miles below the Mandans, being constituted of one hundred fifty earth-covered lodges, which are in part surrounded by an imperfect and open barrier of pickets set firmly in the ground and ten or twelve feet high. The village is built upon an open prairie and the gracefully undulating hills that rise in the distance behind are everywhere covered with a verdant turf without a bush or tree anywhere to be seen. This view was taken from the deck of the steamer when I was on my way up river; and probably it is well that I took it then, for so hostile and deadly are the feelings of these people toward the pale faces at this time that it may be deemed best for me to pass them on my way down the river without stopping to make them a visit. They are certainly harboring the most resentful feelings toward the traders and others passing on the river and no doubt there is great danger of the lives of white men who unluckily fall into their hands. They have recently sworn death and destruction to every white man who comes in their way and there is no doubt that they are ready to execute their threats."

Reaching Fort Union, Catlin spent some time as the guest of McKenzie and J. Archdale Hamilton, and painted many Indians of the upper tribes. Concluding his work at this point, he purchased a canoe and employed a Frenchman named Baptiste and a Yankee named Bogart to accompany him and returned down the river, making a stay of several days with the Mandans and painting and writing extensively of them. This was indeed fortunate. Of no other tribe did he write more fully or more understandingly and even more from him than from Lewis and Clarke do we know of this now almost extinct people, for five years after his visit the Mandans were reduced by smallpox from more than sixteen hundred to thirty-one souls. At the Mandan village he found and painted the likeness of Stanaupat, the bloody hand, chief of the Rees, the same who was the first signer of the Atkinson-O'Fallon treaty of 1825. He also obtained the likeness of another South Dakotan, Pahtoocara, a warrior, as well of Kahbeca, the twin, wife of Stanaupat, and of Pshanshaw, the sweet-scented grass, his daughter.

Leaving the Mandans, Catlin's story continues: "Dropping off down the rolling current again from day to day until at length the curling smoke of the Riccarees announced their village in view. We trembled and quaked, for all boats not stoutly armed steal by them in the dead night. We muffled our paddles and instantly dropped under some willows where we listened to the yelping, barking rabble until sable night had drawn her curtain round (although it was not sable, for the moon arose, to our great mortification and alarm, in full splendor and brightness), when, at eleven o'clock, we put out to the middle of the stream, silenced our paddles and trusted to the current to waft us by them. We lay close in our boat with a pile of green bushes over us, making us nothing in the world but a floating treetop. On the bank in front of the village was being enacted at that moment a scene of the most frightful and thrilling nature. A hundred torches were swung about in all directions, giving us a full view of the group that were assembled, and some fresh scalps were hung on poles, and were then going through the nightly ceremony that is performed about them for a number of nights, composed of the frightful and appalling shrieks and yells and gesticulations of the scalp dance.

"But a few weeks before I left the mouth of the Yellowstone the news arrived that a party of trappers had burnt two Riccarees to death on the prairies. After I had got some hundred miles below them I learned that they were dancing two white men's scalps, taken in revenge for that inhuman act.

"In addition to this multitude of demons, as they looked, there were some hundreds of cackling women and girls bathing in the river on the edge of a sandbar at the lower end of the village, at which place the stream drifted our small craft in close to the shore, till the moon lit their shoulders, their foreheads, chins and noses and they stood half merged, like mermaids, and gazed upon us singing 'Cheenaseenun, chenaseenun, kemonshoo, keehe nena, hawaytah, shesha, shesha.' 'How do you do? How do you do? Where are you going, old tree? Come here, come here.' Then: 'Lahkeehoon, Lahkeehoon! nath, catogh.' 'A canoe, a canoe! see the paddle.' In a moment the songs were stopped; the lights were out; the village in an instant was in darkness and the dogs were muzzled, and nimbly did our paddles ply the water till spyglasses told us at morning the boundless prairies were free from following footsteps of friend or foe."

I do not find any other record of the killing of white men by Rees in 1832. The Fort Pierre journal does not mention it and I am inclined to believe it is incorrect.

On Tuesday, August 14th, Catlin arrived at Fort Pierre and remained there over one day, departing down stream on the 16th. From the

FORT PIERRE, 1832.

amount of work which he reports having done at this time he must have put in a busy day. The probabilities are that he made notes and hurried sketches, which he afterward completed at his leisure.

When going up, Catlin, at Fort Pierre, painted a profile picture of a chief named Little White Bear, in which, of course, only half of the Indian's face was shown. Little White Bear was an Uncpapa and was the first chief to sign the treaty of 1825. Catlin calls him Matotcheega, but the treaty-makers got it Matochegalla; the latter is more nearly the phonetic spelling. Little White Bear was on bad terms with another Indian of the Casazsheeta (?) band, named Shunka, the dog, and the latter, watching the progress of the painting, made slighting remarks about Little White Bear being but half a man, due to the fact that only half of his face showed in the likeness. A violent quarrel ensued, in which Little White Bear was shot and killed by the Dog, curiously enough the shot carrying away the entire side of the face which had not appeared in the picture. The Dog and his band instantly departed across the prairies, followed by the now thoroughly aroused and vengeful Uncpapas, and though they were able to break the fellow's arm in the chase he escaped them. Catlin tells the story at length and with unnecessary loquacity. The traders, expecting trouble, prepared for defense and the Indians fixed upon Catlin as the cause of the death of their chief. That evening at five o'clock the "Yellowstone" steamed up river with Catlin on board. The death of Little White Bear bore heavily on the Indians and all summer they debated it and the more they considered the matter the more convinced they were that the painter's medicine had been too strong. Torn Belly, a leading Yankton, voiced the usual sentiment when he said: "He looks at our chiefs and our women and makes them alive. In this way he has taken our chiefs away and he can trouble their spirits when they are dead. They will be unhappy. If he can make them alive by looking at them he can do us much harm. You tell us they are not alive. We see their eyes move; their eyes follow us wherever we go. That is enough." They started out to find and kill the Dog and failing in this they proposed to "take it out" of Catlin when he returned down the river. When he did arrive at the fort Laidlaw was a good deal concerned about his safety and it is probable that fact had a good deal to do with the brief period of the stay there. He got away all right and the Dog was later overtaken by the friends of Little White Bear near the Black Hills and killed.

Only one other noteworthy incident occurred upon this trip within South Dakota. This was an encounter with a herd of buffaloes at the mouth of White river. Thousands of buffaloes were crossing the river when, rounding a curve, the skiff was among them before its progress could be arrested. They came through without damage, but were badly scared, and the danger was really imminent.

In 1836 Catlin was again in the Dakota country, in Minnesota, and visited the pipestone quarry, but it is not certain that he was within the present state on this occasion.

Few writers have been subjected to more severe criticism than Catlin and it is even yet difficult to arrive at a true estimate of his work. Gen. Henry H. Sibley says of him: "His letters abound in misstatements and the voluminous work subsequently produced by him was equal to them in that respect. The people in this quarter were absolutely astonished at his misrepresentations of men and things. There is but one redeeming feature in his book and that is his sketches of faces and scenes, which are sufficiently faithful, as he was skilled in that line, and his pencil could not therefore, like his pen, vary much from the truth." Dr. Edward S. Niell calls him "an artist of some notoriety who made many sketches which were truthful and subsequently published many statements which were unreliable." Audubon says, "He was dishonest," and Parkman calls him a "garrulous and windy writer." Perhaps the fairest criticism is by Captain Chittenden, who says: "He undoubtedly did a great work in preserving in pictorial form a condition of life which no longer exists except in history. He was a true and passionate friend of the Indian and an ardent worshipper of everything pertaining to aboriginal life. His works, like those of Maximilian, will always be resorted to by students of the native races and early conditions of the Missouri valley. * * Catlin was a visionary enthusiast upon a single theme, the American Indian. He saw everything pertaining to the natives through highly colored glasses and, as if that was not enough, he recklessly exaggerated his impressions when he attempted to record them with pen and pencil. He was distrusted by those who knew him in the west and was more than once taken to task by his contemporaries. It is regrettable that one who did so much work of real value should have marred it with a characteristic which throws doubt upon the accuracy of all of it."

With Captain Chittenden's view this writer is inclined in the main to agree; as a writer Catlin was careless and sensational; he did not attempt to portray the average among the Indians nor the regular routine of life, but sought as his subjects both for pen and brush the unique and unusual and then he made the most of it. He saw the form of things, but rarely stopped to inquire about the substance. His paintings, however, are truthful representations of the exaggerated types he chose to paint. On this point we have ample evidence. To most of them he secured the written testimony of a reliable witness at the time of making the sketch. For instance, to his South Dakota pictures he secured and attached to each the certificate of such men as Kenneth McKenzie, William Laidlaw or even Pierre Chouteau, Jr. Before coming into the country he provided himself with printed blank certificates of authenticity and which he had signed by some competent witness as to almost every likeness. A careful examination of his writings reveals a great deal that is incorrect and exaggerated, but nothing that reveals willful and groundless falsehood.

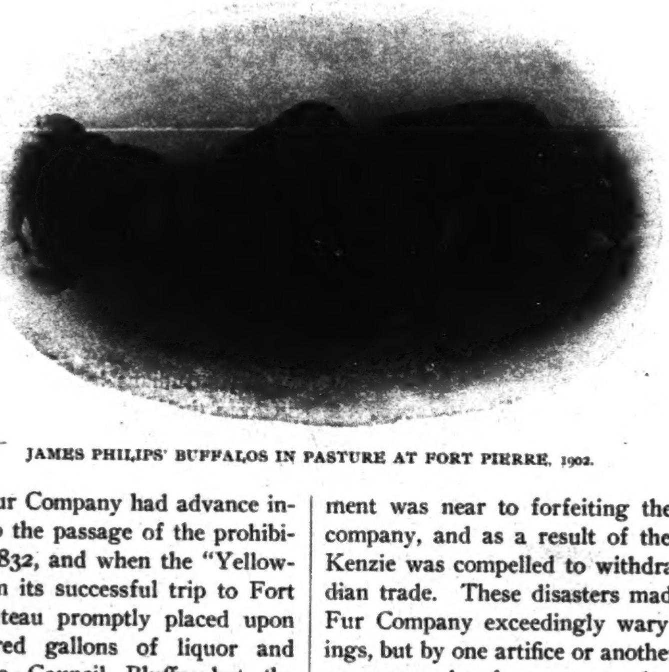
CHAPTER XVI

EVENTS OF THE THIRTIES.

Until 1832 the use of intoxicating liquors was one of the potent instrumentalities of the fur trade. "Get your customer drunk first and then trade with him," was a fundamental maxim of the business. The extent to which this abuse was carried is almost beyond conception. To begin with, the Sioux Indian was almost insane to secure the villainous stuff dealt out by the traders and would make any sacrifice for it. The British traders had an unlimited supply of liquor and the Americans were compelled to use it to protect their trade. Yearly the debauchery of the Indians became more and more of a science, until finally the story of the awful conditions drifted out into the states and the conscience of the nation was aroused. Captain Chittenden says of the business: "In retailing the poisonous stuff (a pure article never found its way to the Indian) the degree of deception and cheating could not have been carried further. A baneful and noxious substance to begin with, it was retailed with the most systematic fraud, often amounting to a sheer exchange of nothing for the goods of the Indian. It was the policy of the shrewd trader to first get his victim so intoxicated that he could no longer drive a good bargain. The Indian becoming more and more greedy for liquor, would yield up all he possessed for an additional cup or two. The voracious trader, not satisfied with selling his alcohol at a profit of many thousand per cent., would now begin to cheat in quantity. As he filled the little cup which was the standard of measure he would thrust in his big thumb and diminish its capacity one-third. Sometimes he would substitute another cup with its bottom thickened up by running tallow in until it was a third full. He would also dilute the liquor until as the Indian's senses became more and more befogged, he would treat him to water pure and simple. In all this outrageous imposition by which the Indian was virtually robbed of his goods it must be confessed that the tricks of the trader had at least this in their favor, that they spared the unhappy and deluded savage a portion of the liquor which he supposed he was getting. The duplicity and crime for which this unhallowed traffic is responsible in our relations with the Indians have been equalled but seldom in even the most corrupt nations."

It is said that the first to raise his voice against the nefarious practices was that energetic but conscientious man, Jedediah S. Smith, whose untimely death cut him off before the reform for which he labored was accomplished. By 1832 the public sentiment had been aroused to the point that congress enacted a law absolutely prohibiting the carrying of intoxicants into the Indian country and from that date forward the ingenuity of the trader has been taxed to devise means to evade the law, for the government has never for a moment, since that year, receded from the position then taken and its efforts to protect the savage from the degrading influence of intoxicants has been consistent and persistent. The efforts of the government in this behalf have never been more than partially successful, nevertheless the conduct of the traders has been much less flagrant since the ban of the law has been placed upon their practices. Much that is amusing has resulted from the efforts of the government to enforce the law and the counter efforts of the traders to evade it.

The Missouri river was the highway to the Indian country and the government officials at once conceived the notion that by thoroughly policing the river at Fort Leavenworth and carefully inspecting every up-river cargo the traffic could be completely suppressed, but they reckoned without knowledge of the resourcefulness of the enterprising merchants of the wilderness.



JAMES PHILIPS' BUFFALOS IN PASTURE AT FORT PIERRE, 1902.

The American Fur Company had advance information relating to the passage of the prohibition act of July 9, 1832, and when the "Yellowstone" returned from its successful trip to Fort Union, Pierre Chouteau promptly placed upon her fourteen hundred gallons of liquor and headed her back to Council Bluffs, but the policeman had already arrived at Fort Leavenworth and the precious booze was all confiscated. As we have seen, Narcisse LeClerc, enroute to the new post at Fort Pierre, had successfully evaded the policeman at Leavenworth a few days earlier than the arrival of the "Yellowstone," only to lose his liquor and other equipments through the pernicious officiousness of J. P. Cabanne a little further up.

Kenneth McKenzie, the ever resourceful manager of the Upper Missouri Outfit, with headquarters at Fort Union, determined to avoid the risks of passing liquor by the Leavenworth officials by taking a distillery into the country for the manufacture of alcohol from the corn abundantly produced by the Rees and Mandans and so supply his trade with a home-made article. In this he succeeded for a time, but next year he was caught at it by Nathaniel Wyeth, a rival trader, who made complaint to the authorities, who made so strong a protest that the government was near to forfeiting the charter of the company, and as a result of the enterprise McKenzie was compelled to withdraw from the Indian trade. These disasters made the American Fur Company exceedingly wary in its proceedings, but by one artifice or another all of the traders managed to keep more or less liquor in their warehouses at the trading posts. In the spring of 1833 two steamboats, the "Yellowstone" and the "Assiniboine," started up the river. On the former was the irrepressible McKenzie and his still. He also had a supply of liquor to last until he had got his distillery in operation, but the liquor was promptly confiscated at Leavenworth. McKenzie wrote back to Chouteau: "We have been robbed of all our liquors, say seven barrels shrub, one of rum, one of wine, and all the fine men's and sailors' whiskey, which was in two barrels. They kicked and knocked about everything they could find." Maximilian, Prince of Weid, was a passenger on this boat enroute up river upon the trip, during which he made observations which have contributed much to the history of the region, and he complains: "They would scarcely permit us to take a small portion to preserve our specimens of natural history." The loss of this liquor cut McKenzie to the heart, for he had evidence that Sublette & Campbell, his most formidable rivals, had succeeded in passing the inspectors with one hundred small flat kegs of alcohol. On this trip of 1833 the "Yellowstone" turned back to Fort Pierre and the "Assiniboine" went on up river. From Fort Pierre McKenzie and the Prince took passage on the "Assiniboine." The distillery was a success from the first. McKenzie wrote to Chouteau that "Our manufactory works admirably. The Mandan corn yields badly, but makes a fine sweet liquor."

Maximilian examined most of the fur posts in South Dakota and made drawings of some of them, but he spent very little time within the state, being detained for a considerable period at Fort Union and at the Mandan towns, at the latter point by illness. Not more than two copies of his exhaustive, illustrated work are in America and I have been unable to examine it. Captain Chittenden, who made the trip to Montana to examine the precious copy owned by Hon. Peter Koch, of Bozeman, informs me that it has little of detailed information about South Dakota. From his ground plan of Fort Pierre we obtain our best understanding of the internal arrangement of that famous post. Prince Maximilian's works are entitled: "Travels in the Interior of North America, Maximilian, Prince of Weid." It is imperial folio in size, contains eighty-one colored plates, and the English edition was translated from the German by H. Evans Lloyd and published in London by Ackermann & Co., in 1843.

In 1833 Sublette and Campbell built a trading post near Fort Pierre and did a considerable business in opposition to the American Fur Company; so much indeed that the American bought them out and took the partners into its own service as partners.

In 1834 Maj. Joseph R. Brown established a trading post on the west shore of Big Stone lake and in the next two or three years put in several auxiliary stores, one at Big Ravine, in Roberts county, one at Buffalo lake, Day county, and one on the Jim river near the present village of Rondell. This latter was established in the fall of 1835 and was under the direction of Pierre LeBlanc, who was married to a Sisseton woman. LeBlanc spent the winter on the Jim, but in the spring he returned to the Minnesota. LeBlanc was a quarrelsome fellow. Catlin met him that summer at Traverse de Sioux (St. Peter), Minnesota, and prophesied a bad end for him. He returned to the Jim in the fall of 1836. It was a hard winter and buffaloes were scarce and the Indians became greatly distressed. LeBlanc showed no sympathy for them and when Ohdinape, a starving Yankton, came into his house to pick up a few kernels of parched corn he kicked the Indian out of the door. Next day Ohdinape shot and killed the Frenchman. Major Brown brought the body back to Big Stone for burial, but was unable to secure the murderer, though he sent a posse of Indians after him who followed Ohdinape across the Missouri. Brown's stores were tributary to the northern department of the American Fur Company.

In 1835 our old friends and fellow citizens of South Dakota, the Rees, were so troublesome along the Oregon trail in northwestern Nebraska that Colonel Dodge, in command at Fort Leavenworth, with a regiment of dragoons, made a sortie against them and drove them back to the Missouri, without an engagement.

Fort Vermillion, which was previously located near the mouth of the James, was in 1836 removed to its final location at Green Point near the present village of Burbank.

In 1837 the fur trade received a fearful setback from a visitation of smallpox more terrible than any other recorded in history. The plague prevailed from Fort Pierre to the mountains, but was most severe among the Mandans, that powerful tribe being literally extinguished, only thirty souls surviving the awful pestilence. The smallest estimate of deaths on the river from this plague is fifteen thousand, but most writers place the death roll at a much higher figure. Audubon's journal places it at one hundred and fifty thousand, but this is probably a typographical error, at any rate is an exaggeration. Several years elapsed before the trade recovered its normal condition. The mortality among the Fort Pierre Indians was slight, but the Grand river Sioux suffered terribly. The pestilence was brought into the country by one of the American Fur Company boats and in the whole matter the weight of evidence shows that the company was criminally culpable.

CHAPTER XVII

FREMONT AND NICOLLET VISIT SOUTH DAKOTA.

In 1838 Joseph N. Nicollet, a French savant, geographer, geologist and all-round scientist, was in the employ of the government and engaged in making a scientific examination of the then almost unknown northwest. Geography and geology were the chief interests and especial attention was given to cartography and particularly to topography. In the year mentioned John Charles Fremont, then a young man in the employ of the war department, accompanied him as topographer. This year Nicollet, who had spent some seasons upon the upper Mississippi above Fort Snelling, determined to visit Pipestone quarry and the coteau region. He was outfitted at Mendota, by General Sibley, with one-horse carts and drivers for the trip and, passing up the Minnesota valley to the mouth of the Cottonwood, began their work there by making a topographical map of the section through which they passed until they reached Pipestone, where they were met, by previous arrangement, by Joseph Renville, son of that Joseph who founded the Columbia Fur Company, and a party of his Indian relatives from Lacqui Parle. Young Renville was to be the guide to the expedition. He was accompanied by his young wife, who still lives on the Sisseton reservation at the advanced age of eighty-six years. This writer visited the old lady in the summer of 1900 and from her secured an interesting account of the expedition of 1838. Her recollection of that event is still very vivid. In addition to Nicollet and Fremont and the employes provided by General Sibley, there was in the party M. de Montmort, an attache of the French legation at Washington, and Eugene Flandin, a young French friend of Mr. Nicollet's from New York, and Charles Geyer, a German botanist employed by Mr. Nicollet. After a critical and exhaustive examination of the quarry, some weeks were spent in an examination of the region from the coteau to the James. The lakes were all visited and named by Fremont, and many of them still retain the names given at that time. For instance Lake Preston was named for Senator Preston, of North Carolina; Lake Benton, for Thomas H. Benton, who a year later became Fremont's father-in-law; Lake Poinsett, for J. S. Poinsett, secretary of war and Fremont's patron; Lake Abert, for Senator Abert. On the modern maps "Abert" has been corrupted to "Albert." Completing this work, the party returned to St. Paul by way of the Renville settlement at Lacqui Parle and thence to St. Louis, where a more extended expedition for the succeeding year was projected.

In the early spring of 1839 the party, now consisting of Nicollet, Fremont, Geyer, and Captain Beligny, of the French army, who was a guest of Mr. Nicollet's, set out from St. Louis, on an American Fur Company's steamboat and at the end of May reached Fort Pierre. Here they made observations and spent nearly a month in getting ready for the final start. They determined the altitude of Fort Pierre to be 1,456 feet above sea level. The actual surveys since made by the railway companies have determined it at 1,442, which is an evidence of the general accuracy of their work. At Fort Pierre they were joined, by previous arrangement, by Joseph Renville and a party of friends from Lacqui Parle, among them young Dixon, a son of the red-headed English major of 1812, and Louison Freniere, who was a well-known half-Indian of the Minnesota frontier. Barely escaping a matrimonial alliance with a swell Yankton damsel, Fremont left Fort Pierre, to engage in a buffalo hunt upon the very site of the present capitol, and in his enthusiasm followed a bull he had singled out, so far that he found himself far out on the prairie when night overtook him and, presently losing his way, was compelled to sleep alone in the open, where, being something of a tenderfoot, his dreams were not altogether agreeable. However, Freniere and Dixon picked him up in the morning not much the worse for the experience. They got off on the 3d of July and that evening camped on Medicine creek at the foot of Medicine Butte and at midnight Fremont went to the top of the butte and fired rockets to usher in the national holiday. From Medicine Butte they followed the old Indian trail, which had the appearance of a well-worn wagon-way, so worn by the trailing lodge poles carried by the Indians across country to Scatterwood lake and thence down to the James at Armadale; thence up the James valley to the Devil's lake and, returning by way of the coteau, passed down to Lacqui Parle and home by way of St. Paul. Their work resulted in the first reasonably accurate map of Dakota east of the Missouri. Everything considered, the Nicollet map of 1839 is a remarkably authoritative contribution to northwestern geography. Relatively little geo-

JOHN C. FREMONT.

graphical knowledge of the section visited has since been developed.

On September 2, 1840, Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, the well-known missionary to the Sioux, accompanied by Mr. Alexander Huggins, the mission farmer, drove from Lacqui Parle by way of Chanopa (Two Woods), in Deuel county, where old Limping Devil, an incorrigible Sisseton leader, with a band of his own ilk, resided. He threatened dire inflictions upon the party if they proceeded, but did not carry out his threat. From Chanopa they made their way by the Indian trail to Waubay, thence to the James river, probably at Rondell, but may be further south, at Armadale, thence to, Scatterwood and on to Pierre by the Indian trail. The missionaries had held daily prayer service on the way and at Fort Pierre held regular preaching and song service, the first recorded preaching in South Dakota, and the first religious exercises of any kind subsequent to the prayer made by Jedediah Smith at the mouth of Grand river in 1823. At Fort Pierre Mr. Riggs found some valuable testimony as to the history of the Tetons. He was told by the Indians there that they first crossed the Missouri shortly before the beginning of the century, 1800, and that formerly the Tetons lived on the Des Moines and the Yanktons lived on the Mississippi in what is now the state of Missouri. From careful inquiry, made at that time, he concluded that the total Sioux population was about twenty-five thousand people.

In the summer of 1842 Father Ravoux, a devoted Catholic priest, still (1903) living at St. Paul, made the trip across the country to Fort Pierre. He crossed the James river as far north as Sand lake, in northern Brown county, where he celebrated mass. In 1845 he made the trip across from St. Paul, by way of Sioux Falls, to Fort Vermillion, where he celebrated mass and made several baptisms of half-breed children. Indeed both the expedition of 1842 and 1845 were made at the request of fathers of such children who desired that they should be baptised.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE VISIT OF AUDUBON.

In the summer of 1843 the South Dakota country was visited by John James DeForest Audubon, the famous naturalist, whose specific object in making the trip was to secure material for his now famous work upon the "Quadrupeds of North America." He kept a daily journal and so left a valuable contribution to the natural history and to the history of South Dakota. It may be noted that this journal was lost in the recesses of an old writing desk in the home of the naturalist, where it remained undiscovered for fifty-three years, when it was unearthed by a granddaughter of Audubon's.

Audubon was a native of Louisiana and was a son of the well-known French admiral and a Spanish mother. He was educated in France, but returned to America in his early manhood and gave up his life to natural history, particularly ornithology. He left St. Louis April 25, 1843, on the American Fur Company's boat, the "Omega," Joseph Sire, captain, and Joseph LaBarge, pilot.

An incident of the trip illustrates the ingenuity of the fur traders in passing liquor up river in contravention of the prohibition law, of which mention has been made in a previous chapter. I cannot do better than to quote at large Captain Chittenden's story of the episode: "There was on board the usual amount of liquor, which was gotten safely past Fort Leavenworth. The point of greatest danger was that time at Bellevue. It happened, however, on the present occasion that the agent was absent from his post when the boat arrived and accordingly there was no inspection. Elated by this unexpected good fortune, Captain Sire lost no time in getting off the freight destined for this point and getting on his way. He pursued the voyage until nine o'clock that evening and doubtless felicitated himself that he was out of danger. It appears that the agent had delegated the duties of inspector to the commander of the United States troops in the vicinity. The boat left her moorings next morning at daylight, but had scarcely gotten under way when a couple of rifle shots were fired across her bow and she came to at once and made for the shore. There they found a lieutenant in charge of a few dragoons who had come from the camp, four miles distant. The young officer came on board and presented to Captain Sire a polite note from Captain Burgwin, who commanded the detachment of troops, stating that his orders required him to inspect the boat before letting her proceed. This was like a dash of cold water on the buoyant spirits of Captain Sire, and none the less so to Audubon, to whom as well as to the company the loss of the liquor would have been irreparable. The naturalist had a permit from the government to carry with him a quantity of liquor for the use of himself and his party and upon showing his credentials to the young officer he was, to use his own words, "immediately settled comfortably." But in the moment of his good fortune he did not forget his companions who were not settled comfortably. He understood that time would be required for the crew to prepare for the approaching function, and he could at least help to secure this time by delaying the inspection as long as possible. He accordingly expressed a desire to visit the camp and the lieutenant detailed a dragoon to accompany him. The great naturalist rode four miles to camp to call upon an obscure army officer whom he knew he could see in a short time by waiting at the boat. The officer was overwhelmed at the honor of the visit and when Audubon offered to present his credentials he politely and gallantly replied that his name was too well known throughout the United States to require any letters. Audubon says of the occasion, "I was on excellent and friendly terms in less time than it has taken me to write this account of our meeting." Between his entertaining conversation and the shooting of some birds he contrived to detain the captain for a good two hours before they returned to the boat. The time had not been wasted by Captain Sire and his men. The shallow hold of a steamboat of those days was divided lengthwise by a partition running the full length of the boat. A narrow-gauge tramway extended down each side of the hold its entire length, the two sides connecting by a curve which passed under the hatchway in the forecastle. Small cars received the cargo let down through the hatchway and carried it to its place in the hold, or brought it out again when the boat was being unloaded. A car could pass from the stern of the boat on one side clear around to the stern on the other. There were no windows in the hold. Everything was buried in blackness. The workmen were lightened in their labors by means of candles. During the absence of Audubon the crew had loaded all the liquors on the cars and run them down one side of the hold far enough from the hatchway to be entirely concealed in the darkness. They were carefully instructed in the part they were to play in the approaching comedy and very likely put through a preliminary rehearsal or two. When Captain Burgwin arrived in Audubon's company he was received most hospitably and treated to a luncheon, in which was included as a matter of course a generous portion from the private store embraced within Audubon's credentials. By this time the young captain was in excellent temper toward his hosts and quite disposed to forego the inspection altogether, but the virtuous Sire would not have it so. "I insisted, as it were," says the worthy navigator in his log of May 10th, "that he make the strictest possible search, but upon the condition that he would do the same to the other traders." A proposition so eminently fair was at once agreed to by the inspector, whose mellow faculties were now in a most accommodating condition. The shrewd steamboat captain, who never forgot to be sober when his company interests were at stake, escorted the officer down the hatchway and together they groped their way along the hold by the not too brilliant light of a candle. It may be imagined with what zeal the scrupulous captain thrust the candle into every nook and corner and even insisted that the inspector move a box or a bale to assure himself that everything was all right. Arrived at the foot of the hold they passed through an opening in the partition and started back on the other side. The officer was doubtless too much absorbed to notice the glimmer of light under the hatchway at the other end of the boat where a miniature train with its suspicious cargo was creeping stealthily around the curve and disappearing toward the side they had just left. The party finished their inspection and found everything as it should be."

The "Omega" reached the mouth of the Sioux late on Saturday evening, May 13th, and, entering a short distance into that stream, tied up for the night. The next morning the rain was pouring, preventing Audubon from going out to shoot wild turkeys, as he had contemplated doing. They started on at daylight. A black bear crossing the river naturally attracted the interest of the naturalist. They found curlews, geese, and a heronry, with thirty nests, during the day, but there were few incidents worth noting. While cutting wood at noon Captain Sire related the fact that at that point on a previous voyage he had arrested three deserters from the company's employ and that he had disarmed them and destroyed their boat and left them empty-handed in the wilderness. This circumstance well illustrates the manner in which the fur company's officers treated men in their employ, and the high-handed brand of justice dealt out in South Dakota sixty-five years ago. The deserters are supposed to have found shelter at Fort Vermillion. That day, shortly before reaching Fort Vermillion, Audubon says: "We reached a spot where we saw ten or more Indians who had a large log cabin and a field under fence." This seems to have been in the exact locality where, three years later, the Mormons established themselves. They had now been in South Dakota two days and the scientist enumerates the following animals and birds he found during that time: Bears, wolves, buffaloes, deer, elks, hares, curlews, herons, turkeys, rails, ravens, black-headed gulls, tern, ducks, geese, swans, cliff swallows.

On the 16th they reached Fort Vermillion, "if the place may be so called, for we found it only a square, strongly picketed, without portholes. It stands on the immediate bank of the river and is backed by a vast prairie, which is inundated during the spring freshet." It was in the keeping of "Mr. Cerre, called usually Pascal." That day they added to their collection wildcats, woodcock and yellow-headed troupial. Next day they added to the inventory groundfinches, robins, wood-thrushes, blue-birds, wrens, a marsh-hawk and a bunting, an antelope and two rattlesnakes. On the 18th they met William Laidlaw and Andrew Dripps—Dripps was at this time Indian agent stationed at Fort George, and he and his companions were from Fort Pierre, enroute to St. Louis with four barges of furs. "We gave them six bottles of whiskey, for which they were very thankful." Laidlaw reported that on May 5th the snow fell to a depth of two feet on the level, destroying thousands of buffalo calves. Laidlaw was taking a half-breed daughter to St. Louis to be educated. They passed James river on the 20th and the next day reached Fort Mitchell, near the mouth of the Niobrara. There was an opposition house built by Narcisse LeClerc, and as no one was at home Captain Sire exercised the American Fur Company prerogative by cutting down the pickets and even the houses themselves for fuel to supply his boilers. On the 22d, while the vessel was passing Handy's Point (Fort Randall), a party of eight Indians "came to the shore and made signs for us to land. The boat did not stop for their pleasure and after we had fairly passed them they began firing upon us with well-directed rifle balls, several of which struck the 'Omega' in different places. I was standing at that moment by one of the chimneys and saw a ball strike the water a few feet beyond our bows and Michaux, the hunter, heard it pass within a few inches of his head. A Scotchman, asleep below, was awakened and greatly frightened by hearing a ball pass through the partition, cutting the lower part of his pantaloons and deadening itself against his trunk. Fortunately no one was hurt. These rascals were attached to a war party of Santees who range from the Mississippi to the Missouri. I will make no comment upon their conduct, but I have two of the balls that struck our boat. It seems to be a wonder that not one person was injured, standing as we were on deck to the number of a hundred or more." The next day they passed Lower Cedar island, where they stopped to cut cedar trees for fuel, and later, a short distance above, got stuck on a sandbar, where they were compelled to lay for twenty-four hours. While stuck on the sandbar "I went on shore," says Audubon, "with Harris's small double-barreled gun and the first shot I had was pretty near killing me; the cone blew off, passed so near my ear that I was stunned and fell down as if shot and afterwards had to lie down for several minutes." Audubon does not neglect to add his contribution to the mistaken information relating to the mineral wealth along the Missouri: "We passed this afternoon bluffs of sulphur almost pure, to look at, and a patch which has burnt for two years in succession." "Alum was found strewn on the shore."

They passed White river on the 25th and spent the night on American island at Chamberlain, but make no mention of Fort Recovery, neither do they mention any settlement at Old

Fort Lookout nor at Kiowa. On the 26th they came to the big bend and Audubon and his hunters left the boat and camped, while the steamer was making the grand turn. The journal is naturally much taken up with the natural history of the locality, but develops nothing novel to the citizen of the state. They reached Fort George on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock and Major Crisp, Indian agent, came on board. Fort George at this time was a new post erected but a few months previously by Ebbetts & Cutting, as the representatives of Fox, Livingstone & Company, of New York, who had previously undertaken the Missouri river fur trade. Major Hamilton, acting Indian agent in absence of Dripps, pointed out to Audubon "a cabin on the east bank where a partner of the opposition line shot at and killed two white men and wounded two others, all of whom were remarkable miscreants." The fact appears to be that this new opposition company drew about them renegades, fugitives from justice and desperate men, so evil that even the American Fur Company refused them employment. When the opposition set up Fort George the American sent Bouis, a well-known trader, with a stock of goods down to the locality, but the toughs hanging about Fort George destroyed his tent and robbed him of his goods. The renegades, in the very month of Audubon's visit, had stopped a boat of the American Company enroute down river under control of William P. May, compelled it to land and had confiscated his furs. The conduct of these men was so atrocious that Kelsey, Ebbett and Cutting's representative at once absolved himself from all responsibility from them. They took possession of an old cabin belonging to Fox, Livingstone & Company on Simoneau island, opposite the fort, and defied Kelsey and all comers. Kelsey commanded them to leave the island and upon their refusal shot four of them, two fatally. Kelsey left the country at once and presumably took up his residence in Mexico.

The competition of the rival companies led to many peculiar complications. The American, being the most powerful and ubiquitous, had secured the appointment of one of its own men, Andrew Dripps, as Indian agent at Fort George and he is charged, and no doubt with good reason, with using his official position to advance the interests of the American Company. Audubon spent three days at George and passed the time examining the fauna of the locality and discussing the same with Mr. Cutting, of the fur company, and Mr. Illingsworth, an intelligent young Englishman who had succeeded Kelsey as the company's trader at George. While at George, Audubon made a careful study of the prairie dog and learned as much in the three days as subsequent or previous observers have been able to find out. Audubon was pleased to find that Mr. Cutting, who at the time was laid up with a lame foot, injured by being thrown from his horse in a buffalo chase, was an acquaintance of his son Victor's, whom he had met in Cuba. The journal also says: "Mr. Taylor showed me the petrified head of a beaver which he supposed to be that of a wolf, but I showed him the difference at once. He found, while at George, a magpie and a black-headed grosbeak.

They reached Fort Pierre on May 31st and were warmly welcomed by Messrs. Picotte and Chadron. Audubon says: "More kindness from strangers I have seldom received. I was presented with the largest pair of elk horns I ever saw, also the skin of the animal itself, most beautifully prepared, which I hope to give to my beloved wife." He spent the short time at Pierre writing letters, which were dispatched next day down river by the steamboat "Trapper." A daughter of Captain Sire's, with her husband, was at Pierre and proceeded to Fort Union on the "Omega." Audubon says: "She soled three pairs of moccasins for me as skillfully as an Indian." They left for the up-river trip June 1st, at two P. M. After they got under way, "we found a rascally Indian on board who had hid himself for the purpose of murdering Mr. Chardon. The latter gave him a thrashing for thieving last year and Indians never forget such things; he had sworn vengeance and that was enough. Mr. Chardon discovered him below armed with a knife; he talked to him pretty freely and then came up to ask the captain to put him ashore. This request was granted and he and his bundle were dropped overboard where the water was waist deep; he scrambled ashore and we heard afterward made out to reach Fort Pierre." They passed Arickara June 4th and found the place deserted, and next day left the state without noteworthy incident after getting rid of the Indian at Pierre. Audubon and his party of assistants, consisting of Messrs Bell, Harris and Sprague, and some hired hunters, went on to the upper river where they remained until noon on August 12th when, accompanied by Alexander Culbertson, trader at Fort Union, and his wife and child, they embarked in the Mackinaw barge "Union" from Fort Union and proceeded leisurely down stream, spending much time in scientific research daily. They re-entered South Dakota on September 1st and were just one month in passing down through the state, arriving at the mouth of the Sioux on October 1st. At Elk Point (this is the first time that the name appears in any of the writings so far as my observation goes) the old gentleman stumbled while entering his boat and injured his knee. He says: "I am getting an old man, for this evening I missed my footing on getting into the boat and bruised my knee and elbow, but at seventy and over I cannot have the spring of seventeen." The next day he says, "My knee is too sore to allow me to walk."

The trip resulted in the accumulation of a vast deal of scientific information as well as the preservation of the record of the native fauna of this region. Captain LaBarge complains in his memoirs, that upon this trip Audubon was exceedingly irascible and difficult to get along with.

In the summer of 1847 Captain LaBarge made his first voyage up the river as master of his own vessel, the "Martha," though for many years he had navigated the stream as pilot. On this trip he was accompanied by his wife, who was undoubtedly the first white woman to visit the South Dakota country. The government at this time made it a practice to annually send agents to the Indian tribes of the Missouri with gifts of goods and trinkets, and on this trip a new agent named Matlock was aboard with gifts for the Yanktons, who were found at Crow Creek. Matlock appears to have been entirely under control of the American Fur Company and desirous of promoting their interests. When the Yanktons were reached he gave them a feast and told them to go to Fort Pierre to receive their presents. This was done in the interests of the trade of the fur company, but the Indians protested and demanded their presents to be given them there. Matlock then dealt out a portion of the presents at Fort Pierre. Colin Campbell, the fur company's agent, was present and exceedingly officious in the entire proceeding. Captain Chittenden tells the story as follows: "The Indians were sharp enough to see that they had not received all they were entitled to and naturally could not understand why. Campbell assured them they would receive the balance at Pierre. 'Why not here,' asked the Indians. 'Why make this long journey for what we can just as well get right here?' Campbell turned them off by saying the Indian agent would have better facilities for distributing the goods at the fort. The Indians sullenly acquiesced, apparently much dissatisfied. Campbell had cut ten or twelve cords of wood at this place for the use of the boat, but it was not needed until the down trip. Captain LaBarge feared, however, that if it was left, the Indians, in their present temper, would burn it, and therefore concluded to take it along. The Indians refused to allow the wood to be taken without pay and seated themselves on the pile so the men could not take it. The captain was compelled to pay for the wood, though it was cut by company men. But the matter did not end here. Etienne Provost, who was employed on these trips to take charge of the rough and turbulent mountain men, was asked to attend to the loading of the wood, as it was feared there might be trouble. Provost came up on the boiler deck and sat down by Captain LaBarge, saying, 'We are going to have some fun before that wood is loaded.' He then shouted, 'Woodpile, woodpile,' and enough men rushed out on the bank to take the whole woodpile at once. Provost then ordered them to take up as much wood as they could carry and then to move onto the boat one after the other so as to have no crowding or confusion on the gangplank. Meanwhile a dozen or more Indians were standing by looking on. When the men were loaded up and were jammed closed together in single file on their way to the boat, the Indians jumped upon them and began to belabor them with the rawhide horsewhips which they always had fastened to their wrists. The men were frightened almost out of their wits and, dropping the wood, scrambled on board the best way they could. Provost lay back roaring with laughter, saying, 'I told you we should have some fun.' He then went out himself onto the bank where the Indians were and said, 'Now, men, come out here and get the wood.' They came out and loaded up. 'Now go on board,' he said, and they went entirely unmolested. Provost went last, and before descending the bank turned towards the Indians and asked them, 'Why don't you stop them? Are you afraid of me?' The truth is they were afraid of him. They knew him well and understood he would stand no foolishness. LaBarge thought nothing further of the affair, for the Indians soon disappeared, as he supposed for good. The wind was too high to proceed and the boat remained at the bank nearly all the afternoon, waiting for it to subside. 'Everything quieted down,' said the Captain in describing what followed, 'and I was sitting in my cabin reading a paper, when all of a sudden there was a heavy volley of firearms and the sound of splintered wood and broken glass. This was instantly followed by an Indian yell and a rush for the boat, and in the uproar some one cried out that a man had been killed. The Indians got full possession of the forward part of the boat and flooded the boiler grates with water, putting out the fires. They had learned something of steam in the fifteen years that boats had been going up the river. My first act was to rush to my wife's stateroom, where I found Mrs. LaBarge unharmed. I told John B. Sarpy, who with his son was making the trip, to barricade her door with mattresses and to stay there until the trouble was over. I then hastened to the front of the cabin, but was met at the door by the Indians. Returning, I met Colin Campbell and asked him what the Indians wanted. Campbell replied that they wanted me to give up the boat; that if I would do so they would let the crew go, but if I resisted they would spare no one. After the rush the Indians seemed timorous and uncertain, evidently fearing some surprise in the unknown labyrinths of the boat. This gave me time for effective measures. I had on board a light cannon, of about two and a half inch calibre, mounted on four wheels. Unluckily it was at this time down in the engine room undergoing some repairs to the carriage. I had in my employ a man on whom I could absolutely rely, a brave and noble fellow, Nathan Grismore, first engineer. Grismore had just finished work on the cannon and told me he thought he could get it up the back way since the fore part of the boat was in the possession of the Indians. He got some men and lines and soon hoisted the gun on deck and hauled it into the after part of the cabin. I always kept in the cabin some powder and shot for use in hunting. I got the powder, but the supply of shot was gone. Grismore promptly made up the loss with boiler rivets and the gun was heavily loaded and primed for action. By this time the forward part of the cabin was crowded with Indians, who were evidently afraid something was going to happen. I lost no time in verifying their fears. As soon as the gun was loaded I lighted a cigar and, holding the smoking stump in sight of the Indians, told Campbell to tell them to get off the boat or I would blow them all to the devil. At the same time I started for the gun with the lighted cigar in my hand. The effect was complete and instantaneous. The Indians turned and fled and almost fell over each other in their panic to get off the boat. In less time than it takes to tell it not an Indian was in sight. I had the cannon brought to the roof, where it remained for an hour or so. As soon as the Indians were off the boat I began to look up the crew, who had ingloriously fled at the first assault, leaving the boat practically defenseless. They had hidden, some here and some there, but most of them on the wheels (it was a side-wheel boat), where I found them packed thick as sardines all over the paddles. These were the brave mountaineers who were never slow in vaunting their courage and valorous performances. I was so disgusted that I was disposed to set the wheels in motion and give them all a good ducking, but the fires had been put out by the Indians. The next morning we buried the deck hand, Charles Smith, who had been killed by the Indians.'"

The Colin Campbell mentioned by Captain LaBarge, who by this time had risen to be the burgoise at Fort Pierre, was none other than that Colin Campbell who, twenty years before, had, as the interpreter to Joshua Pilcher, been so officious and so troublesome to Colonel Leavenworth at the fight before the villages at Arickara.

CHAPTER XIX

FATHER PETER JOHN DeSMET.

While it is certain that Father DeSmet passed down the Missouri river prior to that date upon his return from sojourns among the tribes of the Rocky mountains, he has left no definite record of visits to the South Dakota Indians prior to 1848. He states that he was prompted to this trip by a transient visit to the tribes of the Sioux on the upper Missouri, made upon his return from the Rocky mountains which left in him an "ardent desire to see those poor Indians." He particularly wished to learn of their disposition toward the establishment of a permanent mission among them. He therefore left St. Louis in the spring of that year, ascending the river on the American Fur Company's steamer as far as the mouth of the Platte, whence he proceeded overland to the mouth of the Niobrara. He traveled on horseback and spent twenty-five days upon the prairie, but strangely enough did not see a single Indian in all of the Nebraska region, but was almost driven to distraction by mosquitoes, gnats and gadflys. At the mouth of the Niobrara he came upon the entire tribe of the Poncas, whom he had not before seen. They received him cordially and he was able to dissuade them from a purpose to rob and kill the post trader at the fur post nearby. At this time the Poncas were at war with the Pawnees and they accused the trader with favoring their enemies. They took Father DeSmet to their village, some four miles away, where he told them the gospel story, to which they listened most respectfully and with declarations of belief which misled the credulous father into the hope that they would soon become a Christian nation.

From the Poncas, Father DeSmet made an excursion through the Bad Lands, where he made many valuable observations in science and natural history. From the Bad Lands he returned to the Missouri and visited the different tribes of the Sioux, particularly visiting Fort Pierre and Fort Bouis, the latter located near the big bend. At the time of this visit the Sioux were in deep disgrace and humiliation. They had made a foray against the Crows, but had been defeated, a dozen of their warriors killed and the remainder driven away with clubs, the Crows not deeming them worthy the wasting of powder and ball upon. Father DeSmet made many converts among the Sioux and baptized several hundred of them. Late in the autumn he returned to St. Louis, from which point he wrote his observations upon the events of the trip and mentions the fact that Father Heocken had made a previous visit to the Sioux and had baptized several hundred of them.

It does not appear that Father DeSmet returned to the Dakota country until the summer of 1851 when, in company with Father Christian Heocken, he embarked from St. Louis on the 7th of June on the American Fur Company steamer "St. Ange." There were something more than eighty passengers on the vessel, chiefly engages of the company. It was a cold, raw, unhealthy season and six days out from St. Louis the cholera broke out on the vessel. The first victim was a clerk of the fur company's, who died after a few hours' illness. The boat became a floating hospital and within a few days there were thirteen deaths. The two priests labored incessantly, nursing the sick and comforting the dying until Father DeSmet himself was taken with the disease and at one time was considered beyond cure, but he rallied just at the moment when Father Heocken was smitten. The latter died on the 19th of June and was buried that day near the mouth of the Little Sioux. Five other passengers died, making nineteen in all, or more than twenty per cent. of all on board. The pestilence abated as they proceeded up river, but when they reached Fort Bouis they found a great epidemic of cholera in progress. Father DeSmet, still weak from the cholera, left the boat while it was making the circuit of the big bend and spent the time nursing and comforting the sick. At Fort Pierre the smallpox was also raging and cholera added its terrors; it is creditably reported that more than thirteen hundred Sioux died from the combined ravages of the smallpox and cholera that season. Father DeSmet exerted himself for the comfort of the stricken people, but was soon compelled to go on up river upon the steamer, which could not wait. During the subsequent years and as late as 1866 Father DeSmet spent much time with the Dakota Indians, and became a powerful influence for good among them. In 1858, at the request of General William S. Harney, he was appointed a chaplain of the United States army, but served without pay. Dr. LeLorme W. Robinson thus summarizes his work: "During his ministry of about a half century he traversed and retraversed the land from the Missouri to the Pacific and lived in the most friendly intercourse with almost every wild tribe, whether hostile or friendly. Like the apostles of old, he went without money, without weapon or guard. He took with him only his divine mission to teach and to preach. With the cross and the sacrament he heralded the gospel to the remotest bands. The hostile and the friendly received him alike. He preached to them, taught and baptized them. He learned their dialects, probed their secrets and touched the mainsprings of their affections. When in sorrow, he comforted them; when in distress, he was their advisor and guide; when wrong, or when wronged, he was their faithful, honest ally and friend. Notwithstanding his affection-

FATHER DeSMET.

ate relations with them, in estimating the influence of Father DeSmet on the Indian character, it may be questioned whether the permanent effect was commensurate with his industry and labor. Father DeSmet met the savages as savages and adjusted himself to their savage state, baptized and received them into his church and pressed on with his evangel to new fields. Much of the good seed sown by him seemed to have been sown to the waste, but little character-changing and character-building being the result of his mission. * * * Though many years have passed since Father DeSmet's ministry came to an end among them, many of the older Indians and earlier white settlers of the Dakota's remember him and speak of him with affection."

It was scarcely to be expected that deep and lasting impressions on character could be made upon the population of so wild a field by the efforts of one man. It was Father DeSmet's purpose to blaze the way, hoping that his church would establish permanent missions in his wake, but the authorities, apparently imbued with less of enthusiasm than the devoted missionary, did not awaken to the importance of the work as early as he hoped. His name will forever stand among the first of those who made great sacrifice of comfort, for love of the heathen. There are still many devout Christians in Dakota whose pride it is that they received baptism from his hands.

Father DeSmet was a native of Belgium, where he was born in the year 1800. He immigrated to America in 1821 and thereafter devoted his life to the cause of Christianity, and particularly to the evangelization of the western Indians.

CHAPTER XX

TREATY OF TRAVERSE DE SIOUX.

Until 1851 the title to the soil of every portion of South Dakota was still vested in the several tribes of Sioux Indians and consequently all of the traders occupying it were either here by sufferance of the Indians or else were trespassers pure and simple. On July 23, 1851, however, Luke Lea, commissioner of Indian affairs, and Alexander Ramsey, then governor of Minnesota territory, at Traverse de Sioux, now St. Peter, Minnesota, entered into a treaty with the Sissetons and Wahpetons, by which the Indian title to a portion of the lands now embraced within South Dakota was relinquished to the United States and such portion at once became open to white settlement.

The description of the western line of the cession in which we are interested begins at a point on the Sioux Wood river at the northern boundary of the state, "thence south along the western bank of said Sioux Wood river to Lake Traverse; thence along the western shore of said Lake Traverse to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the junction of Lake Kampeska with the Tchankasandata, or Sioux river; thence along the western bank of said river to the point of its intersection with the northern line of the state of Iowa, including all the islands in said river and lakes."

The foregoing treaty then relinquished and opened to white settlement a portion of Roberts, Grant, Hamlin, Brookings, Moody and Minnehaha counties and all of Deuel county. The consideration for this cession was the sum of $1,665,000. Of this sum, $275,000 was to be paid at once, and an additional $30,000 was to be expended, under the direction of the President, for the erection of mills, blacksmith shops, opening farms, and fencing and breaking land for the Indians and all of the balance, being $1,360,000, was to be held in trust for the benefit of the Indians at five per cent. interest, for the period of fifty years, the interest to be applied annually for the benefit of the Indians as follows: For general agricultural improvement and civilization, $12,000; for educational purposes, $6,000; for goods and provisions, $10,000; for money annuity, $40,000. The provisions of this treaty were carried out by the government with indifferent good faith, after its final ratification and proclamation, in February, 1853, until the great massacre in 1862. On February 16, 1863, following the outbreak, the public mind being inflamed against the Indians by the horrible outrages committed by them, congress passed the following act: "That all treaties heretofore made and entered into by the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakonton and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux Indians, or any of them, with the United States are hereby declared to be abrogated and annulled, so far as said treaties or any of them purport to impose any future obligation on the United States, and all lands and all rights of occupancy within the state of Minnesota, and all annuities and all claims heretofore accorded to said Indians, or any of them, to be forfeited to the United States."

From that period the government has refused to recognize any of the obligations imposed by the treaty of Traverse de Sioux, and in so doing has unquestionably done a great injustice to the Sissetons and Wahpetons, who are in great part citizens of South Dakota. The fact is that these Indians, as bands, did not engage in the massacre, but on the contrary, as bands, did exert themselves at great hazard and sacrifice to protect the white prisoners and oppose the hostiles, and that the fact that the captives were rescued alive was in great measure, if not wholly, due to the exertions of the Sissetons and Wahpetons. The action of the government in abrogating its treaty obligations was therefore a grave injustice to a brave and friendly people.

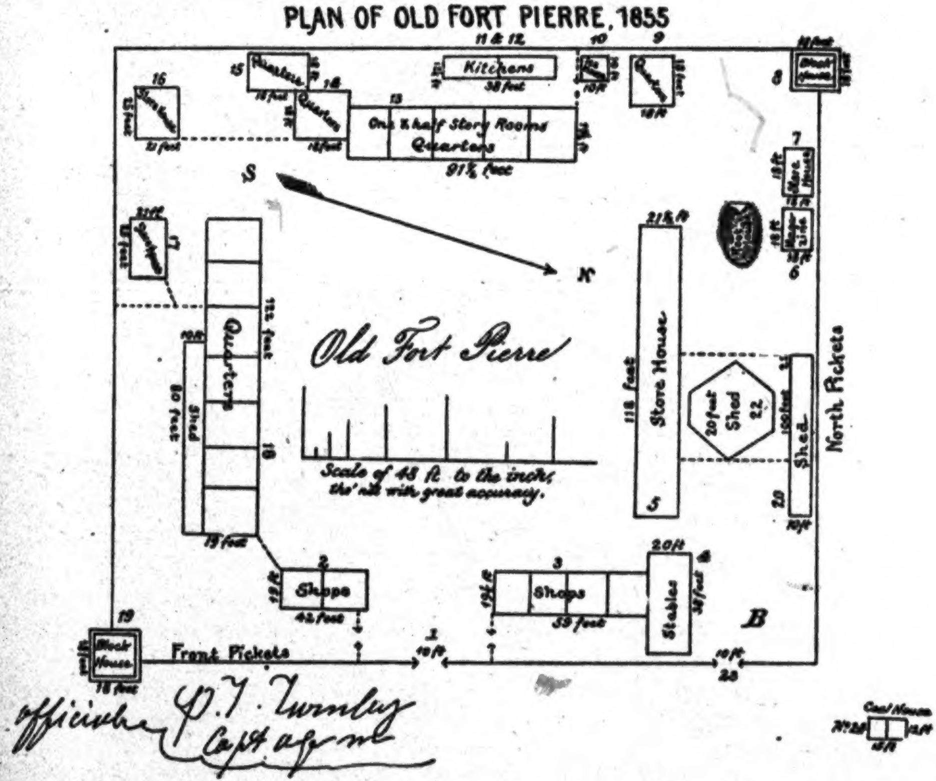
At this time, 1903, the Sissetons and Wahpetons are suing the government for the trust fund and interest due them. The principal sum fell due, by the expiration of the fifty years of the trust, on February 16th last and a more just claim against the federal government was never prosecuted. This is not the place to enter into a more extended discussion of the merits of the matter, but no fair-minded person can examine the facts in the case, learn the low price at which the Indians originally sold their lands, of their conduct in the dark days of the massacre and in the prolonged Indian wars following it, during which almost every able-bodied Sisseton, without pay, entered the service of the government, to apprehend their own people, without arriving at the conclusion that they are fully and justly entitled to every cent of the original purchase price according to the terms of the treaty of 1851.

CHAPTER XXI

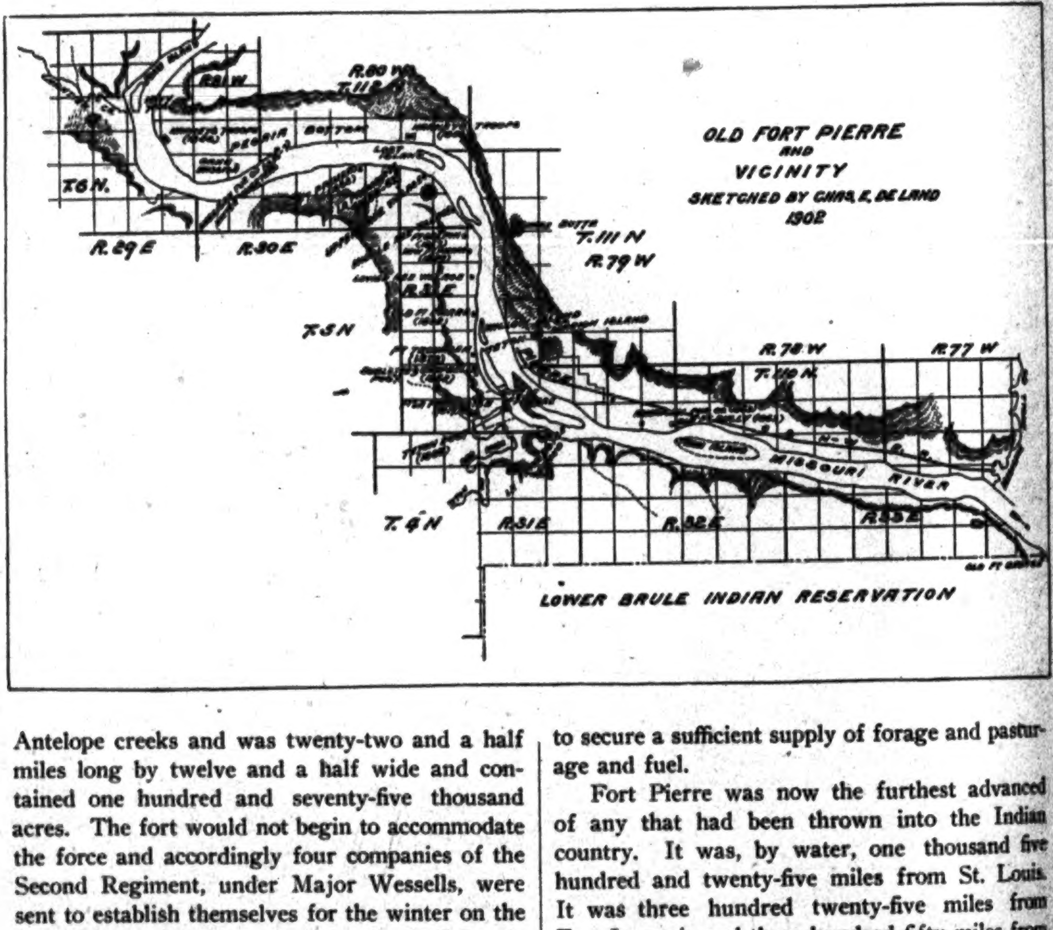
THE GOVERNMENT BUYS FORT PIERRE.

In the spring of 1855 the government decided upon the military occupation of the Sioux country. This determination was based upon the frequent descents of hostile Sioux upon California immigrants, but chiefly by the advancement of settlement as far west as Sioux City on the Missouri, and it was decided that a military post and depot on the Missouri, in the Sioux country, would have the double effect of protecting the immigrants on the western trails and at the same time the frontier settlements. From the first the war department seems to have had Fort Pierre in mind as the natural point for the military settlement. Early that spring Gen. W. S. Harney was sent from Fort Leavenworth to the Platte with a force of two thousand men to chastise the Sioux for depredations upon immigrant trains and he spent the summer in protecting the Platte trail. In the meantime negotiations for the purchase of Fort Pierre were carried on by Quartermaster General Jesup, representing the war department, and General Charles Gratiot, representing Pierre Chouteau & Company, by which the sale of the fort was effected for the sum of forty-five thousand dollars. It was a good trade for the Chouteaus, but a dear one for the government. The post was built twenty-three years before. The fur trade of the vicinity had constantly diminished until little or any was left and consequently the post had been permitted to fall into disrepair and from all evidences it was in a tumble-down condition in 1855. Major Wilson says the property at that time would have been dear at forty-five hundred dollars. The department refused to ratify the purchase price, but took possession of the property and caused a survey to be made by a military board consisting of Majors Howe, Cady and Wessells, Surgeon Madison and Captains Van Vliet and Turnley, who after a minute inspection reported that it would require the sum of twenty-two thousand twenty-two dollars to place it in repair, which sum they recommended should be deducted from the purchase price of the fort. Maj. Charles E. Galpin, who was at Fort Pierre, watching proceedings in the interest of P. Chouteau & Company, protested against this report most vigorously, arguing that the government did not mean to purchase a new fort and that three thousand dollars would defray the entire expense of placing the post in the state of repair contemplated by the contract, and agreed that the latter sum be deducted. No agreement was reached by the board and Galpin, and the entire matter was referred back to the principals for adjustment. After some months of dickering the government finally settled with Pierre Chouteau & Company by the payment, on February 8, 1856, of the sum of thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars, having deducted eight thousand five hundred dollars for necessary repairs to bring the property up to the condition contemplated by the contract of purchase and sale.

During the period occupied by the dispute over the condition and repairs of the fort, active preparations for its occupancy were being made by the department. Four companies of infantry from Carlisle and two companies from Fort Riley were ordered to proceed up the river to Fort Pierre and place the post in readiness for the arrival of General Harney with his forces from the Platte, in the autumn. The Second Infantry, from Fort Leavenworth, started on the steamboat "Australia," but that sank in nine feet of water and the public stores were lost, though the troops and baggage were saved. The government then purchased two side-wheel steamboats for the expedition, the "William Baird" and the "Greycloud." In addition, all of the available craft at St. Louis was chartered, but the river was so low and navigation so difficult that they did not reach Fort Pierre until at dates ranging from July 7th to August 19th. Cholera broke out on the vessels during the long voyage and there was great distress and many deaths. Maj. H. W. Wessells was first in command. General Harney, having defeated the Sioux in the memorable battle at Ash Hollow, brought his forces across the country from the upper Platte, by way of the Upper White river and the Cheyenne and arrived at Fort Pierre on October 19, 1855. When Harney discovered the state of affairs at Pierre he was furious and delivered himself with characteristic vigor and when Harney became vigorous, subordinates usually took to cover. After he had calmed himself sufficiently he committed his views to writing: "In conclusion, it is unfortunate that the steamers purchased to transport the troops here were entirely too large for the purpose; it is unfortunate that my orders were disobeyed in that pur-


PLAN OF OLD FORT PIERRE, 1855
Old Fort Pierre
Kitchens
One & half Story Rooms Quarters
91½ feet
Quarters
Store House
118 feet
Shed
20 feet Shed 22
North Pickets
Front Pickets
Shops
Stables
Block House
Block House
Ware House
S
N
B
Scale of 48 ft. to the inch; tho' not with great accuracy.
Coal House
Officiel P. T. Turnley Capt. a. q. m.

chase; it is unfortunate that the troops did not arrive in this country earlier; it is unfortunate that they were stopped here; and most unfortunate of all was the absence of a commander of experience, energy and industry." However, the best must be made of a bad situation and Harney, with great energy, set about the task. He had had a military reservation surveyed by Lieut. G. K. Warren, topographical engineer. This reservation lay along the river from Chantier to Antelope creeks and was twenty-two and a half miles long by twelve and a half wide and contained one hundred and seventy-five thousand acres. The fort would not begin to accommodate the force and accordingly four companies of the Second Regiment, under Major Wessells, were sent to establish themselves for the winter on the east side of the river at the lower end of Peoria bottom. Two other companies of the Second and two troops of dragoons were encamped at the upper end of Peoria bottom opposite the mouth of Chantier creek. Major Cady was sent ten miles up the west bank with four companies of the Sixth Regiment, where he established a winter cantonment, which he called Camp Bacon. Major Howe was sent down to the present site of Fort Randall with fifty men, where he passed the winter at a cantonment named Camp Canfield, and one company camped on Farm island. The total force was eight hundred and sixty-seven men. The motive for scattering them about was to secure a sufficient supply of forage and pasturage and fuel.



Fort Pierre was now the furthest advanced of any that had been thrown into the Indian country. It was, by water, one thousand five hundred and twenty-five miles from St. Louis. It was three hundred twenty-five miles from Fort Laramie and three hundred fifty miles from Fort Ridgely; the nearest postoffice was at Sargeant's Bluffs, Iowa, three hundred twenty-five miles distant. The following were the officers and troops comprising this garrison. It will be observed that many men prominent in the rebellion of a few years later were here:

COMMANDING.

Brevet General William S. Harney, colonel Second Dragoons.

STAFF.

Brevet Major O. F. Winship, assistant adjutant general.

Captain Alfred Pleasanton, Second Dragoons, assistant adjutant general.

Captain Stewart VanVliet, assistant quartermaster.

Captain P. T. Turnley, assistant quartermaster, Fort Pierre.

Captain M. D. L. Simpson, subsistence department.

Lieutenant Colonel Timothy P. Andrews, pay department.

Major Benjamin F. Harney, surgeon.

Captain David L. Magruder, assistant surgeon.

First Lieutenant George T. Balch, ordnance corps.

Second Lieutenant G. K. Warren, topographical engineer.

Second Lieutenant Marshall T. Polk, Second Infantry, aide de camp.

Second Lieutenant E. McK. Hudson, Fourth Artillery, aide de camp.

SECOND DRAGOONS.

Lieutenant-colonel, Philip St. Geo. Cooke.

Major, M. S. Howe.

Adjutant, Thomas Wright.

Company D.—Captain, Lawrence P. Graham; first lieutenant, Samuel H. Starr; second lieutenant, John Pegram.

Company E.—First lieutenant, William D. Smith; second lieutenant, Henry B. Livingstone; brevet lieutenant, James Wheeler, Jr.

Company H.—Captain, Alfred Pleasanton; first lieutenant, John Buford (R. Q. M.); brevet second lieutenant, John B. Villipique.

Company K.—First lieutenant, William Steele; first lieutenant, Beverly N. Robertson; brevet second lieutenant, Thomas Hight.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Colonel, Francis Lee.

Lieutenant-colonel, John J. Abercrombie.

Major, Hannibal Day.

Major, William R. Montgomery.

Adjutant, Nathaniel H. McDean.

Regimental Quartermaster, George H. Paige.

Company A.—Captain C. S. Lovell; first lieutenant, Caleb Smith; second lieutenant, John O. Long.

Company B.—Captain, Nathaniel Lyon; first lieutenant, James Curtis.

Company C.—Captain, Nelson H. Davis; first lieutenant, Thomas Wright; second lieutenant, Marshall T. Polk (A. D. C.).

Company D.—Captain, William M. Gardner; first lieutenant, H. M. McLean (regimental adjutant); second lieutenant, John D. O'Connell.

Company G.—Captain, Henry W. Wessels; first lieutenant, George H. Paige (R. Q. M.); second lieutenant, Alfred E. Latimer.

Company I.—Captain, Delozier Davison; first lieutenant, Thomas W. Sweeney; second lieutenant, Henry A. Sargeant.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Major, Albemarle Cady.

Company A.—Captain, John B. S. Todd; second lieutenant, Silas P. Higgins.

Company E.—Captain, Samuel Woods; first lieutenant, Darius D. Clark; second lieutenant, James A. Smith.

Company H.—Captain, Thomas Hendrickson; second lieutenant, Charles G. Sawtelle.

Company K.—Captain, Richard B. Garnett; second lieutenant, R. E. Patterson.

Company C.—Second lieutenant, John McCleary.

TENTH INFANTRY.

Company E.—Captain, Henry Heth; first lieutenant, Nathan A. M. Dudley.

FOURTH ARTILLERY.

Light Battery G.—Captain, Albin P. Howe; first lieutenant, Richard C. Drum; first lieutenant, Edward McK. Hudson; second lieutenant, John Mendenhall.

With the troops once disposed for the winter, General Harney took up the task of selecting the point for the permanent post to be erected. His first impression was that it should be on the west side of the Sioux and he established a camp there, a short distance below where the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway bridge, entering Sioux City from South Dakota, now crosses the Sioux. The site of old Fort Lookout was also in his mind, but finally he picked upon the Fort Randall site and built the permanent post there.

The selection of the site of Fort Randall was approved by the war department in a letter addressed to General Harney by Adjutant General S. Cooper, on June 20, 1856, and the fort was named by General Harney, who in a letter to the adjutant general dated June 30th, written from the camp on the Sioux river, says: "If the secretary should accord with me in the position I have selected, I desire to suggest the name of Fort Randall as its designation—it being a token of respect to the memory of a deceased officer of our army—the highly esteemed Colonel Daniel Randall, late deputy paymaster general."

While the site for the permanent fort was under consideration, and during the time of its construction, the troops were scattered along the river from Fort Pierre to the mouth of the Sioux, the strongest forces being at Fort Lookout and the Sioux camp.

GEN. W. S. HARNEY. 1856.

On the 24th of October, 1856, Lieut. Col. J. J. Abercrombie arrived at Fort Pierre with a battalion of the Second Cavalry, consisting of about two hundred men. He came across country from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, his route leading him up the Minnesota river from Ridgely to the Lacqui Parle, thence entering Dakota just north of Gary, in Deuel county, to the Indian village of Chanopa (Two Woods lakes, near Altamont). Thence just north of Lake Kampeska, through Oak Gulch in Clark county, crossing the Jim on a bridge built for the purpose at Armadale, thence falling southwest to Snake creek at the mouth of the east fork, thence making a circular course to the northwest, crossing the main stream west of Faulkton and crossing the divide, passed down Medicine creek to the Knoll, whence they struck straight west to Snake Butte, where they crossed the river and passed down the west side to old Fort Pierre. General Sully, then a captain, accompanied the battalion and made the map of the route. This was Sully's first introduction to the locality where he was eventually to win fame and where his name was to be permanently preserved in the geography of the section. In this trip he mapped some of the streams and a portion of the topography of the county which now bears his name. Abercrombie remained at Pierre but a day or two, for on November 2d he reported with his force at Fort Lookout.

Captain Lovell, with his Company A, Second Infantry, garrisoned Fort Pierre during the winter of 1856-57, but with the breaking up of the river in the spring the steamer "H. D. Morton" arrived and embarked the men, together with every thing movable and thought to be valuable for the construction of the new fort, and Fort Pierre was abandoned. Major Charles E. Galpin secured the contract for taking down and removing the cottages to Randall, but he appropriated so much of the material to his own use that the government retained more than half of the contract price for the work. When Galpin completed his work the Indians took a hand at it and smashed the windows, broke down the doors and left the premises so dilapidated that when Captain Paige visited the post the merest shell only remained. He made an estimate of the cost of repairs, but the war department decided that it was not worth the candle. On June 18, 1859, Captain W. F. Reynolds wrote in his diary: "As we passed old Fort Pierre, I noticed that but little was left of the structure; the remains consisting of the shell of one row of houses." And so the famous old post became a matter of history only, and the end had come to the first period in the development of the great Dakota country, a period filled with tales of romantic interest, of adventures such as the vivid imaginations of romanticists have not surpassed; of valor of daring do, of persistent progress under circumstances which try the temper of heroes, of accomplishments and of failures which go to make one of the tragically interesting pages of the great primitive American record.

The story of the period which we have now followed down to its termination may have little philosophic value to the student; it may have offered but little to point the way to future successes to the South Dakotan of today. The life and environment was so different from the life and surroundings of the present citizens of this commonwealth, even of the agricultural pioneers in the first years of the soil breaking, that it has few lessons for us. Nevertheless, it possesses for the thoughtful and conscientious student of our early history a thrilling interest which amply repays the study of it.

CHAPTER XXII

THE WARREN EXPLORATIONS.

When General Harney started up the Platte in the spring of 1855, with the intention of ultimately reaching the newly acquired military post of Fort Pierre in the next autumn, he ordered his topographical engineer, Lieutenant Gouvernor K. Warren, to proceed up the Missouri to Fort Pierre, and there survey off a suitable military reservation. It is a pity that General Harney had not been supported by other officers of the skill and energy of Lieutenant Warren. He received his orders on the 4th of June and thirty-nine days were occupied by the steamboat "Clara" in reaching Fort Pierre, but the Lieutenant utilized all of the time in noting the physical features of the Missouri valley. He had by the 7th of August completed the survey of the military reservation, which embraced three hundred ten square miles, had established its boundaries and mapped it topographically and was ready to start upon his return to Fort Leavenworth, which he proposed to do by traveling overland from Fort Pierre in a southerly course to Fort Kearney on the Platte. For this enterprise he was accompanied by eight men only. When it is remembered that his course lay directly through the country of the hostile Brules, against whom Harney was at that moment waging relentless warfare, something of the hazard of the enterprise may be understood. So hazardous was this enterprise considered that Major Montgomery, who had recently arrived at Fort Pierre in command of the first detachment of troops to arrive there, threatened to forbid it as the military superior of the lieutenant, for he could see nothing but inevitable destruction in so rash and reckless an adventure. It was the 7th of August, in one of the dryest years Dakota has known, and Warren reasoned that war parties of Sioux would keep in the shade while such heated and dry weather prevailed, and too that at that particular season they would be confined to their settlements making sweet corn. He therefore took all risks and started out, proceeding a few miles up the Teton and thence almost south, reached the White river on August 11th, the Niobrara on the 14th and arrived at Fort Kearney on the 24th without noteworthy adventure, having seen not a single Indian on the route, and having acquired an invaluable fund of information about a hitherto unknown portion of the country. Harney determined to keep Warren with him, and he, with a single day's rest, started up the Platte with his chief and was with him at the battle of Ash Hollow on September 3d and made a map of the famous battlefield. Thence they proceeded up the river to Fort Laramie, whence the command started for Fort Pierre on September 29th, crossing over the divide and the headwaters of the Niobrara to White river, which they followed down to about the present location of Interior, whence they crossed over to the Teton, in the vicinity of Midland postoffice, and followed down the north bank of that stream to Fort Pierre, where they arrived on October 19, 1855. Remaining at the fort until October 27th, Lieutenant Warren started overland to Sioux City. The river was very low and it was found necessary to go up river six miles to make a crossing. From that point he followed down the Missouri to Crow creek, whence he struck east by way of Wessington Springs and down the Firesteel to near its mouth, where he turned south, crossing the site of the city of Mitchell and forded the James at Rockport and the Vermillion just north of Centerville and reached Sioux City November 9th.

Thus, in the short period of three months, forty-eight years ago, Lieutenant Warren traversed more of South Dakota and learned more of it than have many intelligent citizens who have resided here almost ever since that time. During all of these tedious trips Lieutenant Warren's pencil was constant in noting the topography. With an odemeter he measured the miles traveled. With a barometer he took the altitudes. He made celestial observations for the latitude and longitude. With a thermometer he took the temperature. He mapped the topography, studied the soil, the flora, the fauna and the native inhabitants. Nothing appears to have escaped his alert eye or failed of accurate observation and record. Considering the short time involved, the distance traveled and the fact that he was single-handed in the work, his accomplishment in 1855 is unparalleled.

In the spring of 1856 General Harney ordered Lieutenant Warren to make a reconnoissance of the Missouri river as far as the mouth of the Yellowstone, with a view to determining the most feasible sites for military posts. He was given an escort from Fort Pierre, consisting of two non-commissioned officers and fifteen men of the Second Regiment, and was assisted by Dr. F. V. Hayden, W. H. Hutton and J. H. Snowden. They left St. Louis the middle of April on Captain Thockmorton's steamboat, "Genoa." During the passage up the river they made a careful sketch of the Missouri by means of compass courses and distances estimated by the rate of travel of the steamboat and by astronomical observations for latitude. Captain Thockmorton politely allowed them to take possession of the pilot house as a coign of vantage. As far as the mouth of the Jim river the progress was quite rapid, but a short distance above that point they encountered a sudden and heavy freshet with a current so rapid that the boat could not stem it, but was compelled to tie up. The river fell as rapidly as it rose and a few days later, when at Cedar island (near Fort Randall), they found their progress completely blocked by a bar extending clear across the river. Not desiring to wait the course of navigation, Lieutenant Warren and his assistants left the boat and, with two horses borrowed of army officers at the camp near where Fort Randall was built, to pack their equipment, walked to the point on the east shore opposite Fort Lookout, through a cold and dreary rain, and there failing in all their efforts to attract the attention of the soldiers at the cantonment, pushed on to Fort Pierre, where they arrived on the 20th of May, completely exhausted. General Harney was just then completing the treaty with the Sioux which ended the war of 1855. By this treaty convenient agencies were to be established along the Missouri and the Indians were to receive certain goods annually. General Harney appointed Bear's Rib, an Uncpapa, head chief of all the Missouri Sioux, and a general good time was indulged in.

Captain Joseph LaBarge relates that upon this occasion (he places the date at 1855, but in this he is manifestly mistaken) General Harney was addressing the Sioux endeavoring to impress them with the power of the whites and the uselessness of the Sioux attempting to oppose them. "Why," he said, "white men can kill a person and then bring him to life again," referring to the use of chloroform, which just then was being introduced into general use among doctors. "Here," he said, addressing the post surgeon, "kill that dog and then restore him to life." The surgeon obediently administered a dose of chloroform to the dog and when it had succumbed to the influence the body was passed around among the chiefs, who pronounced it "plenty dead." "Now restore it," commanded Harney. The surgeon applied all of the usual means of resuscitation, but without effect, the dog was plenty dead beyond mistake. "Ugh, medicine too strong," grunted the chiefs, who enjoyed the joke as fully as did the somewhat chagrined general.

They remained at Fort Pierre more than a month and on the 28th of June embarked for Fort Union on the "St. Mary's," Captain Joseph LaBarge. Being detained at Fort Union awaiting the construction of Mackinaw boats for the return trip, Lieutenant Warren, with characteristic industry, examined the Yellowstone as far as the mouth of Powder river. October 2d the party safely reached Fort Pierre, having fully carried out the purpose of the expedition and also having obtained an invaluable fund of information and scientific specimens. Warren and Hayden proceeded to Washington, where they spent the winter in preparing maps and reports and mounting the rare specimens of minerals and birds in the Smithsonian Institution.

The work of Lieutenant Warren the next year, 1857, was the most important he had yet undertaken and was under the direct control of John B. Floyd, Buchanan's secretary of war. The ostensible purpose was to find the most feasible extension of the road already surveyed from Fort Ridgely to Fort Lookout, westward from the Missouri river to the South Pass in the Rocky mountains and incidentally to examine the Black Hills. On this important mission J. H. Snowden and P. M. Engel were assigned as topographers; Dr. Hayden as geologist, W. P. C. Carrington as meteorologist, Dr. S. Moffit, surgeon, and Lieutenant James McMillan was detailed to command the escort of twenty-seven men and two non-commissioned officers of the Second Infantry. After endless vexation from loss of horses by theft, desertion of men and sickness of mules, the expedition got off from the cantonment at the mouth of the Sioux on July 6th and passing through the sandhill country of northern Nebraska, reached Fort Laramie on August 27th.

There dividing into two parties, Mr. Snowden, with ten men and Dr. Moffit, started down the Niobrara, making a careful topographical survey as they proceeded. Lieutenant Warren, abandoning his wagons, and packing his outfit on mules, started directly into the Black Hills, in a course very nearly along the west line of South Dakota, making a careful and accurate map of the country as far north as Inyan Kara peak. Here they encountered a large force of Dakotans who so earnestly protested against the further advance of the expedition that they did not deem it prudent, as a scientific expedition, to proceed further in that direction. What ensued is told so lucidly and graphically by Lieutenant Warren that his story is given with only the modernizing of the names of the Indian tribes encountered:

"Some of them were for attacking us immediately, as their numbers would have insured success; but the lesson taught them by General Harney in 1855 made them fear they would meet with retribution and this I endeavored to impress upon. * * * The grounds of their objections to our traversing the region were very sensible and of sufficient weight, I think, to have justified them in their own minds in resisting us. * * * In the first place they were encamped near large herds of buffaloes whose hair was not sufficiently grown to make robes; the Indians were, it may be said, actually herding the animals. No one was permitted to kill any in the large bands for fear of stampeding the others and only such were killed as straggled away from the main herds. Thus the whole range of buffaloes was stopped so they could not proceed south, which was the point to which they were traveling. The intention of the Indians was to retain the buffaloes in their neighborhood until their skin would answer for robes, then to kill the animals by surrounding one band at a time and completely destroying each member of it. In this way no alarm was communicated to the neighboring bands, which often remain quiet, almost in sight of the scene of slaughter.

"For us to have continued on then would have been an act for which certain death would have been inflicted upon a like number of their own tribe had they done it; for we might have deflected the whole range of the buffalo fifty or one hundred miles to the west and prevented the Indians from laying in their winter stock of provisions and skins, on which their comfort, if not their lives, depended. Their feelings toward us, under the circumstances, were not unlike what we should feel toward a person who should insist upon setting fire to our barns. The most violent of them were for immediate resistance, when I told them of my intentions and those who were most friendly and in greatest fear of the power of the United States begged that I would take pity on them and not proceed. I felt that aside from its being an unnecessary risk to subject my party and the interests of the expedition to, it was almost cruelty to the Indians to drive them to commit any desperate act, which would call for chastisement from the government.

"But this was not the only reason they urged against our proceeding. They said that the treaty made with General Harney gave the whites the privilege of traveling on the Platte and along White river between Forts Pierre and Laramie, and to make roads there and to travel up and down the Missouri in boats; but it guaranteed to them that no white people should travel elsewhere in their country and thus drive away the buffalo by their careless manner of hunting them. And finally that my party was there to examine the country to ascertain if it was of value to the whites, and to discover roads through it and places for military posts; and that having already given up all of the country to the whites that they could spare, these Black Hills must be left wholly to themselves. Moreover if none of these things should occur, our passing through the country would give us a knowledge of its character and the proper way to traverse it in the event of another war between themselves and the troops. I was necessarily compelled to admit to myself the truth and force of these objections.

"The Indians whom I first met were of the Minneconjous, to the number of forty lodges, near whom, as they were friendly, we encamped. They were soon joined by the warriors of a large camp of Uncpapas and Blackfeet Sioux and our position, which was sufficiently unpleasant in the presence of such a numerous party of half avowed enemies, was rendered doubly so by a storm of rain and sleet and snow, which lasted two days and against which he had little protection. A young Indian who had accompanied us from Fort Laramie considered the danger to us so imminent that he forsook our camp and joined his friends, the Mineconjous. Under these embarrassing circumstances my associates evinced the most resolute bravery and determination to abide the result like true men.

"I consented to wait three days without advancing in order to meet their great warrior, Bear's Rib, appointed first chief by General Harney's treaty, merely changing our position to one offering better facilities for defense. At the expiration of the time Bear's Rib not making his appearance, we broke camp and, traveling back on our route about forty miles, struck off to the eastward through the southern part of these mountains. The point where we turned back is well marked by the Inyan Kara peak (in eastern Wyoming), whose position was fixed by us.

"After we had traveled eastward two days we were overtaken by Bear's Rib and one other Indian who accompanied him. He reiterated all that had been said by the other chiefs and added that he could do nothing to prevent our being destroyed if we attempted to proceed further. I then told him that I believed that he was our friend but that if he could do nothing for us he had better return to his people and leave us to take care of ourselves, as I was determined to proceed as far as Bear Butte. After a whole day spent in deliberation he concluded to accompany us a part of the way and he said he would then return to his people and use influence to have us not molested. In return for this he wished me to say to the President and to the white people that they could not be allowed to come into that country; that if these presents were to purchase such a right they did not want them. All they asked of the white people was to be left to themselves and let alone; that if the presents were to induce them not to go to war with the Crows and their other enemies, they did not wish them.

War with them was not only a necessity but a pastime. He said General Harney had told them not to go to war, yet he was all the time going to war himself. Bear's Rib knew that when General Harney left the Sioux country he had gone to the war in Florida and was at that time in command of the army sent against the Mormons. He said moreover that the annuities scarcely paid for going after them, and if they were not distributed while they were on their visits to the trading posts on the Missouri to dispose of their robes they did not want them.

"He said he had heard that the Yanktons were going to sell their land to the whites. If they did so he wanted them informed that they could not come on his people's lands. They must stay with the whites. Every day the Yanktons were coming there, but were always turned back.

"Whatever may have been Bear's Rib's actions after leaving us, it is certain that we saw no more Indians in the Black Hills. We completed our reconnoissance along the eastern portion of these mountains as far as Bear Peak, which forms another convenient and accurate point with which any future reconnoissance may connect with ours. We also visited the north fork of the Cheyenne in this vicinity. On our return we took a southeast course, striking the south fork of the Cheyenne at the mouth of Sage creek. We then proceeded up the south fork to French creek; thence southeast through the Bad Lands to White river, thence along the sources of White Clay creek and Porcupine creek; thence to the Niobrara, striking it in longitude one hundred and two degrees.

"We found the party under Mr. Snowden about forty miles down below where we struck the stream. This distance had been carefully mapped by Mr. Snowden, who had also made some side excursions to examine and map the country."

On the first day of November the party reached Fort Randall, and thence surveyed a route to Sioux City, where they arrived on the 16th.

Considering the short time involved in this reconnoissance a wonderful fund of information and specimens were obtained. Surprise has been expressed that so acute an observer as Dr. Hayden did not find gold in the hills, but the fact is that he did find traces of gold, but they did not enter the really auriferous territory at all. They skirted up the western side of the hills as far as Inyan Kara, some forty miles southwest of Deadwood, where they were turned back by the Indians to the southern hills which they crossed and skirted up the eastern foot-hills to Bear Butte and did not explore the interior of the hills at all, yet Dr. Hayden did get a very accurate idea of the structure of the hills and his stratigraphy has been but little altered by all of the extensive geologizing done there in the past thirty years.

In this connection, though not in its strict chronological order, it may be well to mention the expedition of Captain W. F. Reynolds in 1859, although his explorations had little to do with South Dakota. Captain Reynolds was accompanied by that indefatigable naturalist, Dr. F. V. Hayden. The party embarked from St. Louis May 28, 1859, on the "Spread Eagle," belonging to Chouteau & Company, and arrived at Fort Pierre June 18. They brought with them the annuity goods for the Tetons, provided by the Harney treaty of 1855, and spent some time in distributing the goods and counciling with the Indians. The speech of Bear's Rib, made at this time, is found in the chapter relating to the Yankton treaty, in this volume. On the 28th of June the party got off, going across country to the Cheyenne, which they reached at about the mouth of Cherry creek, where they proceeded up the river, visited Bear Butte and from there followed up the Red Water to the state line and on to the Yellowstone. They made interesting notes of their observations along the route, but developed nothing of extraordinary moment. They returned by way of the Missouri late in the fall and Captain Reynolds notes the dilapitated condition of Fort Pierre, of which little then remained.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE SPIRIT LAKE CAPTIVES IN DAKOTA.

On March 8, 1857, a horrible massacre of white settlers, by Sioux Indians, occurred at Spirit Lake, Iowa, committed by Inkpaduta, a Wakpekute, and a small band of eleven lodges, having about sixteen men. All of the whites in the settlement were killed except four women who were dragged away in captivity into the then wilds of Dakota.

Inkpaduta, whose name is translated the Scarlet Point, or Red End, which latter is the literal translation, but in his case meaning simply Red Head, from a red ornament worn in his hair, and his followers were considered, even by his Sioux people, as bad and dangerous men. They did not join in the treaty of 1851 and the Walkpekutes considered them outside the law and not entitled to share in the tribal annuities. They originally ranged on the Watonwan in western Minnesota, but long ago had retired to the plains of Dakota and made forays into Iowa and Minnesota.

The real occasion of the break between Inkpaduta and the Wakpekutes was due to the old war between the Sioux and the Sacs and Foxes. The head men of the tribe had made peace, but Wamdisapa, the father of Inkpaduta, would not bury the hatchet and, disregarding the treaty, kept on fighting the old enemies of his tribe. With his family, he was therefore driven out of the tribe and retired to the Vermillion valley in Dakota. Naturally the renegades and tough characters of his tribe gathered about him. Wamisapa's band had been thus ostracized for about fifteen years' when the Spirit Lake massacre occurred. The old man at that time had been dead for several years and Inkpaduta had become established as the leader.

The four captives taken into South Dakota from Spirit Lake were three young married women, Mrs. Alvin Noble, Mrs. Joseph M. Thatcher, cousins, and Mrs. Margaret Marble, and a girl of fourteen years named Abigail Gardner. This winter of 1856-7 was the winter of the historic deep snow and the captives, with awful hardship, were dragged through it until the Pipestone quarry was reached where they camped under the ledge until the snows melted, when, fearing pursuit, they crossed the Sioux just below the present city of Flandreau and proceeded to Skunk lake, near Madison. The crossing of the Sioux was made upon a fallen tree which spanned the freshet and at this point Mrs. Thatcher was cruelly murdered in sight of her fellow captives. Mrs. Thatcher had been very ill from the date of her captivity and had been unable to bear the burdens which the savages tried to impose upon her. Mrs. Sharp (Abigail Gardner) thus describes the cruel death of Mrs. Thatcher:

"As we were about to cross one of these uncertain bridges where a single misstep might plunge us into the deep waters, an Indian not more than sixteen years old, who had always manifested deep contempt for the whites, approached us and taking the pack from Mrs. Thatcher's shoulders and placing it on his own, ordered us forward. This seeming kindness at once aroused our suspicions, as no assistance had ever been offered to any of us under any circumstances whatever. Mrs. Thatcher being confident that her time had come to die, hastily bade me goodbye and said: 'If you are so fortunate as to escape, tell my dear husband and parents that I desired to live for their sakes.' When we reached the center of the swollen stream, as we anticipated, the young savage pushed Mrs. Thatcher from the bridge into the ice cold water, but by what seemed supernatural strength she breasted the dreadful torrent and, making a last struggle for life, reached the shore which had just been left and was clinging to the root of a tree at the bank. She was here met by some of the other Indians, who were just coming upon the scene; they commenced throwing clubs at her and with long poles shoved her back again into the angry stream. As if nerved by fear or dread of such a death, she made another desperate effort for life and doubtless would have gained the opposite shore, but here again she was beaten off by her merciless tormentors. She was then carried down by the furious, boiling current of the Sioux, while the Indians on the other side of the stream were running along the bank whooping and yelling and throwing sticks and stones at her until she reached another bridge. Here she was finally shot by one of the Indians, in another division of the band, who was crossing with the other two captives some distance below."

STRIKE THE REE.

After the death of Mrs. Thatcher the other captives were more than ever depressed and hopeless. They went on to Lake Herman and camped on the east side of that body not far from the outlet, where a fine grove of cultivated cottonwoods now stands, and remained quietly there for several weeks.

The massacre occurred on the 8th of March and the women had suffered almost two months of captivity, with its unspeakable abuses, when, on the 6th of May, two young Indians appeared at the camp and effected the rescue of Mrs. Marble, whom they restored to civilization. These Indian liberators were brothers, from Lacqui Parle,, where they had been under the influence of the missionaries, Drs. Riggs and Williamson. Their names were Sehahota (Greyfoot) and Makpeyahahotan. Greyfoot still lives on the Sisseton reservation and this writer visited him, in the summer of 1900, when he told the following story of the rescue and of the motives which led to the hazardous undertaking:

"Early in the spring of 1857, with my brother Makpeyahahotan and Enoch, an educated Indian, with our families, I left Lacqui Parle, Minnesota, to hunt on the Sioux river. We pitched our camp at the big bend, where Flandreau now is. Before we left home we had heard of the massacre of white settlers, by Inkpaduta at Spirit Lake, Iowa. The Sioux on the Minnesota were very much concerned for fear they would be blamed and held responsible by the government, for Inkpaduta had formerly lived among us and was a Wakpekute Sioux. Late in April my brother was hunting west of the Sioux river when he met one of Inkpaduta's hunters and learned from him that the outlaw was camping at Skunk lake, and that he had three white women captives. My brother returned to camp and told me what he had learned and told me to consider the matter. That evening he came to me and asked if I had considered. I asked him what he meant? He answered, 'The rescue of the white women.' I told him that if he had been plain about his meaning when he first spoke we would have been by this time in Inkpaduta's camp. We started the next morning on foot and before sunset we were at Inkpaduta's. We went to his tepee and he was much displeased at our visit. (In the report which the boys made to Agent Flandreau upon their return to Lacqui Parle, a few days later, they say: 'We were met at some distance from their lodges by four men armed with revolvers, who demanded of us our business; after satisfying them that we were not spies and had no evil intentions in regard to them, we were taken into Inkpaduta's lodge.) He demanded to know if we were guiding soldiers to him. We told him we were not; that we had seen no soldiers; but he did not believe us and occasionally a cry would be raised outside that the soldiers were coming. This was done to test us, to see if we would make any sign that we were expecting soldiers. We told Inkpaduta that he had done a very bad thing and that the white people were very powerful and would make all of the Indians suffer for it. That we had come to get the white women and take them home, so that the Indians who were not guilty would not suffer for the bad things which he had done, but as for him he would have to die for it anyhow. He said: 'I know that a man who does a small wrong will have to suffer for it, but I cut off their heads. They can't punish me.' I then told him the white people care more for their women than any other thing. I begged him to let me take the captives back to protect him as well as all the other Indians who had done no wrong. He said: 'The captives are not mine: they belong to my oldest son. I will talk to him and see what is right to be done.' We kept up a talk all night. Inkpaduta would get very angry and threaten us, but then I would tell him the soldiers would surely get him, and finally at nine o'clock next morning he consented that I should take back one of the women. (Greyfoot's recollection of the time was evidently mistaken, for in his report to Colonel Flandreau he says, 'Much time was spent in talking and it was not until the middle of the afternoon did we obtain their consent to our proposition.' Mrs. Marble, writing of the event, says: 'One afternoon I stepped out of my tent and saw two fine-looking, well-dressed Indians. I spoke to them and soon perceived they had taken a fancy to me and desired to buy me. The trade was made in guns, powder, blankets, etc., and was quickly done. It was about three P. M. when we started.) Inkpaduta said one woman would be enough to prove to the soldiers that we were good Indians and not responsible for what he had done. We tried every way to have him let us take all of the women, but it was useless. He said one or none. He told us to take our choice. The white women were near by under a shelter tent, baking fish. I looked into the tent and saw there was a very young girl and I thought they would be good to her and I would take one of the older women. I could not speak to them, but I beckoned to one of them to come with me, but she turned away very angry, but the other women nodded to me pleasantly and when I motioned to her to come she took her shawl and followed me away. We reached the camp on the Sioux that evening. (Again it appears that in the long space of forty-three years Greyfoot's recollection had failed him, for Mrs. Marble says they started from Lake Herman at three P. M. and camped over night, getting an early start and reaching the Sioux at nine o'clock next morning.) Next day we started on to Lacqui Parle, where we arrived in two days. I took the woman first to my father's home and he went to the agent, Judge Flandreau. I agreed to go for the other women, provided the government would indemnify my family in case I was killed, but while I was negotiating John, Paul and Iron Hawk volunteered to go, so I dropped out of the arrangement.

"Inkpaduta's camp, when we visited him, was about thirty rods south of the outlet to Lake Herman and about sixty-five feet from the lakeshore, not far from the creek that runs out of the lake."

Judge Flandreau, then agent for the Minnesota Sioux, took Mrs. Marble to St. Paul and thence she reached her relatives. Later she married a Mr. Silbaugh and, at the age of sixty-six years, still resides (1903) at Napa, California.

As soon as Judge Flandreau learned of the whereabouts of the white captives through the return of Mrs. Marble, he moved energetically to effect their rescue. In this he was most efficiently assisted by Drs. Riggs and Williamson. They handsomely rewarded Greyfoot and his brother for their service and selected three well-known Christian Indians, John Otherday, president of the Hazelwood republic; Paul Mazakutemane and Chetanmaza (Ironhawk), to go upon an expedition for the purchase and release of Mrs. Noble and Abbie Gardner, at the same time arranging with the military for a vigorous campaign into Dakota for the punishment of Inkpaduta as soon as the release of the captives was effected. Judge Flandreau provided the envoys with the following property, which they were authorized to exchange for the captives: One wagon, four horses, twelve blankets, thirty-two yards of squaw cloth, thirty-seven and a half yards of calico, twenty pounds of tobacco, one sack of shot, one dozen shirts, fifteen pounds of powder, four dollars' worth of ribbon and quantities of flour, corn, coffee and sugar.

Immediately after the release of Mrs. Marble, on May 7th, Inkpaduta, assured that communication had now been established with civilization, immediately broke camp and moved off to the northwest through the present Kingsbury, Hamlin, Clark and Spink counties to the James river at the mouth of Snake creek, camping on the west side of the Jim at the junction of the two streams, where there was a large camp of Yanktons. While on this march and while somewhere near the east side of Spink county, Mrs. Noble was brutally killed by Roaring Cloud, the eldest son of Inkpaduta, who pounded her over the head with a club until she was fatally hurt and then leaving her to die. This occurred in the evening and next morning the band gathered about and mutilated her body in the most terrible manner. Shortly before the death of Mrs. Noble they had come upon a party of Yanktons and one of them, a one-legged man named End of the Snake, had purchased the captives for the purpose of speculation, believing the whites would pay him a good price for their ransom. He was present, but offered no protest when Mrs. Noble was killed. The usual accounts say this murder occurred one day before reaching the Jim, but Mrs. Sharp says that several days elapsed. It must be recalled that Mrs. Sharp was but a child at the time and her impressions of time are not reliable. In fact she was in captivity but eleven weeks, though to her it was an eternity, and she cannot be blamed for overrating the length of time. She thinks it was four weeks from the rescue of Mrs. Marble until she was sold to the Yankton, while in point of fact, it was just three weeks from the rescue of Mrs. Marble until she herself was ransomed. There is good reason to believe, however, that at least two nights were passed on the march, after the death of Mrs. Noble before the Jim was reached.

The rescuing party drove directly to Lake Herman and striking the hostiles' trail there had little difficulty in following it to the Jim. Before reaching the Jim, the rescuers had the foresight to hide one span of horses and the wagon and a portion of the supplies. When they were discovered approaching the camp the valorous Inkpaduta hastened to a point up Snake creek, three or four miles distant, where he hid in a plum thicket in a bend of the stream and did not appear during the negotiations. A day or more was spent in the negotiations for the release of Abbie Gardner, the only remaining captive. The Yankton argued that he could get more money by taking her to the white settlements on the Missouri, but finally a trade was effected, the consideration being two horses, twelve blankets, two kegs of powder, twenty pounds of tobacco, thirty-two yards of squaw cloth, thirty-seven yards of ribbon and some other small articles. The release was effected on May 30, 1857. In due season they reached Lacqui Parle, Hazelwood and St. Paul and eventually Miss Gardner reached the home of a sister at Hampton, Iowa. There she fell in with a young man named Casville Sharp, a cousin of her fellow captives, Mesdames Noble and Thatcher, and though but fourteen years of age, she was permitted to marry him within a month of her first meeting, on the 16th of August of the year of her captivity and release. Mrs. Sharp is now living, a widow, on the old homestead at Spirit Lake where her family was massacred forty-six years ago. The state of Iowa has restored the log cabin and has erected a suitable monument in the dooryard.

The South Dakota Historical Society has been at pains to ascertain and mark all of the points within this state connected with this tragic occurrence, except the place where Mrs. Noble was killed. This place possibly cannot be ascertained with any certainty.

The military expedition projected by Judge Flandreau for the punishment of Inkpaduta did not materialize, owing to the action of the government in ordering all of the troops away from Fort Ridgely to participate in the Mormon campaign. Inkpaduta was never punished for this outrage, nor was any adequate attempt made by the government to do so. In 1859 Judge Flandreau, learning that the outlaw and his band were visiting at the Yellow Medicine, undertook his destruction, but he effected his escape. His son, Roaring Cloud, who so brutally murdered Mrs. Noble, was however killed. After that Inkpaduta established himself with the wild trans-Missouri Sioux, by whom he was regarded as a great hero. Just a month before the outbreak of 1862 he was reported to be encamped on Lake Benton and a detail of soldiers were hurried out to bring him in, but his spies were more fleet than the soldiers and he again escaped. The next year the redoubtable Inkpaduta was the leader of the hostiles in the battle of Big Mound, near Bismarck. After that he escaped over the international line into Canada and does not appear again in any of the records until the battle of Little Big Horn on June 25, 1876 (the Custer battle), where he was in command of the camp of Santees and Yanktonais and led the fierce fight against Reno. He again escaped into Canada, where he died in 1880.

CHAPTER XXIV

BEGINNING OF SETTLEMENT.

With 1857 begins the permanent settlement of South Dakota for the purpose of home-building and the development of agriculture, although it may be truthfully said that the first settlements were really speculative ventures. The organization of a new territory offers some fair opportunities for profitable public contracts, official positions and town-lot speculation at the new capital and at points where public institutions are located. Minnesota was about to be admitted to the union of states and its proposed western boundary was already defined at the present location, leaving open to settlement that fine strip of country lying between Minnesota and the Sioux river, the Indian title to which had been extinguished, as we have seen by the treaty of 1851. Exaggerated stories were broadcast throughout the neighboring states of the great importance of the water-power at the falls of the Sioux river. These considerations made their appeal to two parties of young and adventurous men, acting independently and without knowledge of the intentions of the other, the one party in Dubuque, Iowa, the other in St. Paul, Minnesota.

The promoters of the Dubuque enterprise, which was known as the Western Town Company, were Dr. George M. Staples, Meyer Hetherington, Dennis Mahoney, Austin Adams, S. P. Waldron, William Tripp and possibly one or two others. The organization was perfected in September, 1856, and Ezra Millard, of Sioux City, now a prominent citizen of Omaha, was employed to visit the Falls of the Sioux river and locate a town site. Accompanied by D. M. Mills and a surveyor, Millard drove up the east side of the Sioux, early in November, and selected three hundred twenty acres of land for his employers, at the Falls. Mr. Mills also located an adjoining quarter section and built a small house of logs upon it. They then returned to Sioux City. The late John McClellan was authority for a story that the party were driven away by hostile Indians, but Judge Bailey, the historian of Minnehaha county, disputes this and he is doubtless correct.

In May, 1857, the Western Town Company sent Jesse T. Jarrett, John McClellan and two men named Olson and Farwell to occupy and hold their town site and they arrived at the falls about June 1st and made improvements on the land and sat down to wait the course of events. Meanwhile the Minnesotans were active. Through their influence the western line of the state was located so as to leave the Sioux river and falls in the proposed new territory. They secured from congress an appropriation for the building of a road across Minnesota and Dakota, which it was proposed should become the great highway for emigration to the far west and ultimately the line of a great trans-continental railway and one of their party, Col. W. H. Nobles, was appointed to build the road. They secured a charter from the legislature of the territory of Minnesota as the Dakota Land Company. The incorporators named in the charter are W. H. Nobles, Joseph

R. Brown, Alpheus G. Fuller, Samuel A. Medary, Samuel F. Brown, James W. Lynd, N. R. Brown, Franklin J. DeWitt, Baron F. Freidenreich, Byron M. Smith, Artemas Gale, Parker Paine, Thomas Campbell and Charles E. Flandreau.

Alpheus G. Fuller and Franklin DeWitt were selected to conduct a party to the Sioux river and to select town sites wherever thought to be available. They made their first location at Saratoga, on the Big Cottonwood, and at the Great Oasis, in western Minnesota, where they left men to hold their claims and then passing over the Couteau, entered South Dakota just south of the present village of Ward, reached the Sioux river at Flandreau and, proceeding down the stream to the falls, found that desirable site already occupied, as we have already seen, by the Western Town Company's location. They, however, took three hundred twenty acres adjoining the Western people on the south, and really secured the land where the principal portion of the present city is located. They also made a location at the mouth of the Split Rock, which they called Eminija. They named the location at the falls, Sioux Falls City, and built a log house upon it, near where the Burlington depot now stands, and left James L. Fiske and James McBride to look after their interests. Returning up river, Major DeWitt and Mr. Fuller made town-locations at Flandreau and Medary, where they made slight improvements and left men in charge. DeWitt and Fuller returned to St. Paul to report upon their action.

Thus it will be seen that the entire white settlement in the Sioux valley consisted of six men at Sioux Falls and two at Flandreau and Medary. These claim-holders got along well enough until in July when they were frightened away by an invasion of Sioux Indians, Fiske and McBride and the up-river representatives of the Dakota Land Company returning to Minnesota and the Dubuque representatives, after waiting one day longer, deposited their belongings in a canoe and floated down the Sioux to its mouth. At this time W. H. Nobles was prosecuting his road-building enterprise across Dakota. He had proceeded from Fort Ridgely to Lake Benton, where, on the 18th of July, he was met by a large number of Yankton Indians who warned him from entering the country, intimating that if he crossed the Sioux river he must expect resistance from the Yankton tribe. This, it must be remembered, followed immediately upon the Inkpaduta massacre and there were, too, most disquieting rumors from Yellow Medicine, and messengers were going through the country preparing the frontiers in anticipation of a general Indian war. It placed Nobles in a most precarious situation to enter the country of hostile Indians who openly threatened him, and with the prospect of a general Indian war in his rear. Nobles, therefore, retired to the Cottonwood, where he employed his men in building a bridge, while he hastened to consult Major Sherman, in command at Fort Ridgely, and Superintendent Cullen of western Indian affairs, and it was determined to equip him with a good supply of arms and ammunition and to push on regardless of the Indians, which he did and reached the Missouri river with a good road at the mouth of Crow creek. Good fords were made across the Sioux at Medary and the James near the present Forestburg, by grading the banks and filling the bottom of the stream with boulders and gravel. The line of the road was marked by mounds of sod from three to five feet high at intervals of one-quarter of a mile. The engineering was done by Samuel A. Medary, who that year was appointed the last territorial governor of Minnesota by President Buchanan. Medary made a very interesting report upon the progress of the work, which was published by the secretary of the interior. Notwithstanding the discouragement from the Indian situation, the town promoters did not propose to be driven from their holdings. On August 27th, Jesse T. Jarrett, Dr. J. L. Phillips, W. W. Brookings, S. B. Atwood, A. L. Kilgore, Smith Kinsey, John McClellan, D. M. Mills and two others named Callahan and Godfrey arrived at Sioux Falls to protect the rights of the Dubuque people. They brought with them an abundance of provisons, a sawmill and several teams and wagons. Ten days later Dr. Staples, himself, arrived. Each member of this party made a personal location of a quarter section of land.

Up to this date Jarrett had been the authorized manager of the Dubuque interests, but Dr. Staples displaced him and appointed Wilmot W. Brookings manager in his stead. A stone house was first erected, then a store building and a sawmill. When these buildings had been completed all of the party except Brookings, Phillips, McClellan, Atwood, Kilgore and Kinsey returned to Iowa. Except for an Indian scare on October 10th, when their one yoke of oxen were stampeded and driven off in broad daylight, they got on fairly well. They were soon joined by S. D. and E. M. Brookings, brothers of the manager, and Charles McConnell and R. B. McKinley.

October 15th there arrived as representatives of the Dakota Land Company, James L. Fiske, James McBride, James W. Evans, James Allen, James McCall, William Little and Cyrus Merrill. . These sixteen men passed the winter at Sioux Falls.

The section was, of course, still under the jurisdiction of Minnesota territory and the particular locality was a portion of Big Sioux county as constituted by the Minnesota legislature, and upon petition of these settlers and through the influence of the land company, of which the governor was a member, Governor Medary organized the county by the appointment of the following officers, who it will be observed were chosen about equally from both companies. In fact, it does not appear that at any time any hostility existed between them, but on the contrary they acted constantly together, particularly in the common defense against possible Indian attacks: James Allen, register of deeds; James Evans, sheriff; James L. Fiske, judge of probate; W. W. Brookings, district attorney; J. L. Phillips, justice of the peace; William Little, James McBride and A. L. Kilgore, county commissioners. The officers qualified and the organization was kept up until the creation of the territory, but the records were not preserved. Sam. T. Clover, however, has in his collection several documents indicating that the county was "doing business," among them the first warrant for the payment of public money.

Judge Brookings was enterprising in the interest of his company and in January of 1858, a rumor having reached him that the Indians had relinquished title to the land between the Sioux and the Missouri, set out to scrip some of the most eligible town sites on the Missouri, having the present location of Yankton chiefly in mind. He was accompanied by Smith Kinsey, and their course led down the east side of the Sioux. There had been a thaw and the streams were swollen. When they reached the Split Rock they found it out of banks and got very wet in crossing. They were horseback and proceeded fifty miles that day, being constantly experiencing difficulties with the high water. That night a severe blizzard came on and, wet and unprotected as they were, they attempted to return to the Falls, as the nearest place of safety. At the Split Rock Judge Brookings was again thoroughly drenched and, already chilled to the heart, they hastened on, but before arriving at the settlement his feet were severely frozen. For lack of attention and lack of the necessaries for prompt treatment, mortification resulted and as a last resort, in order if possible to save his life, amputation of both legs below the knees was resorted to. This was done by Dr. Phillips, a young but very intelligent physican, with no other instruments than a large butcher-knife and a small tenon saw, and without anesthetics. Marvelous as it may appear, the patient, lying on a bed of buffalo robes, in his floorless cabin, with none of the surroundings of civilization and comforts deemed indispensable to the sick room, not only survived the shock incident to the harsh surgery, but entirely regained his health and afterwards became one of the foremost citizens of Dakota.

The spring of 1858 brought many new settlers, including several women. The first woman to settle in the state was a Mrs. Goodwin, but a few days later she was joined by Mrs. Charles White and her daughter. Almost immediately the settlers were threatened with hostilities from the Indians, but luckily were on their guard and so saved themselves. Notice of their danger was promptly sent them by that sturdy old missionary, Thomas S. Williamson, who, learning of the purpose of the savages, dispatched the following letter from his mission home on the Minnesota:

PAJUTAZEE, May 29, 1858.

To the Americans who are making claims at Medary:

We are informed by the Dakotas of this neighborhood that a large party of Ihanktonwan are on their way to the pipestone quarry and threaten to drive you off and burn your houses and doubtless you have the same information from other sources and may be better able to estimate the danger than we are.

The bearer of this, Hisayu, I have known for many years. He is brother to Upizaholuza, chief of the Wahpetons of Lac Qui Parle, and son-in-law of old Limping Devil, who died about a year ago, and probably better acquainted with the Ihanktonwan than any other Wahpeton, and probably can exert more influence with them than any other of the annuity Indians and, though not in all respects a reliable man, is desirous of preventing an outbreak between the Sioux and the whites from interested motives and last summer when these same Ihanktonwan were in this neighborhood and some of them caught Major Sherman's mules, to take them off, he persuaded them to let them go again. He is going to meet the Ihanktonwan and expects to be with them as they approach your neighborhood. By giving him a liberal supply of provisions for a feast and talk with the principal men you may probably prevent trouble.

Respectfully,

THOS. S. WILLIAMSON.

Hisayu faithfully delivered this note into the hands of Maj. Franklin J. DeWitt, in charge of the settlement at Medary, and then hastened away to intercept the approaching Yanktonais. Major DeWitt hastily dispatched a messenger to Sioux Falls and prompt action was taken there to prepare and ward off danger. What was done there was so comprehensively told in a letter written by James M. Allen to his father that I reproduce it, together with an introductory note written also by Mr. Allen many years later to Gen. Maris Taylor:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 8, 1875.

Friend Taylor: In looking over ancient home letters I found the enclosed to my father which will give you an idea of what trials and difficulties the old settlers at Sioux Falls labored under seventeen years ago when they tried to make their homes there. Supplementary to the letter should be added how we were confined six weeks at the old fort and how our provisions ran out, with the exception of a barrel of caked, musty flour, which we chopped out and then pounded for use. And how we lived on fresh pickerel and pike without lard or salt; and how we daily grew poor in flesh and weak in spirits; and how at last DeWitt, and a companion (Brown, now at Fort Edwards, New York), made his appearance with a horse and buggy, bringing a sack of flour, a half bushel of beans, some pork, sugar and coffee, having circumvented the Indians by taking a roundabout route from northern Iowa, and how the half starved garrison marched out in battle array, rivaling Fallstaff's army, to welcome him. Even more could be said, but have you not ex-Mayor DeWitt, as a fellow citizen of yours, to apply to for additional facts, and Major Evans to corroborate them.

FORT SOD, SIOUX FALLS, D. T.,
June 17, 1858.

Dear Father: We are in a state of excitement at the present time. Last Sunday a half breed who had been acting as an interpreter at Medary, reached here, stating that one hundred lodges of Indians, Yanktonaise, had arrived there and ordered our townsite men away. Mr. DeWitt was at first disposed to fight them, but his men, a dozen or so in number, thought the odds were against them and refused to do so. The consequence was the Indians forced all hands out of the houses, took what provisions they wanted and burnt every building down. DeWitt and men have all gone to the agency and St. Paul. The Indians sent word by the half breed for us to leave the country forthwith, and that they would be down here in the course of a week and drive us off if we had not left. Mr. DeWitt also told the half breed to tell us to go to St. Paul, or any other convenient place, at once. On the receipt of this intelligence we called a meeting of all the other settlers and unanimously determined to remain and defend ourselves and property. As some doubted the correctness, we dispatched two mounted men toward Medary to reconnoitre. The next day they reported the Indians to be within thirty-five miles of here in great numbers. All day Monday was wasted by us to decide which house to fortify. The DuBuque Company were determined not to abandon their buildings and we were equally determined not to abandon ours. The DuBuque Company's houses, being under the brow of the hill, could not be fortified to much advantage, whereas our house is on an open plain, commanding a fine prospect, with a fine spring of

water adjoining. Therefore the settlers, knowing that there must be unanimity of action in the matter, decided with us and on Tuesday morning we began building our fort. We have erected, of sod and logs, a perpendicular wall, eighty feet square, ten feet high, and four feet thick, with a deep ditch surrounding the exterior base; port holes are arranged every few feet in the walls and an inner platform to stand upon. Also have an enclosure of three acres securely fenced for the herding of cattle. We now feel safe and are determined to resist the Indians and if necessary to fight them. We want to teach them that they cannot every season drive off the settlers on this disputed land. The new settlers, Mr. Goodwin and his wife, have moved into our old cabin, which is now a wing of the store house, and Mrs. Goodwin has made a large flag out of all the old flannel shirts we could find and we now have the stars and stripes proudly waving over Fort Sod. All the property of the place is now deposited with us, including the movable portions of the sawmill machinery.

We are on a military basis, having organized a military company, the undersigned first lieutenant. Sentries and scouting parties do duty day and night. All told, we number thirty-five men for defense, not including the woman, who can shoot as well as any man.

The Dubuque Company's agent, Brookings, whose feet were frozen off last winter, will be brought to our house as soon as the Indians are reported in sight. We feel secure now and could fight six hundred Indians and, even if the walls could be scaled, which is almost impossible, we could retreat to our store house, which is impregnable.

These Yanktonaise occupy the country northwest towards the British possessions and pretend to claim an interest in all the country owned and ceded by the Sioux nation. The chiefs who were in Washington last winter are not with them. They have been told that a treaty has been made with the Yanktons, but they will not recognize it until the first payment has been made, and they even threaten to kill the chiefs for making it.

All the troops in this section of the country (Forts Randall and Ridgley) are on the Mormon expedition and the result is the settlers are left to protect themselves.

The news of this Indian difficulty will travel all over the country and we cannot expect any more immigration this way before next spring; and from all accounts there were large numbers enroute to settle in the Big Sioux valley who will now turn back. I fear immigration will be retarded for several years.

Four Sissetons came in last night, but hurried off when they heard of the Yanktonaise coming. We sent letters by them to the agency. Weather hot, ninety odd degrees in the shade.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

There is little left to tell not covered by the above letter. Hisayu was unable to accomplish more with his Yanktonais friends than to induce them to forego bloodshed, provided the settlers left at once. This Major DeWitt and his party at Medary were compelled to do, as we have seen, first going east into Minnesota and then the Major, with characteristic courage and tenacity of purpose, hurrying around the Indians into Iowa and thence reaching Sioux Falls with needed supplies. The Indians did not carry out their threat of visiting Sioux Falls, doubtless learning of the arrangements for defense there and feeling that they would be unable to prevail against it. The scare, however, not only retarded immigration but discouraged many who were in the settlement so that they went away and the

SPOTTED TAIL.

that the country was his and he would give them autumn of 1858 found conditions anything but prosperous.

H. L. Back, of Couer d'Alene, Idaho, in a recent letter to Prof. Robert F. Kerr, contributes some additional light upon affairs at Medary at the date named: "The party of us immigrants from Minnesota camped on a small lake, we called it Cottonwood lake, sixteen miles east of Medary. A man came in and reported Indians at Medary. Several of our party, myself included, left our camp and went to Medary that night. We found fifteen hundred Indians holding a talk with Mr. Dewitt and his men. DeWitt had sixteen men who intended to trap there and hold the town site. Two brothers named McCarty were interpreters. They were from St. Peter, Minnesota. Lean Dog, the chief, told them he and his band never signed any treaty, until sundown to get out. The squaws were turning the sod back on several acres of potatoes and eating the seed. The plow was thrown in the well and only grub enough for four days allowed to be taken away. We left before sundown. Mr. DeWitt received the next year six thousand dollars from Indian payment in payment of losses. There was no fight at Medary; the Indians had no guns; all bows and arrows. Many of them never saw white men before. They were wild and wooly, dressed in buffalo skin complete. Lean Dog and Smutty Bear made brilliant speeches, answered very boldly by a red-headed, undersized lad about twenty, who offered to fight any six Indians there, at which offer the braves smiled. Our party broke up at Cottonwood lake, some going south to Yantkon City and some to Redwood agency."

CHAPTER XXV

THE YANKTON TREATY OF 1858.

The spirit for speculation and the opportunities offered in a new territory induced a powerful pressure to be brought to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the soil in southern South Dakota and this motive was supplemented by the reasonable argument that the safety of the Minnesota and Iowa frontiers demanded that the Indians be brought under reservation control in localities near to military posts. Yielding to this pressure, the Indian office, in 1857, appointed Capt. J. B. S. Todd to negotiate a treaty with the Yanktons for the sale of their lands. The Indians appeared reluctant to trade and sent for Charles F. Picotte, an intelligent half-Indian son of Honore Picotte, one of the best-known Missouri river traders of the old days, to appear in their behalf, but Todd refused to recognize him as the counsel for the Indians. Picotte then sent the Indians away and himself repaired to Fort Pierre, where he remained until Todd, in despair, sent for him to come down to Yankton and help him out. Picotte and Zephyr Recontre induced a party of fifteen of the head men, including the famous old chiefs, Struck by the Ree and Smutty Bear, to accompany them to Washington, where a treaty was negotiated on April 19, 1858, by which the Yanktons relinquished all of their lands except four hundred thousand acres reserved for their own occupancy in Charles Mix county. The description of the lands relinquished is as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Tchankasandata, or Calumet, or Big Sioux river; thence up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Pahahwakan or East Medicine Knoll river; thence up said river to its head; thence in a direction to the head of the main fork of the Wandushkahfor, or Snake river; thence down said river to its junction with the Tchan-sansan, or Jacques, or James river; thence in a direct line to the northern point of Lake Kampeska, thence along the northern shore of said lake and its outlet to the junction of said outlet with the Big Sioux river; thence down the Big Sioux river to its junction with the Missouri river."

The foregoing cession excepted from the lands described the Yankton reservation in Charles Mix county, which was described as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Nawiziwakoopah, or Chouteau, river and extending up the Missouri river thirty miles; thence due north to a point, thence easterly to a point on the said Chouteau river, thence down said river to the place of beginning, so as to include the quantity of four hundred thousand acres."

The treaty price for the cession was the sum of one million six hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in annuities during the ensuing fifty years. There were stipulations requiring the Indians to remove within one year to the reservation and thereafter to reside there, and provision for the establishment among them of schools, mills, stores and the opening of farms for their use. Charles Picotte and Zephyr Recontre, "in consideration of their valuable services and liberality to the Yanktons," were each permitted to select a section of land which was to them granted in fee, and Paul Dorion, grandson of that Pierre who guided Lewis and Clarke up the Big Muddy, and to Mrs. Charles Reulo, Mrs. Eli Bedaud and Mrs. Augustus Traverse, a half section each. The treaty contained the following provision, which is a matter of controversy to this day:

> **Article 8. The said Yanktons shall be secured in the free and unrestricted use of the red pipestone quarry or so much thereof as they have been accustomed to frequent and use for the purpose of securing stones for pipes; and the United States hereby stipulate and agree to cause to be surveyed and marked so much thereof as shall be necessary for that purpose and retain the same and keep it open and free to the Indians to visit and procure stone for pipes so long as they shall desire."**

Under this provision the Indians claim to believe that they actually reserved the quarry to themselves in fee and have a good right to sell and convey the same, a right which the government disputes and the matter is the subject of much discussion. Senator Robert J. Gamble, in the senate for 1902, prepared a brief upon the subject in which he ably sustained the contention of the Yanktons.

This treaty led to much dissatisfaction among the Yanktons, who claim the chiefs and delegates had exceeded their powers in making it and fifteen months elapsed before the tribe came to formally ratify it. The opposition ran so high that at times it is said the lives of the signers were imperiled.

The other tribes too took exceptions to it and asserted an interest in the soil which the Yanktons could not alienate; this was particularly true of the Yanktonais and the Tetons. As we have seen, the Yanktonais had entered upon a portion of the ceded lands and driven away the settlers at Medary and Sioux Falls who were stopping on the border lands. It is somewhat difficult to arrive at the real contention of these outside tribes, but it appears that from their traditions the Yanktons were the last of the Dakotas to come into the Dakota territory. That they had lost their original lands on the Missisippi and, coming up the Missouri, they were given a right of occupancy of the ceded lands by the other Sioux tribes who were joint proprietors. The best statement of this proposition is found in a speech by the intelligent old Uncpapa, Bear's Rib, made at Fort Pierre in June, 1859, and is reported by Captain W. F. Reynolds, who heard it and took it down from the interpreter, Jean LaFrambois. Captain Reynolds, by way of preface, says that nine bands of the Sioux contend that the treaty was made without their consent and deny the right of the Yanktons to sell the lands without their permission. Bear's Rib said:

> **My Brother: To whom does this land belong? I believe it belongs to me. Look at me and at the ground. Which do you think is the oldest? The ground, and on it I was born. I have no instruction; I give my own ideas. I do not know how many years. It is much older than I. Here we are. We are nine nations. Here are our principal men gathered together. When you tell us anything we wish to say "yes" to what we like, and you will do the same. There are none of the Yanktons here. Where are they? It is said I have a father (agent), and when he tells me anything I say "yes." And when I ask him anything I want him to say "yes." I call you my brother. What you told me yesterday I believe is true. The Yanktons below us are poor people. I don't know where their land is. I pity them. These lower Yanktons, I know, did own a piece of land, but they sold it long ago. I do not know where they got any more. Since I have been born I do not know who owns two, three, four more pieces of land. When I get land it is all in one piece and we were born and still live on it. These Yanktons, we took pity on them. They had no land; we lent them what they had, to grow corn on it. We gave them a thousand horses to keep that land for us. But I never told them to steal it and go and sell it. I call you my brother and I want you to take pity on me, and if any one steals anything from me I want the privilege of calling for it. If those men who did it secretly had asked me to make a treaty for its sale I should not have consented. We who are here all understand each other, but I do not agree that they should steal the land and sell it. If the white people want my land and I should give it to them where should I stay. I have no place else to go. * * * * * * I hear that a reservation has been kept for the Yanktons below. I will speak again on this subject. If you were to ask me for a piece of land I would not give it. I cannot spare it and I like it very much. All this country on each side of the river belongs to me. I know that from the Missis-**

sippi to this river the country all belongs to us and that we have traveled from the Yellowstone to the Platte. All this country, as I have said, is ours. If you, my brother, was to ask me for it I would not give it to you, for I like it and I hope you will listen to me.

Luckily no serious trouble grew out of the counter-claim of the "nine bands," but among themselves the Yanktons were sorely wrought up. With characteristic inconsistency, Old Smutty Bear, now an old man who had for fifty years or more enjoyed distinction as a head man (he signed the treaty of 1825 and was present at the Grand Traverse in 1815, when the Chouteau-Edwards treaty was negotiated at the instance of Captain Clarke), although he was one of the delegates to Washington and helped make and sign the treaty of 1858, took up the cause of the malcontents and led in the opposition to the ratification. In 1858 he was in the party of Yanktonaise who drove Major DeWitt away from Medary and there openly repudiated the treaty. Council after council was held over the matter in the tribe, Smutty Bear opposing and Struck by the Ree favoring ratification. The Yanktons were gathered at Yankton in July, 1859, ready to remove to the reservation, but still discussing and fighting the treaty, when Smutty Bear, understanding the power of long association over the Indian mind, was haranguing his people against giving up the hunting grounds of their fathers and the graves of their relatives, when Major Redfield, the agent for the Yanktons, came along upon the steamboat "Wayfarer," which was loaded to the guards with goods for the Indians, and proceeded along up river to the reservation and the present location of the Yankton agency. This was an argument which quite overbalanced the eloquence of Smutty Bear; the tribe followed along the banks and arrived at the agency as soon as did the agent with the goods, and so the ratification of the treaty was complete, and, to the great credit of the Yanktons, it must be said that its terms were never broken by them as a tribe, but were faithfully observed, and to the fidelity and friendliness of these people the settlers of South Dakota owe a large debt of gratitude.

Whatever injustice to the other tribes may have been involved in the action of the Yanktons in disposing of their lands, the others, after a good deal of growling, as has been indicated, acquiesced in the sale and there is no record that the question was ever again raised. Later all of the other bands accepted specific reservations and relinquished all outlying lands or claims thereto and so it came about that the title to all of South Dakota from the state line to the Missouri river, as far north as Pierre and Watertown, was quieted in the general government.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE BEGINNING OF POLITICS.

It is fair to assert that the settlement at Sioux Falls was very largely actuated by political motives. This is essentially true of the St. Paul party, represented in the Dakota Land Company, which was composed almost exclusively of politicians who had enjoyed the perquisites of territorial patronage in Minnesota and sought enlarged opportunities in the Dakotaland.

Minnesota was admitted to statehood May 29, 1858, and on that very day Alpheus G. Fuller presented his credentials, signed by the officers of "Midway county in Dakota territory," constituting him the delegate to congress from Dakota territory, and, as such delegate, demanded a seat. This demand was contested by W. W. Kingsbury, the regularly elected delegate to congress from Minnesota territory, and the whole matter was referred to the committee on elections and privileges and was the subject of majority and minority reports. Chairman T. L. Harris, on behalf of the majority, reported that the admission of Minnesota state had not destroyed Minnesota territory so far as it pertained to that portion thereof not within the boundaries of the state of Minnesota, and therefore that Kingsbury was entitled to the seat. Representative Gilmer, for the minority, reported favorably to the claims of Fuller, but the majority report was promptly adopted, thus determining the political status of the Dakota country during the period from the admission of Minnesota, on May 29, 1858, to the creation of Dakota territory, on March 2, 1861. Fuller, however, remained at Washington during the winter of 1859-60, lobbying for the creation of Dakota as a territory.

The ambitious settlers at Sioux Falls, however, were too active and too persistent to permit their political ardor to be subdued by any adverse action of congress; therefore they called a mass convention of the citizens of Dakota to meet at Sioux Falls on September 18, 1858. This convention was duly held, but unfortunately the record of its proceedings has been lost. Its important action, however, was the calling of a general election. The notice for this election is said to have been the first piece of printing ever executed in Dakota, and was in the following form:

> ELECTION NOTICE.
>
> At a mass convention of the people of Dakota territory held in the town of Sioux Falls, in the county of Big Sioux, on Saturday, September 18, 1858, all portions of the territory being represented, it was resolved and ordered that an election should be held for members to compose a territorial legislature.
>
> In pursuance of said resolution, notice is hereby given that on Monday, the fourth day of October next, at the house of........................in the town of...................in the county of....... ....an election will be held for ....members of the council, and.... ....members of the house of representatives for said legislature.
>
> The polls will open at nine o'clock in the morning and close at four o'clock in the afternoon of said day.
>
> Dated at........................this 20th day of September, A. D. 1858.
>
> (Dakota Democrat Print, Sioux Falls City.)

Judge Bailey, in his History of Minnehaha County, thus describes the manner of holding and conducting this momentous election: "With the thirty or forty souls who composed the population at that time, it required considerable ingenuity to arrange matters and the elections were conducted in a somewhat peculiar manner. We learn from one of the members that on the morning of the election the whole population organized into parties of three or four, elected each other judges and clerks of election, and then started off with their teams for a pleasure trip, and wherever a rest was taken, which occurred frequently, an election precinct was established and the votes not only of the party, but of their uncles, cousins, relatives and friends were cast, until as a result of the election the total of several hundred votes was rolled up and properly certified to."

Unfortunately no record of the membership or transactions of the legislature so elected has been left to us. We only know that a session was held, that it was conducted "with dignity and decorum," and that it elected Samuel J. Albright speaker of the house and Henry Masters president of the council and at the close of the session Henry Masters was duly elected and inaugurated "Governor of Dakota Territory." The session also memorialized congress for the recognition of the territory. It has been stated that Alpheus G. Fuller was elected delegate to congress by this session, but, as has been seen, he derived his title from an appointment made months before by the officers of "Midway county."

Samuel J. Albright had been chief clerk of the last session of the legislature of Minnesota territory, which concluded its sessions just as the state was admitted, and when he came to the speakership of the Dakota legislature that illustrious body found themselves in the wilderness without a manual of parliamentary procedure until Speaker Albright, in digging over his bag of "perquisites" inherited from his relations with the Minnesota solons, came upon a copy of Jefferson's Manual, indelibly inscribed: "Property of Minnesota Territory," which he brought into the Dakota body and it was duly adopted to govern the deliberations of that august assembly. This copy of Jefferson's Manual has come into the collections of the State Historical Society and may now be seen at the capitol.

"Congressman" Fuller, if he failed of his mission to create Dakota territory, at least was successful in getting a postoffice established at Sioux Falls, the first in Dakota. James M. Allen was appointed postmaster and he opened the office in the stone building of the Dakota Land Company.

Two elements militated against the organization of Dakota territory at this time, the first being the slavery question. The determination of the South to so arrange matters that they could carry their slaves into any new territory and the determination of the North to keep all new territory as free soil; and the second being the more potent opposition of the Missouri river traders, particularly represented by Frost, Todd & Company to prevent the organization of the territory until the Yankton treaty was ratified and the land opened to settlement, that they might have a chance at the capital location. The election of 1858 had resulted in returning a Republican congress. Captain J. B. S. Todd, the political end of Frost, Todd & Company, was a non-partisan, while the entire Sioux Falls contingent was Democratic, and this situation probably had something to do with the defeat of their long and well-laid plans.

It will be noted that the election notice above reproduced purports to have been printed by the Dakota Democrat. Now it was part of the plan of St. Paul men to establish a newspaper in Dakota that it might secure the territorial printing, but in point of fact, while the material was already on the ground, the Dakota Democrat was not established for more than nine months after the printing of the notice of the election mentioned. It is, however, worth while to state that a complete printing plant was brought to Dakota as early as the summer of 1858 and too that the press in question enjoyed a most unique history. The press was a Washington, of the Smith pattern, manufactured in Cincinnati, Ohio, by Charles Mallett. It was purchased of the manufacturer in 1834 by John King. In the spring of 1836 King brought it to Dubuque, Iowa, and the first paper in Iowa, "The Visitor," was established and printed upon it. In 1842 Gen. H. A. Wiltse bought the press and removed it to Lancaster, Grant county, Wisconsin, where he established the first newspaper in western Wisconsin, the Grant County Herald, and it was printed upon this press. Wiltse sold the press to J. M. Goodhue, who, in the spring of 1849, removed it to St. Paul, Minnesota, and established and printed upon it the Minnesota Pioneer, the first newspaper in Minnesota, and which has been continued to this day in the well-known St. Paul Pioneer Press. In 1858 Samuel J. Albright, Samuel Medary, late governor of Minnesota territory, and Col. John Harmon, of Detroit, Michigan, purchased the press and a full printing outfit and removed it to Sioux Falls where it was kept about one year, that is until July 2, 1859, when the Dakota Democrat was established and printed upon it. It continued in this service with more or less regularity until the Indian outbreak of 1862 drove the settlers from Sioux Falls, when the old press was abandoned. The Indians, during the absence of the settlers, amused themselves by breaking it up as far as they could do so without too great effort and left the fragments lying on the rocks where they were found by the soldiers in 1865. The platen was not broken and when Hon. R. F. Pettigrew came to the Falls in 1870 he appropriated it for a doorstep to his house, but during his absence one day some one carried it off. Many years later, while out in the county upon a political campaign, he discovered it doing service as a doorstep to the home of Mr. Hiram Caldwell, a few miles from Sioux Falls, and he paid Mrs. Caldwell five dollars to induce her husband to return it to him. Mr. Caldwell delivered the platen at Senator Pettigrew's house in Sioux Falls and he still has it in his possession. Judge F. W. Pettigrew secured the spindle to the old press and that is in the extensive collection of specimens and curios which he made and left to his children. There has been much contention as to the identity of this press, several claims being made for its possession by publishers in Minnesota and Wisconsin, but the facts above stated have been established by this writer beyond any question of doubt and are given as the true history of this historic press. The story of the first Dakota newspaper venture is of sufficient interest to merit a seperate chapter.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

On July 2, 1859, the first issue of the Dakota Democrat made its appearance. It was a five-column, four-page publication, well edited and well printed. The two outside pages were devoted to stories, anecdotes and verses, very much of the character of the patent pages of the present day country paper, and the two inside pages were devoted to editorial and local news. So far as known no complete copy of the first issue is in existence. The writer, however, has a copy which is printed only on the outside and contains no matter of local interest except a poem by Gov. Henry Masters, and as it was probably the first purely literary production in Dakota and, too, one of the few scraps of evidence as to the bent of Governor Masters' mind it is here reproduced:

SIOUX FALLS.

Thou glidest gently, O thou winding stream,
Mirroring the beauty of thy flowery banks,
Now yielding to our soul's Elysian dreams,
For which we offer thee our heartfelt thanks.

O, tell us why thou tarriest here so long,
Oft curving back upon thy flower-decked path,
Loitering as if an angel's song,
Where once was heard the warwhoop's sound of wrath.

Tchankasondata, is the sunset land
Thou rivalest in beauty all thy own,
Sporting the waters of a merry band
Of lakelets that support thy Naiad throne.

Oft has the Indian maiden spell-bound stood,
With her enamoured lover near thy side,
Breaking the silence with a "washta"—good,
As loving they watched thy onward tide.

Their vows of love still dimple on thy face,
Which oft are spoken in thy watery ear,
The vows of Nature's children, told with grace,
And with a loving trust, devoid of fear.

Then roll along, thou bright and lovely Sioux,
And whilst thou dalliest with each favored spot,
Peninsulas of beauty spring to view,
Reflecting each a happy Eden lot.

But tell me what arrests thy progress now?
Thou tremblest like a culprit doomed to pain,
An isle of beauty sits upon thy brow,
Then fear not—hope; resume thy course again.

Tchankasondata, thou hearest now the shout,
Ha-ha, proclaiming that the falls are here,
Beauty has hither marked thy course throughout,
Now grandeur woos thee for his consort peer.

Solemnity and loveliness unite,
As o'er thy rocky bed thou strugglest forth,
Telling with foaming crest from many a height,
In voice of many waters of thy worth.

Here at thy falls ere many moons shall wane,
A city full of busy life shall rise,
And thou, O Sioux, shall learn that seeking gain
Is not what sons of men most prize.

The name of Samuel J. Albright appears as editor and proprietor and also the declaration that the paper is published in the "Democrat building, northeast corner of Bridge and Main streets." No copy of the second issue has been found and presumably there is none in existence. Number 3 did not appear until August 26th, which indicates the irregular dates of its issue. This third number contains a three-column editorial setting forth the advantages of Dakota as a place of settlement. This statement is really conservative in its general tone, though whoever relied upon the proposition that "soundings of the Big Sioux made during the present summer, by a gentleman from the east who designs placing a steamboat upon it, proved entirely satisfactory, that good navigation may be obtained as high up as Sioux Falls," was no doubt more or less disappointed. The following political notices appear in this issue:

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

A convention of the citizens of Dakota Territory will be held at the Dakota House, Sioux Falls City, on Saturday, the third day of September next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for delegate to represent the said territory in the congress of the United States during the ensuing two years.

Sioux Falls City, August 10, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 12th day of September, 1859, at the several election precincts in the county of Big Sioux, an election will be held for the following named officers, to wit:

A governor, secretary of the territory, a delegate to congress, four members of the territorial house of representatives, two members of the territorial council, a judge of probate, a district attorney, three county commissioners, a sheriff, a register of deeds, a county treasurer, a coroner, two justices of the peace, two county assessors and two constables, election to be held in the first precinct at the Dakota House, second precinct at the house of Henry Masters, third precinct at the house of Charles Philbrick.

J. M. Allen,
Clerk Board County Commissioners.
Dated this 6th day of August, A. D. 1859.

There is also an editorial notice of the approaching convention which is noteworthy as an attempt to avoid saying anything and a column of locals in which not a single name of a citizen is mentioned. Here are a few samples: "The saw and grist-mills are again in operation after a suspension of a couple of weeks. The atmosphere of late has been drier than the parched throat of a wassailer after a night's debauch. The prairies have been burning to the north and west of the falls during the present week. The grain crop is well harvested hereabouts, the hay is cut and the corn and potatoes will soon be ready to gather in. A good road is now marked out leading from Sioux Falls City to the mouth of the James on the Missouri. Two emigrant teams arrived over it last week."

Among the advertisements in this issue are those of Albright & Allen, real estate, who also offer four shares of stock in the Dakota Land Company for sale at one hundred and fifty dollars each; J. W. Evans, carpenter and builder; J. McCall, stone-mason; Albert Kilgore, blacksmith; John Rouse, shoemaker, and J. L. Phillips, M. D., physician and surgeon. The St. Paul & Minnesota Packet Company advertise that they will run steamers regularly to St. Peter, Mankato, New Ulm and the Lower Agency, "as long as the stage of water will permit any boat on the river to run."

The fourth number came along on November 8th and the editor heads his columns with an apology for the "hiatus." This is the most interesting issue of the Democrat which has been preserved in that it contains a full report of the doings of the Dakota Land Company for the previous year and its estimate of the several points occupied by it. In addition to Saratoga, Mountain Pass, Lynd and Redwood Center, in Minnesota, reports are made on the following Dakota properties:

Renshaw, at the mouth of the Upper Couteau Percee, connecting with the Sioux at the Big Walnut timber, twenty miles north of Medary and near Lake Preston. This location embraces three hundred twenty acres of land, well improved.

The site of Renshaw was, according to Byron E. Pay, who visited the place, a short distance north of the present location of Estelline in Hamlin county.

> Medary, the county seat of Midway county, the first organized county in Dakota, situated on the Big Sioux at the crossing of the government road and twenty-five miles due west of Mountain Pass. Two hundred twenty acres were script here.
>
> Flandrau is the county seat of Rock county, at the junction of Couteau Percee with the Sioux, fifteen miles south of Medary. Six hundred forty acres.
>
> Sioux Falls City, established seat of government of Big Sioux county and the recognized capital of the territory, at the falls of the Big Sioux, the head of navigation on that river, terminus of the Transit railroad west, sixty miles south of Mountain Pass and one hundred miles up from the Missouri. Three hundred twenty acres.
>
> Eminija is the county seat of Vermillion county, at the mouth of the Split Rock river and Pipestone creek, on the Big Sioux, thirteen miles below the Falls and at the more practicable head of navigation for large steamers. Six hundred forty acres.
>
> Commerce City is situated at the great bend of the Sioux on the Dakota side, half way between Sioux Falls City and the Missouri, a natural site for a town. Coal and timber plenty. At a point to which steamers of any class may ply in any stage of water. Three hundred twenty acres.

The ambitions of the Dakota Land Company, however, were not satisfied with these eligible town sites and thriving cities; they wanted the earth. The report continues:

> The expedition in charge of Messrs. Brawley and Smith, which left this city in June, have ere this time planted the flag of the Dakota Land Company on each valuable site as may be found from the mouth of the Sioux to old Fort Lookout on the Missouri and on the James, Vermillion and Wanari rivers. They have sounded to the points to which steamers may practically run and there have also commenced the nuclei of towns. Their movements will be seconded by the more timid and adventurous and, the way being paved, a lively emigration will follow up. This party went down the river from Sioux Falls City by boat in the latter part of June on their way to the upper Missouri.
>
> There are more than two thousand miles of navigable waters bordering and within the ceded portions of Dakota and this company will have already secured the most desirable centers for trade and commerce and governmental organization on all these rivers.

This fourth edition of the Democrat also contains a report of the death of Governor Masters, which occurred from an attack of apoplexy, at his home on his farm, which was located at what is now the corner of Duluth and Eighth avenue in Sioux Falls. The Governor was a native of Bath, Maine, and was fifty-three years of age at his death. His son Henry was with him at his death. The Democrat pays a high tribute to his worth.

The still existing jealousy between the two Sioux is indicated in the following derogatory comment:

> A party recently returned from Sioux City (on the Missouri in Iowa) reports a large proportion of the inhabitants of that town are becoming thoroughly disheartened with their future prospects and large numbers are leaving for the more flourishing points in Dakota. The blighting frost which came upon them before their grain was matured and destroying in one night the labor of an entire season, together with the fact that the towns on the Sioux and Missouri are beginning to take away the trade which heretofore has been their almost entire means of support, has been the principal cause of the higeria which has taken place recently. Almost every house is said to be tenantless and of the three hotels built to improve surrounding property, not one is occupied. The chills and fever, which prevailed among them very generally during the past summer, has somewhat abated since the commencement of cold weather, we are happy to learn, so that at least one of their troubles have partially ceased for a time. We commiserate the people in and about our sister city and hold out to them the glorious Eden of the Sioux valley as a spot to which they can flee from sickness, stagnation and starvation—a country at once free from miasmatic Missouri bottoms or bleak and sterile Missouri mountains.

In this issue the editor was anticipating the early arrival of G. P. Waldron and family from Dubuque and of Henry Masters, Jr., who had gone east to bring out his father's family. Wilmot W. Brookings' card as attorney and counselor at law appears, and the editor mildly suggests that cord wood or grain will be thankfully received on subscriptions. The proceedings of the legislature are reported in this issue.

No copy of the fifth issue is available and it is probable that it is not in existence. Number six was published December 15th and continues the report of the doings of the legislature, a condensation of which will be given in the following chapter. The probability of congressional action in behalf of Dakota at the then convening session is discussed at length, and shows the helpless condition of the settlers without the protection of law. The hanging of John Brown is reported on the local page, but there are no local stories of consequence.

The only other copy of this publication which has come under notice is number nine, printed February 18, 1860, in which nothing of historic interest is developed, if we may except the proceedings of the county commissioners of Big Sioux county, at which a committee was appointed to confer with a like committee from Buchanan county relating to the construction of a bridge across the Sioux near the Falls, and a bridge was ordered built across Slip Up creek. The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Greenway, passed: "Resolved, that the board will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a court house and jail up to the first day of June next."

It is probable that this was the last issue of the Democrat. Congress failed to create the territory and Mr. Albright, becoming discouraged over the delay, left for the South sometime in the spring. Later the publication was revived for a brief period, as the Independent, by a Mr. Stewart.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE ELECTION OF 1859.

As will be noted from the previous chapter, the ambitious statesmen of Sioux Falls City had called a second territorial convention to convene at the Dakota House in Sioux Falls City on Saturday, September 3, 1859, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for delegate in congress and on the day mentioned almost the entire population met in solemn conclave to perform this grave duty. Alpheus G. Fuller, the first representative, was over at the newly established Yankton agency when this momentous event took place, never doubting, however, that the honor of a renomination awaited him, but the wise men behind the movement at St. Paul had other plans. A few days before the convention Judge Jefferson P. Kidder, a citizen of St. Paul, was dispatched to the Sioux for the purpose of accepting this nomination to congress. He arrived in Sioux Falls less than a week before the convention occurred, but the advantage of having a gentleman of Judge Kidder's ability and wide acquaintance for their representative at Washington was so apparent that he was promptly and unanimously chosen. At the same time Henry Masters was nominated for governor, James M. Allen for secretary of state and a full legislative ticket placed in the field. Judge Kidder was nominated on Saturday and on the following Tuesday morning he returned to St. Paul and was not again in Dakota for several years.

On Monday, September 5th, Henry Masters, acting governor and candidate for re-election, died. The name of Samuel J. Albright was substituted for that of Masters. Before the election came off Alpheus G. Fuller returned and when he learned that he had failed of a re-nomination he was filled with righteous indignation and resolved to bolt the convention and run as an independent candidate, which resolution he put into practice with such success as to, it is declared by Judge W. W. Brookings, secure a large majority of the votes actually cast at the election, which occurred on September 12th. The new settlers on the Missouri did not vote. Samuel J. Albright visited the Pembina country to conduct the election there. After the election Mr. Fuller returned to his employment at Yankton agency.

The actual result of the election made very little difference, for it was fully determined by the powers that Judge, or rather Governor Kidder, as he was then called, for he had been lieutenant governor of Vermont, should be the congressional representative, but it was important that there should be no dissension, for as, in order to make out a case favorably to the creation of a new territory, before congress, it was absolutely necessary to make a fraudulent return of the voting strength of the people, they could not afford to have a contest among themselves, which would reveal the true state of affairs to outsiders. Consequently a council was called and it was decided to call Alpheus G. Fuller off. The delicate mission was entrusted to Maj. Franklin J. DeWitt, who set out to visit Mr. Fuller at the Yankton agency. Precisely what occurred is not recorded, but it is certain that the Major was successful in his undertaking for he soon returned with a very plausible letter from Mr. Fuller in which he pledged hearty co-operation with Governor Kidder, whose election he conceded. With Mr. Fuller harmonized, it only remained to make a proper showing of the vote, and Secretary of State Allen was quite equal to the emergency. Under date of March 2, 1860, he issued the following certificate:

Office of Secretary of Dakota Territory.

Abstract of votes cast at the general election held September 12, 1859, for the election of delegate to congress as per returns from the various counties now on file in this office:

	Kidder	Fuller	Kidder	Fuller
Big Sioux County—				
First Precinct..........	287	28		
Second Precinct........	198	5		
	485	33	485	33
Vermillion county..........			52	...
Midway county.............			973	114
Rock county................			69	...
Pembina county—				
Precinct of Pembina...	110	..		
	359	..	359	...
			1938	147

I hereby certify to the above returns as being correct.

J. M. Allen,
Sec'y of Terr.

From all accounts, Samuel J. Albright, although duly elected governor, did not qualify, but soon left the territory and the onerous duties of that place fell upon the capable shoulders of Judge Wilmot W. Brookings, president of the senate. Predicated upon this certificate of the vote cast, Judge Brookings issued a certificate of election to Governor Kidder in the following:

This is to certify that at an election held in the several precincts in that part of the territory of Minnesota without the limits of the state of Minnesota, and in that part of said territory west of the western boundary of said state (now by common consent called Dakota), on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1859, Jefferson P. Kidder was duly elected a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, he having received the highest number and a majority of all the votes cast at said election for said office, for two years from the fourth day of March last.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Sioux Falls City this first day of December, 1859. W. W. Brookings.

Acting governor of that portion of the territory of Minnesota without the state limits now called Dakota.

These certificates were sent to Governor Kidder, who was not satisfied with them. The abstract of the alleged vote cast was so preposterous that he felt that he could not go before congress without some explanation of it, so Secretary Allen, at his suggestion, prepared the following certificate:

Office of Secretary of Dakota Terr.,
March 2, 1860.

This is to certify that at the election for delegate held September 12, 1859, wherein J. P. Kidder was elected, that the returns from the counties of Midway and Big Sioux also included the returns from the counties lying west of the Big Sioux and extending to the Missouri river, comprising the counties of Buchanan, Vermillion, Douglas and Stephens, the said counties having been attached to the counties of Midway and Big Sioux for judicial purposes, they having no permanent organization.

J. M. Allen, Sec'y of Dakota Terr.

Governor Kidder also wrote out in his own hand the following as a substitute for the certificate of election issued by Judge Brookings and sent it out to be signed by Brookings and the latter obligingly attached his signature to it.

This is to certify that at an election held in that portion of the former territory of Minnesota not included in the present state of Minnesota (known as Dakota), on the 12th day of September, 1859, J. P. Kidder received the largest number of votes cast for delegate to congress from said territory and is consequently entitled to recognition as such delegate.

W. W. Brookings, Governor Ex-Officio.

Armed with these certificates, Judge Kidder appeared before congress on the 12th day of April, 1860, and presented a memorial from the provisional legislature asking that he be seated and also a strong personal petition, backed by a very convincing brief showing all of the precedents in similar cases. He had abandoned the idea that a new territory of Dakota existed and adopted the view of the committee of elections in the Fuller-Kingsbury contest of the previous session, that the portion of Minnesota territory not included within the state of Minnesota still existed as Minnesota territory and as the duly elected delegate from that section was entitled to recognition. His memorial and brief were ordered printed and occupy eight pages and conclude as follows:

> **The precedents from the admission of Ohio to the admission of Minnesota have all been alike. Mr. Fearing, from the Northwestern territory, was permitted, after the admission of Ohio into the Union, to retain his seat. Mr. Jones, elected by that portion of the people of the territory of Michigan who resided without the limits of the state, held his seat after Michigan was admitted. Mr. Sibley, elected after Wisconsin was admitted, by the people of the territory who resided outside of the limits of the state, was admitted to a seat before the territory of Minnesota was organized. Mr. Kidder was elected by that portion of the people of the territory of Minnesota who reside outside the limits of the state precisely and under the same circumstances as was Mr. Sibley, after the admission of the state into the Union. Why then should he not be admitted to a seat? Do this and there would not seem to be a distinction without a cause; then you will have concluded, so far as this tier of territories is concerned, a long line of safe precedents, extending from Lake Erie to the Missouri river.**
>
> **Every foot of our public domain is now represented on the floor of the house except this portion. And our citizens are now supplicating congress and pleading by their representative that they may not be deprived of all civil government and thrust from its doors by a forced and constructive interpretation of law.**
>
> **They have been within the bounds of a civil government and legal jurisdiction. They ask that what has solemnly been secured to them, under which they have operated for years, having good reason to believe the same should be perpetual, should not without sufficient cause be taken from them.**
>
> **May they have an advocate on the floor of Congress?**

Judge Kidder's labors were unavailing. He continued the fight for recognition until the territory of Dakota was created by law, on the 2d of March, 1861; then he made a last appeal for justice to the extent of his expense incurred, but was refused. This appeal, now in the possession of the State Historical Society, is in Judge Kidder's handwriting and is about the only record of what he actually did in his efforts to gain recognition:

> **To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the United States of America, now in session:**
>
> **Your memorialist, Jefferson P. Kidder, of the territory of Dakota, respectfully showeth:**
>
> **That he was elected as a delegate to the thirty-sixth congress of the United States to represent that portion of the territory of Minnesota not included within the limits of the state of Minnesota (then by common consent called Dakota) by the voters thereof. That he appeared before the Honorable House of Representatives of said congress and asked to be admitted to a seat therein, as will more fully appear by a House Miscellaneous Document No. 73, of the 1st session of said congress, hereto attached and made a part of this memorial.**
>
> **That said Kidder was before said house and its honorable committee on elections during the first session thereof five months and was before the same during the second (2d) session of said congress two months; and on the 2d day of March during said last session the territory of Dakota was created by act of congress; but said Kidder was not admitted to his seat, nor did he ever receive any compensation for his travel, per diem, time spent, or expenses incurred therein.**
>
> **Wherefore for which he claims that he is entitled to compensation; and states:**
>
> **That he traveled from his home a distance of one thousand four hundred miles twice, to appear before said congress and that he spent, paid out a large sum of money in prosecuting his claim to said seat to-wit: the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and your memorialist will ever pray.**
>
> **JEFFERSON P. KIDDER.**

This memorial is not dated, but was probably presented the last days of the thirty-sixth congress, about March 3, 1861.

As before indicated, politics had most to do with the failure of the Sioux Falls men to gain recognition. The movement was inaugurated by ardent Democrats, the ramifications of whose organization ran into all of the departments of government. Never were plans better laid, by more acute men, but, to their misfortune, the Republican party was born and within four years swept the land. It was agreat revolution, in which party spirit ran high and it was not to be expected that the young Republicans, flushed with their first victories, would be particularly magnanimous to their enemies. Hence the Democratic Sioux Falls movement came to naught.

CHAPTER XXIX

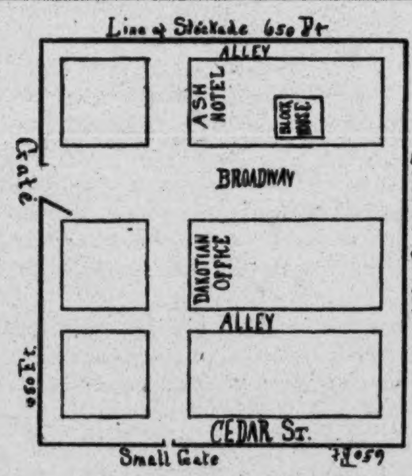
THE COMING OF THE SETTLERS.

When, as has been elsewhere indicated, the Yankton Indians, on the 10th day of July, 1859, finally accepted and ratified the treaty of 1858 by removing to the reservation there were a large number of immigrants waiting upon the Nebraska shore to come over and possess the goodly land. Promptly with the removal of the Indians they thronged across the river and made locations, the more speculative settling upon the town sites, as at Elk Point, Vermillion, Yankton and Bon Homme, while the sturdy Norwegian farmers selected the rich bottom lands between the James and the Vermillion, the chief settlement being made in the neighborhood of Meckling.

It is unfortunate that a complete roster of those who entered that day has not been kept, but at this date it is in evidence that many whose names have been most honorably distinguished in Dakota territory and state entered upon that day, or immediately afterward. At Bon Homme we find John H. Shober, S. G. Irish, George M. Pinney, the Rounds and Rufners. At Yankton, Moses K. Armstrong, A. T. McLees, Enos Stutsman, J. S. Presho, Frank Chappell, David I. Fisher, Downer T. Bramble, J. M. Stone, William P. Lyman, Sam Mortimer, George Pike, Jr., L. M. Griffith, Joseph R. Hanson, Henry C. Ash, William Bordeno, William H. Werdebaugh, George D. Fiske, Sam Jereau, A. Mauxsch, W. N. Collamer, Henry T. Bailey and James Witherspoon were among those who entered upon the town sites on July 10th. Mrs. Henry C. Ash was the first woman to take up her home in Yankton, but her arrival is modern, as she did not get there until Christmas, 1859. The pioneers of Vermillion are the Browns, Robinsons, Jewells, Phelps, McHenrys, Miners, Van Meters, Deuels, Boyles, Taylors, Dr. Caulkins, the Woods and the Benedicts. Among the Meckling farmers we find the familiar names of Olson, Bottolfson. Myron, Sampson, Nelson, Jacobson and Jessen. At Elk Point, Eli B. Wickson appears to have, single-handed, held the boards.

There was already a well-established stage road from Sioux City to Fort Randall, and each of the points indicated afforded convenient stage stations along this route, where hotels were established and trade with the settlers and Indians made a demand for stores. There was no sawmill nearer than Sioux City, so that most of the structures were rudely built of logs with roofs of swale hay, thatch or earth, but they were warm and comfortable. It was too late to make any sort of crop in 1859, but hay was abundant for stock and every possible preparation was made for a crop the next year and from every report the settlers went into their first winter contented, comfortable and hopeful. They were chiefly young, hardy and vigorous people and it is always to be remembered, to their great credit, that, notwithstanding the stern demands upon them to provide shelter and food, that from the beginning they were not unmindful of the higher demands of religion and education. On the very first Sabbath in the new land the Norwegians about Meckling gathered for prayer and religious counsel and during the latter part of the succeeding winter a school, taught by Dr. Caulkins in the upper story of McHenry's hotel, was provided and most of the children of the settlement gathered into it.

The only newspaper published in Dakota at that time was the Dakota Democrat at Sioux Falls, and it studiously refrained from any mention of the Missouri river settlements and in fact said very little of local affairs at the Falls. However it reveals enough to let us know that the settlers, in addition to the necessarily rough living of the pioneer period, indulged in many social diversions and found much of real enjoyment. A side light on one of the diversions of this first winter is thrown by a letter written by J. B. Greenway to the Sioux City Register of January 6, 1860. The Dakota Democrat had mentioned with some eclat a cotillion party given at the Dakota House, Sioux Falls, on the New Year eve. Greenway had not been invited and sought solace for his injured feelings by showing the function up in the print of the newspaper of the hated rival city. Relieved of its somewhat picturesque orthography, Greenway's letter is as follows:



STOCKADE AT YANKTON, 1862.

> Dear Sir: You will see in our Sioux Falls City eight-by-ten a publication of a cotillion party at the Dakota House on Friday, the 30th of December, 1859, given by Mr. Cooper. Mr. S. J. Albright did not say to you in his publication that he occupied the Dakota House with Mr. Cooper and was foreman in the above mentioned shindig and also Mr. Stuart, a printer in S. J.'s employ. But we do not wonder at S. J. and Stuart withdrawing their names from the party, for the facts are it was a beggar dance. They first went round to the neighbors and begged the provisions. These are facts. Mr. James Allen gave the flour and spice; J. B. Jarrett gave the lard to shorten the pound cake. Their pound cake was shortened with fat and sweetened with coarse brown sugar and their doughnuts were fried in tallow. With coffee, that was their supper. They had not an egg nor a drop of milk, nor a pound of butter. There were but three ladies present. I presume they had a considerable of a stag dance, for it was but a short time after supper that those two married ladies and also Mrs. ————'s hired girl left them to have a stag dance of it.

Occasional letters from Yankton and Vermillion, also published in the Sioux City Register at this period, tell of pleasant social affairs along the Missouri. In one of these letters is given a list of the periodicals and newspapers received regularly by Yankton subscribers, the list comprising most of the standard newspapers and magazines of that date.

Early in January, 1860, the first regular minister arrived in Dakota and held services in the settlements along the river. This minister was Rev. Charles D. Martin, of Nebraska City, Nebraska, a Presbyterian. He held his first service in Bramble's store. His pulpit was a barrel of whiskey and his text Proverbs 11; 13, "Wealth gotten by vanity shall diminish; but he that gathereth by labor shall increase." The first hymn was "Old Hundred," and Maj. Joseph R. Hanson, Moses K. Armstrong and L. M. Griffiths led the singing. It does not appear that he organized a church at Yankton, but a few days later he preached in Vermillion and met with such encouragement that he conducted a series of meetings there and organized a church society and in the following June erected the first church edifice in Dakota on the bottom at Vermillion. This was a very humble affair, built of logs, with a roof of poles and earth, but the people were proud of it and especially so when the indefatigable pastor secured a bell for it. This bell, however, was not mounted, but was placed beside the church where it was rung for services, but unfortunately was broken so that its voice was not particularly musical. Except the bell at Fort Pierre, this was probably the first in Dakota and certainly the first for church purposes.

In October, 1860, the Methodist Episcopal church came as a pioneer into the Dakota field. The territory was attached to the Upper Iowa conference and was placed under the supervision of Rev. George Clifford, presiding elder of the Sioux City district. Elder Clifford assigned Rev. S. W. Ingham, a young minister, to ride the South Dakota circuit. Mr. Ingham entered upon his work October 12, 1860, equipped in true old-fashioned Methodist style, with horse and saddle-bags. He notes that at that date Elk Point consisted of two log cabins of inferior construction and two of a better class in course of construction. On the next Sunday Mr. Ingham preached in the dining room of Mulholland's tavern, Vermillion, to a congregation of twenty persons from the text, Romans 1 : 16, "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ." The next Sunday he preached the first Methodist sermon, in Yankton, occupying Gen. J. B. S. Todd's office. His congregation, which promised to be large, dwindled to seven persons owing to the fact that a steamboat whistled into port just as the services began. Mr. Ingham tells us that at this time, when Yankton was more than a year old, that it consisted of three log cabins with dirt roofs and two frame buildings.

On the succeeding Wednesday Mr. Ingham journeyed to Bon Homme, where he united Miss Bradford and Samuel Grant in marriage. This was the first marriage in the territory west of James river and the second in the territory, the first having been that in which Minor Robinson, of Vermillion, was the groom.

In the month of May, 1860, the settlers at Bon Homme village erected a small school building in which Miss Emma J. Bradford taught the children of the neighborhood. This was the first schoolhouse built in Dakota. It was fourteen by sixteen feet in size and had a rail and dirt roof. The desks were made from lumber of an old wagon box. The seats were log puncheons with sticks stuck in auger holes for legs. John H. Shober was at the head of the movement for the building and maintenance of the school.

The weather during this first year of settlement was freaky and much of it unpleasant. High water and continuous rains made the roads on the Missouri bottom very difficult. There were several storms of unusual severity during the first winter, during one of which, occurring in January, 1860, George D. Fiske, the local manager for Frost, Todd & Company, was frozen to death, his being the first death to occur among the Missouri valley settlers.

No difficulty was experienced with the Indians. The Yanktons observed their treaty with reasonable care and when they left the reservation their association with the whites was friendly. Inkpaduta hovered about in the interior of Dakota and occasionally made a raid on some of the more exposed settlements to run off stock, but there was no blood shed. The Santees, from Minnesota, were the most usual visitors, but relations with them were pleasant. About seventy-five of these Santees under Hisayu, the Indian whom Dr. Williamson sent with the warning to the settlers at Medary in 1858, wintered at Elk Point and Eli Wixson carried on a profitable trade with them. The old Indian died before spring under circumstances which led Mr. Wixson to believe he had been poisoned.

Trapping, Indian trade and land surveying were the common pursuits. Except for the Norwegians of the Missouri flats between the Jim and the Vermillion, there was little real farming. Nevertheless the settlers were plodding along with high hopes for the development of the territory and the genuine Dakota spirit, which has come to be recognized as a dominant force in the Northwest, had already taken a firm hold.

CHAPTER XXX

DAKOTA TERRITORY CREATED.

While the representatives of the Sioux Falls government were making so strenuous efforts to break into congress, citizens of other portions of the Dakota land were not idle. No sooner was the reservation opened and settlement undertaken in the Missouri valley than Captain J. B. S. Todd—who two years before had resigned his commission in the regular army, where he had done acceptable service, particularly at the battle of Blue river on September 3, 1855, where he led his troops with commendable gallantry, to take up a commercial and political career. He was a member of the firm of Frost, Todd & Company, who had secured the right from government for the exclusive trade with the Yanktons—began to systematically agitate for the erection of a territorial government. He promoted public meetings to memorialize congress upon the subject and in November, 1859, held such meetings at Bon Homme, Yankton and Vermillion where strong pronunciamentos were promulgated. Armed with these memorials Captain Todd, who by this time, through the courtesy by which civilians on the frontier obtained promotion in military honors, had, anticipating the title he was to earn in the first years of the Civil war, become "General" Todd, proceeded to Washington and besieged congress for the creation of the territory. When he returned at the close of the long term, in August, 1860, the Sioux City Register, which appears to have been his particular newspaper exponent, says that he succeeded in placing the matter before congress in so favorable a light that the passage of the bill at an early date was already assured. This assurance seems justified, for before the close of the ensuing short term the bill did pass, though how much Captain Todd had to do in bringing about that consummation is not revealed by the record.

What does appear reveals the following facts: On December 30, 1859, Senator Henry M. Rice, of Minnesota, gave notice that it was his intention to, on some future day of the session, ask leave to introduce a bill for the temporary government of the territory of Dakota and for establishing the office of surveyor general therein. On January 24, 1860, Senator Rice introduced a resolution instructing the committee on territories to report a bill for the organization of Dakota, etc. On February 15, 1861, Senator James S. Green, of Missouri, chairman of the committee on territories, reported senate bill No. 562, which passed both houses with some amendments and was approved by James Buchanan, President of the United States, on March 2, 1861, and by its provisions Dakota territory was created.

Dakota territory as so created extended from the present eastern boundaries of North and South Dakota to the main range of the Rocky mountains, with the provision that all unrelinquished Indian lands within such boundaries should comprise no part of such territory, so that in point of fact, while the boundaries embraced a vast empire, Dakota territory at the date of its creation really comprised only the small portion of southeastern South Dakota relinquished by the Sisseton and Yankton treaties. The bill provided for the appointment by the President of a governor, secretary, supreme court and marshal and surveyor general. The governor was empowered to take a census, make a legislative apportionment and appoint an election for legislature and delegate to congress. The legislature was to consist of nine councilmen and thirteen representatives. The legislature was to convene at such time and place as the governor might appoint, and the legislature and governor were empowered to fix by law a permanent seat of government. The governor was made ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs and received fifteen hundred dollars per year as governor and one thousand dollars as Indian superintendent. The act further provided that every free white male who resided in the territory at the time of the passage of the act should be entitled to vote. The jurisdiction of the several courts were defined, particularly as to the exercise of the writ of habeas corpus. The bill created the surveyor general's office and also the "Yankton land district," and concluded with this piece of legislation, which has been studiously disregarded ever since: "And be it further enacted, that the river in said territory heretofore known as the 'River aux Jacques,' or 'James river,' shall hereafter be called the 'Dakota river.'"

Very promptly upon his accession to office President Lincoln appointed the officers for Dakota territory provided by the organic act. For governor he selected his friend and neighbor, and family physician at Springfield, Dr. William Jayne. Dr. Jayne was at that date but thirty-five years of age, but he had strongly impressed himself upon Lincoln.

In addition to Lincoln's own predisposition in relation to Jayne, his appointment was also strongly supported by Dr. Jayne's brother-in-law, Senator Trumbull.

For secretary, John Hutchinson, of Minnesota, a member of the famous family of singers, was chosen. Philomen Bliss, of Ohio, an eminent lawyer, whose name is still familiar to the profession everywhere, as the author of a standard work on code pleading, was appointed chief justice, and L. P. Williston, of Pennsylvania, and J. L. Williams, of Tennessee, were made the associate justices. The other appointments were W. E. Gleason, of Maryland, attorney general; G. D. Hill, of Michigan, surveyor general; W. F. Shaffer, of New York, marshal; Walter A. Burleigh, of Pennsylvania, agent of the Yanktons; H. A. Hoffman, of New York, agent of the Poncas; H. A. Kennerly, register, and Jesse Wherry, receiver of the land office. By prearrangement, these appointees rendezvoused at Chicago and arrived in the territory early in June.

The people of Dakota were on the quivive in anticipation of their arrival, for not only were they honestly anxious to again be under the protection of a duly organized government, but likewise the action of these officials would have a powerful influence in determining the seat of the territorial government. Therefore it was incumbent that every civility be shown them by the respective aspiring communities. It does not appear that Sioux Falls longer aspired to capital honors, but Vermillion, Yankton and Bon Homme were eagerly in the contest and when it was announced that Governor Jayne was enroute and would pass through Vermillion upon a certain day an elaborate banquet was prepared in his honor and his coming anxiously awaited. Presently a dignified looking gentleman, driven in a carriage, arrived from Sioux City way and he was received by the committee and escorted to the banquet hall where feasting, toasts and speeches were the order and high good feeling abounded. While the banquet was in progress the carriages bearing the Federal officials passed through the village and on to Yankton. The gentleman whom the citizens of Vermillion were so elaborately entertaining was a newcomer, Mr. Bigelow, who, appreciating the humor of the situation, did not give himself away. So pleased was he with his reception that he concluded to remain, and he spent the remaining years of his life in Vermillion, where he died in 1900, universally esteemed and by every one hailed as "Governor" Bigelow. Governor Jayne, quite oblivious of the ovation which his constituents at Vermillion intended for him, passed on to Yankton, which he made the seat of his operations. His first act under the powers vested in him by the organic act was to take a census. This count revealed a total white population of two thousand four hundred and two people. Next, on the 13th of July, he issued a proclamation dividing the territory into judicial districts. The division was made so as to leave Vermillion, Yankton and Bon Homme in different districts. Chief Justice Bliss was assigned to the Vermillion district, and Justices Williston and Williams, respectively, to Yankton and Bon Homme. On July 29th Governor Jayne issued his second proclamation, subdividing the territory into legislative districts and appointing a general election to take place on September 16th for delegate to congress and members of the legislature.

TWO LANCE, Brule. CHAS. PICOTTE, Half-breed.

While giving attention to these preliminary matters in the organization of the territory, Governor Jayne and Attorney General Gleason took up their abode in an unpretentious log cabin located on the east side of Broadway, midway between Third and Fourth streets. Hon. George W. Kingsbury, in writing of this period, says: "It is a tradition handed down by the early dwellers of the soil that the joint tenants did not dwell together in peace and unity. Gleason was a young and delicate Marylander and rebelled somewhat because he was required to keep the executive mansion in order and also to furnish, from the river, water for toilet purposes for himself and the Governor. The Governor felt that this much was due from a subordinate official, while it afforded the attorney general, whose salary was but two hundred and fifty dollars per year, an opportunity to pay in part for such respectable accommodations and high social connections, features of the case which the high-born Marylander was inclined to think had been overestimated. Other and more appropriate accommodations for the officials were fitted up, the first executive mansion was abandoned, and a source of exquisite amusement to the fun-loving pioneers of the rough and ready school who then predominated, was abruptly terminated."

Almost immediately Dakota found herself in the throes of a desperate political conflict over the delegateship. Two newspapers had already been established; the Weekly Dakotian, at Yankton, was first issued on the 6th of June, by Frank M. Ziebach and William Feeney under the name of the Dakotian Company. Early in July the Dakota Republican was established at Vermillion by Bedell & Clark, for this purpose borrowing the material which had formerly been used in the publication of the Dakota Democrat at Sioux Falls City.

Captain J. B. S. Todd had long been a candidate for the position. As early as September 15, 1859, the Sioux City Register announced: "Captain J. B. S. Todd, of Dakota Territory, is sojourning in the city. We are glad to find him in the enjoyment of good health and manifesting his usual energy in behalf of the interests of Dakota. He will probably be a candidate at the approaching election for delegate to congress and, if so, will undoubtedly be elected. He is just the man for the place, under whose supervision the interests of the territory and welfare of the settlers would be greatly enhanced." With the proclamation for the election he announced himself as an independent candidate and began his campaign, supported by the Dakotian. On June 1st a mass convention of the Union party met in Vermillion and placed in nomination A. J. Bell, who was supported by the Dakota Republican. This made a very symmetrical layout, but when Charles P. Bouge, of Sioux City, Iowa, announced his independent candidacy the fun began in earnest. Bouge had no newspaper organ, but he was energetic and drove a great deal among the voters. It is said that his wife, who was a somewhat spirited woman, was strongly opposed to his candidacy and being a good horsewoman followed her husband when out campaigning and undid his work as fast as he accomplished it. The settlers were generally strangers to each other, but all were more or less acquainted with the reputation of Captain Todd and the election proved his popularity. Of the 585 votes cast, Todd received 397, Bouge 110 and Bell but 78. After the election the newspapers suspended publication and the federal officers returned to their homes for the winter.

Early in 1862 Rev. Melanchthon Hoyt, an Episcopal clergyman, removed to Yankton and erected a building at the corner of Fourth and Linn, for church purposes. Mr. Hoyt had previously lived in Sioux City and had from early in 1860 held occasional services in the Dakota river towns. On one of these trips in the summer of 1860 he was accompanied by Right Rev. Joseph C. Talbot, missionary bishop for the Northwest Territory.

CHAPTER XXXI

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The organization of the territory by congress in the spring of 1861 had served to attract wide attention to the new land of the northwest and with the assurance of a stable government a new immigration set in, so that before the ensuing winter settled down there was a good fringe of settlers along the lower river and the Sioux and with the opening of the spring of 1862 the inflow of homeseekers was renewed. There was a good deal of steamboating on the river, but a remarkably few settlers came in that way, by far the larger number driving in with their own conveyances.

Governor Jayne had called the legislature to convene on St. Patrick's day, March 17, 1862, and was himself on the ground for that event. The council of this first legislature consisted of the following gentlemen, whom we have seen were elected on the 16th of the previous September: Henry D. Betts, John W. Boyle and Jacob Deuel, of Vermillion; Downer T. Bramble and Enos Stutsman, of Yankton; W. W. Brookings, of Sioux Falls; A. Cole, of Brule Creek; J. Shaw Gregory, of Fort Randall, and John H. Shober, of Bon Homme, nine in all. The house was composed of thirteen members as follows: Bon Homme, George M. Pinney and Reuben Wallace; Elk Point, Christopher Maloney and John C. McBride; Vermillion, A. W. Puett, Lyman Burgess, J. A. Jacobson and Bligh E. Wood; Yankton, Moses K. Armstrong and John Stanage; Pembina, Hugh S. Donaldson; Fort Randall, John L. Tiernon; Sioux Falls, George P. Waldron. The house was provided with quarters in the building erected by Rev. Melanchthon U. Hoyt, for the accommodation of the Episcopal flock, at the corner of Fourth and Linn streets, and the council being quartered in the residence of William Tripp, at Fourth and Broadway. To the settlers the convening of this body was a momentous event and the destiny of ambitious men and aspiring communities hung upon its action and much depended upon the preliminary organization. In this respect the Yanktonians, by reason of their environment and local influence, had a distinct advantage, as it also had perhaps in representatives more trained in public affairs.

Long before the legislature convened the active brains of the Yankton men were busy with schemes for the organization which should redound to the advantage of that town in the contest for the location of the capital. Sioux Falls was ambitious for the honor, but Bon Homme and Vermillion were the most formidable opponents. As will be seen, Yankton and Vermillion each had two councilmen, while Bon Homme had but one, while in the house, by reason of the division of the section into the districts of East and West Vermillion, that place had four representatives, while Yankton and Bon Homme had but two each. The Yankton men at once saw the necessity for an alliance with the Bon Homme people. Therefore they adroitly proposed to make John H. Shober president of the council and George M. Pinney speaker of the house, thus giving to Bon Homme the chief positions in both bodies. The Bon Homme men were highly flattered by this proposal and accepted it, though its consummation was predicated upon a written agreement that Yankton should be made the capital, but coupled with this was a further agreement that the penitentiary should be located at Bon Homme. The slate so agreed upon went through.

The men who composed this legislature were well suited for the occasion, all of them frontiersmen of the rough-and-ready type, but many of them possessing keen intellects and several of them were trained and successful lawyers. There was a freedom and lack of conventionality in the situation which appealed strongly to the wild side of men and led them to do and to tolerate many things which they would have almost unanimously discountenanced under other circumstances; nevertheless the enactments of the session were in the main wise and resulted in the general good.

In a series of letters contributed to the Sioux City Register during this session by Hon. Moses K. Armstrong, under the soubriquet, "Logroller," this legislature was called the "Pony Congress," and the name has clung to it.

Early in the session an incident occurred which created a sensation and which to this day is recalled with interest by the old-timers. It grew out of the location of the capital. Although Speaker Pinney held his office through the written agreement upon which he entered to support Yankton for the capital, he weakened when the bill came up for final action and, leaving the speaker's chair, took the floor and moved that the word "Yankton" be stricken from the bill and "Bon Homme" be inserted in lieu thereof. This motion failing, he then moved that Vermillion be substituted for Yankton and the motion prevailed and the bill which originated in the council passed the house with the Vermillion amendment. The council refused to concur and after a bit of parliamentary skirmishing, out of which the Vermillion men secured the location of the Territorial University at that place, the house receded from its amendment and Yankton secured the capital. In the light of events it is thought that the Vermillion men made a pretty fair trade.

The conduct of Speaker Pinney exasperated the Yankton men beyond endurance. At that period the test of honesty in a statesman was to stay bought and they justly felt that Pinney had violated the very rudiments of political honor. They resolved to visit summary punishment upon him. The plan of operations adopted was as follows: Jim Somers, the noted desperado, was sergeant-at-arms of the house, and Jim was to seize Pinney and throw him bodily from the window; the speaker's chair was then to be declared vacant and a new speaker elected. It was a good plan, but unfortunately some of the conspirators leaked and information came to the ears of Pinney, who immediately appealed to Governor Jayne for protection. A company of militia had been recruited the previous winter at Yankton, by Captain Nelson Miner, but had not yet been mustered into the service of the United States. It had, however, been authorized by acting Governor Hutchinson, who had commissioned its officers, and Governor Jayne called upon Captain Miner for a detail to keep the speaker in his chair. Captain Miner ordered Second Lieutenant Plughoff and ten men, of whom Sergeant A. M. English was one, to proceed to the house of representatives with loaded guns and there preserve order. This order was obeyed, to the utter indignation of the house, which august body refused to do business while the soldiers were present. The house members left the hall. The council took the matter up and by resolution demanded of the Governor an explanation of his conduct. This reply of the Governor's was referred to a committee of which Downer T. Bramble was chairman, who reported on April 9th that the action was taken by the Governor upon the requisition of "one G. M. Pinney, who had cowardly and scandalously reported that he feared violence from the people." The matter was settled by the resignation of Pinney, the withdrawal of the soldiers and the election of John L. Tiernon speaker. This latter selection was made from the humorous conception that it would be a good joke to elect a man speaker who knew absolutely nothing of parliamentary law.

Though Pinney had been disposed of as speaker, Jim Somers and his crowd did not propose to be deprived of their fun. "Gov." Frank M. Ziebach relates the following story, supplementary to the legislative proceedings: "Shortly after the Pinney episode in the house, I saw the ex-speaker enter a saloon on Broadway a short distance from my printing office. I knew that a party of legislators were congregated there and I expected a demonstration and kept an eye out from the window, which opened beside the case where I was working. Pinney had barely time to walk from the door to the bar when a crash came and I saw the former speaker come forcibly through the window of the saloon bearing the sash with him. The sardonic countenance of Jim Somers appeared through the opening behind him."

The Pony congress did not escape from a boisterous consideration of the slavery question. At that date the nation was in the first throes of the Civil war and everywhere the slavery question was the paramount topic. Governor Jayne was an uncompromising abolitionist, and among the flowers of rhetoric, prophecies of future greatness for the territory and practical recommendations for local government which characterized his first message, the Governor had earnestly recommended that the legislature pass an inviolable act forever prohibiting slavery in every form in Dakota. The legislature was very largely Democratic and had but little sympathy with the Governor's abolition views, and the Democratic leaders resolved to see him and go him one better, so they prepared and introduced a bill which was seriously considered and the subject of much heated argument, providing that it should be a felony for a colored person to enter the territory and further providing for the prompt removal of any who should set foot upon Dakota soil.

In other respects the political feeling of the times was demonstrated in the legislative proceedings. The school law passed at this session permitted only white children to attend the public schools. The "governor's bill," prohibiting slavery and voluntary servitude, was defeated in both houses.

Dr. Wallace, of Bon Homme, was pulled up at the instance of the Governor for uttering disloyal sentiments and a legislative investigation followed. More than thirty witnesses were examined. It was proved that the Doctor had in the course of an argument used the language: "The war is unjust. It was brought on by Republicans and should be fought by Republicans. If I were to fight I would fight with the South." In the course of the proceedings it developed that Dr. Wallace was an incessant debater, ever seeking opportunity for argument, and it mattered little to him upon which side he spoke. He would take the other side anyway and usually was able to take care of himself. That the offensive language was used in one of these impromptu debates. While the investigation was in progress, he addressed the committee with trembling voice and tearful eyes: "I have in my life," he continued, "taken the oath of allegiance in four different states and territories of the Union and I am now ready to renew that oath every morning and evening." He was at once vindicated by acquittal. He then insisted in again taking the oath of allegiance, which was administered.

Another matter of great concern related to the enactment of a bill extending the right of citizenship to all half-breeds who could read, write or speak the English language. The half-breeds outnumbered all the other voters in the territory and to the passage of the bill Governor Jayne was very strongly opposed and made a desperate and effective fight against it. In his opposition to the bill he came in conflict with Hon. Jesse Wherry, receiver of the land office, a Kentuckian, who favored it. They got into a personal altercation at the Ash Hotel on the evening of May 7th and engaged in a hair-pulling, choking, striking game of fisticuffs in which the Governor had rather the better of the argument, as he had before the legislature. The bill passed the house by one majority, but was defeated in the council by the same vote.

Ninety-one general laws were passed at this session, among them a code of civil procedure, adapted from New York, of six hundred and seventeen sections, and a code of criminal procedure of two hundred sixty-two sections. Twenty-five special laws were passed. These conferred citizenship on a number of half-breeds, including among them Frank LaFramboise, J. B. LaPlant, Frank Chadron and Charles F. Picotte. Divorces were granted to Sarah Tripp from William Tripp, and Minnie Omeg from C. Omeg. These special divorces were strenuously opposed by Bligh Wood and the Norwegian members, who were opposed to divorces upon principle and, having provided a general court procedure by which a divorce could be regularly procured, they felt that it was altogether outside the province of the legislature to grant divorces directly and without judicial investigation. Thirteen ferry charters were granted. An act passed chartering the Missouri & Niobrara Valley Railroad Company, with two million dollars capital, with power to build a railroad from the Sioux river by way of the Niobrara to the South Pass in the Rocky mountains. In addition to Erastus Corning and a dozen other eastern capitalists, every member of the legislature was included among the incorporators and first board of directors. It may be wise to indicate that the road was not built. The following towns of South Dakota were incorporated: Elk Point, with John R. Wood as president and Eli Wixson recorder; Richland, with Chief Justice Philomen Bliss as president and M. M. Rich as recorder; Yankton, William Miner as recorder and Henry C. Ash, Charles S. White and Justus Townsend as trustees, the president to be one of the trustees; Bon Homme, Reuben Wallace, president, Daniel Gifford, recorder; Springfield, with Charles M. Cooper, president, and Richard M. Johnson, recorder.

At this session the counties of Bon Homme, Brughier, Clay, Cole, Gregory, Hutchinson, Jayne, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Brookings, Deuel, Sheyenne, Todd and Yankton were created and county governments provided for several of the more populous of them. Sheyenne county occupied a section lapping over into North Dakota, but approximately what is now Roberts county; Deuel was the equivalent of the present Deuel and Grant; Brookings and Minnehaha divided Moody between them; Lincoln was approximately as at present; Cole was the present Union; Clay, Yankton and Bon Homme were little different from the present boundaries; Charles Mix included the present Douglas, while the upper portion and Brule were included in Brughier; Hutchinson and Jayne were approximately the present Hutchinson and Turner. Brookings, Minnehaha and Lincoln were included in one county government at Sioux Falls. The county seat of Cole county was fixed at Victoria, on the claim of Joseph Chapillion, on

RED CLOUD.

section 10, town 89, range 48, which would place it somewhere near the present village of McCook, but it was provided that at the next general election the county seat might be permanently located by popular vote. We shall have occasion to know more of this election. Vermillion was made county seat of Clay; Yankton and Bon Homme, respectively, of their namesake counties; Papineau, on the claim of Mr. Papineau, on the Missouri river, was made the county seat of Charles Mix, and Mixville, on the Niobrara, of Todd county; Gregory was attached to Todd, Brughier to Charles Mix, Hutchinson to Bon Homme, Jayne to Yankton and Deuel to Brookings counties.

The session lasted from the 17th of March until the 15th of May and the closing scenes beggered everything in the way of hilarity which have characterized the many wild and woolly sessions of suceeeding years. The weather was fine and for three days and nights before the finish the members indulged in an open-air carousal which was a continuous performance. Hon. Moses K. Armstrong thus describes it, leaving out all reference to the fair charmers who were a prominent feature of the festivities: "For three nights before the adjournment camp fires could be seen in the streets from dark until daylight around which were seated, wigwam style, electioneering parties of councilmen and representatives, all happily drinking, eating, singing, snoring, speechmaking and milking cows. I happened to cross the street one morning at the peep of day and there I beheld, beside a smouldering camp fire, two lusty legislators, Maloney and McBride, holding a kicking cow by the horns, and a third, John Stanage, pulling his full weight at the cow's tail. On either side of the milkless heifer sat Councilmen Bramble and Stutsman, flat upon their unfailing foundations, with pails in hand, making sorrowful, but vain attempts at teasing milk enough from the farrow quadruped to make their final pitcher of eggnog. Off on one side lay the corpulent Representative Donaldson sprawled upon his belly and convulsed with laughter and in front of the scene stood the eloquent Lawmaker Boyles, with hat and coat and boots off, making a military speech and imploring the cow to give down in behalf of her country."

Notwithstanding the wild ways, the coarse fun and horseplay of these primitive legislators, both pride and regret are mixed with our amusement as we recall the men and their work. All in all, the good vastly outweighed the evil in the work of the Pony congress.

CHAPTER XXXII

THE POLITICS OF 1862.

The year 1862, notwithstanding various other diversions, including the Indian war, was a year of politics in Dakota Territory. While the first legislature was in session the political game was played to the limit. As early as March it was understood that Governor Jayne was to contest with Captain Todd for the delegateship to congress and had perfected an organization which included the major portion of the federal officials. It will be recalled that at his first election Captain Todd ran as an independent candidate, upon his own motion and without a convention nomination. He was of Democratic proclivities, though a strong Union man, and many, it may be said that most, of the men prominent in the territory were of the same political faith. Before the close of the first session politics were at a white heat. General conditions at this juncture were very promising. In his Logroller letter of July 1st Hon. Moses K. Armstrong thus pictures the rosy-hued outlook: "Our territory begins to put on her robe of brightness. Farmers are joyous over their prosperous fields, which promise a bountiful harvest. The roads are lined with immigrant teams and our green hills and plains are covered with the droves of cattle of new homeseekers. On every hand, by every grove and brooklet can be seen the smoke arising from the newly-erected cabin of some hardy immigrant who has come to open a farm under the homestead act."

In the same letter Mr. Armstrong lets a little light in upon the political situation from the standpoint of the anti-administration party: "The official organ of the officials at Yankton is weekly opening assaults upon our present delegate for not attending to the 'interests of the people.' Yes, 'the people,' the 'dear people,' all at once. We, the people, hold a dear place in the affections of our truant and aspiring officials. But the people know their business and they know by whom they have been well treated. They know too that not a government official has built a house, fenced a lot, or expended two hundred dollars in the territory since its organization. However, some of them occasionally have the nerve and daring to take their families across the line of Iowa, venture into the territory and then hastily return to the states to snivel about the slow growth of towns, lack of enterprise and isolation from dear society on the frontier.

"Not many years ago the wife of Governor Ramsey, of one of our western territories, was living in a little cabin and at the same time was recognized as one of the most accomplished ladies in the northwest. Are our officials too proud, too good, or too rich to live with us? Do they think that the pioneers of the west were born full grown and wild upon the plains and must therefore bow at the dash of broadcloth and the swell of dignity and set to and build houses and donate property to induce salaried officials to enter the territory in the discharge of their duty? If they need houses, let them build them. If they want property, let them buy it. They have money, we have none."

Both nominations were made at mass conventions held at Vermillion. Governor Jayne, by the Republican and Union convention of July 16th, in which "every one who supports the administration of Abraham Lincoln and approves of his policy and principles and who are in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed out and the supremacy of the constitution and law completely established," was invited. The party was unorganized and the call for the convention was signed by seventy-three citizens, among whom were most of the federal officials and many others still prominent in Dakota. Captain Todd received his nomination from a "people's union convention," held on the 25th of July, called "for the purpose of nominating a candidate for delegate to congress in opposition to the candidate to be nominated by the Republican union convention on July 16th."

The campaign was vigorously prosecuted, Governor Jayne having the support of the Yankton Dakotian and of the Dakota Republican, while Captain Todd was without local newspaper support. Outside of the "ring" talk, the real argument of the campaign was the pull which the respective candidates were presumed to have with the President. Jayne was "Lincoln's neighbor, friend and physician." Todd was "the cousin of Mrs. Lincoln and everybody knew that Mrs. Lincoln was the real president," and so the fight went on. The election took place on Monday, September 1st, right in the very heat of the Indian excitement, only two days after Governor Jayne had called every able-bodied man to arms.

Even an Indian uprising, with all its attendant and prospective horrors and dangers, could not deprive the primitive Dakotan of his political diversion and he voted early, late, often, vociferously and muscularly. Then, in addition to open and glaring frauds, there were irregularities which, coupled with the frauds, should have vitiated the entire proceedings. In Cole county there was a county-seat fight on between Elk Point and Richland. At the election held in the Brule creek precinct there appears to have been both fraud and irregularity. Governor Jayne's proclamation, calling out the militia, was issued on Saturday, August 30th, and was carried to Brule Creek the next day, when the settlers assembled to organize a militia company on Sunday evening at the house of a settler, Timothy Andrews. Great excitement prevailed and many of the settlers were talking of leaving Dakota at once for safety. Some one suggested that it was too bad to leave before the election and then it was proposed that as the election was called for Monday that they wait until after midnight and then proceed to vote. This was done and about thirty votes were cast. Next morning it was found that many of the settlers, in their alarm, had left without voting, so their votes were cast for them by proxy, running up a return of seventy-one votes in the precinct, sixty-three of which were for Governor Jayne. In Bon Homme precinct the election was held at the house of G. M. Pinney, who was a strong Jayne man. John H. Shober led the Todd contingent in the neighborhood. At noon Moses Herrick took the ballot box home with him. When the polls closed thirty-nine votes had been cast, a majority of which were for Jayne. Twenty-six open ballots had been cast for Todd. John H. Shober called upon all of the voters present who had voted for Todd to stand in a line. Twenty-two lined up. They then raised so much of a ruction that the judges abandoned the ballots and boxes and Shober and his friends obtained possession of them at six o'clock in the evening, appointed a new set of judges and clerks and held a new election, twenty-two votes being cast for Todd and none for Jayne. This second vote was returned to the territorial canvassers. At the Charles Mix polls, about one hundred Iowa soldiers from Fort Randall voted. Everywhere there were charges, sustained by testimony, of voting by non-residents and of the corrupt use of money.

The territorial returning board consisted of Governor Jayne, Secretary Hutchinson and Chief Justice Bliss; Hutchinson and Bliss acted, Jayne taking no part, owing to his own candidacy. The vote was canvassed on October 22d, Brule precinct being counted and Bon Homme and Charles Mix thrown out as fraudulent and irregular. The vote cast in the three precincts so in question was as follows:

	Todd.	Jayne.
Brule Creek	8	63
Bon Homme	22	...
Charles Mix	7	138
Minnehaha	..	23
	37	224

According to the return of the board, counting Brule and disregarding Bon Homme, Charles Mix and Minnehaha, and without Pembina, from which at this time no return had been received, the board found two hundred and thirty-seven votes for Jayne and two hundred and twenty-one for Todd, giving Jayne a majority of sixteen and consequently the certificate of election. Todd at once began a contest, serving notice of the same upon Jayne in November and the taking of the testimony occupied most of the following winter, and was taken into congress by Captain Todd, where it dragged along far into the second year of the term. The legislature of 1863-4 took the matter up and reviewed the action of the returning board and in a report made and adopted on January 12, 1864, found that the vote of Charles Mix should have been counted, making a net majority for Jayne of one hundred forty-seven votes. This action of the legislature led Chief Justice Bliss and Secretary Hutchinson to unite in sending to congress the following somewhat remarkable paper, which as it epitomizes the entire matter is here reproduced:

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, chief justice and secretary of the territory of Dakota and canvassers of the vote of 1862 for delegate to congress and territorial auditor and treasurer, respectfully represent:

That the legislative assembly of said territory just closed have passed joint resolutions relative to our action as canvassers of said vote * * which we understand have been forwarded to your body. We would have preferred the silence we have hitherto observed, but inasmuch as the same is designed to impeach before your honorable body the proceedings of the undersigned as such canvassers, we are compelled in vindication of our action, and not to influence yours, in the contested election case of Todd and Jayne, now before you, we respectfully submit:

1st. While we regard the supervision of our proceedings as impertinent and intermeddling, we might, nevertheless, respect their acts as evidence at least of popular opinion were we not fully aware that they in no just sense represent the people of Dakota in this thing; because in those counties where the members voting for said resolutions were really elected, they would have been easily defeated had it been believed that they would identify themselves with the ballot box stuffing and election frauds of 1862. * * *

2d. The proceedings of the canvassing board were carefully considered and designed to do justice and rebuke fraud and protect our young territory from the political crimes which had disgraced the early history of some of our neighbors. Secondary to this, yet deeply impressing to us, we felt that the honor of the great Republican party, in a limited sphere, was in our keeping. We had voted for and desired the election of Governor Jayne, as delegate; but we also desired to protect him and us from the dishonor of schemes principally engineered by the Buchanan Democrats he had to the exclusion of earnest Republicans admitted to his confidence. We then, before looking at the returns, determined upon the course to pursue. The law provided that we should canvass, i. e., search into the count, the votes as returned by the county registers. We had no means of examining and taking testimony in relation to individual voters and hence determined to hear testimony in relation to the election in the several precincts; and if its general character and conduct was grossly and intentionally fraudulent and illegal, we would consider the whole poll as tainted and reject the precinct. We regretted that we had not the means of separating the honest votes from the fraudulent ones, but in the absence of that power felt it our duty, when the votes clearly, and upon system fraudulent, outnumbered the honest ones, to treat the whole poll as a fraud. We were confirmed in this view by our position and that of our political friends in relation to the first election in Kansas. We had both, one in Kansas and one in Washington, been active participants in the exciting scenes that to some extent initiated the present rebellion. * * * * What we believed the law then, we considered so now, and felt no hesitation, though we greatly regretted the necessity of applying the rule to frauds in Dakota. We held our canvass publicly and announced the rules that would govern us. Evidence only was submitted pertaining to the two precincts of Charles Mix and Bon Homme. At the

former precinct it was shown that about one hundred Iowa soldiers were allowed to go plumming. That they crossed the Missouri river from Fort Randall and went in squads to the Charles Mix precinct and voted. Many acts of rowdyism were proved which did not affect the main fact that more than two-thirds of the whole vote was cast by citizens of Iowa. The attention of Governor Jayne was called to this evidence and he was told that the board would give him time to rebut it; but he replied that he considered that the Iowa soldiers had a right to vote if they chose. The law expressly provides that no soldier, officer or private, other than those who resided in this territory previous to and at the time of their enlistment, shall be entitled to vote in any election in said territory. * * * We therefore rejected the return of Charles Mix.

In relation to the return from Bon Homme, incorrectly charged as having been counted by us, evidence was submitted on behalf of Governor Jayne that the vote returned was not cast between the hours fixed by law; but that at the close of the regular poll the ballot box was forcibly taken possession of, the ballots destroyed and a new poll opened. To rebut this, evidence was offered on behalf of General Todd that no force was used; but a new polling was demanded by his friends from the fact that on counting the ballots at night but thirteen of thirty-nine ballots found in the box were for him, when twenty-six out of the thirty-nine persons voting claimed that they voted for him. That the box had during the recess at noon been in the possession of his enemies and they were charged with changing the ballots; but we held that even if his claim was true that a new poll after the hour was not the remedy and we rejected the return.

The return from Brule Creek in Cole county—the only county where there was more than one precinct—was made separate from the others and it was claimed by General Todd that the poll was grossly fraudulent, in that a majority of the tickets against him were secretly put into the box the night previous to the election, by and on behalf of non-residents and minors and he asked time to obtain evidence to substantiate the fact. We refused his request, both because he already had sufficient time and because we did not then believe the facts to be as since proven.

General Todd also asked the board to adjourn for a month to receive the return from Pembina inasmuch as its receipt was supposed to be delayed in consequence of the Minnesota Indian outbreak. This request was refused inasmuch as we interpreted the requirement to "proceed to canvass" to require a continuous session until the work was completed. We did, however, adjourn from day to day for a few days, but the return did not arrive and the result was declared.

Thus in brief were our proceedings and now we believe that if the friends of either party had any right to complain of our action it is those of General Todd and not those of Governor Jayne.

We should also add, perhaps, that shortly after the close of the canvass the return from Pembina was received and giving a majority for General Todd of one hundred six votes; also a return from Minnehaha county, giving a majority of twenty-three votes for Governor Jayne. Of the former we know nothing only that gross frauds are charged upon it by the friends of Governor Jayne, but of the latter we know that at the time when the election purports to have been held, not a person was in the county except hostile Sioux Indians, and its fraud was so apparent—knowing as did the secretary that not even the form of an election was held there—it was never treated as a return. * * * *

May we not hope that your honorable body will decide the question before you according to the rules of law and arithmetic. The body of our small people are peaceable and honest and earnestly loyal, even many of those who have been put to fraudulent uses. It is less consequence to them who shall get his seat than that such a decision shall be made as shall vindicate the honor of our national administration, protect our young territory, assailed and almost depopulated by hostile Indians on one side, but more vitally attacked by politicians on the other, from the system of election frauds initiated among us.

P. Bliss, Chief Justice of Dakota Territory,
John Hutchinson, Secretary Dakota Territory.

About March 1, 1863, Governor Jayne resigned his office in time to go to Washington and take his seat as delegate and John Hutchinson continued as acting governor, as in fact he had been a large portion of the time since the first organization of the territory. Captain Todd pressed his contest and in the end was successful, Jayne being ousted in 1864. He did not return to Dakota. To this day the people of Dakota have not found out whether Todd or Jayne had the strongest pull with President Lincoln.

THE SECOND LEGISLATURE, 1862-3.

The second session of the territorial legislature convened at Yankton on Monday, December 1, 1862. There were nine councilmen and fourteen members of the house. The legislature had been chosen on the lines of the Todd-Jayne fight and there were contests from the counties where the election frauds had been most flagrant.

The council promptly organized by electing Enos Stutsman president and James Tufts secretary, but the house fought sixteen days before effecting an organization. On the fifth day a split occurred and six members, regularly elected, of the Jayne faction withdrew and, recognizing three of the contestants, made up a quorum and elected A. W. Puett, of Vermillion, speaker, and R. M. Hagaman, chief clerk. The Todd party remained in the regular hall and elected Moses K. Armstrong, speaker, and B. M. Smith, chief clerk. The council recognized the Todd party as regular and the governor recognized the seceders, so that a deadlock existed and no business was transacted. On the sixteenth day a compromise was effected, taking the Todd speaker and the Jayne chief clerk and Governor Jayne delivered his message to the joint legislative body.

This session was held in the "capitol," on Capitol street. This was a small building erected for the purpose, by Moses K. Armstrong and Charles F. Picotte and leased to the government for a term of years. It was large enough to accommodate all of the territorial departments at that date and was used for capitol purposes for twenty years, and until the capitol was removed to Bismarck.

Governor Jayne's message was chiefly devoted to a recital of the Indian situation. He apprehended trouble from the Sioux of the upper Missouri and blamed the government for failure to protect the Rees and Gros Ventres against the aggressions of the Sioux and stated that experience had taught the Indians that the greatest safety is to be found in hostility to the whites. He uttered an epigram much quoted in that day: "Protection to Dakota is protection to the entire northwest." He recommended that congress be memorialized to establish strong military posts at Sioux Falls, Fort Benton and Fort Berthold. Aside from this, the message is almost devoid of practical suggestion and altogether it is a very commonplace paper.

After the compromise, the house got on fairly well, but the council was torn up throughout the session over the political morals of the man whom the august body had elected to the position of fireman. On the first day of the session Ole Halverson, of Brule Creek, was elected to the place. On the 19th Mr. Cole, reciting in a whereas that "Ole Halverson was one of the prominent participants in the Brule Creek frauds and that the council does not intend to countenance or reward one who has abused the sacred privilege of the elective franchise and polluted the ballot box," offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the council dispense with the services of our present fireman, Ole Halverson, and his place be immediately supplied." The resolution went to a special committee, evidence taken, majority and minority reports filed, it was recommitted, a new investigation made, emissaries sent to Union county to obtain evidence, new minority and majority reports offered and action filibustered off while Ole sturdily stoked the big stove in the council chamber until seven o'clock of the evening of the last day of the session, when, having put on a rousing fire, which set all of the reverend senators in a perspiration, Mr. Brookings moved that he be excused from further service, and at ten o'clock the council tendered him a vote of thanks and the session adjourned. This and a few memorials to congress, the most important of which was a prayer for the establishment of military posts at frequent intervals along the frontier, were the chief fruits of the session.

CHAPTER XXXIII

THE INDIAN WAR OF 1862.

The great wave of patriotism which swept over the American people following the secession of the southern states did not escape the Dakotans and, although there were but a handful of them, they early began to agitate for the organization of a regiment of soldiers for the war. When we recall that the total voting population of the territory was but five hundred eighty-five men, such a proposition appears almost pathetic. Nevertheless Nelson Miner, of Vermillion, and William P. Lyman, of Yankton, were both enthusiastic in such a movement. Mr. Miner in the winter of 1861-62 began actively to recruit a company of cavalry at Yankton and Vermillion, but Mr. Lyman, more ambitious, set out to get an appointment from the war department as major of such cavalry. He was a close friend and former employe of J. B. S. Todd, then delegate to congress, and the latter, in January, 1862, secured for Lyman a nomination as "Major of the First Dakota Volunteer Cavalry," and he received the usual notification of such nomination, subject to ratification by the senate, from the war department, stating if so confirmed by the senate he would be commissioned. Armed with this notice of nomination, Major Lyman, accompanied by our belligerent friend, Jesse Whenry, and Charles P. Bogue and some other citizens of Yankton, proceeded to Fort Randall, where they took up quarters at the residence of Alpheus G. Fuller, beef contractor for the fort, on February 4, 1862. The fort at that time was under the command of Captain John Pattee, Company A, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was garrisoned by Companies A, B and C of said regiment. Major Lyman promptly sent to Captain Pattee a formal notice that he was ordered to assume command of the fort. Captain Pattee at once called upon the Major at Fuller's and after paying his respects to him and being again informed that Lyman was to at once assume command, Captain Pattee asked to be shown the Major's authority in the matter. After some delay and being prompted by Wherry, who appeared to be a sort of attorney for Lyman, the latter produced his notice of nomination above mentioned. This notice Pattee carefully examined and found it interlined, altered and bearing evidence of erasures, and he at once informed Lyman that the paper was so irregular and uncertain that he should refuse to surrender the command. This ended the interview and Pattee returned to his quarters. Lyman then went to the post adjutant and with the same representations he made to Pattee, secured possession of the post order book and issued an order assuming command of Fort Randall and another order placing Pattee under arrest. A third order prohibited Pattee from going more than one mile from the garrison.

Pattee at once reported the situation to Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood and Senator James A. Harlan, of Iowa, who took the matter before the war department and on the 19th of April, 1862, Major Lyman received a notice from the adjutant general informing him that his nomination as major of the First Dakota Volunteer Cavalry had been revoked and he relinquished the command of Fort Randall to Captain Bernard Mahana, of Company B, Fourteenth Iowa Regiment, and left Pattee under arrest. Pattee at once demanded that the command be restored to him, but Mahana refused because Pattee was under arrest. Mahana, however, made a statement of the whole matter to the general commanding the district of Kansas, of which the Dakota country was then a portion, and on May 21st was informed by that officer, through his adjutant, Thomas Moonlight, that "no charges nor specifications are in this office against Captain Pattee. He is therefore released from arrest and will resume his command." Pattee thereupon again assumed command of Fort Randall and continued in that capacity for a year or more. Thus ended what appears to have been a most high-handed proceeding and one which it is very difficult to explain. Possibly, general ignorance of military rules and discipline affords the best explanation, but it is evident that Lyman, backed by a coterie of Dakota friends, were attempting a mighty bluff against the Iowa captains, though just how they expected to square themselves with the authorities at Washington is not so manifest. It is presumable that Lyman took the view that a major ranked any captain in the baliwick. It is, however, noteworthy that the department took no other action in the matter than to revoke Lyman's nomination, which does not appear to have been confirmed by the senate, and that he did not have at any time more than a nomination to the position. However that may be, as the ostensible major of a regiment of Dakota cavalry which never existed he actually did exercise command of the United States stronghold, Fort Randall, from February 4 to April 19, 1862.

Captain Miner fared better than Major Lyman in the long run. He continued recruiting, and when he had secured a sufficient number of men a company organization was effected and John Hutchinson, acting governor, commissioned the following officers, who had first been elected by the recruits: Captain, Nelson Miner; first lieutenant, John K. Fowler; second lieutenant, Frederick Plughoff, the latter an old soldier of the regular army and well versed in military tactics. This was toward the close of January and the company at once went into quarters at Yankton where the boys were put through a severe drill by Lieutenant Plughoff, but they were not mustered into the service of the United States, nor paid for service, until April 30th, when they were mustered in by Lieutenant Luce, of Company B, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, the physical examination being made by Dr. Justus Townsend, of Yankton. The day of the muster was made a great holiday in Yankton, the legislature adjourned and Governor Jayne delivered an eloquent address to the young soldiers, who were drawn up in a crescent line to listen to the Governor. At the conclusion the oath was administered and Dakota's first soldiers had entered the service of the country. Governor Jayne at once secured from the war department an order placing the Dakota boys under the immediate direction of the governor, as a home guard. At the time this was thought to be a useless and expensive arrangement, intended to add to the power of the governor and keep some money in the territory as well as to afford a home market for a portion of the products of the country. No one took the quartering of soldiers in the villages of the territory as a serious necessity. While the Governor was securing this order, the company was ordered to Fort Randall, where it remained until July, when it was returned to the Governor at Yankton under the order above mentioned. Captain Miner then took twenty-five men and went to Sioux Falls, Lieutenant Plughoff resigned, and J. M. Bacon succeeded him and soon relieved Captain Miner in command of the squad at Sioux Falls, taking with him fifteen more men. Captain Miner then took another squad to Vermillion, leaving Sergeant A. M. English in command of a squad of twenty in a camp near Yankton.

The following is a complete roster of the men who served in Company A at the time of muster or later. Some of those who enlisted later were transferred to Company B to serve out their time when Company A was finally mustered out:

Officers: Nelson Miner, captain; J. K. Fowler, first lieutenant, resigned; Frederick Plughoff, second lieutenant, resigned; James M. Bacon, first lieutenant; DeWitt C. Smith, second lieutenant, resigned; David Benjamin, second lieutenant; A. M. English, first sergeant; Patrick Conway, second sergeant; Kerwin Wilson, commissary sergeant; Peter F. Holden, sergeant; William Newman, sergeant; Benjamin F. Estis, sergeant; Jesse B. Watson, sergeant; Horace J. Austin, sergeant; Charles B. Stager, sergeant; Joseph Ellis, corporal; William Young, corporal; George Falkenburg, corporal; Christian H. Brurud, corporal; Amos Shaw, corporal; Adolph Mauksch, corporal; Charles Wright, corporal; Amund Hanson, bugle; Edwin Wilkins, bugle; Ananias Jones, farrier; Robert Burckhart, blacksmith.

Privates: Richard Alderson, Edward Anderson, John E. Allen, John Betz, Henry Bellows, Benjamin Bellows, David Campbell, John Claude, Nelson W. Cuseck, John Bell, Neils Ellingson, Nicholas Felling, Herman P. Fjeltvet, Louis Frick, Josiah Gray, Zachariah Haggin, George Hosick, James Kinney, Ole B. Larson, Cornelius Andrews, Michael Anderson, William Benedict, John Bell, George Bellows, John Bradley, Joseph Cramer, John Collins, James Cummings, Sahil Deloney, Julius Floeder, John O. Ford, Thomas Frick, Benjamin F. Gray, John Gibson, Benjamin Hart, John Johnson, Ole Lewesson, Charles Long, Merrit G. Lathrop, John Maskell, John McClellan, John D. Morse, James McBee, Ole Olson, Peter Omeg, James E. Peters, Henry M. Pierce, Timothy Prindle, Peter A. Ramsey, Philip Sherman, John B. Snow, William Snyder, Abraham J. Trucks, John Trumbo, Thomas H. Weeks, Henry Woodruff, Jacob Ludwig, Thomas A. McLeese, Mathias J. Minde, Albert Munson, Andrew Oleson, Christian Oleson, Ole N. Orland, Loeman E. Phelps, George Pike, Oscar Phelps, Fred Robeart, John Solberger, Henry Snow, Thomas J. Tate, John Tallman, Charles Wambole, Joachine Will, Bucklin H. Wood.

The harvest of 1862 was bountiful and the settlers were busily engaged in gathering it when, late in August, the story of the awful massacre of the white settlers on the Minnesota river reached Yankton and threw the entire population into a state of terror. In fact the situation was truly desperate. The little handful of settlers between the hostiles of Minnesota and the wild tribes of the Missouri river had every reason to apprehend annihilation. Governor Jayne acted with the utmost promptness and dispatched couriers to all the outlying settlements with orders for the population to concentrate at Yankton. His courier reached Sioux Falls on August 27th, finding the people there in total ignorance of the outbreak in Minnesota, but wildly excited over the massacre of Joseph B. Amidon, probate judge and county treasurer, and his son, by unknown hostiles, on August 25th, while haying upon their farm, which was located on the hill north of town, just northwest of the present location of the penitentiary. Judge Amidon was found lying on his face, with a bullet hole through his body; the son was found nearby, in a field of corn, shot to death with a dozen or more arrows. While haying near the cornfield their attention had evidently been attracted among the corn, and going into the field to see what was the matter, the boy had been shot with arrows. Hearing the cries of his son, Judge Amidon had apparently started to his assistance, but seeing the Indians, he had turned and fled toward town, when he was brought down with a bullet in the back which instantly killed him, there being no evidence of a struggle. The boy, though almost covered with the arrows of the savages, had survived for some time as the grass and corn about him were beaten down and he had taken some of the arrows from his wounds and laid them by his side. Hon. George B. Trumbo, still a resident of Tyndall, then in the employ of George P. Waldron, went out with a wagon and brought in the bodies. These murders were committed by the young men of the band of White Lodge, a Sisseton, whose home was at Lake Shaokatan, to whom Little Crow had assigned the task of destroying the outlying settlements west of the Minnesota. Lieutenant Bacon and his men immediately took up the search for the Indians, but were unsuccessful, but were planning another and more extensive campaign when the messenger arrived from Governor Jayne to immediately report at Yankton with his force, and to bring with him all of the settlers. Hastily caching such goods as they could not carry with them, the settlers gathered up their stock and, under escort of the soldiers, proceeded to Yankton, where they arrived about September 1st, and for the second time since the ambitious pioneers had made their plant there, the Sioux valley was abandoned by the white settlers to the primitive redmen.

Many settlers fled precipitately, panic-stricken, from the territory, but by far the greater majority sturdily remained to defend their homes. Certain it is that stories of the depopulation of Dakota at this time have been greatly exaggerated. Only five hundred eighty-five votes were cast at the election of September 16, 1861, one hundred forty-eight of which were cast in the Pembina district, leaving but four hundred thirty-seven votes in the south part of Dakota. In compliance with the proclamation issued by Governor Jayne, commanding every able-bodied man in the territory to at once enroll himself for service in the militia, three hundred ninety-nine promptly responded and ninety-nine were already serving in Company A, Dakota Cavalry. All of these came from the southern counties and accounts for four hundred ninety-eight out of four hundred thirty-seven, or in other words Dakota had sixty-one more men bearing arms than had voted at the last previous election. Of course all of the soldiers were not of voting age, but it is clear that only a fraction of the population were driven out by the threat of Indian hostilities. When the Sioux Falls people arrived in Yankton with news of the massacre of Judge Amidon and son, Governor Jayne was convinced that further delay was dangerous and he at once, on August 30th, "ordered that every male citizen of the territory between the ages of eighteen and fifty shall at once enroll himself in a company for home defense in his respective county, with such arms as he may have in his possession."

The citizens of Cole (Union) county were ordered to meet at Elk Point; those of Clay county at Vermillion; Yankton, at Yankton; Bon Homme, at Bon Homme; of Todd, at the settlement opposite the mouth of the Running Water, and of Charles Mix, at the Pease settlement. A requisition was made on Fort Randall for arms and ammunition, but that post being unable to comply, a supply was ultimately secured from Fort Leavenworth.

Immediately, ugly rumors were received from the Yankton agency which increased the terror of the inhabitants. It was stated that the Yanktons had agreed to join with the Santees in a war of extermination against the whites and the organization of the militia was hastened and it was resolved to fortify the central points to afford protection to all who remained. The sparse population of the upper county (Charles Mix and Todd) went to Fort Randall for protection. Bon Homme was abandoned, the settlers coming into Yankton for safety, where the most formidable works were erected. Stockades were also built at Vermillion, Elk Point and Brule Creek, the latter under the direction of Mahlon Gore, the well known editor.

It was of the first moment to know what attitude the Yanktons proposed to pursue and a volunteer committee, consisting of W. P. Lyman, Joseph Frank and John K. Fowler, were sent to the agency to ascertain. They found Strike the Ree friendly and determined to stand by his treaty obligations, but doubtful of his ability to keep his young men from joining with the Santees, but pledging all of his influence to keep them in line. The committee was, however, informed by Mad Bull, a Yankton, that there were already five hundred hostile Santees hanging about the Dakota settlements and they hastened back to report. During their absence the organization of the militia had been effected and as the list of officers and men comprises almost a complete roster of all the men in Dakota at this time it is important that it be preserved and it is therefore herewith inserted.

COMPANY A, DAKOTA MILITIA.

Captain, F. M. Ziebach; first lieutenant, David Fisher; second lieutenant, John Lawrence; first sergeant, G. W. Kingsbury; duty sergeants, A. Robeare, Samuel Mortimer, Samuel Grant, H. C. Ash; corporals, Obe Foote, Henry Bradley, W. H. Weidebaugh, J. C. Trask, H. T. Bailey, D. T. Bramble, John Rouse, N. Edmunds; privates, Henry Arend, J. M. Allen, John E. Allen, M. K. Armstrong, William Bordeno, George Brown, Parker V. Brown, T. J. Bradley, W. N. Collamer, Bowiet Coisac, J. W. Evans, —— Egleberson, A. D. Fisher, James Fosset, B. C. Fowler, Nicholas Filling, James Falkinburg, J. B. Greenway, D. M. Griffith, George Granger, J. R. Hanson, William High, Augustus High, Peter Johnson, Samuel Jevor, John Johnson, John Keltz, George W. Lamson, W. P. Lyman, Charles McKinley, William Miner, John McGuire, Charles Nolan, L. Lleson, George N. Propper, Thomas C. Powers, J. S. Presho, C. Philbrick, Charles F. Picotte, Ole Peterson, Lewis Peterson, Chas. Rossteucher, P. H. Risling, D. W. Reynolds, J. M. Reed, J. J. Reed, Washington Reed, William Stevens, J. M. Stone, A. B. Smith, John Smart, Henry Strunk, John Stanage, F. Shayger, William Thompson, A. Van Osdel, Rudolph Von Ins, Blight Wood, C. S. White, Charles Wallace, James Witherspoon, O. B. Wheeler, Barre Oleson.

COMPANY B, DAKOTA MILITIA.

Captain, Daniel Gifford; first lieutenant, S. G. Irish; second lieutenant, N. McDonlards; first sergeant, William H. Shober; duty sergeants, M. Metcalf, L. Gates; corporals, W. W. Waford, Morris Metcalf; privates, John Bradford, John Brown, Ira Brown, Charles Cooper, Hugh Fraley, Benton Fraley, Croel Gifford, E. W. Gifford, D. C. Gross, William Hammond, Henry Hartsough, Samuel Hardy, M. F. Hook, R. M. Johnson, Jacob V. Keil, Daniel McDonald, George Moxsherson, Sterling S. Parker, George Rounds, James Skinner, Joseph Stager, D. M. Smith, George L. Tackett, Reuben Wallace.

COMPANY C, DAKOTA MILITIA.

Captain, A. W. Puett; first lieutenant, A. A. Patridge; second lieutenant, John W. Boyle; first sergeant, L. Bethun; duty sergeants, F. B. Jewell, George Demmick, F. M. Thompson; privates, A. Anderson, Ole Anderson, P. Anderson, J. M. Allen, Ole Bottolfson, J. P. Burgman, John Burt, A. Bruyier, G. B. Bigelow, H. Burgess, Lyman Burgess, John Bruyier, E. M. Bond, B. Bothune, Brisber Chaussee, Charles Chaussee, Jr., Charles Chaussee, Sr., Frank Chaussee, Sr., C. V. Cordier, B. W. Collar, J. Carpenter, A. Carpenter, H. Compton, Alexander Dombrouse, Jacob Deuel, C. Ellefson, E. Ellingson, P. Eckman, A. Garzon, John Gedvass, H. Gurderson, T. Halverson, A. Halverson, A. Iverson, Erick Johnson, Timon Johnson, P. H. Jewell, Gustave Jacobson, J. A. Jacobson, H. A. Kennerly, H. Knudson, J. Knudson, O. B. Larson, Lewis Larson, C. Larson, Iver Larson, M. Larson, Samel Lyon, M. McCue, S. B. Mulholland, J. P. Mulholland, Nels. Nelson, Peter Nelson, Erick Oleson, Henry Omeg, H. Oleson, Otto Oleson, A. Peterson, George W. Pratt, H. Peterson, N. Ross, L. D. Robinson, T. Russell, L. R. Silrahson, Jesse Shiner, Minor Robinson, Silver Strik, M. Severson, William Shiner, R. Thorson, Samuel Thompson, Frank Taylor, Frank Verzine, H. K. Vick, A. C. Van Meter, J. W. Tawney, James Whilehorn, M. Wilkinson, H. Wangras.

COMPANY E, DAKOTA MILITIA.

Captain, Mahlon Gore; first lieutenant, S. M. Crooks; second lieutenant, M. M. Rich; first sergeant, Nels Oleson; duty sergeants, Lawrence Dignan, Ole Kettleson, William H. Fate, Jr.; privates, T. Andrews, A. Anderson, Thad. Andrews, William Anderson, Benjamin Andrews, W. E. Bonney, E. Christenson, Hans Christian, F. Furlong, Joseph Furlong, W. W.

Frisbie, Thomas Fate, James Fate, Albert Gore, Ole Halverson, S. Horton, Lewis Johnson, Carl Kingsley, Ole Kettleson, E. B. Lamoure, Henry Lowe, Matthias Larson, M. Munson, H. Mittison, Sarge Michelson, Halve Nelson, Rufus Mead, Theodore Oleson, Mons Oleson, Ole Oleson, Thomas Oleson, James Oleson, A. R. Phillips, Peter Peterson, Russel Phillips, D. Ross, Ole Thompson, L. O. Taylor, Andrew Tervis, Barny Verwick, Thomas J. Watson, T. C. Watson.

When the committee returned from the Yanktons they found the Yankton stockade about half completed and the news they brought threw the community into another panic. Captain Ziebach sent a messenger with the news to Captain Miner at Vermillion and the latter arrived at sundown with reinforcements for the militia and Sergeant English's squad of cavalry at Yankton. During that day English had been scouting through the bottoms for a party of Sioux who had fired on J. B. Greenway, the Jim river ferryman, that morning. He overtook them on the bank of the little lake at Gayville and in a sharp skirmish one Indian was killed.

Mahlon Gore gives this account of the occasion of the stampede: When the detachment of Company A discovered the band of Indians and rounded them up in the log cabin on the lake at Gayville a soldier named Bell was detailed to go express to Vermillion and secure assistance. "What insane freak possessed Bell was never satisfactorily explained. Instead of obeying orders only, he rode down through the settlements and everywhere sounded the note of alarm. He stated that the whole Yankton tribe, with Mad Bull at their head, had taken the war path and had cleaned out the upper settlements. That Captain Miner had bade a stand at James river and was holding them in check until the settlers could save themselves by flight.

"Such a message, coming at such a time, could have but one effect. The people were panic-stricken and in an hour after Bell had come with his false alarm there was in progress one of the most complete stampedes ever known. Teams were hastily hitched, a few easily secured effects gathered up, and the family, or in some cases two or three families, tumbled in and away to Sioux City. The exodus began in the afternoon and all night long the road leading out of the territory was alive with a living stream of humanity, going they knew not where, only intent upon self preservation. It was at the season of the year when fall crops were just ripening. All was left. Many farmers who had pens of hogs opened the doors and turned the swine loose in their fields. Cattle were left to take care of themselves. In twelve hours from the time of the alarm the entire region from the Dakota to the Big Sioux river was depopulated. A few hardy men remained at Vermillion, but the women and children and nearly all of the men left the town with the tide. The few that remained provided themselves with a boat and provisions and prepared at a moment's notice to flee to the island for protection. Most of the settlers who fled the country returned to their homes within the week."

After the arrival of Captain Miner the excitement subsided some and all hands set to work to complete the stockade. This structure was about three hundred feet square and was built so that the crossing of Third street and Broadway was in the center of it. Ash's Hotel, where the Merchants' now stands, the Dakotan printing office, directly in front of the hotel on the east side of Broadway, the Powers and Burkhart buildings, north of the printing office, and Robert's building, on the west side of Broadway, south of Third, were within the enclosure. The north side of the defense was constructed of sod, three feet thick and five and one-half high; the east and west sides were constructed by setting posts, six by six, in the ground and planking up both sides and filling the space between with earth; the south side was built stockade fashion, by setting a double row of posts in a trench. The gate was on the south side in the middle of Broadway.

For a few days an Indian attack was hourly anticipated and the population of two counties, gathered within this narrow enclosure, were in a constant state of terror, but with the passage of time without attack the excitement gradually died out and the people began to go out to look after their farms and stock; at first the men, armed to the teeth, going out in squads, but before winter most of the families were back in their own homes.

On the 7th of October Governor Jayne determined to call out the militia for active service and commissions as recruiting officers were issued to Lieutenant T. Elwood Clarke, Alpheus G. Fuller, A. J. Bell, M. H. Somers, William Tripp, John R. Woods and W. W. Adams. As stated by Governor Jayne in his proclamation of October 7th, it was his intention to raise eight companies of from thirty to forty men each and tender them to General Pope for service on the Dakota frontier for the term of nine months. By the 13th of December, it having become apparent that it would be impossible to secure so many men, the various parties of recruits were consolidated by an order of the Governor into Company B, Dakota Volunteer Cavalry, with William Tripp captain and John R. Wood first lieutenant. Recruiting continued all winter, active service being required of the recruits until March 31st, when the company was mustered into the United States' service as follows: Oliver Allen, John E. Allen, Henry Arend, Christopher Arend, Thomas H. Armstrong, Gilbert B. Bigelow, John Bradley, George Bellows, Benjamin Bellows, Leander Cirtier, Miles Cowan, Samuel M. Crooks, Sherman Clyde, James Dormidy, Lawrence Dignan, Louis H. Desy, George W. Dimick, John R. Ealy, William F. Furlong, Nicholis Felleng, John Fitzgibbons, James J. Furlong, Harmon Z. Fjeltvet, Antoine Fleury, Louis Frick, William H. H. Fate, Samuel Farnsworth, Hugh Gaughran, Lewis Gates, William R. Goodfellow, John Gregory, William C. Homer, Melancthon Hoyt, Thomas J. Hamilton, John L. Hall, Stephen Horton, James T. Hammond, John Hough, Ulrick Jarvis, Trobridge R. Jewell, Alexander Keeler, Daniel Keely, Mathias Larson, Charles Leonard, John B. Lavvie, Ole B. Larson, Octave Lavvie, Joseph Lionat, Cornelius McNamarow, John McDonough, Henry McCumber, Daniel W. McDaniels, Jacob J. McKnight, William McDermott, Nathan McDaniels, Geo. D. Mathieson, Richard W. Mathieson, Martin D. Metcalf, William Metcalf, Robert Marmon, John Nieff, Anthony Nelson, Bringle Oleson, Colburn Oleson, Theodore Oleson, James Oleson, Ferman Pattee, Abel R. Philips, Sterling L. Parker, James A. Phelps, Thomas Reandeau, Elijah K. Robinson, Baptise Reandeau, Fred Roberts, George Rose, Miles Rimer, General M. Reese, John Rouse, Joseph Stinger, Josiah R. Sanborn, Dempster Sprague, Louis St. Onge, William Searles, Myron Sheldon, John Sorrick, Louis St. Onge, John B. Snow, William W. Snider, William Trumbo, Ferdinand Twigeon, Alexis Travercie, Paul Travercie, Hezekiah Townsend, Joseph W. Vandevier, Bernard Varwyk, William VanOsdal, Samuel VanOsdal, Lorenzo Wood, Norris J. Wallace, Uriah Wood, Eli B. Wixson, John J. Welsh, Josiah Whitcomb, Henry Will, Thomas Wilson.

Late in November Captain Miner, with forty of his men, escorted some of the settlers back to Sioux Falls to recover the goods cached there when they left so abruptly in August. They secured the goods, but ran upon a band of Indians who showed fight. The Indians were quickly repulsed by the soldiers and one was killed by Charles Wright, still of Yankton, in the slough known as Covell's lake, just west of Sioux Falls. This was the band of Inkpaduta and the savage killed was an exceptionally vicious young fellow by the name of Wakeyandoota. After the capture of the Indians by General Sibley at Camp Release in Minnesota, a party of Wahpetons struck out for the dirt lodges of the band located on the Jim near Redfield, but they were overtaken and captured by Lieutenant Colonel Marshal, at Lake Nicholson in Codington county, and were returned to Minnesota.

This is the story of the Indian war of 1862, so far as South Dakota is concerned. Its net results were the massacre of Judge Amidon and his son at Sioux Falls in August and the killing of one Indian near Gayville by Sergeant English's squad and the killing of another at Sioux Falls by Charles Wright, of Captain Miner's company, at Sioux Falls, in November. Nevertheless the danger was imminent and the settlers fearfully exposed. That they were not all destroyed is due to the fact that General Sibley was giving Little Crow more business than he could well attend to on the Minnesota.

Not only did the disturbances drive away many of the settlers, particularly those who had come during the summer of 1862, but it effectually stopped immigration for several years to come. One event connected with the Indian troubles of that year will be reserved for the next chapter.

CHAPTER XXXIV

RESCUE OF THE SHETAK CAPTIVES.

On the 21st of August, 1862, White Lodge, a headman of the Santees, fell upon an exposed settlement of whites at Lake Shetak, Murray county, Minnesota, and massacred many of the inhabitants and took prisoner nine persons, Mrs. John Wright and two children, a boy of six and an infant in arms; Mrs. William J. Duly and two girls, the eldest twelve years of age; Lillie Everett, eight years old, and two little girls, daughters of Thomas Ireland. These captives he leisurely conveyed to the Missouri river, arriving in November at a point not far from the present location of Fort Yates. Shortly after their arrival Charles E. Galpin, the well known trader for the American Fur Company, was passing down the river with a party of trappers and miners, in a Mackinaw boat. When he arrived at White Lodge's camp he was hailed and asked to come ashore to trade. There are varying accounts of what happened there, but the weight of testimony seems to be that they did draw up to the river bank and some of the men landed when Major Galpin's wife, a half-blood, sister of Charles F. Picotte, discovered that the Indians were hostile and warned her husband. By this time the men had returned to the boat and about fifty Indians were standing on the rope by which it was moored. Major Galpin told the men to throw themselves flat in the bottom of the boat, while with an axe he cut the rope at a single blow and the craft swung out into the stream. The Indians sent a shower of arrows after it, but without effect. As the boat got out into the current, a white woman ran down to the shore and called to the boatmen that the Shetak captives were in the camp and imploring them to take steps to secure their release. Fort Pierre was the first trading post below the hostile camp and, arriving there a few days later, Major Galpin told of the episode, as he did at each post he passed in the voyage down the river.

Immediately after the beginning of hostilities, Little Crow had sent his runners to the tribes of the Missouri to solicit their co-operation in the war and the Two Kettle Tetons, at Fort Pierre, had held a formal council and determined not to take any part in it. They were not feeling very friendly toward the Minnesota Sioux for the reason that the latter were annually trespassing upon the buffalo preserves of the western Indians. This was a very delicate subject with the Indians and they had long considered a forcible protest against it and many of the young men considered this an opportune time to even up scores with the eastern neighbors, but, as stated, the more conservative council of the old men prevailed. A party of eleven boys, under the leadership of Martin Charger, who is reputed to have been a grandson of Capt. Merriweather Lewis, the famous explorer, however had resolved that they would disregard the councils of the tribe and exert themselves in the interest of the whites whenever opportunity presented itself. To this end, they organized themselves into a society and took upon themselves sacred pledges confirmed by all sorts of Indian mummery. Their action brought upon themselves the ridicule of the tribe, who ironically dubbed them the "The Fool Soldiers." This ridicule only excited them to greater tenacity of purpose and when Major Galpin gave notice of the presence of white captives upon the river they resolved to act. The names of this Fool Soldier Band were Martin Charger, Kills and Comes, Four Bear, Mad Bear, Pretty Bear, Sitting Bear, Swift Bird, One Rib, Strikes Fire, Red Dog and Charging Dog. It was about the 15th day of November when Major Galpin brought the news to Fort Pierre, and, gathering up their peltry, they traded with Primeau for sugar, coffee and other portable food and crossed the river that evening and made their first camp on the Okobojo. The next day they reached the Little Cheyenne at Forest City and before night of the third day had come to a camp of Yanktonaise on Swan Lake creek, who informed them that they would find White Lodge and the captives not far away. They pushed on, but did not find the hostiles until they reached the timber in the bend of the Missouri, opposite the mouth of the Grand river, very near the northwest corner of Walworth county. I have been at great pains to learn precisely what occurred in the conference looking to the release of the captives, and from the testimony of Charger, Swift Bird, Strikes Fire, Four Bear and Pretty Bear, taken separately and without opportunity for collusion, can give a very full account of it.

When the boys had arrived and pitched their camp in the edge of the timber they asked for a council and White Lodge and his head men came out. Each of the hostiles had a short gun cached under his blanket. Charger took the lead in everything on behalf of the boys. He began with a talk about their hearts being good and finally, coming down to the real motive of their visit, he said: "You see us here. We are only young boys. Our people call us crazy, but we want to do something good. If a man owns anything he likes it and he will not part with it for nothing. We have come here to buy the white captives and give them back to their friends. We will give the horses for them; all the horses we have. That proves that we want the captives very much, for our hearts are good and we want to do a good thing." Each of the other boys repeated this proposition. White Lodge replied: "We come from the east where the sky is made red by the fires that burn the homes of the whites, and the earth is red with the blood of the whites whom the Santees are killing. These white captives I have taken after killing many of their people. I will not again be a friend of the whites. I have already done a bad thing, and now I will keep on doing bad things. I will not give up the captives. I will fight until I drop dead."

After this ultimatum Charger proposed to give the hostiles a feast, saying: "Here is food, eat what you want and go home and we will take the captives and go home." The hostiles were not averse to accepting the boy's hospitality, but when they had gorged themselves they were still obdurate and insultingly resented the attempt of the Tetons to interfere in their affairs. A period of great excitement ensued, in which all sorts of threats of evil were directed at the boys. Whenever they would quiet down Charger would renew his offer to trade the horses for the captives. Finally he changed his tactics. Securing the attention of White Lodge and his braves, Charger said: "White Lodge, you talk very brave. You kill white men who have no guns and you steal women and children and run away with them where there are no soldiers. If you are brave why did you not stay and fight the soldiers who had guns? Three times we have offered you our horses for the captives and you have refused us. Now we will take the captives and place them upon the horses and take them to their friends. If you make us trouble the soldiers who have guns will come against you from the east and our people, the Two Kettles, will come against you from the west and we shall then see how brave you are."

At this a Santee from the outside, who did not sit in the council, cried out to Black Hawk, a son of White Lodge's: "Black Hawk, why do you not speak? Why sit so still?" Black Hawk, thus adjured, arose and after complimenting the boys admitted that they were starving. That he owned one of the children and that he would give it up and advised the others to do likewise. After another protracted period of bullying it was agreed that the captives should be exchanged for the horses and a council for the purpose would be held on the following morning.

The next morning a large lodge was erected in the center of the village, under the trees, and the boys were invited to come into the camp with their horses. When they entered they found there a large number of Indians, and Mrs. Duly and six children. Mrs. Wright's baby had been brutally murdered some weeks before. Though the exchange had been agreed upon, the details of it was a more complicated proposition than the boys had counted upon. Each captive was claimed by some Indian as his personal chattel and each was bent upon driving the best possible bargain. The smallest child was first offered and after a tedious period of dickering was secured for one horse and some additional property. Then a bargain was made for the next child, and so continuing through the greater portion of the day until Mrs. Duly was finally purchased. The boys then found that they had traded themselves out of all of their property except one horse and four guns. White Lodge, who up to this time had grudgingly assented to the proceedings, now utterly refused to give up Mrs. Wright upon any terms. There was renewed excitement and threats of annihilation of both Tetons and captives, but finally Black Hawk and his brother, Chased by the Ree, who were the leaders of a peace faction among the hostiles, agreed in consideration of the remaining horse to go to their father's lodge and take the woman by force, if need be. The proposition was agreed to and Red Dog and Strikes Fire were entrusted to carry out the negotiation. They soon returned with Mrs. Wright and the boys, with their helpless, naked captives, started on the homeward march that evening, of November 20th. They were utterly destitute of provisions or horses. A November blizzard was blowing. Mrs. Duly had an unhealed gunshot wound, inflicted by a jealous Indian woman, in her foot, and could scarcely hobble along. In this desperate situation they traveled two or three miles and went into camp for the night. The women and children were huddled in the one small tepee. The boys gave them their blankets to keep them from freezing and themselves marched round and round the tepee throughout the stormy night. Early next morning, without a morsel of food, they again took up their dreary march. Shortly after daylight they met Don't Know How, a young Yanktonaise who had come up from the camp on Swan Lake creek to learn how they were succeeding in their quest. He was mounted and they traded one gun for his horse and, hastily rigging a travoix with the lodge poles, mounted the children upon it and proceeded to the Yanktonaise camp where they obtained food and remained until the following morning. They traded another gun here for an old cart, into which they stuffed the children, while Mrs. Duly, unable to walk further, mounted the horse. The horse was so overloaded that they were compelled to help him out by pushing. They reached Forest City that night and next morning climbed the hill and, leaving the river, crossed the oxbow. That night they did not camp at all and at daylight on the morning of the 24th (there is some question about this date; it may be that this was the morning of the 20th and that the rescue was effected on the evening of the 16th) they arrived at Fort Pierre. Here they were assisted across the now slightly frozen river by their friends and Primeau, LaPlant and DuPree and taken to Primeau's store, where they were clothed as well as could be from his course stock of Indian goods. Then they were taken to DuPree's house, where they rested for three days, when Dupree and LaPlant started with a heavy wagon to convey them to Fort Randall.

When Major Galpin passed down the river, spreading information of the whereabouts of the Shetak captives, he arrived at Fort Randall, probably on the 18th day of November. Captain Pattee, now promoted to be lieutenant colonel of the Forty-first Iowa, was still in command, but at that time was absent from the post. Galpin left a note for him and hurried on. Pattee returned to the post on the 20th and at once set about organizing an expedition looking to the rescue of the captives, but several days were consumed in effecting arrangements. Finally on the 25th day of November Colonel Pattee, with seventeen men of Company A and all of Company B of the Forty-first Iowa and seventy men of Company A, Dakota Cavalry, started for Fort Pierre. They made eighteen miles the first day and camped on Wilson creek, where they were overtaken by a messenger from the fort with information that the paymaster had arrived. Now the Dakota boys had been in the service since the 30th day of the previous April and had not yet seen the color of Uncle Sam's gold and the Iowa boys were six months behind, so the cavalry returned to the fort to draw the money, Colonel Pattee and the infantry remaining in camp on Wilson creek. On the evening of the 27th the cavalry returned to camp and next morning the march was again taken up. The weather was extremely cold and slow progress was made, and after only twenty miles camp was made for the night on Ponca creek. The next morning, when out two miles from camp, they met LaPlant and Dupree with the captives. Colonel Pattee turned back with them to Ponca creek, where he had his cook prepare a dinner for them, and while the meal was in progress the generous soldier boys made up a purse for their benefit, which, with some additions made at the fort, amounted to five hundred dollars. The captives remained in this camp with the soldiers until the morning of the 30th, when they proceeded to the fort, where they arrived at four o'clock that afternoon, and Colonel Pattee and his command went on to Fort Pierre, arriving there on December 5th. While at the camp on Ponca creek Colonel Pattee wrote a letter to the newspapers in Sioux City, and also to the Cedar Rapids papers, telling of the rescue of the captives and requesting that the story be given the widest possible circulation to the end that the living relatives of the captives might gain knowledge of it. The wife and daughter of Colonel Pattee and seven other ladies were at the fort and they exerted themselves to make the newcomers comfortable, making clothing for them and treating them with the utmost kindness. Mrs. Duly took to her bed as soon as she arrived at the fort and remained bedfast for fifteen days. They remained at Fort Randall until December 29th, when General Cooke, commanding the district, arrived and started with them to Sioux City, but at the Yankton agency was storm bound and they remained there for a week longer. At Yankton they were met by Mr. Wright, who learned from the papers of the rescue and was hurrying to Fort Randall. At Sioux City Mr. Everett met them, also hurrying out to secure his little daughter, and finally at Fort Dodge, Mr. Duly reached his family.

As the news of the whereabouts of the captives spread several other rescuing parties were fitted out. The people of Yankton made notable effort in their behalf, sending Frank LaFramboise up river for the purpose, but before he started the captives were in safety at Randall.

CHAPTER XXXV

OCCURRENCES OF 1863, CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Before its close the legislative session of 1862-3 passed an act appointing a commissioner to audit the accounts of the territory, incurred in calling out the militia by Governor Jayne. James Tufts was appointed commissioner and he allowed each man for two months' service, which, together with the commissary and other expenses, he audited at $28,137.17, and territorial warrants were issued for the amount. No provision by way of taxation was made for the payment of the warrants, but congress was petitioned to make provision for their redemption. Many years, however, elapsed before congress acted in the matter; finally, in 1874, Gen. James A. Hardie, inspector general of the army, was sent out to re-audit the claims. He determined that each man was entitled to but one month's pay, but he found three hundred ninety-nine men entitled to payment in addition to Company A, of the Dakota Cavalry, while Tufts had allowed compensation to but two hundred sixty-six. Hardie audited the whole account at $26,976.22, which was paid by the government.

As before stated, Governor Jayne resigned, after the close of the legislature, in time to take his seat in congress on March 4th. A considerable number of the federal officials within the territory, and a number of gentlemen from abroad, aspired to the position made vacant by Governor Jayne's resignation, including Chief Justice Bliss and Secretary Hutchinson; meanwhile Secretary Hutchinson performing the duties of the office. The President, however, took no action until August, when he appointed Newton Edmunds to the position. Mr. Edmunds had at that time been a citizen of Dakota for more than a year, having come to the territory at the time of the establishment of the surveyor general's office as chief clerk to Surveyor General Fessenden. He had voted at the election of 1862, for Governor Jayne, and the legality of his vote was questioned in the contest on the ground that his family still resided in Michigan. He took hold of the administration of his office with the practical business sense which is strongly characteristic of his whole career.

Only a legislature was elected that fall and though the excitement was something less than in the previous year, the Todd-Jayne alignment was observed. There were contests from Cole and Bon Homme counties. The Jayne men controlled the organization and admitted the Jayne members, giving them a working majority throughout the session. No delegation came from the Pembina country. Pembina was unrelinquished Indian land which the organic act clearly cut out of the territory, and this session repealed the provision giving to them representatives in the legislature and leaving the inhabitants of that section where congress had placed them as trespassers upon Indian lands.

The season had been in every way a most depressing and discouraging one for the pioneers. Drouth rendered the crops almost a failure. Immigration was entirely stopped by the Indian troubles and some settlers left the territory. Indeed there was little to attract anyone to the land and the future of Dakota looked gloomy indeed.

The Dakota cavalry Company A having spent the winter in garrison duty and scouting about Fort Randall, were in the spring ordered to proceed to the mouth of Crow creek and there prepare a post and agency for the reception of the captured Minnesota Santees, who were brought around by Col. Clark Thompson, their agent, upon steamboats. When the outbreak came on the principal agency of the Winnebagoes had but recently been removed from a point near Long Prairie in the borderland between the Dakotas and the Chippewas to a location in Blue Earth county near Mankato and it was claimed that some of these Winnebagoes were concerned in the outrages at New Ulm and Redwood. The sentiment of the white people in Minnesota became so hostile to all Indians after the outbreak that in compliance to the universal demand that Minnesota be cleared of Indians the Winnebagoes were removed at the same time with the remnant of the hostiles to Fort Thompson. After completing the buildings the Dakota boys remained for a time and garrisoned the post and herded the Indians, who had become tame enough to suit the most timid.

The government had determined to deliver a crushing blow to the hostiles and had provided to send two expeditions after them. One, under General Sibley, to cross Dakota to the Missouri river, the other, under General Sully, to pass up the river and make a junction with Sibley with the hope of catching the Sioux between the two divisions and crushing them at one blow. Accordingly Sully was sent up river in the spring in command of the Sixth and Seventh Iowa Infantry and the Second Nebraska Cavalry. They made slow progress and it was July before they reached Fort Pierre, with the troops, marching overland. It was the intention to send up provisions by steamboat, but the prolonged drouth rendered the river so low that navigation was seriously interfered with and great delay caused from this reason; consequently when Sibley reached the Missouri near Bismarck, Sully had not yet arrived, and after defeating the hostiles in the battle of Big Mound, on July 26th, and driving them across the river, Sibley, getting no word from Sully, retired toward the Minnesota line. Ultimately Sully got up and learning from a Sioux prisoner of Sibley's fight he turned toward the southeast and passed over the divide into the James valley, where, he had learned, a portion of the hostiles had recrossed the Missouri river and gone to make buffalo meat.

He came upon them September 3d, at White Stone hill, a point about twelve miles west of the present village of Ellendale, in Dickey county, North Dakota, and administered to them a disastrous whipping. His own loss was considerable. Thirteen men were killed outright and nine others mortally wounded; thirty-three others were wounded more or less seriously. The Indian loss was much heavier and has been estimated as high as three hundred killed. One hundred fifty prisoners were taken, chiefly women, and all the camp equippage and tents were destroyed, together with all the meat they had made for their winter's supply. The captives were taken down to the new agency at Crow creek.

When the returning troops arrived at Peoria bottom a camp was made which shortly was moved down to four or five miles below Pierre and a post was built just opposite the upper end of Farm island, which was named in honor of the commander, Fort Sully. The fort was built the latter part of September from logs, cut by the soldiers on Farm Island. It was not a very pretentious establishment, but it was comfortable and well stockaded. Several log buildings were built outside the stockade, and the traders set up their establishments as near by as permissible, and all of the Indians residing in that locality at once took up their quarters about the post.

A portion of the Iowa boys went down to Crow creek and to Randall, while the Nebraska boys were mustered out, their time having expired. Fort Thompson, at Crow Creek, was a more pretentious post than Sully. Sergeant J. H. Drips, of the Sixth Iowa, who has printed a history of the campaign, gives the following description of the post at Crow creek: "It is laid out in a square some three hundred feet each way. Around the whole square was dug a ditch three feet deep and the same width. In this ditch were set cedar pickets fifteen feet long which leaves twelve feet above the ground. On the west side are two stores and one warehouse coming out flush with the pickets. On the north side is the Winnebago schoolhouse, the interpreters' quarters, the agent's quarters and the doctor's quarters. On the corner were barracks for soldiers. On the east side are the boarding house, blacksmith's, carpenter's and wagonmaker's shops. On the south side are the Sioux buildings, one doctor's quarters, two agent's quarters, three interpreters' quarters and four school houses and on the corner barracks for soldiers. On the northwest and southwest corners there are barracks outside of the pickets. The pickets are sawed on three sides, the outside being left rough. Holes for guns were made some eight feet from the ground and about twelve feet apart. On the north and south sides are gates made of the same kind of stuff as the pickets. The saw mill is on the west side of the fort and about fifteen rods from it in the edge of the timber. Still further on in the timber are the Indians' wigwams. The river is about half a mile from the fort and pretty heavy timber."

On the night of the 16th of October a fearful blizzard came on, which piled down drifts of snow to the depth of fifteen to twenty-five feet and the soldiers and the horses suffered a good deal, being quite unprepared for so unseasonable a storm. This storm is noteworthy because of the recurrence of it on the anniversary of the date seventeen years later and again in 1896. Gen. Zebulon Pike notes that a severe snow storm enveloped the Northwest on October 16, 1807.

Aside from garrison duty and scouting about the forests the only other military operations of the early summer of 1863 in South Dakota consisted of a scout from Fort Randall to the Dirt lodges in Spink county by Capt. T. W. Burdick, of the Sixth Iowa, with sixty men, and another later from Fort Randall to the mouth of the Firesteel by Captain Pell with a detachment of Iowans and South Dakotans. Both scouts were made with the hope of intercepting parties of marauders reported to be passing down the Jim toward the settlements, but if such parties were in the vicinity they escaped apprehension. Captain Moreland, of the Sixth Iowa, with fifteen men, five of whom were Dakotans, engaged a party of Sioux at the mouth of the Keya Paha and killed seven of the hostiles.

Lieutenant John K. Fowler, of Company A, resigned and DeWitt C. Smith, a Wisconsin man, was appointed to the position, to the great disgust of the Dakota people.

On the night of May 5, 1863, Messrs. Jacobson and Thompson, of Vermillion, camped at Greenway's ferry across James river east of Yankton. At daylight next morning Jacobson was killed and Thompson severely wounded by prowling Indians. A few days later Sergeant Trask, of the Fourteenth Iowa, was killed at Tacket's Station, on Chouteau creek, while traveling by stage from Fort Randall to Sioux City. These circumstances so alarmed the people and the authorities that it was deemed prudent to station more troops in the settled portions of the territory and a strong detachment of the A Company, under Lieutenant Bacon, were ordered to Vermillion to scout that section. A regular patrol was established between Vermillion and Brule creek, a detail leaving each point each morning and traveling to the other, to return over the road next day.

During the summer Sioux Indians from Dakota crossed over into Nebraska and attacked the family of Henson Wiseman, a soldier in the Second Nebraska, who was in Dakota with his regiment. Mrs. Wiseman was that day in Yankton, twelve miles distant, leaving her five children at home and all of whom were brutally murdered. A detachment of the Dakota cavalry, under Sergeant English, was sent to apprehend the Indians and found their trail where they had crossed the river back into Dakota and followed it to within five miles of Sioux Falls where they lost it and could not again pick it up. It is now known that the Indians concerned in the killing of both Jacobson and the Wiseman family were a few men of the bands of Inkpaduta and White Lodge.

In October the Dakota boys were returned to Fort Randall, where they were divided into squads to protect the stage road from Randall to Bon Homme and spent the following winter in scouting along this line. It was at this time that the name Kiote was first applied to the Dakotans, and that is doubtless the true story of the origin of the name as a state nickname. It grew out of a horse race between a horse owned by Major House, of the Sixth Iowa, and one owned by Charles Wambole, of the Dakotas. Wambole's horse won and William Trusedell, of the Fourteenth Iowa, remarked that the Dakota horse ran like a coyote. Immediately the name was taken up and applied to the Dakotans, and when the next summer General Sully, speaking in commendation of the Dakotans, said, "see my damned coyotes," the name was fastened indelibly.

As above stated, the government had established the captured hostiles and a party of Winnebagoes at Crow creek, but had made no provision for their subsistence. The awful drouth of the year had completely destroyed anything in the shape of crops in the vicinity of the reservation and by the time winter had arrived the Indians were at the point of starvation. Owing, too, to the dry weather, the Missouri had dwindled to a point where navigation was utterly impracticable. It was therefore determined by General Pope to attempt to transport supplies to them from Minnesota. Mankato was adopted as the depot of supplies. To start at that season of the year across country to the Missouri was deemed extraordinarily hazardous and the soldiers were at the point of insubordination, particularly as details had to be made for oxteamsters, it being impossible to hire trained bull-whackers for the trip. They got off on November 5th with one hundred thirty loaded wagons, six oxen to the wagon, under escort of Companies D, E and H, of the Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, and arrived at Fort Thompson in good condition on December 2d, having traveled by way of the Nobles road of 1857, passing through Medary, Madison, Howard, Woonsocket and Wessington Springs.

Two days later they started home by way of Sioux City, but when they got to the James river below Yankton they were overtaken by an officer from Colonel Pollock, in command at Fort Randall, commanding them to go into winter quarters where they were. The Minnesota boys, who had volunteered to fight Indians in Minnesota, and who knew very little of military discipline and nothing whatever of Colonel Pollock, paid no attention to the order, but pushed along and reached Mankato January 1st. Captain Whitney was court-martialed for disobedience, but was excused under the circumstances.

The legislature convened December 1st. Governor Edmunds' first message was a patriotic document becoming the times. He also had practical suggestions for education, revenue, immigration and railway legislation, in addition to suggestions relating to the defense from the Indians by means of a line of small posts along the frontier. He gives a hint of the coming New York colony as due to the efforts of Surveyor General Hill. The session of the solons was harmonious and the legislation enacted by them was practical.

CHAPTER XXXVI

EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1864.

The year 1864 opened with better promise for the people of the territory. The campaigns against the Indians the previous year had not been particularly decisive, but they had driven the hostiles further away and stragglers were no longer found skulking about the settlements. Besides there were rumors of new immigration to the lower river settlements. The previous year, amid the terrors and discouragements of 1863, Prof. James S. Foster, of Syracuse, New York, had visited Dakota, in the interests of a large number of his neighbors who were looking for a western location, and with the opening of the new year a report came that he had decided favorably to the Missouri valley and would conduct a large colony hither. There were also tidings that a Michigan colony was looking this way and hope revived by leaps.

With the first of April Professor Foster arrived and contracted for the erection of fifty temporary cottages for the accommodation of his colonists and eventually sixty families arrived and became permanent settlers, many of whom are still reckoned among South Dakota's most valued citizens.

The harvest, however, did not bear out the promise of the spring time. Mr. Armstrong thus describes the situation: "Unremitting drouth and clouds of grasshoppers swept the bloom of the fields and the verdure of the plains, and with the approach of autumn the despondent farmers repaired with their teams to the neighboring states to bring in a supply of subsistence until another seed time." It is a wonder that under all of the discouragements, of floods and drouths, grasshoppers and Indians, any one remained at all, much less that new settlers could have been attracted to the territory. Of all the bad conditions with which the Dakota country has had to contend at any time, 1864 was the worst, but the undaunted pioneers fought it out and found their due reward for their courage and persistence.

A new campaign against the Indians was planned by General Pope and General Sully placed in command. Two battalions were to move to the front; the first, under Sully himself, from Sioux City, up the river, and the second, under Colonel M. T. Thomas, of the Minnesota cavalry, from Fort Ridgely, on the Minnesota, across the central portion of the territory to join Sully on the Missouri, where a fort was to be built. The Dakota cavalry joined the First Battalion. Captain Miner's company, after spending the winter at outposts near Fort Randall, having gone in the spring to garrison Fort Thompson, at Crow creek, where it joined Sully as he came up on the 20th of June.

Sully left Sioux City on the 8th of June with a few troops, gathering force as he went along. At Vermillion he found Company M, Sixth Iowa, and at Yankton Company F of the same regiment, these troops having wintered at the points named. As finally organized, by accessions at Randall, Crow Creek and Sully, the First Battalion consisted of the following troops:

The Sixth Iowa Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Pollock; three companies of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel John Pattee; four companies of Minnesota cavalry known as Brackett's Batallion; two companies of Dakota cavalry under Captain Nelson Miner and a battery of four howitzers under command of Captain Pope. The expedition moved along without noteworthy incident until the Little Cheyenne was reached, when Captain Fielner, of the regular army, topographical engineer and naturalist to the expedition, in company with two soldiers, started off to examine Medicine Rock, for the purpose going a long way in advance of the command. Having examined the rock and made a sketch of it, Captain Fielner and his escort mounted their horses and started to a camp some distance up the creek which Captain Miner's men had established and where they were waiting for the main force to come up. They were about a mile from this camp when they picketed their horses and started down to the creek for a drink. There was a heavy clump of bushes near by on the creek and as they came within range of it a rifle rang out and Captain Fielner fell, shot through the lungs. Three Indians dashed from the thicket and made for the horses. The soldiers were too spry for them, however, and, securing the animals, brought the captain into camp, the Indians meanwhile having taken to their heels. Captain Miner was immediately in pursuit, himself and Sergeant English in the lead, and the balance of the coyotes followed, their position being determined by the speed of their horses, until they were scattered over the prairie like a flock of sheep, as General Sully expressed his view of the scene. They chased them for fifteen miles, when the Sioux took refuge in a buffalo wallow. Without hesitation the Dakotans advanced upon the ambush, to be met by a volley which miraculously did no damage, and soon had the satisfaction of finishing each of the three Indians. They returned to camp at dusk and General Sully at once dispatched a detail to go out and bring in the heads of the savages, which was done, and next morning, at the command of Sully, Sergeant English mounted the three heads upon long poles set on the highest point in the vicinity as a warning to the Indians of the neighborhood. This occurred on the 28th of June and on the 30th a junction was made with the Second Battalion, under Captain Thomas, at Swan Lake creek. Captain Thomas had nine companies of Minnesota infantry, six companies of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, two howitzers and two twelve-pounders. He had escorted Captain Fiske's train of emigrants bound for Idaho, consisting of one hundred and fifty wagons. The course of this battalion had been up the Minnesota to the Lacqui Parle, thence entering Dakota at the Crow's Nest, north of Gary by way of Chanopa (Two Woods), thence crossing the Sioux ten miles north of Kampeska and through the Oak Gulch to the Jim river plains, thence north to the vicinity of Tacoma Park and thence in a southwest direction, passing very near Aberdeen to Swan Lake in Walworth county, where the junction was made seven miles from the Missouri. They then proceeded up river, crossing it and building Fort Rice, and getting trace of the hostiles, followed them up Hart River and giving them battle and a disastrous whipping at Deer Mountain, near the Bad Lands, on July 28th, and gave them a hard running fight again on August 7th and 8th in the Bad Lands of the Little Missouri, but the Indians no longer had any stomach for a standing fight and kept mostly out of reach. The Dakota boys, being trained frontiersmen, and having in the battalion about twenty Indian scouts, were usually kept on the scout and General Sully was unsparing of his praise of their conduct throughout the tedious campaign, which lasted until winter. They scouted through the northern portion of the territory, but did not again come upon the savages in force. Toward fall the Dakota boys returned to the settlements, B Company wintering at Yankton agency and Tackett's station and A Company at Vermillion.

In August, Major Clowney, with four companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin, built Fort Wadsworth, afterwards known as Fort Sisseton.

It was the intention of General Pope to have this post erected on the James river near the mouth of the Elm, but an examination determined the fact that no suitable building material existed in that vicinity and General Sibley ordered the post to be built at the head of the couteau as the nearest available point. The location was an ideal one and General Sibley declared in his report of the year's operations that "Fort Wadsworth is one of the most important military stations of the northwest and will exercise a powerful effect upon the wild bands of the Sioux, who for the past two years have occasioned so much mourning and alarm among the white border settlers, by their ruthless deeds of massacre and desolation." Before the fort was fully completed the Thirtieth Wisconsin was ordered south and were relieved at Fort Wadsworth by four companies of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, under Major Rose, who completed the post and continued to garrison it for a long period.

Politically 1864 produced an average Dakota crop. Dr. Walter A. Burleigh, who from the creation of the territory had been agent of the Yankton Indians and who had shown his political finesse in the Jayne-Todd campaign of 1862, had been mentioned as a candidate for the governorship to succeed Jayne, became the Republican candidate for this year for delegate to congress against Captain Todd, who this year, for the first time, appeared as the regular Democratic candidate. Out in the world the great Lincoln-McClellan campaign was diverting popular interest from the greater war raging in the South, but in Dakota the people, unmoved by national politics and having no crops to harvest, devoted themselves to the election of a delegate to congress. In a way the campaign was a godsend to the destitute settlers. The candidates attempted to ingratiate themselves among the voters by distributing provisions among them. It is said this was done indiscriminately and without exacting pledges of support. There were but about six hundred votes in the territory, counting those of the soldiers in the field, and it is said that Dr. Burleigh distributed more than one thousand sheep and half as many barrels of flour among them. The election occurred on October 12th and Burleigh received three hundred eighty-six and Todd two hundred twenty-two votes. The legislature likewise was strongly Republican.

Dr. Walter A. Burleigh, who then came to represent Dakota territory in congress for a period of four years, was one of the most striking characters of the early days. Possibly no one of the prominent men of the 'sixties was so popular, so able, so big-hearted, so unscrupulous. As agent for the Yankton Indians, upon a small salary, he succeeded in amassing a fortune in four years. His methods are clearly exhibited in a report made by a special examiner of the Indian bureau, in 1865, while the genial doctor was a member of congress, and which is published in the report of the commissioner for 1866. This special agent, Alexander Johnston, succeeded in getting at some of the facts in the absence of Dr. Burleigh, which it is most likely would not have come to light had the former agent been at home. Ever fertile in expedients, Dr. Burleigh was especially facile in diverting special examiners. It is related that information came to him at an earlier date in his career that an examiner was enroute to overhaul him. He at once dispatched a trusted henchman to intercept the examiner on the road. The parties met at Sioux City. In conversation it soon developed that the examiner needed an interpreter and he was delighted to find a man who thoroughly understood the Indian language, who was remote from the influence of the suspected agent, and who reluctantly consented to accompany him to the agency. Arrived among the Yanktons, Strike the Ree and his head men poured out a tale of wrongs and woes which the ingenious interpreter promptly converted into unbounded eulogies of the agent and the manner in which he conducted the affairs of the Indians, and the special returned to Washington with glowing accounts of the condition of things on the reservation. Alexander Johnston was not so credulous, and he was pretty thorough in his methods, though he experienced great difficulty in getting any one to testify. Jacob Rufner, of Bon Homme, expressed the general sentiment when he said to the agent: "I want to know what you want, because if it's any slur on Dr. Burleigh, I ain't a going to have anything to do with it. If I do he'll fix it so I'll never get anything in the world, and he will drive me out of the country."

Nevertheless the persistent special examiner kept at it until he wormed out about all he wanted to know. Dr. Burleigh's strongest graft consisted in securing from the head men of the tribe a receipt for all of the goods which came into his hands in the following form: "We, the chiefs and head men of the tribe of the Yankton Sioux, hereby acknowledge to have received from W. A. Burleigh, our agent, all of the goods and property hereinafter mentioned, and we authorize our said agent to retain in his possession for our use and benefit, as he may deem best for our interests, and to actually deliver to us for our use and consumption such portions from time to time as he may judge proper for us." "Under these receipts," says Mr. Johnston, "all farming implements, all work cattle, all stock, all tools for the shops and mill, all medicines, all property of every description, from the horses he drove to the penknife in his pocket, were dropped from the agent's return as 'issued to the Indians'." Of the cattle so receipted for he had one hundred eleven head driven down to his farm at Bon Homme, remarking to his farmer, "We have a fine lot of cows here, and we can keep them until we can get a calf or two apiece from them."

But these were not the worst of the Doctor's delinquencies. He made false vouchers and stuffed all vouchers as a regular thing. A more deplorable and scandalous business has not at any time appeared in the public accounts. And although these things were a daily jest among his colleagues in the house, Dr. Burleigh's influence with the Johnson administration was so strong that no prosecution was ever even threatened. Notwithstanding his lack of moral integrity, Dr. Burleigh possessed many admirable qualities, and was a very effective delegate in congress. He had a faculty of securing and holding the affections of his associates, and there are many good citizens in the southern portion of the state who will yet fight as quickly in defense of Dr. Burleigh as they would were an aspersion cast upon their own good name.

The legislature convened on December 5th and elected Enos Stutsman president of the council and George N. Proper secretary. In the house W. W. Brookings was speaker and George I. Foster chief clerk. Governor Edmunds' message was very largely, as before, devoted to a discussion of the Civil and Indian wars. He strongly urged that the time had come when Dakota must undertake to provide a revenue by taxation and recommended a revision of the laws. Governor Edmunds at that early date declared his conviction that the Black Hills abounded in the precious metals and asked the legislature to memorialize congress to build a road into the Hills. He again advocated the erection of a chain of small military posts along the frontier as the best protection against the hostile Indians. He announced the appointment of James S. Foster, leader of the New York colony, as territorial superintendent of public instruction. Major Joseph R. Hanson was at this period territorial auditor. There were no incidents of the session of noteworthy importance and the legislation was perfunctory.

Rev. L. P. Judson, a Baptist missionary, appeared in the Dakota field that summer and established a Baptist church in Yankton.

The Dakota Republican, at Vermillion, was suspended during the Indian troubles of 1862, but was revived for some time immediately by Mahlon Gore, but was suspended again in 1863, so that at this time the Dakotan was the only newspaper in the territory until, in the heat of the Burleigh-Todd campaign, Messrs. G. W. Kingsbury and Moses K. Armstrong established the Dakota Union in June, to support Captain Todd. It appeared in ten successive issues, when it was absorbed by the Dakotan and the merger was called the Union and Dakotan.

A toll bridge was built across the James river this season, on the Sioux City road, which was an enterprise considered of great value to the development of the section.

Political and personal feelings were allowed to run high in those days and reflection of this state of affairs was frequently carried into the public records. In the closing days of the legislature of 1864 the house and council found themselves at loggerheads. When the last day of the session came the usual committee was appointed on behalf of the council to visit the house and agree upon an hour for final adjournment. J. Shaw Gregory, George W. Kingsbury and Franklin Taylor having been appointed to perform this arduous service, the council journal tells the story as follows:

> **After a brief absence the committee returned and reported as follows: "Mr. President: Your committee appointed to wait upon the house of representatives and to inform that body that the council had concluded its labors and was ready to receive from the house notification of the hour when the legislature should adjourn sine die, have performed their duty so far as to wait on the house and announce themselves officially. Mr. Speaker informed them that there was no house in session; and upon inquiring as to the cause, and at what hour the house would be in session they were informed that it was none of the council's business."**
>
> **Mr. Kingsbury offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:**
>
> **"Whereas, a committee of the council to communicate a necessary and respectful message to the house of representatives, have in endeavoring to perform that duty received from W. W. Brookings, speaker of that body, a flagrant and unprovoked insult which reflects no less upon that committee than upon the body they represented; be it therefore**
>
> **"Resolved, that the council cannot but regard the ungentlemanly and unwarrantable conduct of Mr. Brookings not only insulting to themselves but highly reprehensible and beneath the dignity and respect of private life and much more so emanating as it does from the honorable position of speaker of the house of representatives; attaching odium and disgrace to that position and the house over which he presides."**

It is a rather remarkable circumstance that at the present time no one of the living participants in the foregoing event can relate what provoked the conduct of Speaker Brookings.

CHAPTER XXXVII

HAPPENINGS OF THE YEAR 1865.

With the closing days of 1864 and the opening ones of 1865 occurred an event which is worthy of perpetuation. This was the building at Vermillion, by Captain Miner and his men, of the historic log school house which stood at the foot of the ravine, and in which Amos Shaw, one of the soldiers of Company A, gathered and taught the few children of the settlement. It will be recalled that a school was taught in Vermillion in the winter of 1859-60 by Dr. Caulkins and another, matching onto it, by Miss Hoyt (Mrs. Dr. Livingstone) the next spring, in fact that regular terms were held from the first settlement until the outbreak of 1862. At Bon Homme a regular building was erected for school purposes in the spring of 1860, the first school house in Dakota, and Miss Bradford taught a school of ten pupils in it. At Fort Randall a private school was taught in a building erected for officers' quarters in the winter of 1858.

The coming of the New York colony had encouraged the people to believe that the legislature would make provision for a regular bureau of immigration and when it adjourned without taking any action in this direction there was a good deal of disappointment. The Sioux City Journal of January 21, 1865, commenting upon this failure to take action, remarks: "As near as we can learn, no need exists and no inducements are held out to emigration to Dakota territory. Enough are already there to fill the offices and consume all of the government patronage. No more people are needed until the hand of Providence is laid upon some of the officers."

The fact is the situation was not particularly encouraging. To attempt to promote immigration meant the expenditure of money and, in view of the repeated failures of crops, it was almost impossible to raise money through taxation.

On the 9th of the previous December a band of Indians appeared at Fort Sully with a white captive, Mrs. Frances Kelly, of Kansas. She had been, with her husband and little girl, with a party of emigrants enroute to Idaho, when she was captured by the Indians, Blackfoot Sioux, on the Platte river. Her little girl was killed. Her husband escaped and came to Fort Sully to meet her on February 9th. She had received better treatment from the Indians than was generally accorded captives. She has detailed her experiences in an interesting volume.

Before the legislature adjourned it memorialized the President, asking for the reappointment of Governor Edmunds and Secretary Hutchinson. Also for the appointment of Messrs. J. W. Boyle and W. W. Brookings for judges of the supreme court and J. M. Stone for provost marshal. Both the people of the territory and the neighbors outside found a constant source of complaint and of amusement in the conduct of the federal officials. On February 18th the Sioux City Journal remarked that, "Dakota Territory is now entirely free from all restrictions, all of the officials of the territory having gone to Washington to secure promotion or reappointment, and no one is left at home to run the machine. They have gobbled all of the pap and have gone to solicit more."

On March 4th two trappers by the names of Phillips and Conley found the remains of two white men on the Split Rock near the mouth of Pipestone creek. A hatchet was found near them with the name of James P. Lindsey carved on the handle. I have not learned that anything further was learned of the parties or how they came to their fate.

During the winter congress appropriated forty thousand dollars to construct road and bridges from Sioux City to the forks of the Cheyenne. Ten thousand was allowed for the bridge across the Big Sioux; ten thousand for the road from the Big Sioux to the mouth of the Cheyenne, and twenty thousand for the road from the mouth of the Cheyenne to its forks. Colonel Gideon C. Moody was made superintendent of the southern divison, that is the Sioux bridge and the road to the Cheyenne, and Judge Wilmot W. Brookings was entrusted with the supervision of the northern (Cheyenne river) section. Colonel Moody at once took hold of the bridge proposition and had it completed before winter. From the first he was attacked with all the malignance of which the Dakotan politician of the war days was master. He, at about that time, made a purchase of a flock of sheep and it was at once charged that he had bought them with bridge money. Enos Stutsman was a strong opponent of Mr. Moody's at this time and he carried the matter into the next legislature and persistently pursued the subject throughout the session. He introduced a resolution, early in the session, requiring Mr. Moody to make a statement of the disbursements of the bridge money, and it passed both houses, and upon its presentation to Mr. Moody he replied in a communication of December 27th that he would take pleasure in doing so at his earliest convenience, but not having complied by January 5th Mr. Stutsman introduced another resolution strongly condemning Colonel Moody's conduct. On January 8th Colonel Moody sent to the council a statement showing that he had received from the government the sum of $9,500. That he had expended $9,516.99, giving the general items of disbursement, of which the sum of $706.81 was his own compensation as superintendent. Much the larger portion of the appropriation had been paid out for labor and the next item was for material, chiefly cottonwood and oak logs and lumber purchased of the settlers. In transmitting this statement Colonel Moody was unable to refrain from indulgence in that irony of which he has always been master. He said: "Having complied with your request, permit me to remark that I have been informed certain members of the honorable council have taken exceptions because I did not furnish this statement earlier, and one of them has introduced into that body a resolution based upon that fact. Allow me to say that until instructed to the contrary by the distinguished mover of that resolution I had supposed it was not usual to request a favor and then dictate either the time or manner of its being granted. Since the receipt of that request I have had other duties to perform. more consistent with my position as an employee of the United States government under the direction of the secretary of the interior. If this information had been desired earlier an earlier request should have been made so that I could have furnished it without interfering with my duties at the close of the month when my reports are required to be made and at this time additional duties were required of me by my instructions. Permit me to say further that I think I have the right to complain that the honorable assembly should by the adoption of the resolution have given countenance to the false and slanderous reports, with regard to the disbursements here detailed, so industriously circulated by designing persons. I do not believe the majority of the house or council intended any wrong. Of course I do not question the motives of the distinguished mover of that resolution. It cannot be possible that he was actuated by any personal or selfish motives; by any mean desire for a petty revenge because of a fancied injury. Oh no! His motives must have

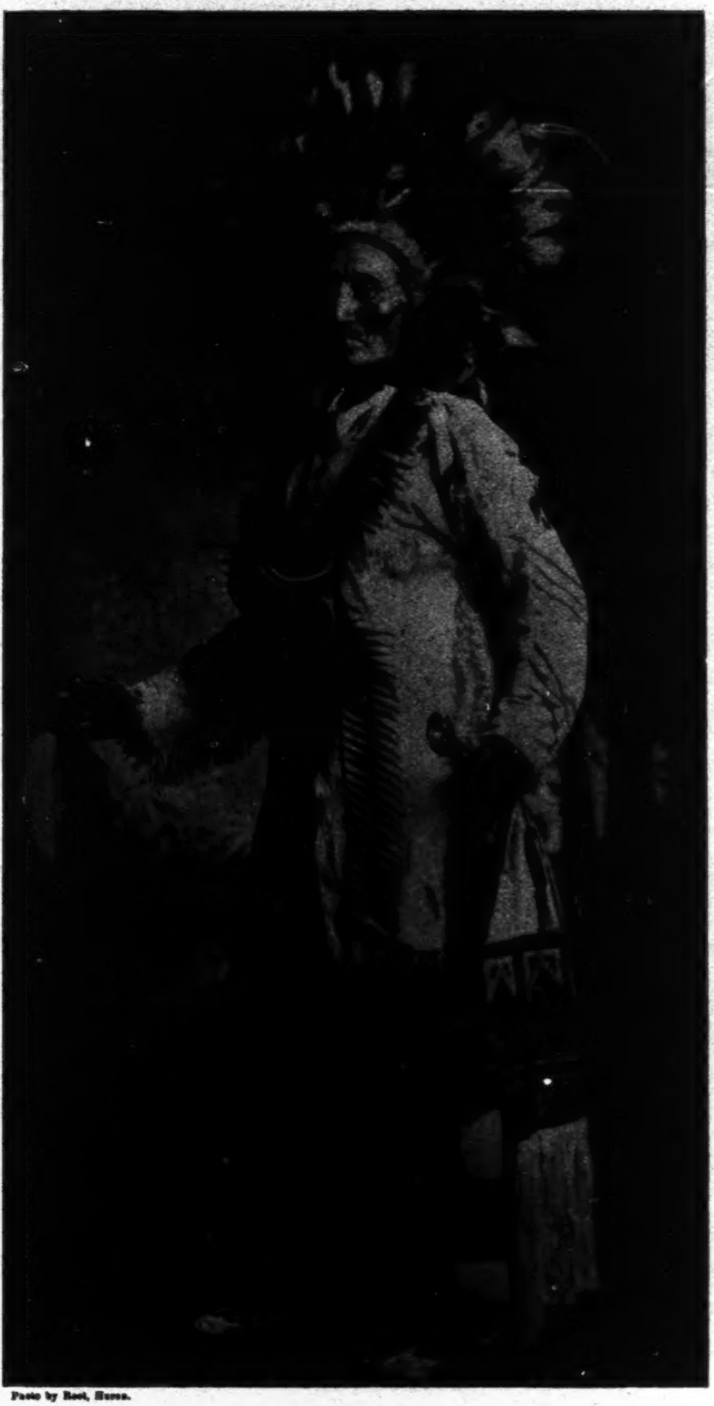


Photo by Root, Huron.

WHITE BEAR,

Born on the James River, on the present site of Huron, S. D.

been of the highest and most patriotic; he must have had the most ardent desire for the public good."

Upon receiving this communication the committee on federal relations, to whom had been referred the Stutsman resolution condemning Moody's conduct, at once reported the same favorably, accompanying the report with an extended review of the case, concluding as follows: "Had Mr. Stutsman declined to move in the matter, some other gentleman would certainly have introduced a resolution upon the subject with far less regard to the feelings of Mr. Moody. We therefore desire that said Moody and all others concerned to know that we cordially supported the resolutions referred to and do endorse every word therein contained. Believing as we do that if any fault can be justly found thereto it should be that it is far more mild than the facts in the case seem to warrant. And we will further state that it is our candid opinion the insinuation by said Moody that the mover of the resolution was prompted by any improper motives is malicious and unwarranted, for we have yet to learn that G. C. Moody has attained such social, political or official eminence that would be likely to produce envy in the breast of any rational being."

The resolution passed both houses, but after its passage through the house and while in the hands of George I. Foster, chief clerk, it disappeared and was not again found. Council and house then agreed to certify a copy, but Foster refused to sign the copy and it was in this condition deposited with the secretary of state.

This matter has constantly been before the people of Dakota for nearly forty years and has only recently been a factor in a political campaign. This writer has been over the whole subject with painstaking care and, stripped of all prejudices, it seems that if Colonel Moody erred in the disbursement of this large bridge and road fund it was in the interests of the half-starving, drouth and grasshopper-stricken pioneers of Dakota. That he paid liberal wages to the needy farmers, and bought their timber at good round prices, hundreds of his beneficiaries along the Missouri are still ready to testify. From the standpoint of strict economy the money may have been improvidently used, but no evidence has been found that any of it was used corruptly, dishonestly or for the pecuniary profit of Colonel Moody.

In keeping the foregoing coherent we have progressed somewhat in advance of the regular and chronological order of events. The yield of grain in the harvest of 1865 was excellent, but the discouragements of the two previous years had prevented the farmers from putting out large fields.

On the 9th of May, 1865, Company A, Dakota cavalry, having served out its time, was mustered out of the service at Vermillion. Company B, under Captain Tripp, accompanied General Sully on a third expedition against the Indians. It was the intention to take this expedition west of the river in the direction of the Black Hills and the ever restless and enterprising Byron M. Smith set about to raise a party of gold hunters to accompany it into the hills. He got out a great deal of interesting advertising matter relating to the proposed trip, but before he had gathered a very large party, the plans of the military were changed and the scheme was dropped. The circumstance, however, indicates how confidently the early settlers believed that gold was abundant in the hills if that locality was only made accessible. General Sully, instead of going west of the river, turned to the northwest from Fort Sully and passed over to Devil's lake, scouting the whole country thoroughly without finding any hostiles and returned to Sioux City in the autumn.

Twenty-five men of Company B were detailed that spring to escort Colonel Sawyer, superintendent of the "Montana road," from Sioux City to Helena, by way of the Niobrara and a course through the present Wyoming and Montana west of the Black Hills. They met with constant opposition from the Indians when the Montana country was reached and were on two occasions surrounded and held in siege for a considerable period until the Indians voluntarily withdrew. When the country of the friendly

Crows was reached Colonel Sawyer dismissed his escort and the Dakota boys, under Lieutenant John R. Wood, marched back to Sioux City, where they joined the main body of the company in time to be mustered out that fall.

On May 1, 1865, in response to a memorial from the Dakota legislature, the war department established a post at Sioux Falls, called Fort Dakota, and suitable log buildings for its accommodations were erected. Company E, Sixth Iowa Cavalry, garrisoned it until June, when they were relieved by Company D, Twenty-second Infantry. A small post was at the same time established at Rockport on the James river and a detachment of soldiers stationed there. With the protection of these posts, in addition to Forts Sully and Randall, the settlers felt comparatively safe in the southern portion of the territory.

In July, 1865, a most sanguinary engagement between Indian scouts, under the well known Sisseton, Solomon Two Stars, and a party of hostiles occurred near the present site of Webster in Day county. A party of Santees under the famous freebooter half-breed, Jack Campbell, had evaded the scouts and, passing down to Mankato the previous spring, murdered the Jewett family. Campbell was apprehended but his Indians escaped and were making their way back to the Missouri when they were detected by Two Stars' scouts, who were keeping a station near the present site of Bristol. They pursued and overtook the hostiles and interpreting their instructions to permit no guilty man to escape to mean that every hostile must die, they promptly opened fire upon them. Two Stars had but twelve men and there were sixteen of the hostiles and the arms of the two parties appear to have been about the same, but success was with the scouts from the first shot. They killed fifteen of the hostiles and the sixteenth man who escaped was taken prisoner at Fort Wadsworth. Two Stars lost no men. Among the hostiles slain was a son of Two Stars' sister, who begged for mercy, but the old scout, believing his orders required him to put all of the enemies of the government to death, was relentless. Notwithstanding the protection afforded by the military, in August Edward LaMoure, a brother of the renowned Judson LaMoure, of North Dakota, was killed by Indians near the mouth of Brule creek in Union county. Mr. LaMoure was haying in company with Thomas Watson and Julius Fletcher and his wife. The object of the Indians seemed to be the theft of LaMoure's team of horses, with which he was mowing, and which they secured. Thomas Watson received an arrow wound in the back, but recovered. A party soon started in pursuit of the Indians, but were unable to find them nor has it been learned whence they came nor to what band they belonged. The killing of LaMoure was the last Indian trouble in the Sioux valley. This was another and the final raid of Inkpaduta's upon the border settlements. While Sully was hunting for him on the Canadian border he ran down to let the settlers know he was still in commission.

The election of 1865, which occurred on the first Monday in October, involved only the choice of a legislature and party lines were not drawn. This body convened on December 4th and organized with George Stickney, of Elk Point, president, and J. R. Hanson, chief clerk of the council; and G. B. Bigelow, the same who usurped the honors intended for Governor Jayne, at Vermillion, as speaker, and George I. Foster, chief clerk of the house. Except for the Moody Bix Sioux bridge incident before recorded, the session was a quiet one. Governor Edmunds' message to the legislature was the strongest state paper which had yet appeared in Dakota. It opened with a masterful appreciation of President Lincoln and his work and commended his successor, Andrew Johnson. It, in modest and impersonal terms, referred to the securing of the appropriation for and appointment of a commission to go to the hostile Indians and treat directly with them, and scathingly rebuked the military authorities for having arbitrarily prevented the commission from entering the Indian country to carry out the object for which it was appointed. One would not gather from the message that this wise measure was the immediate fruit of Governor Edmunds' own efforts. That the previous spring he had visited Washington and representing to the President and congress his belief that a discreet commission could at once secure peace from the Indians, and had so impressed himself upon the authorities that congress promptly gave the small sum asked for, twenty thousand dollars, to carry on the work. He urged the appointment of a commissioner of immigration to co-operate with the national commissioner, discussed public revenues, education, and wagon and prospective railroads, and, most important of all, condemned the passage of private laws, recommending that general procedures be provided and that all persons seeking relief be required to proceed in a statutory manner to secure it. In furtherance of this view he vetoed a bill granting a divorce to Rachel J. Rowley from her husband, Charles S. Rowley, although the learned committee to whom the bill was referred had reported: "The committee are of the opinion that if Charles S. Rowley is not already, he ought long since to have been an inmate of a state's prison." Governor Edmunds did not discuss the merits of the case, but after remarking that "contracts of this character, by enlightened communities, are justly considered of a most sacred and binding character; the higher the civilization the more sacred are the contracts held," he stated that a general statute provided a means by which any worthy plaintiff could secure a divorce upon proper evidence and that he therefore could not approve the bill. An effort to pass the bill over his veto failed, but three members voting for it.

In accordance with a suggestion which Governor Edmunds had long held in mind, he visited Washington in February, 1865, just as congress was drawing to a close, and, calling upon President Lincoln, told him that he believed that with a very small sum of money a commission could go into the Indian country and effect a treaty of peace with all of the hostile tribes. President Lincoln was so impressed with the soundness of the scheme that he gave Governor Edmunds a note to the committees of congress upon Indian affairs recommending that they take the Governor's advice in the matter. A bill was promptly passed providing for such a commission and appropriating twenty thousand dollars for its expenses and the President a few days later, appointed Governor Newton Edmunds; Edward B. Taylor, superintendent of Indian affairs; Major General S. R. Curtis; Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley, and Messrs. Henry W. Reed and Orrin Guernsey, as such peace commissioners. To the surprise and chagrin of Governor Edmunds and his colleagues, General Pope would not permit the commission to enter the Indian country, or to engage in any negotiations for peace. An acrimonious correspondence followed and Hon. James A. Harlan, secretary of the interior, took the matter up and finally secured a revocation of the military order against the commission, but it was not until October that the latter met the hostile tribes at Fort Sully, the old post of that name below Pierre, where, upon dates ranging from the 14th to the 29th of that month, treaties of peace and friendship were signed with the Yanktonaise and each of the seven bands of the Tetons. It is noteworthy that with the exception of Hump, who signed for the Two Kettles, none of the Sioux of prominence joined in these treaties. One looks in vain for the names of such men as Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Crazy Horse, Young Man, Black Moon, Rain in the Face, or Sitting Bull, or any other man who during the next decade was accepted as a leader of the Dakota Sioux. The omission of these names leads to the inquiry if the commission did not negotiate with the wrong people? The history of the next fifteen years would seem to point to the conclusion that they certainly did. Each treaty was uniform with all of the others except as noted. In the first section it was stipulated that peace and friendship should be observed between the Indians and the United States and that the bands contracting would discourage hostilities on the part of any other band, even to the extent of using force to keep their neighbors peaceful. The Indians withdrew all opposition to the use of any roads now established, or that thereafter might be established, and in consideration of such rights-of-way across their land they were to receive annuities, in merchandise as follows: The Brules, six thousand dollars; Blackfeet, seven thousand dollars; Upper Yanktonaise, Minneconjous and Oglallas, each band, ten thousand dollars. The Two Kettles, six thousand dollars, and one thousand additional for the killing of Chief Puffing Eyes, by United States soldiers; the Yanktonaise, Sans Arcs and Uncpapas, thirty dollars per family for the period of twenty years. The Lower Brules accepted a permanent reservation extending from old Fort Lookout to White river and ten miles back from the river, and for a period of five years were to have twenty-five dollars per family in agricultural implements and stock to assist them in getting established. Each of the other bands were likewise to receive a like bonus, in case they were to elect to accept a reservation. The treaties were ratified by the senate and were proclaimed by President Johnson on March 17, 1866, and are therefore known as the treaties of 1866. So rapidly do the Indians carry important news that in one month from the date of the proclamation of the treaty the most remote camps in the Indian country had notice of it and the war was at an end.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

AFTER THE WAR.

In March, 1866, President Johnson proclaimed the ratification and effect of the treaties signed at Fort Sully in October, 1865, and in less than thirty days the remotest Indian camps, from Yankton to the headwaters of the Missouri and all through the Coteau regions, were informed that peace had come. It is marvelous how rapidly the Indian runners convey news that is deemed of sufficient importance to be given general circulation. The treaty was proclaimed on the 12th of March and we have evidence that the Indians in the camp on Elm river, near the present site of the village of Ordway, had received full intelligence of it on the 14th day of April.

In connection with this peace occurred an event which is worthy of preservation in the history of Dakota. Samuel J. Brown, now a resident of Brown's Valley, Minnesota, and son of the noted Indian trader, Joseph R. Brown, was in the spring of 1866 chief of scouts, with headquarters at Fort Wadsworth (Sisseton). On the 14th day of April, 1866, word came to young Brown that Indian tracks had been discovered at the crossing of the James river, not far from Jamestown, North Dakota, which indicated that the hostiles were making their way back toward the settlements. It was Brown's business, as chief of scouts, to keep all of the scouting stations on the *qui vive* and to notify the military of any suspicious movements. Hastily writing a note to the commandant at Fort Abercrombie, he left it at Fort Wadsworth to be dispatched the following morning, and at sundown mounted an Indian pony and started for Joe Ruillard's (Rooyar's) scouting camp at Ordway, fifty-five miles distant. It was a beautiful but moonless evening and he made good progress, reaching the camp at midnight, to be informed by Ruillard that the peace treaty had been proclaimed by the President and accepted by the Indians and that the hostilities were at an end. Fearing that the information which he had directed to be sent to Fort Abercombie would mislead the military and cause unnecessary anxiety among the settlers along the frontier, Brown determined to return to Fort Wadsworth and secure the message before it left for Fort Abercrombie in the morning. Changing ponies with Ruillard, he started back within a few minutes after his arrival, but when he had crossed the James river and was proceeding across the broad flats he was overtaken by a terrific blizzard, one of the phenomenal old-time spring storms which have become historic. He kept steadily on through the storm, but was driven from his course and at daylight discovered that he was in the vicinity of the Waubay lakes. Thus far the storm had been at his back, but now he was compelled to turn and face it. His plucky little pony seemed to feel the responsibility which was placed upon it and made its way in the teeth of the storm, and before nine o'clock deposited its exhausted rider at the fort. In a period of less than fifteen hours Brown had ridden one hundred and fifty miles. He fell from the pony paralyzed and continues in that condition to this day. Of all the great rides recorded in history, not one exceeds this in endurance, heroism or fidelity to duty.

Pursuant to the provision of the treaty of 1865, the government established an Indian agency with headquarters at Fort Sully and appointed Joseph R. Hanson, of Yankton, as agent, provisionally, of all of the Yanktonaise and Teton Sioux, and early in May he set up his headquarters at Crow Creek. That month the peace commission returned up river, making the first dispensation of the annuity goods provided for in the treaty and to make additional treaties with some of the other tribes. They held councils with the Santees at Crow creek and with all of the tribes assembled at Fort Pierre. It is claimed that nearly ten thousand Indians gathered at Fort Pierre to meet them. Red Cloud, Crazy Horse and other head men were there who had not signed the treaty of the previous year and who refused to be bound by its terms, and it is said that old Red Cloud steadfastly refused to participate in the dispensation of the annuities. The peace commission proceeded to the head waters of the Missouri and made treaties with the Rees, Mandans, Blackfeet and other headwater tribes, and returned to Yankton in August.

Dr. Burleigh was re-elected to congress in September and the political campaign of this year seems to have been the least exciting of any in the history of the territory. It was notable only for the fact that General Todd, former delegate to congress, accepted an election to the legislature from Todd county.

It was another bad crop year, drouth and grasshoppers combining to make the path of the homesteader anything but flowery. As in former years, the military was still in opposition to settlement and it appears to have been the desire of the military officers to discourage any attempt to settle Dakota, and prominent army officers openly advised the settlers to get out and give up the land to the Indian, for whom they believed it was intended. Under all of the discouragement of Indian troubles, wars, drouth, floods, fire and grasshoppers, it is surprising that any remained. At this period no single individual did so much to inspire the people of the community with confidence in the future of Dakota as did Governor Newton Edmunds. By precept and example he taught them that a great commonwealth could be made to blossom from the untoward seeding. In the face of all discouragement he steadfastly plowed and sowed his lands, introduced live stock, diversified his crops and encouraged others to do so. Alyays sane, practical and persistent, he inspired many, who otherwise would have given up, with something of his own courage.

The legislative session which convened on the first Monday in December, but for one circumstance would have been exceptionally commonplace. General Todd was elected speaker of the house and for some reason not recorded, and for which his colleagues can at this time give no reasonable account, he turned in hatred on Yankton, the town he had so long claimed as his own offspring, and endeavored to remove the capital from it to the ambitious village of Bon Homme, twenty miles up the river. Supported by the delegation from Bon Homme, Charles Mix, Todd and Clay counties, he had a solid and immovable majority in the house to support his action. There is nothing in the record to indicate what led up to this movement, but on Christmas day, 1866, he called H. J. Austin, of Vermillion, to the speaker's chair and, taking the floor, served notice that on a future day he would introduce a bill to remove the capital from Yankton to some other point within the territory. Nothing further is heard from the movement until the 8th day of January when he again surrendered the chair to Franklin Taylor, of Clay county, and introduced a bill providing for removal from Yankton to Bon Homme. Hon. Downer T. Bramble, of Yankton, was the leading member of the Yankton county delegation of the house and he at once began a filibuster such as found its counterpart in two or three of the recent legislatures of the state of South Dakota where a similar topic was under consideration. He promptly moved that the further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed and his motion was as promptly tabled. He proposed to make it a special order for the succeeding 4th of July and went down under an overwhelming majority. He tried to have it made a special order for the next Friday (the legislature would adjourn *sine die* by limitation of law on Thursday night). He moved to strike out Bon Homme and insert Vermillion. He made various other motions, appeals from the rulings of the chair, etc., but without avail. The bill received its first and second reading and on the next day, the 9th, passed the house by a vote of seventeen to seven. While the bill was pending in the house the Yanton men in the council were not idle. On the day on which the bill went to final passage George W. Kingsbury introduced a resolution in the council reciting that a bill to remove the capital was pending in the house and "resolved that we are opposed to any change in the seat of government of this territory, believing that Yankton is the most central, convenient and desirable point that can be selected. Mr. Turner, who was of the Bon Homme party, raised the point of order that the resolution must go over under the rules, but the president of the council, a Yankton man, very promptly ruled the point not well taken. Turner appealed, but the chair was sustained, and the test vote showed that the council stood eight for Yankton to five for removal. The house, having passed the bill, adjourned while the council was still in session. Dr. Frank Wixson was the chief clerk of the house, a Yankton man. Intimation of the action of the council having come to the ears of General Todd, he desired to delay the proceeding until he could get out to log-roll the council a bit, but Wixson, working in collusion with the Yankton men, hastily had the bill engrossed and that day, the council remaining in session for the purpose, messaged the bill to the council against the strong protest of the speaker of the house. Immediately upon its receipt in the council Mr. Kingsbury moved that it be read the first and second times and referred to a special committee consisting of the Yankton county delegation. His motion prevailed and Yankton had possession of the bill. The next morning when the house reconvened General Todd again left the speaker's chair to introduce the following resolution: "Resolved, That the chief clerk be requested to wait on the honorable council and request the delivery of house file 28, as the same has been transmitted in direct violation of the house and its presiding officer." Chief Clerk Wixson carried this resolution down to the council, whereupon Mr. Kingsbury moved that the secretary of the council be instructed to inform the house that the bill, the return of which has been requested by the house, has been referred to a special committee of the council and will be returned to the house after the report of the said committee. Mr. Turner filibustered the passage of this motion a bit, but only succeeded in having it copper-riveted by the addition, "and final action of the council has been taken." Later that day Mr. Kingsbury, from the special committee, made his report on the bill as follows: "Your special committee, composed of the Yankton county delegation, to whom was referred house file No. 28, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report that the said document appears to have been carefully prepared by some enemy of the present capital of Dakota, with the design merely of injuring the prosperity of the said city, but with no intention of carrying out the malicious design as intimated in the caption of said document. The author of the same has omitted the enacting clause, which is necessary to give any force or effect to any bill; and, judging from the subject matter of the document under consideration, we are forced to the conclusion that some evil disposed person has sought to impose upon this legislative assembly, merely for the gratification of malice or prejudice, and having no regard whatever for the general interests of our territory. Your committee recommend that the said document be rejected." The report was signed by George W. Kingsbury, Alpheus G. Fuller and Abraham Van Osdel. The report was adopted with but one dissenting vote, that of Canute Weeks, of Clay county, and so the capital for the time being remained in Yankton. However, General Todd did not end his fight there, but on the next day of the session introduced a resolution, which prevailed in the house by a vote of seventeen to six, severely criticising the action of the council in passing the resolution of the 9th as "anticipatory of the final action of this house upon a bill before it, and was calculated to unduly influence or intimidate the opinion of its members, thus imposing upon the rights of, dignities and franchises of the house, violating its privileges, and unwarrantably and unparliamentary interfering with its prerogatives."

CHAPTER XXXIX

THE STORY OF 1867.

Following the excitement relating to the removal of the capital scheme, which failed in the legislature, 1867 presented very little of noteworthy interest. The government carried out its plan of abandoning Fort James, at Rockport, and for a time the excitement of the people reached the panic point, but upon the requisition of Governor Faulk arms and equipment for ten companies of militia were sent to Yankton. The citizens organized into military companies, and a feeling of security settled down again.

The irrepressible Byron M. Smith, immediately after the adjournment of the legislature, set out to organize an expedition to enter and explore the Black Hills. He extensively advertised his plan and secured many recruits, but the military, taking cognizance of his movements, absolutely prohibited any attempt to go upon the Indian lands, and in consequence his enterprise was abandoned. The conviction appears to have from the beginning of settlement firmly fixed in the minds of Dakotans that the Black Hills abounded in gold and rich minerals. Almost every governor mentioned it in his message and the legislative committees on the state of the territory elaborated exhaustively upon this topic.

Governor Faulk's appointment as governor, which, through some of the political deals of the period, was held up for a time, was finally confirmed on March 16th. His was a recess appointment and he had acted under it from the previous October.

Dr. Burleigh organized a congressional party of some thirty members, headed by Ben. F. Wade, Zachariah Chandler, Lot M. Morrill and many others of national prominence to come to Dakota upon a buffalo hunt. He got them as far as Omaha, when their courage oozed out in anticipation of Indian hostilities and the hunt was abandoned.

That spring a plan was discussed and came near to being adopted to remove the Santees from their new reservation in Nebraska to Sioux Falls. But for the hostility of the people of Minnesota to having these people again upon their borders, the scheme would doubtless have been approved.

In May, Colonel Moody, who was rapidly becoming a political factor in his new home, purchased the plant of the Dakota Republican, at Vermillion. At this time the Republican was enjoying one of its periodical seasons of rest, which characterized its earlier years. On June 6th the revived paper appeared with Lucien O'Brien as editor. It is difficult at this time to follow the fortunes of the Republican. Its files for the early years have all been destroyed, and the recollections of the pioneers are variable. It appears to have been established early in August, 1861, by Bedell and Clarke, the latter Lieutenant Clarke of the Dakota cavalry. They do not seem to have continued it after the election, which occurred in September of that year, but the following year it was revived and published by John B. Gleze until the outbreak in August. After the return of the settlers, after the Indian panic that fall, the paper was again revived and for some time was under the control of Mahlon Gore. He was in charge of it on the 1st of January, 1863, when he made his famous first homestead filing at twelve o'clock and one minute in the morning of that day, being the first homestead filed upon in the United States under the Galusha A. Grow free homestead act.

From the first settlement a contest had been continued for the possession of a portion of the townsite of Yankton, between James Witherspoon and Gen. J. B. S. Todd. As delegate in congress and a man of wide experience in business and intimate acquaintance with the public officials, the advantage appeared to be with General Todd, but in spite of all this it dragged along. In defending his rights it is said that Witherspoon, who was a somewhat erratic character, walked the entire distance from Yankton to Washington. The contest was this spring decided finally in Witherspoon's favor and he came into possession of a very valuable property.

On June 1st the herder at Fort Sully was shot by Indians and the event again threw the community into a panicky state, and for a few days an uprising was looked for. The killing seems to have been done by an irresponsible young man and was deplored by all of the chiefs. The terror following the tragedy at Fort Sully was augmented a few days later when a false report got into circulation that Henry W. Granger, who claimed a Spanish grant of twenty-five thousand acres at Bijou Hills, had been killed by Indians while exploring his "estate."

On the 13th of April, while Governor Faulk was absent from the territory, S. L. Spink, secretary and acting governor, issued his proclamation, calling upon the people to organize into military companies for home protection against a threatened Indian invasion. The appeal met with a prompt response as above stated. The organization, as effected, was as follows: Commander in chief, Andrew J. Faulk; adjutant general, James L. Kelly; quartermaster general, Brig. Gen. D. M. Mills; paymaster general, Col. John L. Jolley; aid de camp to governor, Col. John Lawrence.

Company A, Bon Homme, fifty-two men. W. A. Burleigh, captain; Nathan W. Daniels and George W. Owens, lieutenants.

Company B, Vermillion, one hundred men. Nelson Miner, captain; Frank Denison and John L. Jolley, lieutenants.

Company C, Yankton, ninety men. George A. McLeod, captain; A. M. English and C. B. Wing, lieutenants.

Company D, Yankton, sixty men. C. W. Batchellor, captain; H. H. Smith and C. H. Brured, lieutenants.

Company E, Todd county, thirty men. J. A. Lewis, captain; Fred W. Edgar and John Collins, lieutenants.

Company F, Yankton, forty-one men. W. W. Benedict, captain; C. G. Irish and W. Leaning, lieutenants.

Company G, Elk Point, eighty-five men. Harvey Fairchild, captain.

Company H, Brule Creek, eighty men. Thomas C. Watson, captain; W. H. H. Fate and H. J. Coykendall, lieutenants.

Since the outbreak of 1862 the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians had been without an abiding place, or means of support, except the precarious chances of the chase, save that until the close of the war a large number of them were employed by the government as scouts. During the winter of 1866-7 Gabriel Renville and others of the head men visited Washington and on the 19th of February entered into a treaty, which was proclaimed on the 2d of the following May, by the terms of which they secured the "flatiron" reservation on the coteau between Lake Kampeska and Lake Traverse. The treaty provided that the Sissetons and Wahpetons should entirely give up the chase and subsist themselves by agriculture, the government agreeing to supplement their efforts, if found necessary, with provisions, and also agreed to supply schools. The Indians were to receive no goods, money or supplies from the government except in payment for labor performed. An agency was to be established and maintained for their benefit. The majority of the tribe were already residing upon the reservation tract or at Fort Wadsworth, adjoining, and they at once entered upon their lands. They made good progress in the schools, but accomplished very little in an agricultural way, nor have they done much to cultivate their lands to this day.

It required but little in those days to create an Indian scare and when, on August 17th, seven Yankton Indians visiting Yankton were killed in their tepee by a bolt of lightning many of the timid ones confidently expected the tribe would visit its vengeance upon the whites for the loss of its fellows.

That summer the historic International Hotel at Yankton, which was opened by Henry C. Ash on Christmas day, 1859, passed into the possession of James Witherspoon. He had become opulent upon the turning of the land contest in his favor. He paid seven thousand dollars for the property, which was the largest private trade which up to that date had been made in the settlement.

The grasshoppers made another raid upon the harvest and what had promised to be the best crop yet produced was very nearly destroyed in a day. From a "boom letter," written by Thomas C. Watson, of Brule Creek, and published by direction of the legislature, we get an idea of the extent to which farming was carried on at that period. The presentment is really pathetic when viewed by the acreage of modern days. Mr. Watson himself boasts a spread of thirteen acres of wheat. He seems to have placed his eggs all in one basket, but his neighbor, Ira Seward, was a diversifier. He had three and one-half acres of wheat, the same of oats and twelve acres of corn. Julius Fletcher was likewise a corn man, with one of his thirteen acres devoted to that cereal, the remainder being in wheat. John Reams and Caleb Cummings were the bonanza farmers of the locality, with twenty-eight and twenty acres of wheat, respectively. Hopkins Lutes had five acres of wheat and four of oats, and so the crops of the district ranged. The legislative committee, to gather agricultural statistics, announces that "Governor Edmunds has the largest flock of sheep in the territory. He has about seventeen hundred of the best kind of fine wooled sheep, brought three years ago from Michigan."

Notwithstanding the hardships through which the people had come, educational interests were not neglected. There were now twenty-nine organized school districts in the territory and seven private schools. Five hundred eighty-one children were regularly attending school. The first teachers' institute held in the territory was opened at Elk Point on November 11th and continued five days. The instructors were Rev. Thomas Stuart, E. C. Collins (father of the late superintendent of public instruction of South Dakota), Henry W. McNiell and James S. Foster; Hon. W. W. Brookings and S. L. Spink delivered lectures. The attendance is not given, but Superintendent Foster says it was not large.

The report of the territorial auditor shows in detail the warrants issued during the year, the total being three hundred seventy-two dollars and sixty cents. The auditors and treasurers' annual salaries were fifty dollars each and the hard-working superintendent of public instruction, who really was exerting himself to perfect the school system and was tireless in behalf of the schools, reecived twenty dollars per year.

Too much credit cannot be given to the legislators of those early days for their conservatism in the matter of finances. They had it in their power to have involved Dakota in debts which would have been a tax upon the people even to this day, but they paid as they went along and at the end of the first fifteen years of territorial life it was the proud boast of the people that Dakota territory did not owe any one a cent. Listen to the ring of the boast in the concluding item in the report of Moses K. Armstrong, territorial treasurer for 1867: "Assets in treasury above all outstanding indebtedness, $14.85." The outstanding indebtedness to which he refers is the sum of $13.89, due upon a warrant issued and not yet presented for payment.

The year 1867 was an off one in politics, only a legislature being elected, and that without exciting any special interest. Colonel Moody and

Colonel Jolly appeared as members of the house, their first elective offices in the territory. The session convened December 2d and organized with Horace J. Austin and George I. Foster as president and secretary of the council and Enos Stutsman and Pack Halnan as speaker and chief clerk of the house. The session was uneventful, the only feature of particular interest being the amendment of the election law, by striking out the word white, in conformity to the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

A good deal of time was devoted to considering the eligibility of delegates who appeared from Laramie county (Wyoming). They had been irregularly elected by mass meetings of citizens and in the end one delegate was admitted to a seat as a matter of courtesy.

CHAPTER XL

THE TREATIES OF 1868—OTHER EVENTS.

Since the ratification of the Yankton treaty of 1858 there had been no change in the land tenure in South Dakota, the Indian title continuing unbroken to all that portion north of the line from Pierre to Watertown, as well as all west of the Missouri. The treaties of 1865, as we have seen, did not undertake to deal with land rights at all, except so far as the Indians relinquished rights of way over their country. In the early spring of 1868, however, what was known as the General Sherman peace commission undertook to assemble the headmen of all the Sioux tribes at Fort Laramie, where, on the 29th of April, the signing of a new treaty was concluded. It will be remembered that Red Cloud had refused to sign the Edmunds treaty at Fort Sully in 1865, and had declared to the peace commissioners of 1866 that he would not consent to the building of the Montana road from Fort Laramie through eastern Wyoming. He immediately thereafter took the warpath to drive the white men out of his country and rallied to his standard practically all of the western Indians, except a small party who adhered to Spotted Tail, and who abided by the treaty of 1865. Red Cloud conducted a masterful campaign against the military and against immigrants on the Montana trail. Colonel Fetterman and his command met a disastrous defeat on the Powder river and Major Powell suffered a long and severe attack, from which he emerged something less than a victor. Red Cloud's position was that the building of the road would frighten away all of the game, the redman's last hope for sustenance. After two years of this warfare General Sherman and his commission, consisting of himself and Generals Harney, Terry, Sanborn and Messrs. Nathaniel G. Taylor, S. F. Tappan and C. C. Augur, succeeded in getting Red Cloud to come into a general council of all the Sioux and, as above stated, an agreement was reached on the 29th of April which is known as the treaty of 1868. It provided in the first instance for a perpetual peace between the whites and Indians. It defined as a permanent reservation all reservations hitherto set apart on the east of the Missouri and in addition thereto all the territory between the north line of Nebraska and the forty-sixth parallel (the line dividing North and South Dakota) and from the east bank of the Missouri river to the one hundred fourth meridian, the Indians relinquishing all claim to all other lands. Thus it was that the lands in the northern part of eastern South Dakota became public property. In this connection it may be well to call attention to what is known as the Drifting Goose lands in the James valley. Drifting Goose was the chief of a considerable band of Yanktonaise whose chief camp was on the James river at Armadale in Spink county and claiming all of the adjacent country. He was not invited to the Laramie council and had no knowledge of what action was taken there for a long time afterward. He disputed the right of anyone assuming to represent the Yanktonaise to relinquish and give away his lands without his knowledge or consent and refused to vacate. For fourteen years he clung to his lands, but finally yielded to force of circumstances and permitted the military to escort him and his band to the Crow Creek reservation where he still (1903) resides, but still claiming title to his lands on the Jim, to which by no act of his has the government obtained title. The government in the new treaty agreed to establish an agency for all of the Indians on the Missouri and to provide them with schools, and to provide physicians, and in lieu of all annuities provided for in any previous treaty to give them annually the following goods, for a period of thirty years: Each male person over fourteen a complete suit of clothes and to each woman the cloth for a complete outfit of clothing; each child was to be provided with goods for one complete suit. Each Indian over four years of age was to receive for the period of four years one pound of meat and one pound of flour per day, and each family was to be given one good American cow and one well-broken yoke of American oxen.

The government abandoned all claim to the Montana road and withdrew the military from that section, while the Indians bound themselves not to interfere with immigrants or railroads on the plains outside of the reservation above defined. Another important advantage secured by the Indians was a stipulation that in the future no treaty should be deemed valid unless it was signed by at least three-fourths of the adult male Indians interested in the same. In every respect the treaty was a victory for Red Cloud and his party. To his great credit, it must be said that the old warrior has faithfully abided by its terms ever since and has ever advised his people to observe its requirements.

The harvest of 1868 was bountiful and there was a marked increase in immigration and a hopeful spirit pervaded the settlements. The Indian trade readily absorbed any surplus of products which the people might have, though in fact up to this time little more than enough for home consumption in the way of crops were grown, and consequently the question of markets was not a very material one. The schools increased in number and efficiency and in every way the outlook was more favorable for the hardy pioneers who had stuck it out in the Dakota land.

It was a presidential year. General Grant was the Republican candidate for the presidency and patriotic feeling ran high. Dr. Burleigh, who had united his fortunes with the Johnson wing of the party, suffered in consequence and when the Republican territorial convention convened at Elk Point the straight Republicans were largely in the majority. S. L. Spink, whom President Lincoln had appointed secretary of Dakota, one of the last appointments made by the martyred President, was chosen candidate for delegate to congress. Dr. Burleigh ran as a Johnson Republican, with the Democratic endorsement, but Spink was elected by a large majority, and this time a contest was not even threatened.

The legislature convened in its last annual session on the 7th of December. Judge Brookings was president of the council and Amos F. Shaw, the pioneer school teacher, was secretary. Judge Moody was speaker of the house and George I. Foster was chief clerk.

Governor Faulk's message dwelt upon the improved outlook, the excellent crops, and protested against the ratification of the treaty of 1868, which entirely cut off any immediate hope of entering the Black Hills and therefore reduced us to a simply agricultural community. In this connection he spoke of Wyoming, then about to be made a territory, whose advantages he compared with those of Dakota, and concluded: "Under such auspicious circumstances, in view of the railroad facilities possessed by that territory, and the vast beds of coal and deposits of precious metals, which have already been developed, we may reasonably anticipate for Wyoming a career of prosperity which eastern Dakota, with all its advantages, might well envy." The message was general in its terms and contained no specific recommendations for legislation, except that provision be made for the protection of the public arms which the government had provided for the use of the militia. The total receipts into the territorial treasury for the year were $920.65, and the disbursements were $915.40, leaving a net $5.25 to the good.

The striking feature of the session was the passage of a bill by the house, granting to women the full right of suffrage and to hold office. The bill was introduced on December 19th by Enos Stutsman, who, if not gallant, was nothing at all; it was referred to the committee on elections, which the next day reported: "While your committee favor the bill, they believe that a measure so far in advance of 'old fogy' notions should be submitted to general discussion," and therefore recommended that it be committed to general orders on the 23d. On that day it was taken up in committee of the whole and its passage recommended and, on motion of Col. John L. Jolley, the report was adopted and the bill was placed upon final passage. There were fourteen ayes and nine noes, receiving the support of such prominent men as Colonel Jolley, Colonel Moody, Enos Stutsman, and was opposed by Jacob Brouch, Jimmie Keegan and M. H. Somers. The bill failed of favorable consideration in the council.

Though there was no open rupture between the legislature and the executive, still they were not in accord, Governor Faulk being a Johnson man, while the legislature was strongly straight out. Governor Faulk sent in three vetoes during the session, the most important being the bill for the repeal of the charter of the Dakota & Northwestern Railway. This proposed line conflicted with another enterprise, the Dakota Southern. The Governor's objection to the repeal was based on the ground that the company had vested rights, had complied with all the requirements of its charter and had already secured and recorded in Union, Clay and Yankton counties deeds to right of way. He is severe in condemnation of the action of the legislature, concluding: "Shall individual interests and jealousies drive us to the extreme of trampling upon vested rights of an organized company, and by endless litigation, which is all I apprehend that can be accomplished by the repeal of this charter, delay for years the improvement of the Missouri valley? This would not be worthy of the legislative power and authority of the territory, but would be most disastrous to our best hopes formed for our universal growth and prosperity as a people." The veto was sustained by reason of not securing a two-thirds vote against it, Colonel Moody voting against the veto and Colonel Jolley and Enos Stutsman to sustain it, though Jolley, Moody and the Missouri valley men usually voted together. The vote stood fourteen against sustaining the veto and twelve for it. The feeling was shown also by the passage of a joint resolution requesting President Grant to appoint W. W. Brookings governor, which was supported by the entire house, except Colonel Moody and Jacob Brauch, who, though opposed to Faulk, were equally opposed to Brookings.

Fort Dakota being no longer needed for the protection of the southern territory, the legislature requested the war department to remove it to Medary. The protection afforded by this post had been the means of bringing a considerable population into the Sioux valley in the vicinity of the post. As early as June, 1866, John Nelson, John Thompson, William Melvin, Sylvester Delaney and several other families settled on the Sioux north of the falls and with their families made permanent homes on the fertile soil where some of them still reside in the midst of abounding plenty and surrounded by every comfort. In 1867 Ole Foster, Martin Gunderson, John Larson, Ole Arnson and others joined the colony and in 1868 John J. Langsness, after visiting the valley, led a large colony from Minnesota and the fatherland to settle in the Baltic country on the Sioux. Among these settlers were many of the sturdy Norwegians who have made names for themselves in county and state history. The same year John Anderson and Ole and Gunder Thompson settled north of Dell Rapids.

The Indians still roamed through the valley upon hunting and visiting trips and, though they were not at all hostile, their presence was far from welcome and it is not at all surprising that the women and children lived in something of terror of them and occasionally an able bodied man found his pulse beating rather above the normal at sight of a band of painted redskins. John Thompson relates how the trail from Pipestone to Yankton agency crossed his land and one day when his first splendid crop of wheat was nearing the harvest he observed a very large delegation of Indians coming down the river bluff toward his field. He was at a loss to know how to prevent them from passing through and destroying the crop upon which he set so much store, but in his desperation seized his gun and started for the point where the trail had formerly entered the field. There he stood with the gun cocked waiting the approach of the band, and when they came near he motioned them to go around the wheat. This, to his great relief, they good naturedly did, but when all the circumstances are considered there was an exhibition of physical and moral courage in his action which must excite high admiration, for he was practically alone in the country where the Indians still enjoyed the bad reputation they had acquired in the days of the outbreak of five years before.

The end of 1868 found a substantial settlement along the river from Dell Rapids to the Missouri and up the latter as far as Fort Randall. Lincoln county had been settled by A. I. Linderman, near Fairview, in 1866 and he seems to have been the sole occupant of the county until the following summer when, in June, J. Q. Fitzgerald, Ben and William Hill, Jacob Sorter, the Hydes, Weaklies and others arrived and settled about the Canton townsite. The Halters came in the fall and some time during that year William Cuppett became a townsite proprietor at Canton. The next year there was a large influx of settlers into the locality. On the 30th of December, 1867, the county of Lincoln was duly organized, being the first to organize after the original counties of 1862.

CHAPTER XLI

A TIME OF PEACE—EVENTS OF 1869.

In accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1868, which was ratified and proclaimed on February 24, 1869, the government established an agency on the Missouri, at the mouth of Whetstone creek, about ten miles above Fort Randall, which was known as Whetstone, or Spotted Tail's agency. Red Cloud did not like to come to the Missouri and accordingly an agency for the accommodation of the Oglalas was established in northwestern Nebraska, close by Fort Robinson, which was known as Red Cloud's agency, and the Indians settled down to a life of ease and peace which was not broken until the Black Hills agitation precipitated the troubles of the middle 'seventies.

This year saw a general shaking up in politics and federal officers. The election of General Grant naturally made hard lines for the adherents and appointees of Johnson, and this was particularly true in Dakota where the Johnson appointees were deprived of the assistance in congress of delegate Burleigh. One of the last official acts of Dr. Burleigh was to secure the appointment of George W. French, of Maine, as chief justice, to succeed Ara Bartlett, whose term had expired. French was not learned in the law, and though he held the position for the full four years he naturally did not distinguish himself for great learning upon the bench. S. L. Spink, delegate-elect and secretary of the territory, gave up the latter office at the end of his term, which ended just in time to permit him to enter upon his new office, and Turney M. Wilkins was appointed to the position of secretary. Governor Faulk was removed and John A. Burbank, of Indiana, succeeded him, and Wilmot W. Brookings, whom the legislature had nominated to General Grant for governor, was appointed associate justice of the supreme court to succeed Judge Boyle, of Vermillion, whose term expired. George H. Hand, a citizen of Yankton, by choice, had been appointed to fill out the unexpired term of W. E. Gleason, United States district attorney, who had resigned in 1865 to become a justice of the supreme court, a place he had again resigned to accept a foreign consulate. Mr. Hand's term expired in 1869 and Warren Coles was appointed to succeed him. General Tripp, United States surveyor, was also retired from office at the close of his term and Gen. W. H. H. Beadle, of Indiana, came as his successor. Of the strictly territorial offices, Moses K. Armstrong, treasurer, was succeeded by T. K. Hovey, and James S. Foster, who for a brief period had given up the superintendency of the department of education to T. M. Stuart, was re-appointed to the position in which he had done so efficient work.

It was the first year in the history of the territory without an election, congress having provided that in the future the legislature should meet biennially. It was another good crop year and the settlers had begun to increase their acreage and to build better homes. There was a vast deal of railroad talk, but the actual approach of the "iron stallion" seemed a long way off.

There was a great increase in immigration;

in fact, it is the opinion of many of the old timers that the white population was doubled in the season. Among those who this year made their first plant in the territory in addition to the federal officers before enumerated were Richard F. Pettigrew, Nye E. Phillips and Clark G. Coates, of Sioux Falls, Martin Trygstad, of Brookings county, and some sixty families, many of them now prominent at Canton and in the immediate vicinity. On June 18th Fort Dakota, at Sioux Falls, was finally abandoned and it has not since been necessary to call military into the Sioux valley for the protection of life or property. About this time a regular line of trade and immigration was established for Montana business across the northern portion of the state by way of Bigstone lake, Fort Wadsworth, the Elm river to Fort Rice on the Missouri, being in the main the route laid out by the Fiske expedition of 1865.

John Otherday, the Christian Sioux, who rescued Abbie Sharp from the Indians in Spink county in 1857 and who had been so effective in assisting the whites in the territorial days of the massacre of 1862, died from consumption at Fort Wadsworth on October 29th and was buried near Big Coule creek, on the eastern slope of the couteau, where his grave still lies, neglected and unmarked.

During the summer Colonel Moody and others made a settlement at Swan lake, in Turner county, which is notable as being the first settlement for agricultural development in an inland county.

Up to the time of this chapter no files of Dakota newspapers were preserved and the outside newspapers paid very little attention to Dakota matters. Even the Sioux City papers only rarely published an item of interest to their neighbors across the line. The following items are taken from the columns of the Sioux City Times for the various dates given in the year 1869:

June 3. Eight hundred Norwegians are enroute between Chicago and Sioux City, bound for Dakota.

Brink & Sales' steamboat blew up near Vermillion last week.

Claims are being rapidly taken above Bloomingdale and about Canton in Lincoln county.

Governor Burbank has assurances that there will be no Indian troubles in Dakota this year.

A. W. Pratt, of Vermillion, is in the city.

F. J. DeWitt, sutler and Indian trader at Fort Thompson, is in town.

June 8. C. H. True, editor of the Vermillion Republican, and Gen. W. H. H. Beadle, surveyor general of Dakota, arrived here from their homes on Sunday and on Wednesday left for the east. We found these gentlemen to be the living embodiments and ideal representatives of western men; courteous, independent, well posted and with an unflinching super-abundance of confidence in the future growth and development of the country which they represent. The General informed us that the government land is being settled up rapidly by farmers and others who design making permanent homes.

June 15. We learn from parties just returned from up the river that settlements now extend fifty miles above Fort Dakota.

Several correspondents from Elk Point, Vermillion and Yankton discuss the unparalleled growth and prosperity of the territory.

Hon. George H. Hand has been ousted from the office of Attorney General of Dakota.

Judge Boyles of Dakota has gone to Washington to see Grant about continuing in office.

July 4. There is a rush of immigration to the Fort Dakota Reservation.

July 14. Crops in Dakota are in excellent condition. Vegetation is the most luxuriant ever witnessed, even in Dakota.

Beginning with the following year, newspaper files of Dakota papers are accessible and the accuracy of reported events can be to a large degree checked by the contemporaneous record of the press.

Charles Collins, the proprietor of the Sioux City Times, an Irishman of the most undaunted courage and energy, not always practically applied, but possessed with an enthusiasm which never recognized defeat, had established a paper city on the Missouri opposite the mouth of White river in the present Brule county, which he called Brule City. True to his native temperament, his views enlarged as he progressed and he determined to establish there a colony for the oppressed Irish from every section. His plan embraced the foundation of an Irish-American empire. He proposed to organize in different parts of the country colonies of Irish-Americans who should come to Dakota and homestead the lands east of the Missouri, "so that when England's difficulty and Ireland's opportunity came a patriotic army of Irish-Americans could be at once and without interference thrown into the British dominions, and wipe out root and branch the English oppressors from the American continent." He quietly secured the endorsement of his scheme by the Fenian convention of 1869 and got a charter from congress, naming as incorporators among others A. T. Stewart, Jim Fiske, Ben Butler and Wendall Phillips. A committee was appointed to visit Dakota and report upon the feasibility of the location. They came out, but, being tenderfeet, saw nothing of merit in the scheme and a majority reported against it and it collapsed. Collins, however, held on to the scheme for years. He removed to Brule City, which he for a time called Limerick, and established a newspaper there. Nothing, however, came of the enterprise.

CHAPTER XLII

EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1870.

The year of 1870 was one of unusual progress and prosperity in the territory. Immigration swarmed in and crops were very good indeed. The census, taken as of June 1st, that year, showed a total population of fourteen thousand one hundred eighty-one souls, in addition to the large Indian population. The building improvements made in the city of Yankton were estimated at two hundred thousand dollars. Vermillion, Elk Point, Springfield, Sioux Falls, Canton and Dell Rapids made a corresponding growth. Notwithstanding the general prosperity, the year was given up almost wholly to politics.

The straight-out Republicans felt that Mr. Spink, who had served acceptably as delegate to congress, was entitled to a re-election. Colonel Moody was talked of for the position, but does not appear to have been especially ambitious and his interests were allied with those of delegate Spink. Dr. Burleigh, as ever, had an ardent following, though his political integrity was questioned by reason of the Democratic endorsement he had received two years previous, and his record as a Johnson Republican.

The Union and Dakotaian, then under the control of Arthur Linn, was an ardent supporter of Dr. Burleigh. The Dakota Republican, published at Vermillion, and the Elk Point Courier gave their adherence to delegate Spink. It was considered absolutely essential that there should be a good straight-out Republican newspaper at the territorial capital and on the 10th of August the Yankton Press appeared, with George H. Hand as editor; the publishers were George W. Kingsbury and J. M. Stone. The Press threw itself with all the force of its able editor into the fight in behalf of delegate Spink, giving Colonel Moody, who was Hand's business partner, secondary consideration.

It is worth while to consider the character of the newspapers of that date. From every point of view, except possibly for the heat of their expressions, they were highly creditable to the community in which they were published. In fact it is a matter of astonishment that papers so ably edited and containing such a variety of information and news and so well printed could have been produced in the sparsely settled territory of so many years ago. There never has been, in Dakota, more forceful editorial writing than in those days, but they were partisan almost beyond belief. Nothing was too hideous or too ridiculous to charge to a political opponent. Dr. Burleigh, who had been a lifelong abolitionist, was charged with having declared in a public speech that "the American people will yet regret the abolition of slavery." To have charged him with murder or larceny would have been much less hideous in that day, but be assured that his friends did not fail to charge him with larceny. It was claimed that he stole an ox of Mr. Denman and gave it to Peter Swenson, of Clay county, in consideration of the political support of the latter. Swenson, it was said, killed the ox and hung its hide over the fence, when Denman came along looking for his property, identified the hide and compelled the thrifty Swede to pay him its value. Such statements as these were freely current and were openly published in the newspapers, and of course had as little foundation in fact as had the Colonel Moody sheep story which was as freely exploited. When Colonel Moody would go out to make a political speech his enemies would stand outside of the hall and bleat in chorus. It does not appear from the prints that any crime was imputed to Colonel Spink, though he was openly abused on general principles.

The nominating convention was held in Vermillion on September 6th. There were the usual number of contests on the face of the returns. Burleigh controlled the convention. The straight Republicans thereupon withdrew from the convention and placed Spink in nomination, which placed them in the position of bolters, Burleigh taking the nomination from the convention proper. Four days later the Democratic convention convened at Yankton and refusing a proposition to again endorse Dr. Burleigh, nominated Moses K. Armstrong as a straight Democratic candidate. About thirty days ensued before the election took place, and never has a more vigorous campaign been waged upon Dakota soil or elsewhere. Armstrong boasts to have spent one thousand dollars a day and Dr. Burleigh's expenditures, first and last, must have been fully equal to Armstrong's. Burleigh established markets in all of the principal towns where he advertised to buy and did buy all that the farmers had to sell, at advanced prices. It mattered not what they brought in, the genial Doctor was ready to pay a good round price for it. The papers were full of vote buying, vote stealing and general corruption charges and the vituperation was not confined to the candidates, but everybody, whether a candidate or canvassing or not, came in for a full share of the abuse. Colonel Moody and General Beadle appear to have been the leading speakers and most active in the conduct of the campaign of the interested candidates. As might have been expected, the election resulted in giving a plurality to Armstrong, Burleigh being second. Contests against Armstrong were instituted by both Burleigh and Spink, though the latter did not prosecute his claim, but Armstrong was sustained by the house of representatives and held the seat. The Republicans, however, elected a majority of the legislature and organized both houses.

On November 2d George H. Hand retired from the editorship of the Press, to which place he had come simply to meet the exigencies of the campaign, and Messrs. Kingsbury and Stone continued the publication.

On November 29th the telegraph reached Yankton, being the first line to enter the territory, its construction from Sioux City to Yankton having occupied but a very brief period of time.

The legislature convened on the 25th of December and organized by the election of Emory Morris and George T. Rea as president and secretary of the council and George H. Hand and George I. Foster as speaker and chief clerk of the house. Dr. Joseph Ward makes his first appearance in Dakota in a public way as chaplain of this legislature. There is nothing in the record of the legislature that indicates that any particular factional feeling actuated its conduct and in fact there is nothing noteworthy about the session. The most notable business of legislation was the passing of a bill fixing the qualifications of physicians, the first law of the kind enacted in Dakota territory.

Governor Burbank's message contained little beside the usual common generalities characteristic of the times and such papers of those days, except a proposition to regulate the furnishing of Indian supplies for the various agencies within the territory for the benefit of the people of the territory. He thought that Dakota could furnish all of the grain and live stock necessary for the purpose and thus create a good home market.

During the month of December the Brules and Poncas got into a quarrel among themselves which resulted in a scrimmage in which three of the Brules were killed. They showed no hostility to the whites and the military was not involved in the trouble. After this fight they seem to have settled down, with no other disturbances, for the winter.

CHAPTER XLIII

RAILWAY AGITATION OF 1871.

The year 1871 opened up with great excitement over the prospective building of a railroad into Dakota territory. It is somewhat amusing at this late day to read some of the various arguments put forth at that date to prove that the coming of railroads would be advantageous to the territory. The agitation led to a proposition from the Dakota Southern Railway Company to build from Sioux City to Yankton providing certain bonuses were granted them by Union, Clay and Yankton counties. There was no authority in law for voting bonds to aid railroads and the agitation culminated in a proclamation, issued on March 30, 1871, by George A. Bachelder, secretary and acting governor, calling a special session of the legislature to meet on April 18th to take action to provide the territory with railroad facilities. This proclamation was issued upon a petition signed by Nathan Adams, S. L. Spink, J. M. Stone, W. W. Brookings, J. Shaw Gregory and George W. Kingsbury, who were the directors of the Dakota Southern Railway. Governor Burbank was at that time absent from the territory, but when he returned, two or three days later, he at once telegraphed to Hamilton Fish, secretary of the interior, asking him if such a special session was authorized and could be legally held. The legislature convened in special session on April 18th. Within an hour or two after its assemblage a telegraphic dispatch was received from the secretary of the interior, Hamilton Fish, which stated that the attorney general held such session was authorized. The legislature remained in session from Tuesday until Friday and passed a conservative bill authorizing counties to vote aid to railroads. Just as they had completed the session a corrected dispatch was handed to the governor from Fish saying that the attorney general held such a session was unauthorized. An uproar followed and the promoters of the railroad were accused of having manipulated the first dispatch. Investigation proved, however, that the mistake was made by a telegraph agent at Missouri Valley, Iowa, where in transferring the dispatch to the Yankton line he had omitted the letters "un." Notwithstanding the illegality of the action of the legislature, the railroad promoters proceeded under the assumed authority of the act passed, trusting in congress to legalize the action, and elections were called in each of the counties to vote the required aid. Union and Clay county were each asked for sixty thousand dollars and Yankton county for the vast sum of two hundred thousand dollars, but in consideration of this aid Yankton was to have division headquarters and the shops of the company. The campaign for the bonds was vigorously pushed throughout the summer. The papers talked of little else and all sorts of rumors were afloat about the prospect for the immediate completion of the railroad. On October 3d Judge Brookings telegraphed from Sioux City, "We shall have a railroad in Yankton in twelve months." His declaration was prophetic. The election was held in Yankton county early in September and the two hundred thousand dollars of bonds were almost unanimously voted, but Vermillion voted down the proposition to issue sixty thousand dollars worth of bonds in aid of the railroad by a vote of six hundred one to one hundred sixty-eight. Union county appears to have voted no aid, but the citizens of Elk Point did make up a fund in aid of the railroad.

T. M. Wilkins, secretary of the territory, to succeed S. L. Spink, never was able to stand prosperity and it became necessary to remove him from office after about one year of service. He was succeeded by George A. Batchelder, a son-in-law of Hannibal Hamlin, and it is the uniform testimony of all of the citizens of Yankton that Mrs. Batchelder was a most excellent lady.

General Beadle had been a supporter of Dr. Burleigh in the campaign of 1870 and after Moses K. Armstrong took his seat as a delegate in congress Beadle was removed and Lott Bayless, of Pennsylvania, was appointed to succeed him.

Crops this season were excellent, immigration very satisfactory, and everyone was hopeful.

On Thursday, August 13, 1871, Judge Brookings, in the district court, sentenced Emiel Gallino to be hung on November 7th for the murder of a half-breed named Brogue, at Pease Island on June 7th. This was the first capital sentence ever passed in Dakota and was afterwards commuted on the 6th of September of that year.

James Newman was mysteriously drowned in the Missouri river at Yankton, probably murdered for a sum of money which he had in his possession, the first crime of this nature which had occurred in that community.

On the 20th of September Mrs. Batchelder was visited by her renowned father and the visit was made an event in the social history of the territory. A reception was tendered him, to which there was an extraordinary attendance, all vieing with each other to do honor to the distinguished visitor.

On September 20, 1871, there appeared in the Yankton Press a leading editorial written by George W. Kingsbury, suggesting the possibility of securing artesian water by boring at Yankton. At that time artesian wells were being extensively experimented with all over the United States and Mr. Kingsbury only could suggest that if artesian water could be obtained elsewhere it might be obtained there and it was worth while to make the experiment. This was the first artesian well suggestion made in Dakota territory and after that time the press had a good deal to say on the subject. It probably may be safely assumed that Mr. Kingsbury is entitled to the credit of being the first agitator for artesian water.

A rather remarkable cause of excitement occurred this season. Some one picked up in the glacial drift near Maxwell's mills on the James river, about thirty miles north of Yankton, a brilliant. Soon after several garnets were found, which led to the conclusion that the James river valley was a vast diamond field. The eastern papers talked with the ordinary exaggeration about it and several expeditions visited the valley for the purpose of exploring the extent and worth of the diamond district. It may as well be stated here as elsewhere that the entire glacial area of eastern Dakota and particularly in the terminal moraines all yield more or less of gold and precious stones. Both gold and precious stones have been found in small quantities at very many points, but nowhere in a quantity to justify working. The fact is the drift was brought here from a long distance over auriferous sections and consequently only small quantities of the precious metals were carried along with the ice. It is not to be expected that anywhere the prairie can contain the precious stones in sufficient quantities to justify working.

In the fall of 1871 a prairie fire burned out a great many citizens north and west of Yankton. It was particularly hard on the Bohemian settlers who came in 1869 and '70 and who had not yet become sufficiently advanced in their new homes to be fortified against such a calamity. It was reported that the fire was set by a party of young Yankton Indians who were hunting in the vicinity. When this report came to old Strike-the-Ree at the Yankton agency he was deeply grieved to learn that his people were held responsible for the calamity which had befallen his white neighbors. He called a council of the head men and after questioning all of the young men who had been away from home he became convinced that his people had not set the fire; however he was extremely anxious to show his good will, so he gathered up from among the Yanktons a purse of one hundred dollars and carried the same to agent Webster, saying that he had come to deny that the Yanktons were the ones who had set fire to the prairies. "But," he continued, "I am sorry that anyone should suffer and so I wish for my tribe to have something sent to relieve them. I am clothed and have something to eat. I want the money sent that they may have food and to show that I feel for them. The Yanktons wish to be good neighbors." And he wished the agent to receive the money he had brought and have it expended for the benefit of the fire sufferers. This unexpected generosity of the Indians was characteristic of old Strike and his memory is entitled to the respect and reverence of all of the people of South Dakota. He never failed them in time of need.

On November 25th a terrible blizzard, coming almost out of the clear sky, overwhelmed the northwest. It entailed great suffering and some loss of life, but the Dakota settlers suffered less from it than did their neighbors in Minnesota.

There was no legislature and very little of politics in this year. The railroad question occupied almost the entire attention of the public.

At this date there were five Indian agencies within South Dakota. The Yankton agency was under the charge of Major S. D. Webster. The several drouths and grasshopper years preceding 1870 had discouraged the Indians in agriculture, but Major Webster encouraged them to undertake farming and agriculture this year, which they carried on with reasonable success, harvesting about nine thousand bushels of wheat besides their other crops. There were three schools on this reservation, with three hundred sixty-six regular attendants.

The Crow Creek agency, where were assembled the lower Yanktonaise, and also the lower Brule agency, directly across the river from it, were under the control of Dr. Henry F. Livingston. There were about one thousand of the Yanktonaise and fifteen hundred of the Brule. They were at that time little inclined to agricultural work and in fact the results of their efforts in that behalf were not such as to encourage them to much exertion. The Indians, particularly the Brules, were intractable and unruly and required the presence of a military force to keep them in order.

The Grand River agency was under the direction of J. C. O'Connor. They seem to have been well disposed during this season and, under the lead of the well-known John Grass, did some farming, growing two hundred acres of corn, squash and pumpkins which yielded a most abundant crop. A few soldiers only were required to preserve order.

On the 1st of June that year the Whetstone agency was removed from the mouth of the Whetstone creek, adjacent to the Fort Randall military reservation, back onto the Big White Clay creek, farther up the White river. This removal was made at the request of Spotted Tail to enable him to better protect his Indians from the extensive liquor traffic carried on along the Missouri river. They had but one school, which was under the auspices of the Episcopal church.

The Cheyenne River agency, under Theo. M. Koues, was the home of the Two Kettles and a portion of the Minneconjou. They seem to have given but little trouble and were reasonably industrious, producing a good crop of corn and cutting a good deal of hay. There were six thousand Indians tributary to this agency, but some of them roved back on Cherry creek and never came in to the agency. The agent recommended to the department that his agency he removed from the Cheyenne down to Peoria Bottom, near Pierre.

The Sisseton agency was under the control of Dr. J. W. Daniels and he reports them well behaved, industrious and reasonably prosperous. They raised seven hundred twenty acres of wheat that year. The Good Will school was in its first year under the charge of Prof. Wyllys K. Morris, a member of the Riggs family, and father of the well-known Harry S. Morris, of Sisseton, and was a success from the beginning. In addition to these agencies mentioned within the state, the Red Cloud agency, located at Fort Crawford, Nebraska, was a rendezvous for a large number of South Dakota Indians. Everywhere the Indians were inclined to accept the treaty of 1868 as final and to abide by its provisions.

CHAPTER XLIV

SOME DEVELOPMENTS OF 1872.

The year of 1872 is in many respects a notable one in the history of Dakota territory. It is the year of the first railway; the year of the coming of the Hollanders; the year of the earthquake; the year of the founding of the first college, and the year of the great Moody-Brookings contest.

This remarkable year opened with the death, on January 5th, of Gen. John Blair Smith Todd, first delegate in congress and for several years the territory's most prominent citizen.

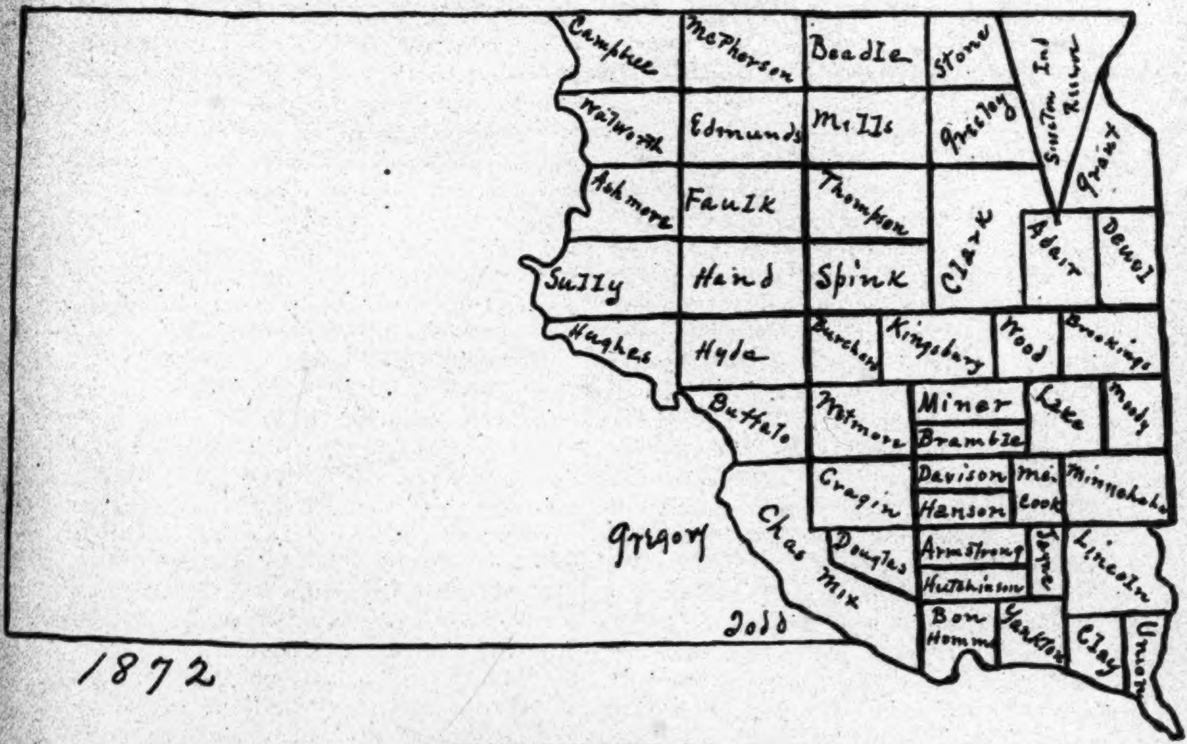
On February 8th the President removed G. A. Batchellor, secretary of Dakota, and appointed to the position Gen. E. S. McCook, a member of the celebrated "Fighting McCook" family. General McCook arrived at the capitol on March 8th and next day assumed the office.

In April of this year the postoffice was established at Scotland, indicating the spread of population back into the interior, naturally of course keeping near the James river.

Congress had legalized the railway bond act which was passed at the special session of the previous year and railway construction from Sioux City was undertaken early in the season. The settlers were also deeply interested to learn that the Winona & St. Peter Railway was pushing into the territory, with Lake Kampeska as its objective point, and hopes for a general boom which would at once convert the great prairie wastes into a prosperous commonwealth were indulged. Little could the hopeful settlers of that day anticipate the plan of Providence to test and sift the people who were to become the stock from which the permanent population was to spring, by the soul-trying wager of fire, frost, flood and drought, which should save to the state only those whom the most unpropitious conditions could not daunt. It was God's plan that Dakota should not be peopled by any race of weaklings, and with lash of hail and sting of blizzard and bite of blistering drought he drove out the fair weather faint hearts, preserving his splendid inheritance in the new land for the men and women with iron in their blood who had the courage and persistence to stick it out until Providence in its own good time gave them their reward.

The Republican territorial convention to nominate a delegate for congress and two delegates to the national Republican convention at Philadelphia was called to meet in Canton on May 21st. The fact that Canton, a town far up the Sioux river, was selected for the accommodation of this convention is a witness to the development of the two or three preceding years. There were fifty-six delegates provided for in the call.

The feeling between the friends of Colonel Moody and Judge Brookings was intense from the outset, and the moon was wading through blood long before the nominating convention was reached. Half of the counties sent contesting delegations. At this distance it is impossible to discover the real merits of the situation. From all the available testimony it may be safely concluded that "purity was not paramount" in either camp. The "organization" appeared to be with Brookings. The inevitable and perrenial fight over the power of the central committee to make up a roll of delegates who prima facia had a right to participate in the organization of the convention was the splitting point. The Brookings men predominated in the central committee and consequently they were jubilant over their enemies. The convention was called to meet at Windsor's drug store and at the appointed hour Brookings' followers assembled there, feeling that they had the organization cinched, when they discovered the Moody party wending its way to the school house. Two conventions were held, each with approximately the maximum number of delegates in their seats. At Windsor's Judge Brookings was nominated for congress and Judge Jefferson P. Kidder and Nye E. Phillips were elected delegates to Philadelphia. At the school house Colonel Moody was nominated for congress and J. H. Babcock, of Yankton, and Alex. Hughes, of Elk Point, were sent to the national convention. At Philadelphia both delegations were admitted with half a vote each, the convention declining to attempt to settle the Dakota fight so far from the scene of action. The county delegations returned from Canton with a feeling of beligerancy which has not been paralleled in another Dakota campaign.


Campbell
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Walworth
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Greeley
Grant
Ashmore
Faulk
Thompson
Clark
Adair
Deuel
Sully
Hand
Spink
Hughes
Hyde
Burchard
Kingsbury
Wood
Brookings
Buffalo
Wetmore
Miner
Lake
Moody
Bramble
Davison
McCook
Minnehaha
Cragin
Hanson
Gregory
Chas Mix
Douglas
Armstrong
Hutchinson
Turner
Lincoln
Todd
Bon Homme
Yankton
Clay
Union
1872

MAP SHOWING COUNTIES, 1872.

Of the old established newspapers, the Dakotian supported Colonel Moody and the Press Judge Brookings. The Dakota Republican was a Brookings paper and the Elk Joint Courier was for Moody. Union county had supported Moody in the convention without a contest.

Early in July Alex Hughes, in the role of peacemaker, attempted to bring about a settlement of the difficulty in which the party was involved and wrote an agreement providing that the central committee should call a new convention and all parties should abide by the result. Judge Brookings put his name to this agreement, but when it was presented to Colonel Moody he countered with a proposition that the old convention should be reconvened and that it should be organized by the uncontested delegates, who should determine the merits of the various contests. This would have placed the entire proposition into the hands of the friends of Colonel Moody and Brookings would not accede to it; so the effort at settlement failed.

The Democratic convention was held on July 18th at Bon Homme. Here we have another testimony to the geography of thirty years ago. It is likely that many intelligent citizens of the state who count themselves old residents could not locate the city in which this august territorial convention was assembled. Moses K. Armstrong was renominated without opposition. The campaign was prosecuted with the utmost vigor and acrimony until election, which occurred on October 8th. Armstrong was re-elected, receiving 2,305 votes, to 2,150 for Brookings and 1,507 for Moody. The next day came the earthquake. It was not very severe, but set things trembling for a short time to the great alarm of the timid ones. It was felt throughout all of the settled portion of the territory and in northern Nebraska.

At the middle of June of this year the first of the Holland immigrants arrived and began the settlement in Charles Mix county. A new land office was established in Yankton in July, making three in the territory, one at Vermillion and the original one at Springfield. A correspondent of the Yankton Press on a trip up the James river writes of "Old Fort James, with its towering massive walls." We have not elsewhere found a description of this stronghold, which we believe was built of the granite native to the Rockport locality, but it is probable that there was little in the abandoned post to justify the impressive language of the correspondent.

On July 31st Yankton Academy was organized, with Joseph Ward, president, James S. Foster, secretary, and Josiah R. Sanborn, treasurer. The board of trustees consisted of James S. Foster, Joseph Ward, Josiah R. Sanborn, Franklin J. DeWitt, J. A. Potter, W. H. H. Beadle, Newton Edmunds and E. P. Wilcox. This was the foundation of Yankton College and was the first beginning of an institution for higher learning in Dakota, a monument to the industry, devotion and self sacrifice of Joseph Ward. Nathan Ford was selected principal of the academy and on August 26th he organized the first classes in a building on Second street, between Walnut and Douglas. Work upon a permanent building for the academy was undertaken at once and was completed that fall and was duly dedicated with great eclat on the evening of January 1, 1873. The new building was at Sixth and Walnut, where the high school now stands.

Even the political convulsions of the year did not affect the railroad boom and on October 23d the construction train reached Elk Point and on November 25th it was at Vermillion. Yankton made every preparation to give it a grand reception by New Year, but the inclemency of the weather prevented its completion for some weeks. This railroad was distinctly a Dakota project and under all of the conditions its projectors deserve great credit. Judge Brookings appears to have been the most active among its promotors. The first board of directors were J. M. Stone, W. W. Brookings, Joseph R. Hanson, Newton Edmunds, Downer T. Bramble, George Whetmore and W. A. Burleigh, with Stone president and Hanson secretary. The board for 1871-2, the year the road was built, consisted of Brookings, Stone, Burleigh, Whetmore, Bramble and a Mr. Weston, who was the superintendent. Judge Brookings was the president, and Hanson continued as secretary.

In the fall of 1872 the Winona & St. Peter division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway was completed to Gary, on the state line in Deuel county, and the grading completed to Lake Kampeska, to which point the iron was laid the following spring. The road was not operated, however, until six years later.

The Dell City (Rapids) Journal was established in February of this year by J. C. Ervin and the Sioux Valley News of Canton made its appearance in July.

The Sioux Falls Pantagraph was established in February, 1872, by William F. Kiter and the Sioux Valley News at Canton made its first appearance in July, which, with the Springfield Times and the Dell City (Rapids) Journal, which were established the previous year, made a total of eight newspapers in the territory at the end of 1872.

During this year Levi Hain and John Head made the first settlement in Davison county at Firesteel.

On September 27th Laban H. Litchfield, United States marshal, died at Yankton. Mr. Litchfield was one of the first settlers of Dakota and had served as marshal since 1865.

This was the year of the great epizootic which swept the country, a sort of influenza which attacked the horses, weakening them very seriously and incapacitating them for work. It is said not a horse in Dakota escaped. It was of short duration, but caused great inconvenience and alarm while it lasted. The animals wholly recovered from its effects.

The tenth session of the legislature convened in December. The legislative campaign preceding the election was only second in excitement to the congressional fight. The new settlements had introduced new elements into territorial politics. Richard F. Pettigrew had already become a political factor. A legislative district, comprising the entire Sioux valley, including Turner county, had been organized and Moody and Brookings tickets had been placed in nomination. The district had six members of the house and a councilman. Senator Pettigrew was a house candidate on the Moody ticket. The ticket upon which Mr. Pettigrew ran received a majority of the votes upon the face of the returns, and was given the certificate of election. This majority was predicated upon the vote from Deuel, then unorganized. The railroad was built into Gary that fall, and Mr. Pettigrew had secured a large vote from the railway builders, who were not legal citizens of the state. There was not a single qualified citizen of Deuel county at that date. The Brookings candidates contested the election and were successful in securing the seats, but later in the session, the votes of the Pettigrew men being considered necessary to carry a measure, the Brookings men were thrown out and the Pettigrew party re-admitted, but as soon as their votes had been duly recorded for the particular measure they were again bounced and the Brookings delegation restored. The entire session was occupied with petty politics and undignified conduct.

CHAPTER LXV

OCCURRENCES OF 1873—THE McCOOK-WINTERMUTE AFFAIR.

The spring of 1873 opened up unusually early and before the first of April seeding was well in progress and for some weeks the most delightful weather prevailed.

The war department had determined to open a post on the upper Missouri in the vicinity of the crossing of the Northern Pacific Railway and had detailed the Seventh Cavalry, General George A. Custer, for the duty of locating and building its post as well as for general scouting services among the plains Indians. On the 20th of April the General and his command arrived by railway at Yankton, and disembarking established a military camp on the flat just northeast of the city. It was late when they arrived and they hastily made preparation for their first night. At midnight there came down upon them one of the most terrific springtime storms in the history of Dakota—a most impenetrable blizzard, driven by a fierce wind, created great suffering in the camp. General Custer was accompanied by his wife, sister and some female servants and they had taken quarters in an open, tumble-down shanty adjoining the camp. The storm continued for thirty-six hours without abatement and but for the heroic efforts of the citizens of Yankton, who carried supplies to them, the results might have been even more serious than they were. Mrs. Custer, in her excellent book "Boots and Saddles," devotes two chapters to the experiences in this camp. The people of Yankton exerted themselves for the comfort of the General and his command during the storm and afterwards entertained them royally. They remained in Yankton for three weeks or more before advancing up the river upon that enterprise which three years later resulted in the complete annihilation of the command at the battle of Little Big Horn.

There were no politics this year, the harvest was abundant and the people generally prosperous and contented.

In Yankton and Yankton county, however, there was great dissatisfaction over the conduct of the Dakota Southern Railway Company in its failure to establish shops and do other things consistent with its contract with the citizens through which they had been given the bonus of two hundred thousand dollars in bonds in Yankton county, and there was open talk of repudiation.

For several years, beginning about 1870, there had been constantly increasing friction between the two ends of the town known as the Broadway faction at the west and the Capitol street faction at the east. These streets are four blocks apart and the rivalry between them was intense. It was contended by the Broadway faction that the contract of the Dakota Southern Railway required that the terminus of that line should be upon Broadway, whereas the builders had stopped construction and erected their depot at Capitol street. This feeling and disagreement resulted in the calling of a mass meeting to be held in Morrison's hall on the corner of Capitol and Third streets on the evening of September 11, 1873. Almost the entire male population of the capital city were congregated at that time and place. Among the partisans of the Broadway faction was Peter P. Wintermute, a young man, a banker by profession. General Ed. S. McCook, secretary of the territory, had come to be deemed an adherent of the Capitol street faction. When the meeting was called to order McCook was not present, but Wintermute took an active interest in the organization and through his activity secured the election of Governor Newton Edmunds, who resided on Broadway, as chairman of the meeting. Shortly after the meeting was organized Wintermute stepped out and into the saloon in the basement of the St. Charles to purchase a cigar. There he met McCook and, finding that he had no change in his pocket, asked McCook for the loan of a coin. McCook answered him irritably, refusing the loan, whereupon Wintermute declared he had been insulted and threatened to punish the big secretary. Wintermute himself weighed about one hundred thirty-five pounds; McCook, a born fighter, about two hundred pounds. Some words followed in which Wintermute threatened to shoot the secretary and shook his fist in his face, if he did not strike him. McCook, losing control of himself, took hold of the little fellow and threw him to the floor, striking his head against a pitcher, which was broken by the contact, and then catching him by the head bumped his head upon the floor several times and wiped it in the filth accumulated before the bar. Wintermute arose from this brawl frantic with rage. He was an exceedingly fastidious man and, passing into the hotel wash room, cleansed his person and then returned to the hall where the meeting was in progress. As he entered the hall he met Billy Powers in the door, called attention to the bruised and bleeding condition of his face and declared that he would shoot McCook on sight. Intense feeling had been engendered in the public meeting. Hot words had passed among leading citizens. Burleigh, Moody, Brookings and Spink were engaged in a violent war of words and general disorder prevailed. In the midst of this Wintermute arose to a point of order and asked if the meeting was to be broken up by rowdyism. He then called attention to his own bruised condition and remarked that General McCook had just "whipped him out of his boots" and made further allusion to the Capitol street methods. He then sat down where he could watch the entrance to the room. A moment later General McCook, accompanied by Charles Rossteucher, appeared in the doorway. Wintermute arose, drew a revolver from his pocket, and stepping forward began to fire at the General. His first shot, however, did not take effect. Rossteucher and McCook rushed forward to wrest the revolver from Wintermute's grasp. Three other shots were fired. McCook threw himself upon Wintermute, crushing him to the floor. In doing so they knocked over the stove, which fell upon them. Ageneral melee followed. There was a panic in the hall and the weaker and more timid made a rush for shelter, while the more courageous tried to separate the assailants and prevent further bloodshed. Peter Hackney, in trying to wrest the revolver from the two men, for Wintermute had it by the handle and McCook had grasped it by the barrel, was shot through the hand. Major Hanson set his knee upon Wintermute's hands and succeeded in wresting the revolver from the men. McCook then caught Wintermute, rushed him across the hall and attempted to throw him from the window, but his strength failed, and he was himself carried out into another room of the hotel. He was immediately examined by Drs. Burleigh and Moore, who informed him that his wounds were fatal. "I am not afraid to die," he said; "the McCooks die game," and asked to have his wife and boy sent for. They were at once brought to his bedside and he talked with them freely, advising them of the fatal character of his wounds, and giving them directions in relation to his affairs, and advice for their future course. He lingered until the next day, when death came to his relief. Wintermute was promptly arrested by Charles Rossteucher, who was a justice of the peace, and guarded in his own home, there being much talk of violence. At the October term of the court, Judge Barnes presiding, he was indicted for manslaughter and the trial set for an adjourned term in January, in the meantime being released on fifty thousand dollars bonds, which he furnished. No event in the entire history of the territory produced so pronounced a sensation as this. The high standing of the parties, the factional fight in the city and the general political situation in the territory made it an affair of much more than local interest.

It may as well be stated here as elsewhere that the indictment for manslaughter was quashed at the adjourned term in the winter, but he was re-indicted at the April term for murder, his trial beginning on the 11th of May, 1874, and continuing for more than three weeks. He was prosecuted by Phil. K. Faulk, county attorney of Yankton county, assisted by George H. Hand and Jason Brown, and was defended by Moody and Cramer, Bartlett Tripp, William Tripp and Leonard Sweet, of Chicago. He was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, appealed the case to the supreme court where it was reversed, a change of venue granted to Clay county, where he was again tried and finally acquitted. Oscar Whitney, the father-in-law of General McCook, was appointed the secretary of the territory to fill out the unexpired term.

In 1873 word came to the Dakota settlements that a large colony of Russian Mennonites were looking for a place to locate in America, and James S. Foster, then commissioner of immigration, with creditable energy, set about to secure communication with them. The Russians, however fell into the hands of the land-grant railways and they were hustled about from point to point by the officers of these roads and kept entirely away from the commissioners of immigration in those localities having free public lands, and their representatives returned to Europe, having kept entirely out of the reach of Mr. Foster. He, however, kept his eyes open and securing information of the arrival of immigrants for a location in Kansas he intercepted them at Elkhart, Indiana, and influenced them to stop there and send three of their representative men into South Dakota to examine the free lands here. Three of the commission came up, were satisfied, and went back, making a satisfactory report, and so came about the settlement of Mennonites on the James river and in Bon Homme county. The German Russians also made their preliminary plant in South Dakota this year.

On the 23d of November a great prairie fire started in the meadows of the Missouri and James rivers and was driven by a terrific wind in the direction of Vermillion. The citizens felt that the salvation of the town was impossible and loaded as many of their movables as possible upon a train of the Southern Dakota, which was fortunately standing at the depot, and prepared to leave before the flames. But providentially the wind fell as the fire reached the Vermillion river and they were, by heroic efforts, able to prevent its crossing that stream.

Governor Burbank had succeeded in making himself exceedingly unpopular in Dakota. In fact he was left almost entirely without a constituency. Something of the feeling against him may be noted from the following remark of the Press and Dakotaian. The Sioux City Journal had cited the fact that Governor Burbank had gone to Hot Springs, Arkansas, and suggested that it apparently was not necessary for the governor to go south for a warmer climate as it certainly was hot enough for him in Dakota. To this suggestion the Press and Dakotaian said, "If things are disagreeable for our governor here no one is to blame for it but himself. No executive officer should pervert his office to personal ends and should not expect to find things to his taste unless he likes it hot." Governor Burbank was a brother-in-law of Oliver P. Morton and made much of his pull through this relationship. Burbank Station, in Union county, was nicknamed "Morton's brother-in-law," a name which clung to it for many years. The people made it so disagreeable for the Governor that he sent in his resignation in November and the Dakotans immediately united in recommending Judge Shannon to be appointed to the vacancy, but before their recommendation had reached Washington John L. Pennington, of Alabama, received the appointment.

On November 20th the proprietors of the Yankton Press bought the Dakotaian from

Arthur Linn and the merger was thereafter known as the Press and Dakotaian. George W. Kingsbury was the business manager, while Colonel E. M. Brown, father of the well-known W. C. Brown, of Hurley, and of Mrs. Linn, of Canton, became the editor in chief.

In the autumn of this year the granger movement ran like wildfire among the farmers of the territory and in a brief period more than fifty granges were organized. N. J. Wallace, a well known lawyer-farmer of that period, became master of the "state grange," as it was called, and shortly afterwards a state newspaper organ known as the "Dakota Gleaner" was established at Elk Point to represent the principles of the grangers, the first class paper to be published in South Dakota.

With the fall of 1873 the burning of anthracite coal was tried as an experiment in the Dakota towns. The Press and Dakotaian devoted a full column to the topic and announced with great pride that it had supplied its office with an anthracite base burner with windows in it.

The first eleven months of the operation of the Dakota Southern Railway was most satisfactory. The total earnings were one hundred sixty-two thousand dollars, while the total cost of running was less than eighty thousand dollars. More than a half million bushels of wheat were shipped to market out of Dakota territory. Puffed up by their prosperity, the directors of the railway company announced that they would place "a smoking car on their regular passenger train for the accommodation of their patrons."

The Indians seemed to be peaceful this year and made good progress in their relations with their white neighbors. The Sissetons are reported by their agent to have been prosperous, to have received good returns from their labor, and to have given up many of their old tribal customs. Under date of September 20, the agent says, "All are now working industriously, cutting and hauling their hay, repairing up their houses and barns for the winter during the week and resting on the Sabbath, and the large majority regularly attending religious worship on the Sabbath day." "In view of this state of things at this agency, we may well exclaim, 'Behold what God hath wrought.'" Of the outpost at Flandreau, Agent Adams denominates "that noble band of natives, who, through faith, have escaped the pollutions and thralldom of tribal and annuity arrangements, and are struggling against poverty and want with a heroism and zeal truly commendable." The agency for the Uncpapas was removed in June of this year from its location at the mouth of Grand river to Standing Rock, in North Dakota, though a very large percentage of these people still continued to reside within the portion of the reservation within South Dakota. The reports from the other agents, including reports from Crow Creek and Yankton agencies, are all favorable, but recite no circumstances of particular interest.

CHAPTER XLVI

CUSTER DISCOVERS GOLD IN THE BLACK HILLS.

The year 1874 opened under most hopeful conditions. The excellent crops of the previous year, the great success of the railroad, and prospect that it would be at once extended up both the Missouri and Sioux valleys, and the flocking in of the new immigrants, filled the people with the belief that at last the reward for which they had so long struggled had come to them and that for the future the way was clear.

The scandalous proceedings of the previous campaign as well as in the legislative session of 1872-3 had disgusted the sober and decent better element and they resolved that such conditions should not longer prevail, and early in the spring a movement was undertaken looking to decency in politics and public affairs. A harmonious understanding was brought about between the territorial central committees representing the Moody and Brookings factions of the Republican party and a single convention was called to meet at Elk Point on July 16th. The committee accompanied the call for the convention with an address to the Republican voters counseling conservative and dignified action, and the result was, that when the convention met there was not a single contesting delegation in the body and Judge Kidder was nominated delegate to congress without opposition.

The Democratic convention met at Elk Point on the 27th of August. At the same time and place an anti-monopoly convention, growing out of the granger movement, also convened. Dr. Burleigh was the choice of the anti-monopolists and by skillful management the Democratic convention was also won over to him, against Father Turner, who had a majority of its votes at one time, but was defeated under a two-thirds rule. After Turner had failed, Burleigh's friends proposed to endorse him and, abrogating the two-thirds rule, nominated Burleigh by a majority. There was strong protest from many old-line Democrats and, though Dr. Burleigh accepted the dual nomination and entered upon the campaign, it soon became manifest that he could not have the support of any considerable number of the Democrats, while the Republican grangers adhered to Judge Kidder's support. Burleigh therefore, on September 8th, formally declined to continue in the race and a mass convention was called at Vermillion on September 19th. At this convention Burleigh was again nominated amid great enthusiasm and again accepted, but after a day or two finally withdrew his candidacy and the Democrats adopted Moses K. Armstrong and his name was published as the candidate and printed upon the ticket. As early as June 18th Armstrong, then serving as delegate, had published a card declining a renomination and when the announcement of his candidacy was made in September he published another card stating that if the party wished to vote for him he had no objections; that the people knew his record and he would stand upon it, but that he should not attempt to make a campaign. The election naturally resulted in a fair majority for Judge Kidder, though, all circumstances considered, Armstrong received a surprisingly large vote, carrying several of the most populous counties. The granger movement seems to have cut little figure politically in Dakota that year.

The trial of Wintermute came on at Yankton on the 11th of May and resulted in his conviction for manslaughter. He was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, but appealed the case and was released on bond.

The railroad had given Yankton a great impulse. It at once became the initial depot for the entire upper river steamboat traffic, at this period very extensive and employing more than twenty boats. There was much building. Governor Pennington, departing from the traditions of his predecessors, except Edmunds, made considerable investments of money and erected the large block at the corner of Third and Douglas streets which still bears his name.

On the 14th of June, this year, R. E. Pierce, of Sioux City, shot a large buffalo bull on the headwaters of the Brule, not far from the present town of Alcester; this was the last of the buffalo in the lower Missouri country.

In August the grasshoppers in countless hordes swept down upon the almost matured crop and in some sections utterly destroyed it. The alarm was general and Governor Pennington, taking official notice of it, traveled over the entire settled portion of the territory to learn the real condition. The new settlements in the upper Sioux valley seem to have got the worst of it. The governor's report was reassuring. He estimated that the territory would produce three million three hundred thousand bushels of wheat, which, after providing for the home consumption, would leave two million bushels for export. Still the crop was not evenly distributed and there was real hardship in some localities. Minnehaha county was especially hard pressed and the citizens found it necessary to appeal to the public for relief. Col. Thomas H. Brown went east and secured a sufficient amount of clothing and food and about six hundred dollars in cash, which bridged the people over and but few gave up their homesteads.

During the same month there was one of those senseless Indian scares which periodically alarmed the frontier, and, as usual, when the excitement was over it was difficult to tell what it had all been about. The air seemed to be filled with the terror while it lasted and few settlers, however remote, seemed to escape its influence. All along from Sioux City up to the Minnesota frontier the alarm spread and many homesteaders packed up their effects and started for havens of safety. It was said that the farmer Indians at Flandreau had taken to the war path, that the always peaceable Sissetons had become hostile, and that the Missouri river tribes were sweeping down upon the settlements. The fact seems to be that a small band of horse-stealing Uncpapas from the Grand river country did make a raid upon Fort Wadsworth and stampeded and escaped with a few horses. There was no other ground for the scare and long before the settlers heard of any disturbance whatever the disturbers were safely ensconced in their tepees, west of the Missouri.

The government, anticipating the spread of population along the prairie streams and lakes, established mail routes all over Dakota this season and a preliminary survey of the James river, with a view to its navigation by small steamers, was undertaken. The survey was entrusted to Captain Ainsworth, who did little except to pass up the river to the vicinity of Mitchell in a canoe and upon his return made a report of his observations, in which he declared the navigation of the stream in small flat-bottomed steamers practicable.

Now and again we get a glimpse of the primitive customs still obtaining among the Dakotans of that period and of the devices to which by necessity they were compelled to resort; for instance, the Methodists at Elk Point, in lieu of a church bell, which they could not afford, had a triangle, made by a blacksmith, with which they called the flock to worship, and at Springfield a loud-voiced trumpet was used for the same purpose.

Armstrong county was organized in August, with the county seat at Maxwell's Mills on the James.

As soon as horses could live by grazing, in the spring of 1874 General Custer set out from the new post, Abraham Lincoln, to make a reconnoisance in force in the Black Hills country. In addition to the Seventh Cavalry, he had two companies of infantry and a large force of white and Indian scouts, teamsters, etc., in addition to several scientific men and practical miners. Though ostensibly going to establish a road and locate posts on a line connecting Lincoln with Laramie, it was the real intention of the government to determine once for all if the long-established belief of gold mines in the Hills had a real foundation in fact. The expedition moved without noteworthy incident across north of the Hills with Inyan Kara as its objective. The first South Dakota description of interest in the report is the account of the Belle Fourche valley, contained in General Custer's official report to the assistant adjutant general department of Dakota, at St. Paul, to whom all of his reports of this expedition were made. He says: "Every step of the way (through Belle Fourche valley) was amid flowers of the most exquisite color and perfume and so luxuriant in growth that the men plucked them from the saddle. It was a strange sight to glance back at the advancing columns of cavalry and behold the men with beautiful boquets in their hands, while the headgear of the horses was decorated with wreaths of flowers fit to adorn a queen of May. General Forsythe plucked seventeen different varieties of beautiful flowers within an area of twenty feet. That evening at mess, some one called attention to the carpet of flowers under our feet and I found I could pluck seven varieties without leaving my seat."

Passing from Inyan Kara down the western side of the Hills, the expedition finally cut across to Harney Peak, where it arrived about the first of August and then moved into Custer park. On the evening of August 2d, William F. McKay (the same Billy McKay who cut a figure in the previous legislature as a contestant for the legislative seat from Buffalo county), who accompanied the expedition as a gold expert, took a pan and going down to French creek shoveled it full of gravel from the bed of the stream; he washed it out and found about two cents worth of dust in the bottom. He took another pan out about twenty feet further down the stream and found three cents worth of dust in it. He carried the results into General Custer and General Forsythe and he says in his journal that they were two as pleased generals as he ever saw in his life.

General Custer at once reported the find to the assistant adjutant general at St. Paul by a special courier by way of Bismarck, and a few days later the world was on fire with the Black Hills gold excitement.

"I have on my table," said General Custer, in his dispatch of the 2d of August, sent from the camp of French creek, "forty or fifty small particles of gold in size averaging a small pin head, and most of it obtained from one pan." Again on the 15th, when the expedition had arrived at Bear Butte and was leaving the hills, he wrote, "In a former dispatch I referred to the discovery of gold. Subsequent examinations at numerous points confirm and strengthen the existence of gold in the Black Hills. On some of the water courses gold was found in almost every panful of earth, in small but paying quantities. The miners report that they found the gold in the grass roots and from the surface to the greatest depth reached. It has not required an expert to find gold in the Black Hills, as men without former experience have found it." The expedition returned to Bismarck (Lincoln) without collision with the Indians. It has frequently been stated by writers upon the Black Hills that there was nothing in the dispatches of Custer to justify the gold excitement which followed their publication, but it would appear from the foregoing extracts that nothing could have been better calculated to inflame the public mind, for every one reasoned that an official dispatch would take the most conservative view and the best was not revealed. On August 13th the news of the dispatch of the 2d reached Yankton and that town, which had been the headquarters of at least three abortive attempts to send expeditions to the hills, felt that its opportunity had at last come. Two predominating motives for action were conceived.

Many of the adventurous ones wished to go at once into the Hills and be first on the ground to profit by the gold discoveries, while the substantial business men could see the opportunity to make Yankton the gateway to the diggings, which were sure to attract immense immigration at once. A great mass meeting was assembled that evening to discuss the situation and all the leading citizens took part. It was shrewdly argued in response to the objection that the Hills were embraced within the reservation and therefore not accessible to white men, tnat Uncle Sam would not have sent an expedition to prospect the hills and have officially proclaimed the existence of rich deposits there, if the government did not propose to protect miners who should follow the example of the military and enter the hills to dig gold. It was therefore resolved at this meeting to organize an expedition of from three to five hundred men and get them off for the hills at once, over the "Yankton route," which was to be by way of steamboat to Fort Pierre and thence overland to the hills. Also to immediately extensively advertise to the world the superiority of the Yankton route to the hills over any other which could be taken. In glowing terms the all-rail route to Yankton was pictured, a trip on a palatial steamer up the Missouri river, whence a pleasant little jaunt of three days over the delightful Dakota prairies would land the argonaut in the Eldorado of his dreams. Sioux City was also moving in the same line and advocating the Niobrara route, while the irrepressible Charles Collins, who already had a considerable plant on the Missouri river opposite the mouth of White river, was engaged upon his own account, and more successfully than any other agency, in promoting Black Hills expeditions by way of Brule City. Everything moved along in the most encouraging way until August 27th, when General Sheridan, in command of the department of the Northwest, issued his famous order to General Terry, in command of the department of Dakota: "Should companies now organizing at Sioux City and Yankton trespass upon the Sioux reservation, you are hereby directed to use the force at your command to burn their wagon trains, destroy the outfits and arrest the leaders, confining them at the nearest military post in the Indian country. Should they succeed in reaching the interior you are directed to send such force of cavalry after them as will accomplish the purposes above named."

The receipt of the above order in Yankton precipitated an incipient rebellion. In a moment all of their mighty hopes were dashed; the dream of gold and of the building of a mighty city at the threshold of the diggings were to be dissolved; boomers, promoters and argonauts alike understood this, but it was not to be done without a protest. A mass meeting, that mighty and often invoked instrument of the capital city, was assembled and was presided over by A. M. English, who was one of the most active among the prospective argonauts, and after relieving the public mind of Yankton by fulminating against the tyranny of the military, the matter was settled by the adoption of the following resolution: "Resolved, That we shall exercise our rights as American citizens, to go and come when and where we please, without asking the consent of General Sheridan or any other military chieftain."

Then the good people of the law-abiding capital went about their affairs and awaited the course of events. Just as they were becoming reconciled to the inevitable, however, Richard Mathieson, now of Fort Pierre, a Yankton boy who had accompanied Custer into the Hills, returned home and the tales he brought of the wealth of the diggings again set the boys wild and a small party determined to take all of the chances and undertake to get into the Hills. They slipped quietly away and were making their course up the Niobrara when they found themselves beset by a hostile band of Brules and one of the party, John W. Lowe, was shot and killed and two others wounded. They at once returned to the settlements and this ended all attempt to enter the Hills by South Dakotans in 1874.

Charley Collins, however, could not be repressed by so slight an impediment as the military power of the United States. He had opened a recruiting office in Chicago, and upon the issuing of the Sheridan order he had closed this and returned to Sioux City where he caused a dispatch to be sent out to the associated press papers that, owing to the hostility of the military, the Collins expedition had been abandoned, but in fact he never gave up but continued to recruit and by the 6th of October saw a party consisting of twenty-six men, one woman and a nine-year-old boy prepared to start. They had six canvas-covered wagons, drawn by two pair of oxen to the wagon, and five saddle horses. They were ostensibly bound for O'Niell, where they represented they were going to homestead lands. They were well supplied with provisions. Collins, who was the publisher of the Sioux City Times, did not accompany the party. Those who did go were Captain Tom Russell, Lyman Lamb, Eaf Whitcher, Angus McDonald, (Red) Dan McDonald and (Black) Dan McDonald, James Dempster, James Powers, J. J. Williams, Thomas Quiner, John Gordon, J. W. Brockett, Newton Warren, H. Bishop, Charles Long, Charles Cordeiro, Moses Aarons, R. Whitney, Harry Cooper, David Aken, John Boyle, Charles Blackwell, Thomas McLaren, Henry Thomas, David G. Tallent and Mrs. Annie D. Tallent and Robert E. Tallent, wife and son of David. Mrs. Tallent afterward became the historian of the enterprise and of the Black Hills.

The expedition was under the direction of Captain Russell, the business partner of Charley Collins, and was guided by John Gordon, who had some previous knowledge of the country, and it is generally spoken of as the Gordon expedition.

It is now a little difficult to determine the exact line of travel. They appear to have passed up the valley of the Keya Paha to its head and, crossing the White through the Bad Lands, passed the headwaters of the Bad, or Teton, and reached the Cheyenne at the mouth of Elk creek. When at the headwaters of the Teton, Moses Aarons died and was buried in a coffin made of hewed timbers fastened together with wooden pins. His death occurred on the 27th day of November, 1874. He was a well liked young man of thirty-two years.

On the 3d of December, at the crossing of the Cheyenne, they were visited by five Cheyenne Indians who were friendly and made no effort to detain them. They did not see a Sioux Indian upon the entire trip. On the 9th of December they reached the Hills at a point four miles south of Sturgis. They had followed up Elk creek, which had carried them much farther north than they desired to go. Here they struck the trail left by the Custer expedition of the previous August which they followed back through the magnificent scenery of the hills to a point on French creek, two and a half miles below the present village of Custer, where they arrived on December 23d and set about to get ready for Christmas.

They at once began to construct a stockade which would protect them from the wild beasts and possibly prowling Indians. Pine timber was plentiful and in a few days they were comfortably located. The stockade was eighty feet square and the posts were ten feet out of the ground. Bastions were built at each corner and within seven comfortable cabins were erected. By the first of the year the enterprising miners were prepared to begin prospecting for the shining metal which had tempted them to defy the military, and with great hardship enter upon the lands of the savage Sioux who unquestionably would resent the trespass at the first information of it.

At the election in October A. S. Jones, of Olivet, was chosen territorial auditor, John Clementson, of Union county, treasurer, Rev. J. J. McIntyre, of Turner county, superintendent of public instruction, and Fred J. Cross, of Sioux Falls, immigration commissioner.

Oscar Whitney, who had been appointed to fill out the unexpired term of his son-in-law, Edward S. McCook, was an elderly gentleman, lacking in executive ability and as the position of acting governor frequently devolved upon him it was felt by citizens and the government as well that it was unwise to continue him in the position.

Nevertheless it was not desired to humiliate him with a dismissal. Finally a happy solution of the difficulty was thought out. George H. Hand was then register of the land office. Wheeler S. Bowen thus describes the arrangement: "Because of the bitter factional feeling following the sanguinary death of Colonel McCook it soon became evident that the appointment of Colonel Whitney as his successor was a serious mistake. He was a man of advanced years, of a nervous temperament, affectionately devoted to the cause which had brought death and suffering to his family and he was unable to separate himself in his official capacity from the prejudices engendered by the anguish of his loved ones. Out of this condition came the conclusion of the general government to transfer Mr. Hand from the land office to the position of territorial secretary and to bestow upon Colonel Whitney the place occupied by Mr. Hand, that of register of the Yankton land office."

The legislature was almost wholly Republican. John L. Jolley was chosen president of the council and Gideon C. Moody speaker of the house. Governor Pennington's message to this legislature was the most practical yet produced by any of the territorial governors, being noticeably free from the platitudes and generalities which had characterized those of his predecessors and, while more lengthy than any which had gone before, it was replete with practical suggestions and definite recommendations for the consideration of the legislature.

In this session Gen. Mark W. Sheafe, now of Watertown but then a resident of Elk Point, made his first appearance in Dakota politics.

Our friend Billy McKay (William T. McKay), who, the previous August, had won worldwide fame as the discoverer of gold in the Black Hills, again appeared in this session with a contest on his hands. He claimed the election to the house from the fifth district, popularly spoken of as the Bismarck precinct, which extended from Charles Mix county to Fort Buford, and his right to the seat was contested by Edmund Hackett. The record does not reveal that there was anything particularly corrupt in the election but there was much irregularity. Wherever there was a considerable body of voters assembled there was an election held and returns made, some times without complying with the formalities of law, and it was a difficult proposition to determine the exact merits of the case. It will be recalled that Billy, along with Jim Somers and other up-river characters, had been indicted for the hanging of Hartert in Charles Mix county several years before. His political enemies deemed their case safer with Billy under lock and key than with him running at large, so they again secured his arrest for his complicity in the Hartert murder and he was committed to the Yankton jail. The house, though there was daily a motion for that purpose, steadily refused to excuse him from attendance upon that meeting, and Speaker Moody ordered him brought in daily in custody of the sheriff. The case dragged along until when the end of the session drew near it was finally decided in his favor. On the 7th of January, the day upon which he was finally seated, Billy was turned over to the custody of the sheriff of Bon Homme county, who immediately released him. He was active in the Black Hills movement during the succeeding summer and then dropped out of sight.

President Jolley of the council tendered his resignation on the 28th day of December, but the council refused to accept it and he continued to preside.

On the 13th day of January Hon. Ole Bottolfson died at his home at Meckling. Mr. Bottolfson had served in the legislature, as judge of probate and as treasurer of Clay county and was one of the most active of the Scandinavian pioneers. He came into the territory on the 10th day of August, 1859. He was a man of great intelligence, sound judgment and rugged honesty and had strongly impressed himself upon the people of the territory.

On February 27th Norman Bruce Campbell, the only son of General Charles T. Campbell, of Scotland, a young man in his twenty-second year, died at the family home at Scotland. He had been a member of the previous legislature and Campbell county was named in his honor.

He was a young man of strong character, possessing many of the rugged virtues which had distinguished his father and had won a large measure of public esteem.

During the spring of this year sixty families, known as the Army and Navy Colony, settled at Rockport in Hanson county. They came from the vicinity of Chicago and among them were many families who have been distinguished in the history of Dakota.

The Dakota Freie Presse was established in March, 1874, the first German newspaper in Dakota. At that time there were thirteen newspapers in the territory among which were the Press and Dakotaian and Dakota Herald at Yankton, the Courier at Elk Point, the Register and Dakota Republican at Vermillion, the Sioux Falls Independent and Sioux Falls Pantagraph at Sioux Falls, and the Sioux Valley News at Canton.

CHAPTER XLVII

1875—A YEAR OF SENSATIONS.

The legislature continued in session until the 14th day of January and accomplished some startling legislation. A bill was passed, introduced by Hon. A. L. Van Osdel, repudiating the payment of the two hundred thousand dollars in bonds issued by Yankton county in behalf of the Southern Dakota Railroad. This bill was vetoed by Governor Pennington, who accompanied his veto with a message which severely rebuked the legislature for its attempt at repudiation. An attempt to pass the bill over the Governor's veto failed by one vote, though it was ably championed by Colonel Moody, Mr. Van Osdel and the entire Yankton county delegation. In this action the Yankton county delegation had the cordial support of practically the entire population of the county who felt that the railroad company had failed to meet its obligations and to carry out the provisions of the contract upon which the bonds were based. This may be called the first sensation of the sensational year.

The legal rate of interest, which up to this time had been eighteen per cent., was reduced to twelve per cent.

An effort was made in this legislature to secure an appropriation for the establishment and maintenance of the territorial university at Vermillion, but it failed.

An attempt was made to repeal the herd law, and it excites a smile to-day to observe that forty-five of the thrifty farmers of Union county joined in a protest against its repeal, declaring pathetically, "If this law is repealed we cannot sow any grain."

Despite the loss of crops by grasshoppers the previous year, there was an excellent immigration and the legislature was fully alive to the necessity for active promotion of immigration to Dakota's fertile lands. A comprehensive immigration law was passed and, in addition to Commissioner Cross, three district commissioners were appointed and ample provision made for an active campaign to secure settlement. These three commissioners elected by the legislature were J. M. Wall, Vale P. Thielman and S. G. Roberts.

A bill, introduced by Mark W. Sheafe, providing that the conveyance of a homestead should be absolutely invalid unless the wife joined in the conveyance, was passed with a considerable modification in the house. Shortly after the close of the session Hon. S. L. Spink was checking up his volume of the statutes by the enactments of the recent legislature when he discovered that one section of the new homestead law repealed the personal property exemption law of 1862, and as he interpreted it, left the settlers without any personal property exemption whatever. He at once called public attention to this repeal and it is probable that no other event in the history of Dakota territory created such a sensation as did this. Everybody was in debt and the repeal of the exemption law exposed all of their property to execution sale. An indignation meeting assembled and was addressed by many of the leading citizens of the territory. Spink, Brookings, Bartlett Tripp, Beadle, Hand, Burleigh and others made exciting talks upon the subject. Dr. Burleigh expressed the sense of the meeting when he said, "To get up some morning and find that several of Dakota's counties had been suddenly swallowed up by an earthquake would be of but passing consequence to me when compared to the surprise and indignation occasioned by the discovery of the passage of this bill repealing the personal property exemptions." An examination of the subject developed the fact that Mr. Sheafe's bill, as originally introduced, contained but three short sections providing specifically that the wife must join in the conveyance of the homestead. That in its passage through the house the bill was amended and re-drafted by Colonel Moody, who extended it into nineteen sections, defining a homestead and prescribing the method by which it could be claimed and exempted from execution. One of the last of these sections provided that a section of the exemption law of 1862 should be repealed. The public at once jumped to the conclusion that there was a conspiracy between Moody, Sheafe, Jolley and others to deprive the people of their exemption rights in the interest of the money sharks, and after the public meeting had abused them to their heart's content the excited crowd went out and hung Moody, Sheafe and Jolley in effigy.

Colonel Moody, in an extended argument, which was published in the Press and Dakotaian, held that the law of 1862 had been enlarged upon by a law in 1866, which was whole and complete in itself, and therefore the exemption law was not repealed nor in any wise affected, but no one of the other lawyers agreed with him.

The meeting above referred to sent Governor Pennington posthaste to Washington to secure a revocation of the act of the legislature by congress. He left Yankton on the morning of the 16th of February and on the 26th day of February was able to telegraph from the national capital that the revocation had passed both houses of congress. The incident, however, had spread concern and perturbation throughout the territory and indignation meetings were held in almost every precinct. Even for weeks after congress had revoked the bungling clause reports came in from outlying precincts of violent demonstrations against the so-called perpetrators of the outrage.

At this distance it appears that no one was wilfully blameworthy in the matter, though doubtless the repeal of the law of 1862 did carry with it the repeal of the amendments made in 1866. On this proposition, however, lawyers still differ. It is hard now to comprehend fully how vital the exemption law was to the debt-ridden settlers of thirty years ago. In fact the very existence of many of them depended upon it, and it would have been a courageous man indeed who should knowingly have voted for this abrogation. But with the political bitterness which existed at that time it is not surprising that the action of Colonel Moody in the matter, for upon him finally all of the blame centered, should have been regarded with great suspicion.

Notwithstanding the proud boast which had been made throughout the previous season that Dakota was but little hurt by the grasshoppers and that the people could take care of themselves and still have a million bushels of grain to export by the beginning of the new year, it became apparent that thousands of the scattered settlers were in dire destitution. The first public recognition of this condition came in the organization of the Southern Dakota Relief Society, who emphatically declared that territorial pride and moral heroism had thus far kept the people from making their necessities known, but that actual starvation was staring many in the face and that only through the generosity of the public could they subsist themselves until another harvest. By the 22d of January the necessity had become so apparent that Governor Pennington was compelled to make an urgent appeal to the general public for aid. A territorial relief association was formed of which ex-Governor Edmunds was made chairman, and a systematic canvass for assistance and a careful and systematic distribution of the contributions to the needy was insured. General Beadle was commissioned to go east and collect such amounts as he could. He made a trip through the eastern country and secured three thousand six hundred dollars in cash. The National Grange sent nine hundred dollars to the Dakota Grange, and Colonel Thomas H. Brown, of Sioux Falls, secured something more than five hundred dollars. In addition to this, large donations of clothing and food supplies were sent in and distributed among the needy, so that no one was reduced to starvation. Lincoln county voted five hundred dollars out of the public treasury for the needy of that county and the general government issued much clothing and military rations to the people. No locality was able to maintain itself independent of these benefactions. Bon Homme, Yankton, Clay, Union, Turner, Hanson, Lincoln, Minnehaha, all of the great wealthy communities, were dependent upon public charity in this awful crisis.

On the 13th of January, 1874, Vermilion, then largely located on the bottom under the hill, suffered a seventy-thousand-dollar fire, destroying the ten principal business buildings of the town. Among the sufferers were Prentis & Newton, bankers; Thompson & Lewis, John L. Jolley's law office, Robinson's abstract office, Hanson's furniture store, the Dakota Republican and the Clay County Register, Gunderson's store, Dr. Burdick's office and other minor institutions. The office of the county treasurer and judge of probate was burned, destroying the records, and two thousand seven hundred dollars of school money was burned up. In consequence there were no schools in Clay county the succeeding year.

C. H. True, editor of the Dakota Republican, had for several months been a sufferer from consumption and the excitement and exertion occasioned by the fire resulted in his death three days later. Mr True was one of the ablest of the pioneer Dakotans. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, 1858, was afterward professor of languages in Westbrook Seminary, later editor of the New York Times. He was private secretary to Governor Coburn, the war governor of Maine, after which he purchased and was editor and publisher of the Portland Advertiser, which property he lost through a fire, and this loss induced him to immigrate to Dakota in 1868, when he became the editor of the Dakota Republican. He was a genial, benevolent gentleman, true as steel to his friends, forgiving to his enemies and an ornament to his profession, and his death occasioned a loss long felt in the Missouri valley. He was succeeded as editor of the Dakota Republican by Dr. F. W. Burdick.

On the 4th day of February, 1874, the supreme court granted to Peter P. Wintermute, convicted of the murder of the territorial secretary, General Edward S. McCook, a new trial on the ground of an error of the trial court in not allowing Wintermute's challenge to a grand juror. To this Judge Shannon dissented, the opinion in the case being written by Judge Jefferson P. Kidder and concurred in by Judge Barnes. This action of the supreme court, clearly founded on good law, created a ferment in Yankton, particularly among those who were known as the Capitol street faction, and, true to the tradition of the town, an indignation meeting was immediately assembled for the purpose of "expressing our indignation and contempt for Judges Kidder and Barnes." L. D. Parmer was chairman of the meeting and Joseph R. Hanson secretary. Dr. Burleigh, Dr. Moon and Judge Brookings were the principal speakers, and they were not sparing in their denunciations of the associate justices. Chief Justice Shannon wrote an extended dissenting opinion, which led Justice Barnes to also file a separate opinion, which fully concurred in the opinion of the court, as delivered by Justice Kidder, and was really written in refutation of the points made by the Chief Justice in his opinion.

Wintermute was arraigned at the spring term before Judge Shannon, who upon proper showing gave him a change of venue to the Clay county term. Judge Kidder having resigned his position on the bench to take his seat in congress, on the 1st of March, Judge Granville G. Bennett was appointed his successor and assigned to the Vermillion district, and Wintermute's second trial was heard by Judge Bennett. It began on the 19th day of August and occupied about two weeks' time. In this trial Colonel Moody chiefly conducted the defense, and he secured an acquital from the jury. The verdict of the jury was severely condemned by the people both at home and abroad. The case had attracted national attention, owing to the prominence of the McCook family, and all of the eastern papers took occasion to comment upon it and to deplore the action of the jury.

Many events of noteworthy interest occurred during the year. The legislative session of 1872-3 had authorized C. J. B. Harris to codify the laws and to present to the legislature of 1874-5 his draft of the new code, but this legislature had other plans and refused to adopt the Harris code, and authorized the governor to appoint a commission to revise and codify the laws of the territory. Governor Pennington therefore appointed Chief Justice P. C. Shannon, Granville G. Bennett and Bartlett Tripp as such commission.

On the 1st of January, 1875, Hon. John R. Gamble made his first appearance in Dakota politics as county attorney for Yankton county.

Immigration Commissioner Foster in his report, as of January 1st, stated that there were five thousand German-Russian immigrants in Dakota.

In March 2d congress passed a bill to pay the Dakota war claims as awarded by James A. Hardie, so that at the end of thirteen years the people who had sprang to arms in defense of their homes and had spent their money for supplies and ammunition and for the building of defenses, secured a partial remuneration for their outlay of time, property and money.

This spring the spelling-school epidemic swept Dakota in a peculiarly virulent form, and everyone from the governor down to the humblest homesteader engaged in the national game of spelling-down.

In May a new sensation was sprung. It was of those things which brought disgrace to the administration of Secretary Belknap and which, rightly or wrongly, he was believed to be implicated in for his personal profit. A syndicate, of which Orvil D. Grant, a brother of the President, was a member, had practically secured a monopoly of the Indian trade. They secured all of the post traders' stores at the agencies and very many of the citizens of the territory who had found profitable occupation in this trading were compelled to retire from business. Many of these forthwith crossed the river and opened new stores upon the ceded lands, thus dividing the trade which the syndicate monopoly claimed for their own. It was therefore necessary that some hurried action should be taken to drive them out of the country. To accomplish this the President was induced to believe that the protection of the Indians from the liquor traffic rendered it necessary that the lands on the eastern side of the river should be receded to the Indians that the government might exercise jurisdiction over them. Therefore an executive order, issued on the 16th day of March, 1875, proclaimed that all that land lying on the east bank of the Missouri river, now comprised in McPherson, Campbell, Walworth, Edmunds, Potter, Faulk, Sully, Hughes, Hand, Hyde, Buffalo and Brule counties, should be withdrawn from settlement and again become Indian lands. This left a little patch at the north end of the Yankton reservation, thrown on the east side of the Missouri, still open to settlement and upon the discovery of this fact the syndicate, through the secretary, Belknap, for the same ostensible reason, secured a further order from President Grant withdrawing this portion from settlement, so that the trading syndicate had absolute control of the trading posts on both sides of the Missouri river, from Chauteau creek to Standing Rock agency. This action was a great hardship to many Dakota men and subjected General Grant to a great deal of possibly unjust criticism, for no one at this time believes that he was wilfully a party to the corrupt action of the secretary and the St. Louis syndicate.

The winter of 1874-5 was an extraordinarily severe one, with deep snows, and was naturally followed by great floods on the James, Sioux and Missouri in the spring. The people anticipating the high water, however, were well prepared and suffered no very material damage.

On the 22d of June the Masonic grand lodge of Dakota territory was organized at Elk Point.

In June the grasshoppers passed over Dakota in immense swarms, which for days at a time darkened the sun, but fortunately they did not alight to do any damage in the farming section, and the crops of this year were superb, much the most extensive and prolific of any yet produced in the history of the teritory. This year the new Russian settlers introduced the cultivation of flax in Dakota and they produced for export more than three car loads, besides providing seed for the succeeding season.

In July a large excursion train, loaded with hundreds of visitors from Chicago and other eastern points, visited Lake Kampeska. They came over the then recently completed Winona & St. Peter Railway. This is probably one of the exceptional instances where a town has not sprung up at the terminal of the railway as soon as completed, but there was a dispute between the government and the railway company as to where the limit of the land grant was. The government claimed that the land grant had expired at the state line, while the railway company claimed it to the Sioux river. While the question was in dispute the government withdrew all of the lands from settlement between the state line and the Sioux river, and consequently there was no room for the development of a town there and this condition continued for a long time.

At Sioux Falls heroic efforts were put forth to secure the construction of a railroad to that point, which was rapidly growing in importance. Their nearest railroad point was at this time at Sibley, Iowa, and C. K. Howard had upon the line between Sibley and Sioux Falls a train of twenty-two wagons constantly employed in bringing in freight and carrying out produce.

At this time Mr. Howard was the most prominent and the most progressive and active citizen of the Sioux valley. At Sioux Falls he was pre-eminent and practically the "whole thing." He owned the freight line, the stage and express line, the brewery, the store and a large furniture and supply establishment. He trusted everybody and everybody trusted him, and it is said that during the period of destitution following the grasshopper raid of 1874 he kept starvation away from many a home, and that no worthy man ever was refused credit for necessities at his store during that time.

The first territorial fair was held at Yankton on September 29th and 30th and in every way was a success.

Up to this time Yankton was supplied with water from the Missouri river, but an agitation began for a system of water works. Pursuant to a suggestion made several years before by Mr. Kingsbury, it was determined to try to secure water by sinking an artisian well, and in December, 1875, the services of I. T. Farrand, of Chicago, were secured to come to Yankton and sink an artesian well. Ferrand came out, examined the country and declared it as his belief that both coal and water might be secured under the Yankton formation. A contract was made with him to sink a well at least one thousand feet and to put in the necessary tubing at the rate of three dollars per foot. Difficulty, however, was found in securing the money for the enterprise and it was dropped for the present and not taken up again for several years.

It will be recalled that in the last chapter we left the Gordon-Russell party at the new stockade which they had erected at Christmas time at French Creek, a few miles below the present village of Custer. As soon as the prospectors had become comfortably situated in their new stockade, although the weather was very severe, they started out to prospect the creek for gold, for they were well aware that they could not long maintain themselves in their isolated situation without recruits and supplies from outside, and it was necessary for them to demonstrate that gold dust really existed and then by some kind of communication with the outside world let the good news be known. A few weeks of prospecting had produced quite an accumulation of dust and with this as an evidence of good faith, John Gordon and Eph. Witcher mounted their horses and started east on an extraordinarily cold morning, the 6th day of February. It was a most hazardous undertaking to ride from the Black Hills to the settlements through the deep snows of that winter and through a hostile Indian country, and the little band whom they left behind had many misgivings lest they should not reach the settlements.

Only a suspicion existed in the minds of the people of Dakota that any prospectors were in the Hills, though reports had come in from the Indians that now and again parties of miners had been seen making their way westward. Therefore, when Witcher and Gordon dropped into Yankton on the evening of the 1st day of March, 1875, and actually exhibited a considerable quantity of gold taken from the prospect holes of French creek, the town was thrown into indescribable excitement. The returned miners were the heroes of the hour.

Charley Collins came hot-foot from Sioux City to meet them and to escort them from Yankton to Sioux City upon a train over the Southern Dakota Railroad, decorated with flags and with Collins sitting upon the pilot waving his arms and howling like a maniac.

With the return of these miners immediate preparations were made for sending an expedition into the Hills and to establish a thoroughfare by way of Yankton. Immediately the most intense jealousy sprang up between Yankton and Sioux City over the more feasible route. Yankton could make the best showing in speed, distance and convenience in travel, but Sioux City, undaunted, hustled together a new expedition and, placing them under the leadership of John Gordon, started them back over the Nebraska and Niobrara route.

Early in February Walter, William and George Owens, George McDaniels and William Newton, a party of young men from Springfield, had started out ostensibly for a hunting trip, but meeting Witcher and Gordon they determined to go on to the Hills, which they did, making a speedy and successful trip, found good prospects and sent Walter and William Owens back to carry the news to their friends in Springfield. They arrived at home on April 2d, being the second messengers to bring news from the Hills. Their success in making the trip over the so-called Yankton route in so short a period did much to encourage the promoters of the enterprise above mentioned, and transportation companies were organized at Springfield, Yankton, Vermilion and Elk Point.

On Monday, March 22d, William Tillotson and Seth Huggins, of Union county, and John Woodruth, of Clay county, left for the Hills in a covered wagon expecting to go in by the White river route. This was the first Dakota expedition into the Black Hills organized and equipped for that purpose.

Gordon and his party, after a good deal of hardships in getting through the sandhills of Nebraska, reached the Niobrara, where they were taken in by a detachment of United States troops, their outfits destroyed and the party taken into custody and lodged in the military prison at Fort Laramie. After being kept in duress for several months they were taken to Omaha for trial, where Gordon was finally discharged upon the order of Judge Dundy of the United States court. The fate of the Gordon party rather dampened the ardor of the Dakota gold hunters and no further expeditions were fitted out from Yankton or Sioux City or any other Dakota points that season. The military was particularly active in cutting off any one that came in from the Dakota way, while there was a suspicion that they were discriminating against the Dakota routes and in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad.

In April the government sent Prof. W. P. Jenny, a United States geologist, to the Hills under the escort of Gen. R. I. Dodge, with three companies of cavalry. Jenny remained in the Hills until late in the season, making a careful prospect of many of the gold bearing creeks, and his reports were not at all encouraging.

Nevertheless enterprising prospectors working on their own account, slipping through the lines and returning with considerable quantities of dust, were much more convincing to the public that gold existed there in paying quantities than any report, however discouraging, from the government officers, for there was a deep-seated conviction in the public mind that the government was conspiring to keep the people out of the gold mines.

General Crook reported in August that in his judgment there were from eight hundred to one thousand five hundred miners in the Black Hills mines who had surreptitiously found their way there, and the Black Hills excitement possessed the people throughout the entire country.

The pressure was so great upon the government to open up the Hills to settlement as to be irresistible, and early in the year, a commission consisting of Senator Allison, of Iowa; Bishop E. R. Ames, of Baltimore, Maryland; Judge F. W. Palmer, of Chicago, Illinois; Gen. A. H. Terry, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Hon. A. Comingo, of Independence, Missouri; Rev. S. D. Hinman, of Santee agency, Nebraska; G. P. Beauvais, of St. Louis, Missouri; W. H. Ashby, of Beatrice, Nebraska, and A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, were appointed by the President to treat with the Sioux for the relinquishment of the Black Hills country. The place selected for the council was eight miles north of the Red Cloud agency on White river, directly north of Crow Butte, and fully twenty thousand Sioux were assembled there for council on the 17th day of September, when the council opened. Brules, Oglalas, Minneconjous, Uncpapas, Blackfeet, Two Kettles, Sans Arcs, Lower Brules, Yanktons, Santees, Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, all claiming an interest in the Black Hills, were represented in the council.. The council remained in session twelve days and listened to the propositions of the Sioux, which became more and more exacting as time passed. At first they were willing to accept a price "to be agreed upon" for the Hills, but daily their idea of what the Hills were worth to them advanced until they were claiming as much as seventy million dollars as a reasonable price. They also wanted provision made to provide protection and maintenance to at least seven generations yet unborn. Finally, on the 29th day of September, arriving at the conclusion that it was hopeless to continue the council longer they adjourned without action. The failure of the government to secure the relinquishment of the Indians' title to the Black Hills was a very great disappointment to the nation at large and especially so was it to the ambitious settlers of Dakota.

In the foregoing we left the brave little band of pioneer gold hunters at the Gordon stockade on French creek on the morning of the 6th of February, when Gordon and Witcher started out to spread the news of the gold find. Eight days later Blackwell and McLaren rigged up an ox-sled and through sheer homesickness deserted and made their way out to Cheyenne. And again on the 6th of March four others deserted the stockade. These were Newton Warren, Red Dan McDonald, J. J. Williams and Henry Thomas. This reduced the entire remaining force of whites in the Black Hills to eighteen persons, including Mrs. Tallent and Rob. During the month of March these pioneers surveyed and platted the town of Harney City at the point on French creek where the stockade was located. To accomplish this they had but a small pocket compass and a picket rope.

The brave little band, however, were soon to find that their exertions, heroism and privations were to be brought to naught, for on the 4th of April a party of military under the command of Captain Mix, of the Second United Cavalry, arrived and marched the entire company away to Fort Laramie. And so we find that in the early spring of 1875 the Black Hills country was again abandoned, there probably being no single human being, white or Indian, within their confines.

As we have seen, the government at once took up a more careful survey of the mineral resources of the Hills under the direction of Professor Jenny, and in the very month in which the military had taken out the Gordon party, another party, consisting of Wade Porter, Alfred Gay, Robert Kenyon, Thomas Monahan and others re-entered the Hills and made their way directly back to the deserted blockade. We have seen how John Gordon and Eph. Witcher fought their way through to Yankton and started back on the 26th day of April through the sandhills of Nebraska and how they were overtaken by the military out on the Niobrara and taken captive to Fort Laramie. From every direction from that time forward adventurous miners filtered into the Hills, dodging the military and the Indians, hiding in the canyons and prospecting up and down all of the creeks. Contemporaneous with the attempt of the government to treat with the Sioux in 1875 for the cession of the Black Hills, General Crook was sent into the Hills country for the ostensible purpose of removing the trespassing miners. It is doubtful if the military ever in good faith, after the removal of the Gordon party in April, attempted to evict the miners from the Black Hills, but it was necessary to make a show of doing so to pacify the Indians and thus assist in securing the cession. Examples, however, were made of a few of the miners.

On the 10th day of August General Crook, by proclamation, called all the miners in the Hills to assemble at Custer. He asked them there to voluntarily leave the Hills until such time as the Indian title to the land could be extinguished. They were permitted to leave a committee of six men in charge of their interests and they agreed upon certain rules and regulations to protect the claims which they had already staked out. They were permitted to organize a town site company and to locate the town of Custer. The blocks were divided into lots, which were numbered up to one thousand two hundred. Tickets bearing these numbers were deposited in a box, from which on that day several hundred miners drew slips and became the owners of lots corresponding in number with those drawn from the receptacle. The committee chosen to remain in the Hills to protect the rights of the miners were Samuel Shankland, Thomas Hooper, A. D. Trask, Robert Kenyon, W. H. Wood, Alex. Thompson, Alfred Gay and H. F. Hull.

After completing these arrangements the great body of miners, from eight hundred to one thousand one hundred in all, voluntarily left the Hills, going out to Laramie and Cheyenne. Many, however, hiding about in the gulches and forests, refused to obey the proclamation to come into Custer and remained constantly in the Hills, and others came in daily from the Missouri river points and by any route by which they could escape the attention of the military and the Indians.

During the month of August, old Spotted Tail, taking with him twelve of his most trusted men, visited the Hills as a committee of investigation on the part of the Indians to enable them to know positively what the miners were doing there and to gain such other knowledge as would be of advantage to his people in the approaching council with the Indian commission. They moved about in a businesslike way, examining the improvements and obtaining such information as they could, and evidently attained a very exalted idea of the value of the country, as was demonstrated by the value they set on the Black Hills before the commission upon their return.

The Jenny expedition completed its work and left the Hills about the 1st of October. After the failure of the treaty the military made little pretense of attempting to exclude the miners from the hills, and on the 1st of December the military force was entirely withdrawn. The prospectors flocked into the Hills as never before. It is estimated that before the first day of the succeeding March there were eleven thousand miners in the vicinity of Custer.

In September, 1875, John B. Pearson, a citizen of Yankton, made his way into the Deadwood gulch and there finding indications of rich diggings returned to the camp of William Lardner, on Little Rapid creek, and reported the prospect. Needless to say the entire party, consisting of William Lardner, Ed McKay, Joseph Englesby, James Hicks, William and Alfred Gay, J. B. Pearson, Dan Muskle and a man named Haggard, nine in all, immediately struck camp and made their way through the forests and mountains. knee deep with snow, through the Bald Mountain region to the new diggings on Deadwood gulch, where a little below the mouth of Blacktail "Discovery" claim was located in November, 1875. Others drifted into the locality and in December a mining district was organized named the "Lost Mining District," of which William Lardner was chosen recorder. And so began the development of that portion of the northern Hills which since attained and still holds a world-wide reputation for its fabulous wealth.

This, in brief, comprises the story of the exploration and development of the Black Hills up to January 1, 1876. It will be understood that all of these pioneers were trespassers upon Indian lands. That the laws of Dakota territory had no effect there and that the United States government could only regard them as trespassers. Therefore they were wholly without the law and dependent upon their own action for civil government and the protection of life and property. It was an unique situation. The reported wealth of the Hills had attracted thither not only the gold hungry of the world, but naturally the adventurer, the desperate and lawless from every corner of the earth. It must ever stand to the honor and glory of the sturdy pioneers of the Black Hills that they were equal to the emergency. That everywhere their first action was the organization of a civil government and that in every community the predominating voice of the public was for law and order and the prompt and vigorous suppression of outlawry and violence. This condition—the remaining outside of territorial and federal law—continued until the spring of 1877 and we shall have more to say of it in succeeding chapters.

CHAPTER XLVIII

AFFAIRS OF 1876.

The Black Hills gold excitement overshadowed almost every other issue or event in Dakota in the Centennial year. An examination of the newspapers of the time indicates that the Black Hills were the all-absorbing topic and every column teemed with stories of that section, while other matters of local interest were passed over with the briefest mention. It was a political year, but in Dakota there was relatively little politics. The Democratic committee met at Yankton on April 10th and appointed L. D. Palmer, of Yankton, and Mark W. Sheafe, of Elk Point, delegates to the national convention at St. Louis. On May 24th a Republican territorial convention was held at Yankton which elected Alexander Hughes, of Elk Point, and Alex McHench, of Fargo, delegates to the national Republican convention at Cincinnati.

The event of the greatest interest, however, excepting matters pertaining to the Black Hills, was the decision of the supreme court invalidating the Yankton county railroad bonds granted in favor of the Southern Dakota Railroad. This decision was based upon the fact that the original bill authorizing the bonds was passed at an unauthorized session of the territorial legislature, and that congress in attempting to validate the action of this legislature had changed the terms of the contract between the citizens of Yankton county and the railroad company by extending the charter of the railroad from Yankton to the western line of Bon Homme county.

Congress this spring passed an act prohibiting the President from appointing nonresidents to offices in territories, an action which created very great delight and rejoicing among the citizens of Dakota territory who had experienced the humiliation and mismanagement attendant upon carpetbag government.

The senate, in August, passed a bill creating Pembina territory from the north part of Dakota territory, but the house, being Democratic, defeated the proposition.

The territorial Republican convention was held at Vermilion on July 24th and Judge Kidder was renominated to congress with very little opposition, a very few complimentary votes being cast, however, for Alexander Hughes. Fred J. Cross was chosen for immigration commissioner; W. E. Caton, of Union county, for superintendent of schools; John S. Sands, of Lincoln county, for auditor, and E. A. Sherman, of Sioux Falls, for treasurer. The Democrats nominated Hon. S. L. Spink for congress. The entire Republican ticket was elected.

Governor Pennington appointed Gen. W. H. H. Beadle and Moses K. Armstrong to represent Dakota territory at Philadelphia and deliver addresses there. General Beadle declined to serve. Mr. Armstrong, however, prepared and delivered an address at Philadelphia which very comprehensively presented the resources and advantages of Dakota to the world.

Crops promised splendid returns and the earlier grains were gathered without loss, but on the 25th of July the grasshoppers again came in appalling numbers and in a day destroyed all of the uncut grain, the fields of corn and gardens. Enough of the crop, however, had been preserved in advance of their coming to render the people comparatively comfortable, and except in a few instances was there necessity for an appeal to the public for assistance. The grasshopper scourge was wide spread, covering Minnesota, Iowa, northwestern Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, and so alarming was the situation that Governor Pillsbury, of Minnesota, called a convention of the governors of the grasshopper scourged states to meet at Omaha and consider the situation and if possible provide means for fighting the pest. Governor Pennington accepted the invitation and represented Dakota territory in this convention. Little, if anything, of a practical nature resulted from their deliberations.

In connection with the Black Hills movement the greatest concern of the people of the western section of the territory was the opening of a direct route from the settlements by way of Fort Pierre into the Hills. This was manifestly the the shortest route and it was vital to the settlements that it should become the established highway to the Hills, but to accomplish this it was necessary to successfully combat the powerful influence of the Union Pacific Railway. Yankton, as the capital of the territory, was naturally the chief center of activity on these lines and on February 11th sent out a party of citizens to make a preliminary examination of the route. This party consisted of Major Lyman, Henry C. Ash, A. M. English, M. A. Baker, G. W. Smith, George Henkle, A. F. Wood, Will Brisbine, Nelson Smith and Harry Ash. They were equipped with four teams, went to Pierre and passed over the road practically upon the lines of the well known Black Hills road. They reached Rapid City, where they fell in with Major John R. Brennan, where on the 29th of February they organized a town-site company and, with the assistance of C. H. Bates, of Yankton, a civil engineer, platted the town. They then returned by what was then known as the Fort Randall route, that is in a line running practically direct from Rapid City to Fort Randall, but finding this route impracticable they reported in favor of the Pierre route. They reached Yankton on the return trip March 30th, having been gone about six weeks, which, considering that it was mid-winter and therefore their progress had necessarily been slow and they had been examining the course over which to complete a route, was remarkably quick time.

The people at home, however, did not await their return, but were active in the matter of the establishment of a stage line with the intention of supplementing it with a freight line eventually. Gen. Charles T. Campbell and John Dillon organized a stage line of four Concord coaches and the first party left Yankton on the morning of the 9th of March, while there were still fourteen inches of snow on the ground and a northwest blizzard blowing. The route was by Scotland, Rockport and Firesteel, thence to Fort Thompson and Fort Pierre. They carried out eighteen passengers.

Things were progressing satisfactorily and the Yankton-Pierre route was meeting with popular approval when, on June 1st President Grant, by executive order, closed the Pierre route and ordered the military at Fort Sully to enforce the order. This action the people of Dakota believed was brought about by the influence of the Union Pacific Railroad, and created a feeling of great hostility against that corporation. Governor Pennington was appealed to by the transportation people to assist in getting the provisions enroute through to the Hills and he appealed to General Sheridan for military protection for provision trains then enroute, but the General was forced to decline to render the assistance desired. Governor Pennington and ex-Governor Edmunds then visited Washington to secure a modification of the order closing the Pierre route and it was modified to the extent that provision trains were allowed to go through at their own risk and without military protection, and on the 22d of June the route was again thrown open. By this time, however, the Indian troubles, coincident with the Custer battle of Little Big Horn, had become so decided that few people cared to venture into the Indian country without military protection.

With the opening of the new year, 1876, the military opposition to the occupation of the Hills seems to have been withdrawn, and, as stated in a previous chapter, miners and adventurers flocked to the new Eldorado by thousands. This action of course greatly excited and incensed the Indians, who were the owners of the soil, and coupled with this the government undertook the removal of the agencies back to the Missouri river. It was decided to relocate Spotted Tail back at the mouth of the Whetstone creek and Red Cloud was to be located near old Fort Lookout. This proposed action increased the resentment of the Indians and very many of the young men and warriors deserted the agencies and again took up the wild life. Depredations were of almost daily occurrence. On May 4th William Henry, of Gardner, Iowa, John Harrison, of Albion, Wisconsin, J. St. Clair, of Texas, and Edward Sadler were killed on the north fork of Bad river, near the Fort Pierre trail, and stock stealing was of daily occurrence. Steamboating on the Missouri river was at its height at this period and was particularly hazardous, Indian attacks on the boats being so frequent that it was necessary to protect the pilot houses with boiler plate. Spotted Tail and Red Cloud both reported all their Indians at home, but this was simply a subterfuge to secure the full supply of rations.

The Reverend Mr. Ffennell, of the Protestant Episcopal church at Cheyenne river agency, fell a victim to the Indians at this time. A fuller account of his death will be found in the sketch of the Episcopal church in this volume.

To understand the real situation as relating to the Dakota Indians, one must go back to the spring of 1858, when it will be found that the Sioux Indians of the Missouri river, generally denominated as the Tetons and comprising the Yanktons, Yanktonaise, Brule, Oglalas, Miniconjous, Two Kettles, Sans Arcs, Blackfeet and Uncpapas, owned and occupied all of the country from the Sioux and Red rivers on the east westward to the mountains and from the Missouri and Platte rivers on the south to Devil's lake and the Missouri river on the north. By successive treaties they had been induced to give up all of the Dakota country east of the Missouri and the Nebraska country south of the Niobrara and all of the upper Missouri country north of the Cannon Ball. They had seen the game upon which they had subsisted, particularly the buffalo, destroyed by the invading hordes of white hunters. They had seen forts established in their country and garrisoned with soldiers. They had seen an attempt to establish a great highway through their lands and to protect it with a line of forts. This latter they had forcibly and successfully resisted in the famous Red Cloud wars, terminating in the treaty of 1868, by the terms of which the government abandoned the Montana trail. Notwithstanding the fact that with the treaty of 1868 they had been confirmed in the absolute possession and in absolute freedom from trespass in their reservation west of the Missouri, including the Black Hills, they had seen a great military invasion of their lands under General Custer for the exploration of the Hills, to determine whether or not there were gold-bearing quartz there. They had seen the miners flock into the Hills following the reports of the discovery of gold by the Custer expedition. They had seen the government send a second scientific expedition under a military escort upon their lands. The previous year they had met with a commission sent out by the government to treat with them for the cession of the Black Hills and had failed to agree upon terms. They had seen the government withdraw all semblance of military protection for their lands against the occupancy and use of the white miners. They had seen every preparation made to forcibly remove them from their chosen homes back on the plains distant from the Missouri river to the new agencies on the Missouri, where they would come immediately under the influence of the military and of the degrading influence of the white venders of liquors and of evil practices. And against all of these invasions of their rights they rose in open rebellion. Not all of them, to be sure; a few who had long been under white and civilizing influences and who appreciated the advantages of special favors granted them by the agency officers, a few there were of the more timid and unmanly, and a few of the chiefs who had been flattered into submission through the promise of honors, distinction and emoluments, and a few there were like old Red Cloud, who felt bound by the treaty of 1868, remained at the agency and made a semblance of submission to the powers that be, but the young men, the warriors, the braves and the great chieftains, Black Moon, Crazy Horse, Afraid of His Horses, Sitting Bull, Rain in the Face, and many others were resolved to avenge the wrongs which they felt, with good reason, the whites had visited upon their people, and they assembled in great hostile camps under the general command of Black Moon, far back in the interior on the Tongue and Big Horn, choosing an excellent position, where under stress they could flee into the mountain vastnesses, or if need be into Canada. One cannot examine into the disposition of the Indians engaged in this rebellion without admiration for the military genius of the men who planned it, as he must also admire the splendid generalship displayed by them in the campaigns which followed.

The government determined to move against these hostiles in three columns. One from the south, under Cook, was to come up from Laramie. Terry, under whom Custer served, was to come up from Fort Abraham Lincoln. And one from the west, under Gibbons, coming down from Fort Ellis on the Yellowstone, the plan being to surronud the Indians and crush them between the three columns. Pursuant to this plan, about the first of March, General Crook, in command of the first column, consisting of ten companies of the Third Cavalry and two of the Fifth Infantry, moved out from Fort Laramie. He went into camp on the Powder river, near old Fort Reno, where he remained for several weeks. General Reynolds proceeded down the Powder river about fifty miles below Reno, where he was met by Crazy Horse with four hundred warriors, who administered to him a severe whipping and compelled him to retreat hastily to Crook's camp. This victory wonderfully elated and encouraged the Indians and news of it being carried by runners to the agencies, hundreds, possibly thousands, of young men hastened as recruits to the hostile camps.

In the latter part of May Crook removed his camp to Goose creek, a branch of Tongue river, where he made a permanent station. The hostiles had their spies watching his every movement and they set out to create a diversion to decoy Crook out of his camp and precipitate a conflict. In this they succeeded. General Crook moved out of his camp on the 17th of June, encountered the Indians at the headwaters of the Rosebud. He was repulsed by the Indians and compelled to retreat. His loss was not serious, but his defeat and repulse practically put him out of commission.

The Indians being advised of the approach of Custer, now took up their position on the west bank of the Little Big Horn, choosing an admirable location, where they could easily retreat into the Big Horn mountains if at any time their location became untenable.

Terry's column left Fort Abraham Lincoln on the 15th of May. He had about one thousand two hundred men and one thousand four hundred animals. The expedition moved northwest and reached the mouth of the Little Missouri, where they found awaiting them supplies which had been sent around by steamboat. General Terry embarked the cavalry upon the steamboats and took passage by the Yellowstone, and Custer, at the head of six companies of cavalry, moved on to the mouth of the Rosebud, which he reached on the 20th of June. Reno, who on the 12th had been sent out on a scout, returned and reported that the trail and deserted camp of a force of not less than one thousand two hundred in all had been discovered. At noon on the 22d Custer moved up the valley of the Rosebud, it being the plan that Terry and Gibbons should come as far as practicable by the Yellowstone and then march, making a junction with Custer. Soon striking the trail which Reno had discovered, at eleven o'clock on the night of the 24th they found that they were close to the camp of the enemy. By one o'clock of the following day they had advanced to a position where it was necessary to make disposition of the troops for the attack upon the camp. First there was Captain Benteen's battalion of three troops, consisting of Troop H, Captain Benteen; Troop D, Captain Wier; Troop K, Lieutenant Godfrey. They were ordered to a line of high bluffs on the left of the trail three or four miles distant to reconnoiter the field and prevent the escape of the Indians in that direction and to fight if necessary. Major Reno was placed in command of the advance battalion, composed of Troop M, Captain French; Troop A, Captain Moylan; Troop G, Lieutenants McIntosh and Wallace, and was ordered to charge the village. They crossed the ford and marched down toward the enemy, who were massed along the west bank of the Little Big Horn. General Custer himself had five troops, Troop I, Captain Keogh and Lieutenant Porter; Troop F, Captain Yates and Lieutenant Riley; Troop C, Captain Tom Custer and Lieutenant Harrington; Troop E, Lieutenants Smith and Sturgis; Troop L, Lieutenants Calhoun and Crittenden. There were about seven hundred and sixty-one men in Custer's battalion.

The disposition of the Indian forces was as follows: The general command devolved on Black Moon, who made the plans and directed the method of procedure. It must be understood that their spies had kept them perfectly informed of the movement of the military. The Indians were divided into seven bands, and commencing from the lower end, where Custer's attack was made, they were, first, the Uncpapas, under Black Moon, the hereditary chief of that band. Black Moon was then an old man and he called to his assistance the most dashing chief of the band, Gall, who was on this occasion his first lieutenant. Second, the Oglalas, under Crazy Horse; third, the Miniconjous, under Fast Bull; fourth, the Sans Arcs, under Bad Bear; fifth, the Cheyennes, under Ice Bear; sixth, the Santees and Yanktonaise, under Inkpadutah (the old villain who perpetrated the Spirit Lake massacre in 1857); seventh, the Blackfeet, under Scabby Head. The village consisted of one thousand eight hundred lodges. Each of these chiefs and bands had agreed to obey the direction of Black Moon, the chief of the Uncpapas.

Reno, after crossing the ford, started to attack the Indians. The Blackfeet and Santees, being in his front, they immediately fell back as if to retreat, thus drawing Reno on; suddenly developing great strength at the opportune time, they made a bold dash on Reno's flank, forcing his command back into the timber on the river bank and putting the Rees to flight. Finding himself on the defensive, Reno ordered his troops to dismount and fight the enemy on foot. His position was a good one and, it is the opinion of military men, might have been maintained for a long time without serious loss, but finding himself surrounded by the warriors, whose missiles were flying fast and furious among his ranks, he seems to have lost his head and gave the order to mount and get to the bluffs. His command mounted and made a hasty retreat, crossing the river at a lower ford, Captain Hodson being killed in the retreat. In this retreat Captain French distinguished himself by, almost single-handed, protecting the rear. He had long hair, much resembling Custer's and rode a sorrel horse with white feet, and by his bravery and superb bearing won the admiration of the Indians, who for a long time believed him to be Custer himself. He was the only officer who seems to have kept his head and his conduct in every way was really heroic. It may be noted that in his report Reno meanly omitted to say one word about French's gallantry.

The Indians did not pursue Reno at this time, having other and more important business on their hands. Custer with his battalion had struck the Indian camp directly in front of the Uncpapas and they had promptly centered their strength for his annihilation. No white man has lived to report exactly what occurred in the Custer fight. Crazy Horse, however, made a somewhat detailed report of it. When the attack was made the squaws and children were directed to hurry off in a northerly direction. Custer, mistaking these flying non-combatants for the main body of the warriors in full retreat, made a dash for them. The warriors in the village, seeing this, divided their forces into two parties, and when he had reached the river they caught him between the two bodies. The smoke and dust was so great that foe could scarcely be distinguished from friend, the horses were wild and uncontrollable and the young Indians in their excitement and fury killed each other, as was proven by the fact that Indians were found there killed by arrow shots. Custer was simply overcome by the overwhelming number of the enemy and not one of his men came out from the terrible experience.

The main attack on Custer was led on the part of the fierce Uncpapas by old Black Moon, who fought with all the valor for which he was distinguished in the days of his early youth, but at the very onset the old man fell dead from his saddle, one of the first victims on the Indian side. Gall sprang to the leadership with the fury of a demon and the military genius of a Caesar. It is the prevailing opinion among the Indians of South Dakota that Sitting Bull sneaked out of the fight and took no part in it. The probabilities, however, are that while he did not lead in it he was so mixed up in the dust and confusion and blinding smoke that he could not be distinguished from the other warriors. While he was in no sense the equal of Gall or Crazy Horse as a military leader, he was not a coward and it is altogether improbable that he kept out of the fight.

From the other side of Custer's column Crazy Horse led the fighting Oglalas and, while all of the other bands swooped into the melee, it was really between the Oglalas and Uncpapas that Custer was crushed. There were two hundred and sixty-one men lost in Custer's battalion. The Indians lost fifty-eight killed and over sixty wounded.

When Custer discovered the strength of the Indian camp he sent for Benteen, who had been placed on the hills above the village, to come posthaste to his assistance and Benteen was obeying this order when he came upon Reno in his retreat to the bluffs.

The moment the annihilation of Custer and his men was accomplished the Indians turned to the attack upon the bluffs to wipe out the residue of the regiment. In a brief time they gained the points of vantage and began to pour deadly shot into the ranks of the soldiers, who being on the defensive could do little more than to maintain their position. The joint battalions of Benteen and Reno were thus completely surrounded and when night came it appeared almost certain that they would share the fate of Custer. Still they had no knowledge of the fate of Custer.

The Indians spent the night in the most unbounded and exultant celebration. Scouts sent out from the beleaguered camp found the country full of Indians and were unable to get through to apprise either Crook or Terry of their hazardous situation. All night long at frequent intervals guns were fired and stable calls blown in the hope that it might attract the attention of their friends. All the night was spent in preparation for defense. The soldiers were put to work digging trenches and as there were few shovels in the regiment all kinds of implements, axes, hatches, halves of canteens, tin cups, and even table knives and forks were brought into service.

At the first dawn of day the Indians resumed the attack. At one time Benteen made a bold sortie against an aggressive band of Indians, driving them to the river. At about one o'clock, when the situation was the most critical, the ammunition being almost exhausted, the Indians for the main part withdrew. Though the beleaguered soldiers did not know it, the Indians' ammunition was by this time exhausted. Late that evening a few of the Indians returned to the valley below the beleaguered camp and set fire to the grass and at seven o'clock, protected by the great column of smoke, the entire Indian force moved across the plateau toward the Big Horn mountains. Reno and Benteen, fearing that this was a ruse on the part of the Indians to draw them out, remained in camp that night and until about ten o'clock on the morning of the 27th when they were joined by Terry, who had come up from the steamboats. And so the great

Custer fight was ended. The Indians, finding their ammunition exhausted, had escaped into the mountains and later made their way into British territory. Terry buried the dead and, taking the remnant of the command back to the steamboat, proceeded down to Fort Abraham Lincoln.

This appalling catastrophe only concerns the history of South Dakota in that the Indians engaged in it were almost exclusively South Dakotans and because of its relation to the opening of the Black Hills. Not until the 10th of July did the full news of the annihilation of Custer's command and the total defeat of the military expedition against the hostiles reach Deadwood, and its effect upon the unprotected population of the Black Hills can be readily surmised.

For a detailed and exhaustive examination into the lives of the men who were brought to the front as leaders in this last struggle of the great Sioux nation to preserve the lands and customs inherited from their ancestors, the reader is referred to the copious notes of Dr. Delorme W. Robinson, published in the first volume of the Collections of the South Dakota Historical Society. When everything is considered, it must be conceded that among the great military leaders which have sprung from American soil few have surpassed in ingenuity and patriotic sacrifice for home and Fatherland these aboriginal South Dakota warriors.

While the war was in progress, and particularly after its close, the Indians passing from the agencies to the battle grounds northwest of the Black Hills constantly harassed and annoyed the miners, and straggling miners almost daily fell under their relentless tomahawks Major Brennan has compiled an extended list of these atrocities which came under his personal observation.

We quote almost literally from Major Brennan's notes: "On March 14, 1876, Indians made their first attack on Rapid City. No deaths resulted, but the Indians on this occasion ran off twenty-eight head of horses, the losers being Robert Burleigh, Dan Williams, William Jud, John Dugdale, Ben Worthington and John R. Brennan. Another raid was made by the Indians on April 12th in which their chief medicine man was killed. Some animals were lost. This fight started about a mile and a half north of town where some of our people were cutting fire wood in a small canyon where they were surprised by about forty Indians coming from Box Elder creek. The party discovered the Indians just in time to cut their horses loose from their wagons and make a run for it to town. There was a hot fight on the trail, but they succeeded in standing the Indians off until aid reached them. William Linn and an Indian had a gun and pistol duel all the way down. At times they were within ten yards of each other. Finally Linn's horse got away from him and he tumbled into a wash-out, and the Indian, thinking he had killed him, rode off after the horse until he came within reach of the rescuing party from town, and here he met his Waterloo. Linn reached town without a scratch. He was the tallest man in the Hills at that time, being six feet and six inches in height, and was a relative of William McKinley, afterwards President. He was made of the right kind of stuff for a pioneer and later became one of the treasure-coach messengers running between Deadwood and Sibley, Nebraska. His death occurred near Deadwood in 1901. After this Indian raids were of almost daily occurrence.

"On the first of August a rush was made on the town and this time they succeeded in running off about every head of stock in the town. They drove them through the gap on the Pierre road and then returned and attacked the town, there being only about twenty whites in the village. We gave them a warm reception, however, and several of the Indians were wounded and two horses killed. They were repulsed and a party consisting of J. M. Leedy, William Johnson, Noah Newbanks, Hugh McKay, James Shephard and John R. Brennan followed the Indians some twelve miles down the divide between Rapid and Box Elder creeks in the hopes to recover the stock taken. We failed in the enterprise and were lucky to get back with our scalps. On August 24th the country was full of Indians returning from the Little Big Horn. J. W. Patterson, an old veteran of the Mexican war, from Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and Thomas Pendleton, from Springfield, Massachusetts, were killed, scalped and their ears cut off on Rapid creek near Big Springs, four miles from Rapid City. Patterson's shot gun and gold watch were afterwards found in the possession of a Cheyenne River agency Indian. On the very day and at nearly the same hour G. W. Jones, of Boulder, Colorado, and John Erquert, of Kansas City, Missouri, were murdered at Limestone Springs about four miles from Rapid on the road to Deadwood. They were scalped and their ears cut off. The four persons were brought in the next day and were buried in a single grave on the north edge of the plateau. We made rough pine boxes and wrote their names on the inside lid of each coffin. While the burial was taking place Indians showed up and interfered with the ceremonies. On August 25th Howard Worth, enroute from Hill City to Rapid, found the body of a man on the trail about ten miles from Rapid City. He had been killed and scalped by the Indians. We went out and buried him, but were unable to determine his identity.

"These atrocities decided us to erect a blockhouse in Rapid City for the better protection of the town against Indian raids. Just at this time the government ordered us to leave the Black Hills, but at Rapid we counted noses and found that there were but nineteen of us left. We took a vote as to whether we should give up the ship and go out or remain. The vote was unanimous in favor of remaining and the building of a block house was placed under the supervision of Captain Grace, a veteran of the Mexican war and well known in Vermillion, and in a few days' time we had a two-story blockhouse up and enclosed. The upper story projected out over the lower story two feet all around. Loop holes were provided and a good well inside the building. We removed all the surplus provisions into it. We had a number of brushes with the Indians after that, but fortunately were never compelled to use the blockhouse for protection." Major Brennan adds the following list of names of people killed by Indians in 1876: "On May 4th, William Cogan, of Watertown, Wisconsin, was killed three miles north of Rapid on Pierre road. He was enroute from Pierre to the Hills with Van Meter's freight train. He left the train at Washta Springs, eighteen miles from Rapid, saying he would go on ahead of the train. He was cautioned by Van Meter not to do this, but he did not heed the caution. On May 6th Edward Saddler, William H. Gardner, St. Clair, and John Harrison were killed on the Ft. Pierre road at the head of Bad river a few miles north of Peno Springs. They were in the employ of John Dillon, freighter, and were returning from the Hills. They were buried where they fell.

"On May 7th J. C. Dodge, of Bismarck, was killed and scalped on the road twelve miles north of Rapid, near the present Piedmont. He was in company with a party coming in from Bismarck with some stock. They missed a calf and Dodge said he would go back and round it up. The next morning we went out and found his body showing every evidence that he had made a desperate fight for his life. We brought the body in to Rapid and buried it, but afterward it was taken up and removed to Bismarck. Later that month Henry Herring and C. Nelson were killed above Cleghorn Springs on Rapid Creek.

"In June one Metts and his wife, Mrs. Harrington, and Brown, the stage driver, were murdered on Cheyenne road in Red Canyon. On August 15th the mail carrier from Pierre was murdered eight miles south of Crook City, on the Rapid and Deadwood road, and on the same day Charles Holland, of Sioux City, was killed near Sparfish. On the next day, August 16th, Rev. W. H. Smith, the pioneer minister of the gospel in the Black Hills, while enroute from Deadwood to Crook City on foot to keep a preaching appointment, was murdered two miles above Crook City on Centennial Prairie. The Indians took his scalp and his bible. He was buried at Mt. Moriah cemetery, Deadwood, where a statue cut from the red sandstone of the Black Hills has been erected to his memory."

On August 18, 1876, the President appointed a new commission to treat with the Indians for the cession of the Black Hills. This commission consisted of H. C. Bullis, of Iowa, George W. Manypenny, of Ohio, Bishop H. B. Whipple, J. W. Daniels, A. G. Boone, of Colorado, ex-Governor Newton Edmunds, of Dakota, and A. S. Gaylord, of Michigan. The Rev. Mr. Hinman was again appointed interpreter. Twenty-nine thousand dollars was appropriated for the expense of this commission. The commission organized at Omaha on August 28th, but owing to ill health General Sibley was unable to accompany them. They sent runners to the Indians and held a council with the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes at the Red Cloud agency on the 7th day of September, having abandoned the plan adopted the previous year of assembling all of the tribes in a single council. After counciling until the 20th of the month, they succeeded in getting the signatures of a majority of the Indians of this tribe to the agreement to open the Hills. From there they proceeded to Spotted Tail's agency, and after two days secured the signature of the Brules to the agreement. Thence they proceeded up the river to Standing Rock and laid the proposition before the upper and lower Yanktonaise, Uncpapas and Blackfeet. They arrived there on the 9th and on the 11th the treaty was duly signed. On the return they reached Cheyenne agency on the 13th and secured the signing by the evening of the 16th. The 20th and 21st they spent at Crow Creek, where the agreement was readily accepted. On the 24th it was agreed to by the Lower Brule and on the 27th the Santees had affixed their signatures.

The treaty was very simple in its provisions. It simply provided that the government should in consideration of the cession of the Black Hills provide them with sufficient provisions to keep them until they were able to subsist themselves. The government to provide them with schools and that the rations for the children should be issued to them at the schools. That whenever an Indian took his land in severalty in good faith the government should provide him a house. In addition to the cession of the Black Hills, three roads were provided for from the Missouri river upon lines to be selected by the government.

The success of the commission was almost wholly due to the influence of two of its members and the interpreter. The influential members were Ex-Governor Edmunds, of Dakota, and Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. It in effect provided amnesty to the hostiles, who had only to come in and submit to the government and accept the conditions existing at the agencies, though as a matter of fact it was signed by relatively few of the head men who had not been out on the war path. After the battle of Little Big Horn most of the Indians returned to the reservations while the leaders and the irreconcilable hostiles escaped first through the mountains and then made their way into Canada. Among those who thus expatriated themselves were Gall and Sitting Bull and Ink-pa-du-ta. Crazy Horse returned to the Red Cloud agency through the influence of Spotted Tail, who went to visit him in the hostile camp, and soon made peace with the government. Sitting Bull and Gall remained intractable for some years and Ink-pa-du-ta is supposed to have died in the autumn of 1880 in the northern country. The signing of the treaty was nominally the end of the last great Sioux war.

The news of the great placer strikes in the Deadwood gulch, which were made in the later days of 1875, did not at once get out to attract very wide-spread attention and all of the rush in the early days of 1876 was in the southern hills centering at Custer and, as before stated, it was estimated there were from eight thousand to eleven thousand people around that thriving camp.

Here a complete civil government was set up, with city and county organizations, police officers, sheriffs and courts, all of which were founded simply in the good sense of the community and without any sanction of statute law, either territorial or federal. Judge Hooper was elected judge of the supreme court at a miners' convention. Dr. Bemis was mayor, E. P. Kieffer, justice of the peace, John Burrows, city marshal. All of the city council, consisting of twelve members, cannot now be recalled, but among these aldermen were Captain Jack Crawford, D. K. Snively, S. R. Shankland, Cyrus Abbey, D. Wright and Emil Faust. This was the balmy period in the history of Custer City.

About the first of May, after the snows began to melt, however, reports came down from the northern hills of the vastly rich placer diggings there and almost in a day Custer faded and the trails leading to the north were thronged with the erstwhile Custerites in a wild stampede for the new diggings.

In the Deadwood district the Custer method was not followed in the first instance. Mining districts were organized and recorders provided for them, but outside of this there was no civil organization for several months. A brief civil code, however, was adopted by a mass meeting and posted up about the town on the 8th of June. Whenever there was need for the administration of justice through a murder or other emergency, a miners' meeting was at once called, a judge appointed, a sheriff elected, a venire issued, a jury summoned from among the registered miners of the three districts, a counsel provided, and a regular trial held, but when this court had performed its mission it dissolved and performed no further functions. A new emergency called for a new court.

Early in May, 1876, the first newspaper was established in the Black Hills at Custer. A. W. Merrick and W. A. Laughlin brought it from Cheyenne and set it up in Custer and got out one issue of the Black Hills Pioneer. Before the time came for their next issue the stampede came and with it they stampeded their paper over into the Deadwood gulch. Here, on the 8th day of June, the Black Hills Pioneer was re-established and has from that time appeared regularly as a newspaper. Six days later the Tribune was established at Crook City by K. Burt. On the 24th of June Captain C. V. Gardner bought out Mr. Laughlin and associated himself with Mr. Merrick in the publication of the Pioneer. In the great fire which overwhelmed Deadwood a few years later the Pioneer was destroyed, but fortunately Joseph R. Gosage, of Rapid City, had preserved almost a complete file of it for the first year of its publication and it is undoubtedly the most authentic record of the stirring events of the most unique period in the most unique community in the history of the state.

Notwithstanding the fact that these pioneers were trespassers, defying the laws of the general government, they were a patriotic people and provided a grand Fourth of July celebration for that centennial anniversary. Judge Mills was the orator of the day and Gen. A. Z. R. Dawson read the Declaration of Independence. While the citizens were assembled for this celebration they took occasion to memorialize Congress to extinguish the Indian title. In that day Rev. W. H. Smith performed what was probably the first marriage in the Black Hills, that of Edward Williams to Miss Anna Card.

These pioneer miners found many evidences that Deadwood gulch had been previously occupied and prospected. On the 11th of May, upon bed rock, six feet below the surface, a grindstone of native rock, eighteen inches in diameter, was found embedded in the solid earth, the wooden journals being in part preserved. On claim number fifteen below Whitewood district, nine feet below the surface, a miner's hatchet was found, the wooden handle being somewhat mineralized. This hatchet is now in the possession of the State Historical Society. On the 29th of May, on claim number fourteen below, in solid clay two feet below the surface, a pair of silver bowed spectacles were dug up. There were many other circumstances which confirmed the miners in their belief that they were not upon primitive soil.

The town of Deadwood was laid out April 18th. The first school meeting was held there on July 29th, but it was several months later before school was finally established.

On July 9th the first murder occurred in the gulch. This was the killing of one Hinch by two men named McCarty and Carty. McCarty was arrested and tried by a miners' jury. He was acquitted, but the miners took possession of the valuable claims of Carty and McCarty, which were worth from twenty-five dollars to fifty dollars per day and gave them to the widow of Hinch, the murdered man. Carty was afterward arrested by a United States marshal and brought to Yankton for trial, but was finally acquitted.

A few days later, August 2, 1876, Wild Bill Hicock was shot in a gambling house in Deadwood by John McCall. McCall was promptly arrested and a court organized for his trial by the election of W. L. Kuykendall as judge, Isaac Brown, sheriff, Colonel May being chosen for the prosecution and Judge Mills for the defense. A venire was issued and the court adjourned until the next day, when the sheriff returned the following jury: Charles Whitehead, foreman, J. J. Burk, L. K. Bukkaw, J. H. Thompson, S. S. Hopkins, J. F. Cooper, Alex. Traverse, K. T. Towle, J. E. Thompson, L. A. Judd, E. Burke and John Mahan. The trial was conducted in an orderly manner, the defense being that Bill had killed McCall's brother in Kansas some years before. To the surprise of everyone, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty and McCall was released. Afterward he was re-arrested by a deputy United States marshal at Cheyenne, brought to Yankton, tried, convicted and hanged, on the 1st of March, 1877. The hanging took place on the present site of the state insane asylum.

There were a great many adventurers and politicians among those who thronged into the Hills in 1876 and they could not long remain inactive. Having appealed to Governor Pennington to set up a civil government in the Hills, an appeal which necessarily the governor was compelled to refuse inasmuch as under the organic law an Indian reservation was not deemed a portion of the territory, they opened up on him in August. Their first movement was the agitation for the organization of a new territory, which was to include the area lying between the one hundredth and one hundred and ninth meridian. They held mass meetings and conventions and passed resolutions and elected representatives to congress, continuing the agitation until after the ratification of the treaty for the opening of the Hills, but of course it came to nothing except to afford the pioneer lawyers and adventurers an opportunity to exercise their gifts of oratory.

On September 11th Deadwood City was organized. E. B. Farnum was elected mayor and justice, the council consisting of A. Pearto, K. Kurtz, Sol Star and H. C. Filbrook. The city government was sustained by a license tax on every business in town ranging from five dollars to twenty-five dollars per quarter each.

The miners called a regular election the first Tuesday in February to vote for President and vice-President, members of the legislature and members of congress. The election resulted in the choice of Dr. Meyers and General A. Z. R. Dawson to represent the Black Hills country before the territorial legislature at Yankton.

On the whole the Deadwood gulch was an orderly community during the season of 1876; when we consider the character of the men who had assembled there, it was extraordinarily so. Of course there were thousands of men who came into the Hills too late to secure claims in the bonanza district and who went out disappointed and heart-broken, but those who were fortunate enough to secure claims generally made a fair stake and a few real fortunes were realized. No suggestion was secured during this year of the vast wealth lying under the feet of the miners in the inexhaustible stores of free milling quartz and refractory ores from which the great mining industry of the Black Hills has since been developed.

A surprisingly large number of the men who have since made the Black Hills famous are found among the pioneers of 1876. Sketches of the most of these, with the date of their arrival in the Hills, will be found in the department of this history devoted to biographical sketches.

CHAPTER XLIX

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1877.

The homestead boom began in 1877. With the year 1877 a new era opened in the history of Dakota. Founded in the vast extent of our fertile and free lands, it had its impulse in the results of the great financial panic which swept the land in 1873 and continued to depress the people during the years of liquidation which followed. Many thousands of families all over the United States had been reduced to bankruptcy by the great panic and by 1877 had gathered themselves together and were looking for an opportunity again to begin life anew. They found their opportunity in Dakota and, despite the discouraging state of agriculture, the flood of immigration set this way. Not all of course who were looking Dakotaward at this period were bankrupts. Strong men of energy and action and means saw their opportunity in this field and availed themselves of it. And probably young men just starting in life were the preponderating element in the movement. Nevertheless Dakota was to be the haven and salvation of thousands of families who had gone to the wall in the panic of 1873. Still they did not come all at once in this year. They simply sent forward their representatives to spy out land and make ready for the great rush which was to come in the years immediately following.

The greatest enterprise for the development of Dakota had its inception in the spring of 1877. It originated in the fertile mind of Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Up to this time railroads had been built either to accommodate settlements already made or else to secure and hold valuable land grants. No railroad had ever pioneered and invaded a wholly unsettled country for the sole purpose of attracting settlement that way. Mr. Hughitt conceived the idea that by projecting his roads into the unoccupied territory of Dakota east of the Missouri river he would thereby induce a large settlement to come in and occupy the lands and that ultimately his company would find profitable business in the field. He has lived to see the wisdom of his action splendidly justified.

On the 27th day of March, 1877, Mr. Hughitt, in company with Mr. W. H. Stennett and other officers of the road, made their first visit into Dakota. They came then for the ostensible purpose of establishing a stage road into the Black Hills to connect with their lines, but later Mr. Hughitt personally inspected, by overland trips, the entire Dakota country east of the Missouri, and at once began the plans which resulted in the construction of several hundred miles of the Northwestern road across the unsettled Dakota prairies.

The legislature convened the second Tuesday of January and organized with Dr. Burleigh and Major Hanson, respectively, the chairman and secretary of the council, and D. C. Hagle, a new man in the territory, a resident of Hutchinson county, as speaker of the house, to which Theodore A. Kingsbury was elected chief clerk. Governor Pennington's message was characteristically practical and was devoted largely to a discussion of the financial situation and a recommendation for a reform in the methods of raising revenue and managing the finances of the territory. He dealt upon the importance of immigration and gave it as his opinion that the system adopted by the legislature of the previous session had been unsuccessful and that the former single commissioner system should be re-adopted.

One of the first actions of the legislature was to appoint a committee to examine and report on the territorial finances. They went carefully over the books of the auditor and treasurer and reported gross carelessness and irregularity in the methods of accounting. In fact the confusion was such that they found it quite impossible to determine the exact condition of affairs. Nothing criminal was developed, though they found that one warrant for one hundred dollars had been paid twice, simply through carelessness.

There were one or two contests for seats, the most important coming from the Fargo district in North Dakota where P. M. McHench contested the seat of Mr. Back. One day when only a quorum was present, the 15th day of February, and the session was almost ended, McHench's friends saw their opportunity. McHench was seated and the contest ended, whereupon Dr. Burleigh resigned as president of the council and C. B. Valentine, of Turner county, was elected to fill out the term.

Dr. C. W. Meyer and Gen. A. Z. R. Dawson were admitted to seats on the floor and permitted to present measures favorable to the Black Hills districts, which they represented.

Judson LaMoure injected a little fun into the session by introducing a bill to remove the capital from Yankton to Jamestown. After some filibustering the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Railroad rate legislation showed up for the first time in the legislature of this session by a bill introduced by Eric Iverson, of Union county, regulating the freight and passenger rates. The bill died in committee.

One or two funnyisms crept into the proceedings. The house sessions were held in Stone's hall over the music store of W. H. White, a somewhat erratic old gentleman well known to the old residents. White persisted in playing his fiddle in his store, much to the annoyance of the legislators. A legislative committee was sent to reprimand him for his conduct, but he insisted that it was his business to sell fiddles and that he could not conduct his business without exhibiting his instruments and the character and tone of his goods, and he kept on fiddling. He then was arrested and brought before the bar of the house and reprimanded for his obstreperous conduct. He promised to reform, but kept on fiddling, and not until he was called in another time were the solons able to abate the nuisance.

T. M. Fulson, a citizen of Union county and a gentleman in whom the Governor had reposed trust and confidence and commissioned a notary public, conceived the opinion that he was by virtue of his office authorized to solemnize marriages, and for a long time carried on a large business in this industry. When the real situation dawned upon his customers there was a good deal of consternation among the citizens of his bailiwick, but the legislature made it right by legalizing his action.

Congress having early in February approved the Black Hills treaty, the legislature provided for an immediate survey of a territorial road from Ft. Pierre to Rapid City and Deadwood. The bill became a law on February 10th and on that day the secretary appointed Ed. Palmer and Frank D. Wyman to make the survey. They started out promptly, and though the weather was extremely severe and they suffered great hardships in consequence, they succeeded in completing the survey within the next forty days. After a great deal of discussion the legislature adjourned, having repealed the immigration law and without having provided an immigration commissioner.

The Black Hills counties were created by this session, Custer taking its name from the principal camp, which had been named for General Custer, Pennington named in honor of Governor Pennington and Lawrence for John Lawrence, an enterprising early citizen of the territory. Judge Granville G. Bennett was at once assigned to the courts of the Black Hills district and that section of Dakota threw off the anomalous condition which existed from its settlement and came under the jurisdiction of duly enacted civil law.

The winter of 1877 was an exceptionally severe one. Early in January Captain Miner, of the Twenty-second Infantry, regular army, (not the well known Captain Nelson Miner), started out with a detail of fifty men for a scout over the prairie west of the Missouri river. They were caught in a fearful blizzard and the Captain and eleven of his men perished; the remainder were rescued after suffering incredible hardships.

The severe losses which the settlers had encountered the previous years led to an attempt this year to destroy the young grasshoppers immediately after hatching. It was conceived that if the prairie grass was kept until the new grass started and the young grasshoppers had hatched and then burned that it would destroy the pests which had caused so much hardship among the settlers. A convention was held at Canton on the first of March, attended by representatives from all of the southern parts of the territory and a day agreed upon when the prairies should be burned. The plan was carried out with some success.

W. H. Pelton, a reputable citizen of Lincoln county, brought great censure upon himself by going out on an independent enterprise to Chicago and other eastern points to secure aid for the destitute of Lincoln county. His action was very severely condemned and he was advertised as an imposter by the immigration agents, though there is no doubt that he was acting in good faith and there was some destitution which he helped to relieve.

Early this spring, in the month of March, N. C. Nash became the proprietor of the Sioux Valley News, which he has conducted continuously from that time. At about the same time Robert Buchanan became editor of the Sioux Falls Pantagraph.

The Black Hills immigration had given a great impetus to the river trade. Some notion of its extent may be derived from the fact that thirty-six steamboats regularly cleared from the port of Yankton for the up-river trade.

Under the direction of W. H. Claggett, from Montana, a new territorial movement had a great impulse in the Black Hills and for a time appeared to be formidable. To offset this a statehood movement was instituted in Yankton. A mass convention was held on April 19th upon a call signed by a very large number of the citizens of the territory. It convened at the court house in Yankton, Captain Caleb E. Brooks being chairman and George W. Kingsbury, secretary. Proper resolutions proposing statehood for the south half of Dakota territory were prepared by General Beadle and unanimously adopted. An executive committee was appointed, consisting of George W. Kingsbury, General Beadle, Dr. Burleigh, O. C. Stein, C. E. Brooks and George H. Hand, and an agitation for immediate statehood assumed territorial wide proportions, but, with the deadlock between the Republican senate and Democratic house, it, of course, came to nothing.

The harvest of this year was a very excellent one notwithstanding the fact that some of the localities were again visited by the grasshopper scourge.

The settlement had become quite general up the Sioux valley as far as Lake Kampeska. Messrs. Montgomery and Keeler had settled on Lake Kampeska two or three years before and this year they took with them James Riley, Cincinnatus C. Wiley and O. S. Jewell. They drove up from Yankton to their claims at Kampeska on May 6th and for the first time in their experience were able to find regular stopping places at the homes of settlers along the route.

The Oakwood lake country had begun to attract attention. Byron E. Pay had resided there for some years and during this season a large number of claims were located in this section and several new settlers established themselves there.

Among the engineers who assisted in the location of the Northwestern Railway to Kampeska in 1872 was one Robert Pike, an enthusiast, a sort of scientific, philosophical communist with free-love tendencies. He was delighted with the beautiful country surrounding Lake Kampeska and conceived the plan for the establishment of a community there which should become an exponent of his peculiar social notions. He interested his brother, W. C. Pike, a gentleman who, if possible, was more erratic than Robert. In 1873 they had visited Lake Kampeska and settled on a considerable body of land on the west side of the Sioux river between the present location of Watertown and the lake and had erected a number of dugout claim shanties upon it. During the succeeding winter the Pikes lectured throughout the east and interested a considerable number of people in the enterprise. In the spring of 1874, while enroute to Lake Kampeska, Robert Pike died. This checked the enterprise for the time being, but in 1876 it was again taken up by his brother, William C. Pike, who visited Lake Kampeska and took some action toward perfecting the claims of the community there. He returned to Chicago, where he conceived an inordinate jealousy for Colonel Jones, editor of the Religio Philosophical Journal, who was one of the promoters of the community scheme and a shining light in the Pike Free-Love Society, and one morning, meeting Jones on the stairs of his office, he shot him dead. He escaped hanging on the plea of insanity and was incarcerated in the Illinois Insane Asylum, where he remained many years, and so the great "Kampeska Co-operative Free-Love Community" proved a campaign that failed.

The year in the Black Hills, while continuing profitable from a mining point of view, started off in somewhat discouraging circumstances. On the evening of February 25th the freight train of Horick, Evans & Dunn was camped on Centennial Prairie near Crook City. Ted McGonnigle was in charge of the cattle herd when a band of Oglalas, presumably under the lead of Young Man Afraid of His Horses, dashed down upon them, killed McGonnigle and ran off the entire drove of cattle and a considerable number of horses. On the same day Riley and Jones, two prospectors near Rapid City, were killed and scalped.

There was a great deal of agitation in the early spring about the opening of the Pierre route. One faction determined to start from Chantier creek, while still another favored Fort George as the official point. After a good many vacillating orders the government ordered the opening of the Fort Pierre route along the survey which had been made by Palmer and Wyman earlier in the spring.

On Saturday, April 7, 1877, the Black Hills Daily Times was established by Warner & Newhard. It started off with intense antagonism to the territorial government and was an advocate of the "new territorial" movement. On the evening of the very day of its establishment a great mass meeting to agitate for Black Hills territory was held in Deadwood, of which Judge Kuykendall was chairman and J. H. Burns secretary, and the well known Sol Star was chairman of the committee on resolutions. The preamble set out a long line of grievances to which the miners had been subjected and then "Resolved, that the only remedy left us is the organization of a new and independent territory." The paper next day said that "the general tenor of the meeting portrayed a fixed determination to throw off the yoke of Yankton servitude and to enroll our names on the roll of freemen, not serfs of the governor of Dakota, but citizens of the United States." The same meeting took occasion to pass a resolution eulogizing Seth Bullock, sheriff, "for his unswerving bend to duty."

In reading the daily occurrences of that period when there were more than six thousand people gathered in Deadwood gulch one is struck with the remarkable freedom from acts of violence. Shootings were very rare, though it is noted that in the first number of the Times there is mention made of the shooting of Dave Finnigan by Henry Porter. Finnigan, however, recovered and there was no official action taken in the matter.

From the first issue of the Times we learn that there were five first-class breweries in the vicinity of Deadwood, and the following prices current: Nails, eighteen cents; butter, twenty-five cents; dried apples, forty cents; coal oil, two dollars; eggs, seventy-five cents, and flour, twelve dollars per hundred weight. Freight was hauled from the Missouri river to Deadwood for three cents a pound.

The Times declared in this issue for "An independent territory, one and inseparable, now and forever." Governor Pennington was severely censured for appointing A. W. Lavender, Fred Evans and John Walzmuth county commissioners for the county, on the theory that through these commissioners he was implicated in a county seat steal.

On the 26th the paper notes that the arrivals averaged more than one hundred daily, chiefly by the Fort Pierre route, but on the 27th the Times says: "One hundred tenderfeet have left because they could see no gold on the sidewalks."

On April 30th Jack Farrell was arraigned before Judge Gooding, charged with uttering counterfeit "dust." Judge Burns, who had been appointed public prosecutor, appeared for the territory and said that although he was ignorant of the present law respecting such act, still as "dust" is the actual currency of this country he had no doubt that a penalty as severe as that for uttering counterfeit bank bills was prescribed by the statutes. He therefore asked that the case be continued ten days so that full information could be obtained and that the accused be held on at least five thousand dollars bail. Judge Hollins appeared for the prisoner and entered a plea of not guilty. The case was continued for a week, with the understanding that should the statutes arrive before that time the case should be called for trial. Judge Hollins considered five thousand dollars an excessive bail, but the court placed it at that amount.

After the massacre of W. H. Smith, the pioneer Methodist minister, it is probable that there was not a minister of the gospel in the Black Hills for some months, but in that autumn C. E. Hawley, a Congregationalist, arrived and held preaching services in Deadwood and at other points. On November 26, 1876, the Reverend L. P. Norcros, a Congregational minister, came from Denver and held services at the Inter-ocean hotel. On January he organized the first religious organization of the Black Hills, the First Congregational church of Deadwood, with nine members. On May 17th Father John Lonergan, a Catholic priest, arrived and at once organized a Catholic church.

On May 10th Judge Bennett arrived and held court in chambers at Deadwood, the first exercise of statutory judicial authority in the Black Hills. On May 25th he convened the first regular term of district court at Hayward, in Custer county.

Charles Collins, the irrepressible citizen of Dakota, and Black Hills promoter, early in May embarked a first-class printing outfit on the steamer "Carroll," bound for the Black Hills, to establish a newspaper at Gayville. When fifty miles from Randall the "Carroll," with the complete printing outfit, was burned. Undaunted, however, he returned to Chicago, purchased a new outfit and in a very short time established his printing plant and newspaper at Gayville.

At a reconvened "new territorial convention" on May 19th, two factions appeared in the meeting, one headed by Clagget, the other by Dr. Mayer. Mayer made a violent attack on Pennington and Dr. Clagget and most everybody of prominence in the territory. The meeting was convened to elect a delegate to represent the Hills at Washington. Clagget and Mayer were candidates and after great confusion and intense excitement, almost resulting in riot, Mayer was chosen.

On May 25th the Times notes that there were three churches and seventy-three saloons in Deadwood.

Early in June a party of United States surveyors set out to establish the line between Dakota and Wyoming and caused great excitement in Deadwood by announcing that that enterprising burg was located four miles over into Wyoming, that is that the line run four miles east of Deadwood. This renewed the excitement and demand for the organization of a new territory.

It was several weeks before it was finally determined that Deadwood was actually in Dakota and not across the line.

On May 12th, in a fight over a mining claim, two Bohemians named Dan Obrodovich and Steve Kroack, who had jumped the claims of John Blair and Samuel F. May, were shot by the latter. On May 16th May and Blair were convicted and sentenced to five years at Fort Monroe.

On May 25th William Blatt instituted the first lodge of Masons there.

Gold dust at this time, by common consent, was legal tender in the Black Hills at twenty dollars per ounce. The merchants maintained that this price was exorbitant and that they maintained a loss of two dollars on every ounce they received. This caused a good deal of discussion and on June 25th a meeting was called "to consider the currency question." After extended discussion the price was fixed at eighteen dollars.

About July first a United States postoffice was established in Deadwood. When it was first opened a line extending for many blocks was formed by the miners desiring to secure their mail. Those who were more fortunate in getting their places in the front line were offered and often accepted from one to two dollars for their places.

The subject of issuing bonds to pay the organizing expenses and current expenses of Lawrence county caused a good deal of agitation at that time. John Lawrence, who had been appointed county treasurer, bitterly opposed these early bond issues, but his judgment was overruled and the great debt which has been upon the people of Lawrence county even down to the present time was created.

There were many Indian depredations about this time and many persons were killed in and about the Hills. On July 26th the county commissioners of Lawrence county offered two hundred and fifty dollars for the body of an Indian, dead or alive. This notice was signed by John Walzmuth and Fred Evans, county commissioners.

On July 25th Seth Bullock notified Governor Pennington that "Agency Indians are destroying property and murdering citizens. Several ranchmen have already been murdered. We shall call out the force of the county for protection. We lack arms and ammunition. Can you assist us?" To this Governor Pennington replied, "We have no arms or ammunition here. You may organize one or more companies of militia, under the laws of the territory, for self-protection, to arm themselves. I will commission the officers elected by them. I have telegraphed the secretary of war for aid." A militia company was therefore organized on the 28th day of July, with W. H. Parker captain, John Manning, first lieutenant, Noah Siever, second lieutenant, and Dr. McKowen, first surgeon.

On August 4th there occurred at the theater in Deadwood an incident which, owing to the prominence of the parties connected with it, is worthy of preservation here. It will be recalled that William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) achieved his first great prominence as a scout by the killing of the Oglala chief, Yellow Hand, in 1876, and, in company with Captain Jack Crawford, he had dramatized this event and was to play it on August 4th. In order to give genuine eclat to the scene where Buffalo Bill scalps Yellow Hand it was determined to enact it on horseback. Accordingly in the afternoon two very gentle horses were brought upon the stage from Mooney's livery stable and trained to familiarize themselves with the explosion of firearms. In an hour they became so accustomed to it that pistol shots could be fired in rapid succession under their very noses without giving them the slightest concern. When the curtain rose for the grand equestrian scene, Buffalo Bill, mounted on a snow-white charger, galloped across the stage. A moment later Captain Jack Crawford, as Yellow Hand, trotted out from the wings and then the trouble began. Bill raised his Henry rifle and began to fire, while Jack pulled his revolver, firing one shot in doing so. He fell heavily to the stage, with his foot clinging for a moment in the stirrup. The horse, relieved of its rider, rushed about wildly, confused by the sudden fall and continued firing, and at one time rushed toward the footlights and seemed about to jump into the auditorium. Captain Jack rose to his feet and limped off the stage, but a moment later made his appearance again in a hand-to-hand encounter with Buffalo Bill. He stood on one leg, with blood streaming down the other, and seemed to be in great pain, all of which was construed by the audience as a part of the performance. At sight of the blood Miss Gravedel, occupying a box on the right, fainted. The curtain fell abruptly and there was a rush to the stage to learn what was the matter. Jack was found unable to rise and bleeding from the groin. He was taken to the dressing room and a physician summoned. When his leggings were removed an ugly wound was found in his left groin from which the blood was flowing freely. The wound was caused by the premature explosion of Jack's revolver.

On August 5th, 1877, Prof. Henry Newton, a grandson of Sir Isaac Newton, who was in the Hills with the Jenny expedition, died from mountain fever.

On August 17th the village of Gayville, a mile or two above Deadwood, was burned.

On July 28th a holdup by road agents took place at the water holes near the Cheyenne on the Pierre road. The stage, loaded with passengers, was coming out from the Hills and when they stopped to water the stock at the water holes the road agents arose out of the grass and, in a gentlemanly way, informed the passengers they desired to relieve them of all surplus money in excess of three hundred dollars each. An account of stock was taken and it was found that no gentleman in the stage possessed so much as three hundred dollars, whereupon the agents told them to throw off their baggage and leave it for their examination and then to drive on to a safe distance. The road agents then went through the baggage, but found nothing that suited their fancy and they signaled the coach to return, when they disappeared. The coach returned, the passengers gathered up their baggage and proceeded on their way without being further molested.

During that season the road agents became quite active and there were numerous holdups. As early as the night of March 25th they made an attack on the stage-coach as it was approaching Deadwood and was in the immediate vicinity of the present village of Pluma. The stage was in charge of John Slaughter, driver, and contained eleven passengers, ten men and one woman. Among these was Harry Lake, who had in his charge fifteen thousand dollars in cash for the Stebbins, Wood & Company's bank, now the First National Bank of Deadwood. About eleven o'clock at night five men were noticed approaching the stage in the middle of the road, and as the stage came up they separated into two parties. Just as the vehicle got abreast of them, one of the men on the left suddenly thrust his gun into the stage and fired. Harry Lake quickly grasped the gun with both hands, and held on to it with such desperate tenacity that he was pulled out of the stage on the left. The advance agent had fired at the driver, who fell dead from the box on the right. The horses becoming frightened at the shooting, started on a wild run toward Deadwood with the stage and its five terrified, white-faced passengers, followed by a volley from the guns of the robbers, who then made good their escape without any booty. The passengers arrived at Deadwood at midnight and the story they told created intense excitement. A party, led by A. G. Smith, John Manning and West Travis, hastened to the scene of the encounter in search of Slaughter's body. They soon found it where it fell. The road agents were never found.

The Sidney coach was again stopped about four miles south of Battle Creek in July of that year and robbed of the treasure-box, and the passengers relieved of their money, watches, jewelry and baggage. These were the only outrages of the character which occurred in 1877, though in later years they were even more frequent.

While most of the history of the Black Hills for 1877 centers around Deadwood gulch, other points were active, particularly is this true of Rapid City, the gateway to the Hills by the Pierre route. There, on June 20th, three men were arrested accused of horse stealing and that night was taken from the sheriff and hanged by the citizens. The men were Lewis Curry, James Hall and A. J. Allen. The action of the citizens was considered high-handed and unjustified, as there was some doubt of the guilt of the parties. Governor Pennington promptly offered a reward of one thousand dollars for evidence which would lead to the conviction of the guilty parties, but no further action was ever taken in the matter.

On August 11th of that year Charles E. Hedges, a well-known citizen of Sioux City, who had the beef contract for supplying the Lower Brule agency, located across the river from Chamberlain, was killed by Indians near that agency.

Officially the relation with the Indians was somewhat improved this year. Sitting Bull, who had taken refuge in Canada, soon placed himself in communication with the Canadian police and through them with the United States authorities. By this time General Miles had been placed in general command of the northwest. General Miles, through a commission, made overtures to Sitting Bull for peace, which did not result in anything effective that year, for the reason that communication was established with the hostiles too late in the season, though Sitting Bull declared that had he received earlier offer of amnesty he would have come into the agency. Late in the fall of 1876 the government forcibly disarmed and dismounted the agency Indians. General Terry, with a large force of troops, visited the agencies and caused the seizure of all guns, pistols and arms belonging to the Indians. This was considered by the Indians as a particular hardship, as the weight of it fell upon the few friendlies who had remained at the agency, and of course did not affect the hostiles, who were back in the field. From the Cheyenne agency two thousand horses were taken, which at a large discount were taken to St. Paul and other eastern points and disposed of. The net proceeds, being little more than fourteen thousand dollars, were distributed to the Indians.

In February General Crook succeeded in inducing Spotted Tail to go out north with two hundred and fifty of his sub-chiefs and head men on a mission of peace to the hostiles. Spotted Tail found large camps of the hostiles on the Little Missouri and Little Powder rivers and through his earnest efforts and continuous councils he succeeded in inducing them to "bury the hatchet" and come in to the agencies. He returned on April 6th, after an absence of over fifty days, and announced that his mission, undertaken and carried out in midwinter, through hardships and sufferings from cold and hunger, had been successful; that one hundred and five lodges, crowded with the late hostiles, were on their way in. He had previously succeeded in sending in twenty-five lodges, which he came across on his way out. On April 14th the late hostile camp arrived, and numbered by actual count nine hundred and seventeen souls, under Roman Nose and Touch the Clouds, of the Miniconjous, and Red Bear and High Bear, of the Sans Arcs.

This was the first break in the firm ranks of the hostiles, and Spotted Tail felt assured that the Cheyennes would soon come into Red Cloud, and that Crazy Horse, with about two hundred lodges, would not be far behind. These predictions were soon verified. The Indian war had been ended. All the hostiles came in except a remnant under Lame Deer and Fast Bull, of perhaps sixty lodges of Miniconjous and Sans Arcs, who refused to accept terms of peace, and, of course, Gall and Sitting Bull, with their Uncpapas, who had taken refuge in Canada.

In consideration of this successful mission by Spotted Tail, who, though an Indian, untutored and uncivilized, had been the means of saving hundreds of lives and hundreds of thousands of dollars of government treasure, he was by General Crook made the chief of all the Sioux tribes, and given a commission as a first lieutenant in the army.

Maj. William Pond, United States district attorney for Dakota territory, while enroute home from Bismarck, where he had been on official business, died on the cars at Adkin, Minnesota, on October 24th. Major Pond was born at Salem, Ohio, in 1840, and came to Dakota as private secretary to Governor Burbank. He afterward served as postmaster at Yankton for four years. Upon receiving advice of the death of Major Pond, Judge Kidder, delegate in congress, called upon President Hayes to notify him of the death and to say that at the proper time he would recommend a successor, but to his astonishment President Hayes told him that he had already appointed Hugh J. Campbell, of Louisiana, to the position. General Campbell had been an active Republican during the troublous reconstruction and subsequent days in the south and had been especially helpful in securing the support of Louisiana for Hayes and the President had naturally taken this first opportunity to reward him.

CHAPTER L

THE BOOM DEVELOPS IN 1878.

The immigration boom, which had its genesis in 1877, developed in volume in 1878. In that year the whole of the Sioux valley, practically, was occupied by homesteaders, and there began to be an overflow into the James valley, in fact the lower James was by this time pretty well filled up, as far north as Mitchell. The Winona & St. Peter division of the Northwestern system, it will be recalled, was completed to Lake Kampeska in 1873. It had not been operated, however, and had fallen into disrepair, most of the bridges having been consumed by prairie fires. It was rebuilt during 1878. The line now known as the Omaha, then called the Worthington & Sioux Falls, was completed to Sioux Falls on July 30th. The present Milwaukee line north from Sioux City, then Pembina division of the Dakota Southern, was completed as far north as Beloit, two miles below Canton, during the season. Mr. Hughitt, of the Northwestern, in furtherance of his plan to pioneer the territory with railways, made a careful reconnoisance of the field personally this year and consummated his plans for the construction of the extensions, practically upon the lines since occupied. This year, too, the Milwaukee railway began to evince a lively interest in Dakota affairs. Its Hastings & Dakota division was extended to Montevideo, its Southern Minnesota to Pipestone and its Northern Iowa to Sheldon and surveys completed to Eden and Hudson upon a projection intended to strike Yankton, so that at the close of 1878 both of these great systems stood at the threshold of Dakota ready to enter upon and occupy the land.

The new settlers who came in this season came to stay and to farm upon a larger scale than had ever been contemplated by the average earlier settler. They had bonanza ideas and lived up to them. Wheat was king in those days and Dakota was just coming into its reputation as a producer of No. 1 hard, and it was the ambition of every settler to get as many acres of sod as possible broken. In Codington county alone fifteen thousand acres were broken this season and in Brookings probably more. It was a time of abounding hope and energetic action. Thus far the motif was chiefly agricultural. The town booms were to follow.

At the beginning of this new development it is well to take our bearings and learn upon what foundation they were building. At the beginning of 1878 there were in all of Dakota territory about eleven thousand voters and as many school children. Twenty-four newspapers were published within the bounds of the two Dakotas. The only railway in operation was from Sioux City to Yankton.

During this season Deuel county was organized, on April 26th; McCook county on May 16th, Grant County upon June 5th, Codington county on July 19th and Hamlin county on August 12th.

Watertown is the only considerable city which dates from this year.

The State Insane Hospital at Yankton had its foundation this year. The territory had in its charge thirty insane patients. Five of these, from the Black Hills, were cared for at Lincoln, Nebraska, and twenty-five at St. Peter, Minnesota, upon contract with the authorities of these states. The Nebraska and Minnesota institutions were both crowded to their full capacity and could not renew the contracts. Governor Howard visited several neighboring states, endeavoring to secure accommodations, and failing, returned home and turned his attention to providing an asylum at Yankton. The territory owned a large building erected during the days of the Russian immigration for the temporary accommodation of these people and the city of Yankton had a similar building. These two buildings Governor Howard caused to be removed from the levee to the present site of the asylum and at his own expense had them made habitable for the accommodation of the insane, though they were not occupied until the 1st of April, 1879, the legislature having in the meantime reimbursed the Governor for his outlay and given sanction of legal enactment to the establishment.

Politically 1878 was an interesting year. There was strong home indorsement for the reappointment of Governor Pennington, while many individual Dakotans had ambitions in that direction. The President, however, had other plans, and on February 21st sent the name of William A. Howard, a distinguished congressman from Grand Rapids, Michigan, to the senate. Through the opposition of Governor Pennington's friends the nomination was not confirmed until April 12th, in the meantime a compromise having been reached by which Pennington accepted appointment as collector of internal revenue for the district of Dakota, with headquarters at Yankton.

The Republican territorial convention was held at Yankton on August 22d, with one hundred and thirty-nine delegates. The Black Hills had about one-third of the entire representation. Judge Kidder was a strong candidate for renomination and Judge Moody and General Dewey were also candidates from the east side and in the Hills Judge Granville G. Bennett contested with William H. Claggett for the Hills support. Bennett carried the Hills and Claggett dropped out. In the convention a red-hot contest developed. Kidder had about sixty reliable votes and Bennett and Moody each about thirty, with twenty scattering. Seven ballots were taken without result, when a recess was forced and during the intermission an arrangement was made by which Bennett was to at once resign the judgeship; Moody was to throw his strength to Bennett and secure him the nomination and in turn Moody was to be appointed to the vacant place upon the bench. The scheme was carried out and on the eighth ballot Bennett received seventy-five votes. Despite the opposition of Kidder, Moody was a few days later appointed judge of the Black Hills circuit.

The Democrats met at Yankton in territorial convention on August 28th and nominated Bartlett Tripp for congress without opposition. Except the Dakota Herald, then conducted by Maris Taylor, at Yankton, there was no Democratic newspaper in the territory, but arrangements were made by which Mr. Tripp received the support of the Vermillion Republican, the Sioux Falls Independent and the Roscoe (Egan) Express, the later paper having been established the previous June by George Lanning. A vigorous campaign was made, resulting in the choice of Bennett by a vote of 10,455 to 8,493, the vote of the territory having much more than doubled since the previous election. In this election Judge Brookings, who had hitherto been the stanchest spoke in the Republican wheel, and the organizer of the party in the territory, gave his support to Judge Tripp, and was thereafter a Democrat. The legislature had made the offices of auditor, treasurer and superintendent of public instruction, hitherto elective, appointive, but at the same time had provided for the election of a prosecuting attorney in each judicial circuit.

The new territory movement, inaugurated in the Black Hills, became so formidable at this time that meetings to protest against it were held at Yankton, Vermillion and Elk Point and at various country places.

A great temperance revival swept the territory this year and hundreds of drinking men became teetotalers. A prominent feature of the movement was organizations of clubs of former drinking men, which were known as reform clubs. This movement was particularly effective in Yankton, where most of the prominent citizens were enrolled.

Gov. A. C. Mellette came to Dakota this year as register of the land office at Springfield.

The Black Hills received their share of the development of the year, although the excitement of the earlier days had abated. The Homestake Mining Company, which had organized in the autumn of 1877, added to its holdings the Old Abe and Highland mines and erected an eighty-stamp mill, and its history as a wonderful producer dates from this time.

The First National Bank of Deadwood, really the first regular banking institution of the Hills, dates from September 1, 1878. Major Brennan built the well-known Harney Hotel at Rapid City this year. It was the first and for many years the only commodious and comfortable hotel in western Dakota.

Very late in 1877 Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, in conformity to the treaty of 1876, brought their respective bands to the Missouri. Red Cloud located at the mouth of Medicine creek, near Big Bend, and Spotted Tail took possession of the abandoned Ponca agency, at the mouth of the Niobrara. Neither were satisfied. Their people were not contented, the young men were constantly subjected to the evil influences of vicious whites, and within easy access to intoxicants and both chiefs petitioned the government to permit them to return to the interior. Their requests were granted and Spotted Tail located permanently at the mouth of the Rosebud, where his people still reside, and Red Cloud chose his present home at Pine Ridge.

The zeal for reform which possessed Hon. Carl Schurz, secretary of the interior, worked a great sensation in Dakota and irreparable injury to several worthy citizens. Schurz entered the public service prepossessed with the notion that every officer and trader in the Indian service were necessarily corrupt, and he consequently presumed them all guilty until their innocence was established. He appointed Hon. J. H. Hammond inspector of the Indian department, a man if possible more violent in his predisposed opinions than Schurz himself. Together they set out to cleanse and reform the service according to their own views. Hammond spent much time in his preliminary campaign, patiently going through the vouchers on file at Washington and then coming on to the Missouri he set out to Pinkerton the agencies. In a short time he seized three agencies, Crow Creek, Lower Brule and Standing Rock, ousted the agents, seized the stocks of the post traders and drove agents and officials away from the agencies. He gave out to the press that he had unearthed the most damning evidence of corruption. At Crow Creek Dr. H. S. Livingstone was agent and Maj. Everitt E. Hudson was post trader. Both were summarily driven from the post and for months the newspapers of the country held them up to execration as villains of the deepest dye. No definite and formal charges had been filed against them, though they were most urgent to know with what crimes they were charged. Major Hudson's stock of goods, aggregating some thirteen thousand dollars, was arbitrarily seized and held from him for months and threatened with libel. Finally the United States grand jury assembled at Yankton, in December. Neither official had been arrested, but Hammond made his case before the jury. Livingstone and Hudson were charged with falsifying vouchers. The case against Hudson was so trivial that the grand jury refused a bill. He had simply in the regular course of business certified vouchers, in the name of Franklin J. DeWitt and of H. D. Booge & Company, his employers, who were absent from the agency and had authorized him to act in their behalf. Dr. Livingstone was indicted and tried for falsifying a voucher, but promptly acquitted when the facts were presented to the jury. He had employed five Indians to do certain teaming for the government, for which, at three dollars per day, there was due them one hundred and eleven dollars. By agreement they authorized one of their number who could write to make a single voucher for the whole sum, which Dr. Livingstone duly certified, and upon receipt of the warrant distributed the proceeds to the several Indians according to the rights of each. Dakota has not had two more honorable citizens than Messrs. Livingstone and Hudson; they had been appointed to the respective positions upon the recommendation of Bishop Hare, and the treatment they received at the hands of the Schurz administration created a sensation which can scarcely be understood at this distance.

Another victim of the officiousness of Hammond was Rev. Thomas L. Riggs, the honored president of the the State Historical Society, a member of the renowned missionary family, and who had devoted his life to the welfare of the Indians without selfish thought. He had been with the Indians at his present home since 1872. Hammond secured his indictment for the theft and conversion of a span of mules, which had come into his possession in the most regular manner.

On the 22d of May, this year, occurred the first great flood in Deadwood. The melting snows, followed by heavy rains, filled the gulch with a torrent which swept away many buildings, entailing great loss, but no lives were sacrificed.

On July 23d a cloud-burst swelled the waters of the Little Vermillion in the northwestern portion of Turner county, drowning seven Russian settlers.

The crops of this season gave splendid promise until the harvest was in progress, when they were struck with a blight which seriously injured the quality and reduced the yield.

The banking house of Mark M. Parmer, at Yankton, failed, with liabilities of sixty thousand. He settled later for forty cents on the dollar. This was the first bank failure in the territory.

The famous Deadwood treasure coach was robbed at Cold Springs, by five road agents, named Blackburn, Wall, Brookes, Price and "Red Headed Mike." The coach, six in hand, driven by a man known as Big Gene, carrying forty-five thousand dollars in gold, drove up to Cold Springs station at noon. It was in charge of three messengers, Scott Davis, Gale Hill and a man named Campbell. As they were about to dismount, careless of any danger, the bandits fired upon them from the stage barn. Campbell was instantly killed and Davis wounded. He, however, was able to find cover in the timber near by, from where he opened a fusilade upon the robbers, who at once seized Big Gene and forced him before them in the direction of Davis, who no longer dared to shoot lest Gene be killed. They then took the gold and made away. They started for the Missouri river by the Pierre route and were speedily followed by a posse under Seth Bullock and E. T. Pierce, who in the end recovered most of the treasure and brought the bandits to justice.

At Deadwood Christian Hoffman was shot and killed in his place of business by Edward Durham. Durham was protected from mob violence, tried in circuit court and sentenced to eleven years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Hoffman, the wife of the murdered man, subsequently became the wife of Judge Dighton Corson, of the supreme court.

Gen. Wiliam Tripp died at his home in Yankton on March 31, 1878. General Tripp had been distinguished in the history of Dakota, both in civil and military life, having commanded Company B of the Dakota cavalry during the Indian war. Prior to coming to Dakota he had been a member of the legislature and also lieutenant governor of his native state, Maine. He was fifty-seven years of age at his death.

On September 19th Rev. G. S. Codington, for whom Codington county was named, and who had served in two legislatures, from Minnehaha county, died. Mark W. Baily, also a distinguished member of the legislature of 1877, from Lincoln county, died that year.

During this summer there was a general Indian scare, the impression taking root that the Oglalas and Uncpapas were again going upon the warpath. It was happily unfounded.

In consideration of the assistance he had rendered in bringing in the hostiles, Spotted Tail was made a lieutenant in the regular army, with pay fixed at one hundred and fifty dollars per month. His appointment was made to date back for six months and he requested that the nine hundred dollars coming to him be paid in one and two-dollar bills. The great package of bills were brought to him and he at once divided them up among his friends.

A detachment of military from Fort Thompson was sent to the James valley to bring into Crow Creek agency Drifting Goose and his band, who continued to make their home at Armadale. They came in without opposition, but almost immediately returned to their old haunts.

CHAPTER LI

THE RAILWAYS BREAK IN.

With 1879 the flood of immigration increased quite beyond the wildest hope of the old-time Dakotans. By the end of this year there was scarcely any desirable land left in the Sioux valley untaken and the flood was pouring across the middle coteau and settling along the Jim. The general plans of the railway companies had taken form and in the prosecution of them the Milwaukee Railway had extended its Hastings and Dakota division as far west as Big Stone. Its Northern Iowa division was completed through Canton to Marion Junction and its surveys made west from that point to Chamberlain and south to Running Water.

The Northwestern, with its restored Winona & St. Peter line resting at Watertown, had projected the Dakota Central division west from Tracy, Minnesota, to Pierre, and the line was completed by November 15th to Volga, in Brookings county. Along all of these lines new towns had sprung up over night. Elkton, Brookings, Volga, the latter at the time of vastly the greatest importance, and Goodwin and Kranzburg, were the northwestern towns dating from 1879. On the Milwaukee road Lennox, Parker, Marion, Mitchell, Scotland and Tyndall resulted from the year's building, or surveys, the three latter being laid out by the railway land company, and acquiring a good deal of importance long before the roads were constructed.

It was unquestionably the plan of the Northwestern at this time to push its Pierre extension on to the Black Hills, as it doubtless also was the design of the Milwaukee to extend the Chamberlian line to the same terminus.

The Worthington and Sioux Falls (Omaha) Railway extended its lines west as far as Salem this year, and the Pembina division of the Dakota Southern built from Beloit to Sioux Falls, and the Southern Minnesota reached Flandreau, the first train coming through on January 1, 1880. Within a few months the Dakota Southern and Southern Minnesota passed into the possession of the Milwaukee.

Boom was in the atmosphere, and that hope which has ever characterized the true Dakotan—hope that no untoward circumstances could blight—everywhere carried the people into new enterprises for development and growth.

The legislature convened in January. George H. Walsh, of Grand Forks, was made president of the council and John R. Jackson, of Minnehaha, speaker of the house. Governor Howard's message was exhaustive and practical. It was chiefly devoted to the condition of territorial finances, which were not prosperous. In this connection he presented some tables of figures which were construed to reflect upon Hon. E. A. Sherman, of Sioux Falls, territorial treasurer. Hon. Richard F. Pettigrew, councilman from Minnehaha, made a vigorous fight in behalf of Mr. Sherman, and though Governor Howard disclaimed any intention of doing Mr. Sherman an injury, and by appointing him at once territorial auditor showed his absolute confidence in Mr. Sherman's integrity, still a situation grew up which interfered with legislation and was more or less embarrassing to all concerned. Newton Edmunds was a member of this council and earnestly supported Governor Howard and particularly urged the passage of the bill authorizing the insane asylum.

Senator Pettigrew promoted the passage of a bill locating the penitentiary, which passed late in the session without much opposition. Immediately after the passage of this bill he brought in a new bill to issue forty-five thousand dollars of territorial bonds for the erection of the penitentiary and insane asylum. The bill was fought by Hon. John R. Gamble, of Yankton, and the entire Yankton and Bon Homme delegations, the latter lead by Maj. James H. Stephens, of Springfield. In the light of subsequent developments the issue of so small a sum in bonds appears to have been a very innocent proposition, but the conservative men of January, 1879, saw only bankruptcy in it. By a combination with members from North Dakota and with Hon. Alfred Brown, of Hutchinson county, Senator Pettigrew was able to make his point and force the passage of the bond bill. Yankton influence, however, prevailed and Governor Howard vetoed it.

Mr. Brown, of Hutchinson, was deeply interested in the consolidation of Hutchinson and Armstrong counties and, incidental to this object, he had a bill which completely changed the map of the territory. In 1872 the entire unsettled portion of the territory was divided up into counties, chiefly for the purpose of complimenting prominent citizens by applying their names to the respective counties so created. Under the former arrangement the present Hutchinson county approximately constituted Hutchinson and Armstrong, divided by an east and west line. Davison and Hanson, also divided by an east and west line, Davison occupying the north half of the present territory of the two counties. Miner and Sanborn were then Bramble and Miner. Aurora was Cragin and Jerauld was Westmore. Eastern Kingsbury was Wood county. Kingsbury itself extended west to Huron, and west of that lay Burchard county. Hyde and Hand divided east and west. Codington and Hamlin was Adair county. The south half of Spink was called Spink and the north half Thompson. The north half of Brown was Beadle and the south half Mills. Marshall was Stone and Day, Greeley county. Potter was then called Ashmore.

Brown's bill, said to have been prepared by Senator Pettigrew, arranged the counties about as they at present exist, and also remodeled the map of North Dakota. Brown's only interest was the consolidation of Hutchinson and Armstrong, but to accomplish this he found he could secure support by the general consolidation scheme, and so it was brought about. By consolidating the strength centered upon Brown's bill with the penitentiary scheme sufficient force was acquired to dominate legislation.

The first legislative railway lobby appeared before this legislature. Charles S. Simmons represented the Northwestern and G. W. Sanborn the Milwaukee. Their demands were eminently proper, being simply safeguards for the large investments with which these lines proposed to build at once through the territory. These were gladly granted.

A bill to tax the net products of the mines was presented, but was intended simply as a club over the Black Hills members. Captain Miner introduced a bill giving the right of suffrage to women, which passed the council, but got no further.

Mr. Gray, of Burleigh, presented a bill removing the capital to Bismarck, but it was indefinitely postponed upon first reading.

An elaborate school code, drafted by Prof. Amherst W. Barber, was passed, which, under the administration of Gen. W. H. H. Beadle, whom Governor Howard appointed superintendent of public instruction, brought about many desirable educational reforms.

By a bit of characteristic satire Senator Pettigrew killed a bill to require a certain number of laws to be printed in the German language. Mr. Pettigrew said he favored the bill, but would like it better if it were more far-reaching. There were more Sioux than Germans in Dakota and he would like it if a large number of the laws were printed in the Sioux tongue. "Then," he said, "when the fierce buck follows the war path with butcher knife in one hand and reeking scalp in the other, he will have full knowledge of the herd law and will not lay himself liable to annoyance for violating its provisions."

During the winter the legislature accepted the invitation of the Dakota Southern Railway to make an excursion to Beloit and thence by carriages to Canton, where an elaborate banquet was tendered them by the citizens.

It was not a political year. As before stated, Governor Howard appointed E. A. Sherman auditor, and General Beadle superintendent of education. He also named W. H. McVey, of Yankton, for treasurer. Congress having having provided for a fourth judge for Dakota, Judge Kidder, whose term as delegate in congress expired on March 4th, was appointed to the new judgeship about April 1st.

The coteau region along the Sioux valley is covered with glacial drift which has been carried down from the auriferous region about the Rainy lake, and consequently contains more or less gold, though necessarily always in small quantities. During the early spring of 1879 a gravel bar in Lake county was found to show the color of gold and the find being noised about there was a stampede to the locality and for a few days Lake county mining stock commanded a premium. The truth soon became apparent and the whole matter resolved itself into a good joke.

For the better protection of the agencies and the control of the Indians it was deemed wise to place small forts at Cheyenne river and Lower Brule, and consequently Forts Bennett and Hale were located this spring at the respective agencies. Fort Bennett was named for Capt. Andrew S. Bennett, of the Fifth Cavalry, who was killed by Bannock Indians at Charles Fork, Montana, on September 4, 1878, and Fort Hale for Capt. Owen Hale, of the Seventh Cavalry, who was killed September 30, 1877, by the Nez Perces.

Two years of the administration of civil law in the Black Hills had produced a very great change for the better and the Hills country had settled down to as orderly a community as the west afforded. The blockhouse at Rapid was found no longer to be of service and it was torn down. Schools and churches were established in every town and camp; the road agents disappeared, order prevailed and prosperity abounded.

It was during this year that H. N. Ross, one of the miners who accompanied Custer in 1874, discovered the hot springs in Fall River county. Returning to Custer from the springs, he informed Prof. Jenny and Col. W. J. Thornby of his find and they at once went down to examine the healing waters. Colonel Thornby located a claim covering the now famous Minnekahta spring.

Two great disasters came upon the territory during this year. Great prairie fires swept the Sioux valley at the end of March. From Sioux City to Canton the valley was aflame and many homesteaders lost all of their improvements. Only with the utmost exertion were the villages saved from the fires. This disheartening event was a severe blow to the newcomers, but they went energetically to work to repair the loss, and by the following winter they were again mostly recovered.

The great fire in Deadwood occurred on September 25th. The town was practically destroyed. The deep, narrow gulch, filled as it was with buildings of pine, became a veritable furnace. No accurate estimate of the loss can be given, but the people, who had come through fire and snow, across the hostile lined wiles, in defiance of the government and its military arm to make homes in the Hills, were not daunted by the loss of their savings and their homes. The ground was cleared for better building and they earnestly set to work to build a city not so liable to go up in smoke and the substantial modern Deadwood is the result.

CHAPTER LII

THE SWELL OF THE BOOM IN 1880.

By the spring of 1880 the boom in immigration and railroad building in the Dakota country had reached its great height and though it did not abate for several years, it still did not at any time reach greater proportions. During that year the Dakota Central division of the Northwestern was built from Volga to Pierre, giving rise to Huron, Desmet, Miller, Highmore and all of the bright towns along that line. The Milwaukee was extended from Marion to Chamberlain, and Mitchell, Alexandria, Plankington and the towns along that railway came into being. Its Hastings and Dakota division was constructed from Big Stone to Webster, giving birth to Milbank and Webster. The road from Egan to Sioux Falls was constructed and the Southern Minnesota extended from Flandreau to Madison. In the early spring of this year the directors of the Dakota Southern Railway, representing a bare majority of the stock, sold the road to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, but John I. Blair, of St. Louis, the owner of forty-eight per cent. of the stock of the road and its financial sponser and its creditor for a large sum, attempted to restrain the sale by injunction. The matter dragged in the courts for several months, preventing the Milwaukee from making extensions in the southern portion of the territory, which it had in contemplation. The suit was compromised in July and the Milwaukee took the road.

At this time every prospect pointed to the early construction of both the Pierre and Chamberlain extensions to the Hills, and it was undoubtedly the intention of the management of both lines to do so. Through the promotion of the railways the head men of the Tetons went to Washington to consider the means of selling the right of way for the railways through the reservation, and an agreement was reached and both companies paid a large sum of money for the concession. The Northwestern bought out the squatters upon the section of land on the west side of the Missouri, opposite Pierre, and covered the land with "Valentine script." Moreover extensive surveys were made and the immediate building of the extensions announced. There is reason to believe that at this juncture the Northwestern contemplated extending the Pierre line to the Pacific. Both the Northwestern and Milwaukee this year began the construction of the north and south lines in the Jim valley.

Immigration everywhere flowed in the wake of the railways and not infrequently preceded it. There is no record of the numbers who came, but the ordinary estimates of the newspapers of the day placed the new arrivals of the year at one hundred thousand.

Governor Nehemiah G. Ordway, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Governor Howard, arrived on the 24th of June and at once set out upon a personal examination of the territory. He delivered the

Fourth of July oration at Mitchell and went thence to the Black Hills and Bismarck, across to Fargo and Grand Forks and in a short time had familiarized himself with the entire territory and made many acquaintances. He gathered up a car load of Dakota grains and vegetables and made an extended trip through the east exhibiting them and induced much additional immigration from the New England region. The harvest of the year proved excellent.

Beginning on the 15th of October of this year, when the new settlers, many of them, had not completed their houses and stables, and were therefore illy provided for such a visitation, a terrific snow storm set in and continued for four days. The storm was unprecedented in its fury, when the season is considered; the snow fell to a great depth, blockading all of the railways for a long period and causing much suffering. Much stock perished and a few human lives were lost in South Dakota. This was the beginning of a winter which has become historic, a date line from which all pioneers reckon time. The hard winter of 1880 has become a proverb.

The 1st day of May, 1880, the United States land office was removed from Springfield to Watertown. Arthur C. Mellette was register and L. D. F. Poore receiver. On September 21st the land office at Sioux Falls was removed to Mitchell, the lands in the vicinity of the Falls having all been taken, and the convenience of the homeseekers requiring that the office be brought nearer the point of general new settlement.

During this season there was a general discussion of the possibility of obtaining water from sinking artesian wells. This was a topic of the first interest to the prairie towns and the boomers took up the exploitation of it with a will, but it remained for conservative old Yankton to make the first attempt and the first demonstration of its practicability. This, however, was not accomplished until the next year.

The total assessed valuation of the territory this year was eleven million eight hundred and eight thousand dollars. The population by the census on the first of June was one hundred and thirty-five thousand and for the portion now South Dakota eighty-six thousand.

This was a political year. Governor Howard died on April 10th and the appointment of a successor was a matter of great interest. A strong movement was started favorable to the appointment of George H. Hand, the secretary. He did not find favor with the administration. President Hayes offered the position to Judge Kidder, but the latter preferred to continue upon the bench. Finally Nehemiah G. Ordway, of New Hampshire, was chosen. Ordway had been sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives. He was a gentleman of large means, and as sergeant-at-arms he had become a sort of private banker to a very large number of the impecunious congressmen, and in this way was enabled to bring to his support an almost irresistible demand for his appointment. It may be noted as an interesting coincident that he was a nephew of the Sergeant Ordway, who, in 1804, accompanied Lewis and Clarke through Dakota.

The first convention of the season was held at Fargo May 19th by the Republicans for the purpose of electing delegates to Chicago for the national convention. There was a very full attendance, indicating the interest the newcomers took in public affairs. Charles T. McCoy, then of Bon Homme county, and Porter Warner, of Deadwood, were chosen as delegates, and they were instructed to support Newton Edmunds for national committeeman, but no choice was expressed by the convention as to the candidate for President, the sentiment of the territory being apparently divided about equally between Grant and Blaine. At Chicago Mr. McCoy supported Grant and they united in support of Garfield. Mr. Warner did not understand that he was under instructions for Governor Edmunds for national committeeman and supported Seth Bullock. As a result of this disagreement no committeeman was appointed at the time for Dakota, but later in the season Mr. McCoy was chosen for the position by the territorial committee. The Democrats did not hold a spring convention, but the committee selected gentlemen to represent that party in the convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Hancock.

The Republicans made a red-hot pre-convention campaign for delegate in congress. Senator Pettigrew, Delegate Bennett and John B. Raymond were active candidates. Alex Hughes, chairman of the central committee, called his committee to meet at Elk Point on July 24th to fix the time and place for holding the nominating convention, but found that Mr. Pettigrew had already secured from a majority of the committee a call for a convention to meet at Sioux Falls without consulting Hughes. A serious split was threatened, but a compromise was reached and the convention called to meet at Vermillion September 1st. In that convention seven ballots were taken before a choice was made, the original strength being Bennett and Pettigrew, fifty-five each, Raymond thirty-one. On the seventh ballot a break was made to Pettigrew and he received one hundred and twenty-five votes.

The Democratic convention met in Sioux Falls in September and Capt. M. L. McCormack, of Grand Forks, was nominated without opposition. The only contest was over the selection of the chairman of the central committee, the result of the election in Maine having encouraged the Democrats to hope that Hancock might be elected, in which event the position of state chairman would carry a great deal of power in the matter of patronage. D. M. Inman was finally agreed upon as chairman. The election of course resulted in a great Republican victory, as the new immigration was almost entirely Republican.

The administration of affairs in Lawrence county fell into the hands of a corrupt ring which resulted in the almost bankruptcy of the county. Bonds for more than three hundred thousand dollars were issued. Colonel Moody, as judge of the district court, took a strong position in opposition to the methods in operation there and was for a time deeply involved in a political-judicial turmoil, but came out with such credit that he was at once discussed as one of the United States senators to represent the new state, which at that time was thought to be near at hand.

Brown county was organized July 20th, Beadle July 9th, Clark December 21st, Hughes November 20th and Miner November 8th. The last named county then included Sanborn county and the county seat was located at Forestburg.

Among the notable deaths of the year was that of Governor Howard, which occurred at Washington on April 10th. Gov. William A. Howard was a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1812. He was a member of congress from Detroit, Michigan, from 1856 to 1862, after which he was postmaster at Detroit for eight years. As an executive he ranks among the wisest and best Dakota has known. He was succeeded during the interregnum before the appointment of Ordway by George H. Hand, secretary and acting governor.

Dr. Frank Wixson, a pioneer of 1860 and surgeon of Company B, of the Dakota Cavalry, died May 13th. He was also secretary of the council in 1867. Judge E. G. Wheeler, a lawyer of prominence, long a citizen of Yankton but recently removed to Beadle county, died July 25th. Mrs. Mary A. Kidder, wife of Judge Kidder, died in October. The great storm of October has already been mentioned. The entire season was characterized by storms of unusual violence. On May 17th a storm somewhat cyclonic struck the vicinity of Ashton and destroyed many homesteaders' improvements. Another of similar character wrought havoc in the vicinity of Mitchell and still later a violent storm devastated a portion of Lake county. Fortunately no lives were lost from this cause.

While the public health was in general very good, an epidemic of smallpox, exceedingly virulent and fatal, occurred at Jefferson, in Union county, in December.

A few notable crimes are recorded for the year. William E. Gleason, first United States attorney for Dakota territory and later a judge of the territorial supreme court, for which he resigned to accept a consulate in Italy, had taken up the practice of law at his former home in Baltimore, Maryland, where during this summer he was convicted of perjury and disbarred from practice.

John D. Cameron, a somewhat notorious resident of Sioux Falls, was indicted for subornation of perjury in the United States court, growing out of an attempt to secure title to forty-five quarter sections of government land near Huron, through fraudulent entries. Cameron was for a long period almost constantly under indictment for fraudulent practices relating to the public lands.

Silas F. Beebe was sentenced by Judge Shannon to be hanged for the murder of George Lanphere, near Crow creek agency on July 4, 1879. He was reprieved and his sentence commuted to life imprisonment by the President.

Arkansas Bill, a notorious desperado, was shot to death by a sheriff's posse at Pierre on November 18th.

CHAPTER LIII

THE HARD WINTER OF 1880-81.

The great blizzard of the middle of October, 1880, was the initial performance of a winter unprecedented, and never succeeded in severity, in the history of Dakota or the northwest. Heavy snows and severe storms came at frequent intervals, rendering train service unreliable and uncertain, hindering the removal of crops and the shipment into the country of supplies of fuel and groceries. Early in January on many lines train service became utterly impracticable. It was before the invention of the rotary snow plow, and the constantly accumulating masses of snow blown back and forth by violent winds filled the cuts to a vast depth. More than eleven feet of snow fell during the season and all of it remained in the country, there being no thawing weather. Hundreds of snow-shovelers were employed by the railways leading to Dakota. They would attack a drifted cut, and shovel the snow out and into great banks upon either side. The winds of that night would possibly fill the enlarged cut to the brim, and another day's work would simply result in raising the banks higher, making place for deeper drifts. In this way mountains of snow were built up over the tracks in the very places where the greatest effort was made to open them. Even in the open places it was no uncommon thing to find the telegraph wires buried under the snow.

On the 2d of February, when it appeared that nature had exhausted all of her resources in supplying material for drifts, a snow storm set in which continued without cessation for nine days. In the towns the streets were filled with solid drifts to the tops of the buildings and tunneling was resorted to to secure passage about town. Farmers found their homes and their barns completely covered and were compelled to tunnel down to reach and feed their stock. Among the homesteaders, "straw barns" were very popular, affording a cheap and comfortable protection for stock and these became hidden under the general level of the snow on the prairies and a favorite method of reaching stock stabled in this way was through a well sunk directly down from above, through which provender was carried in. The supply of fuel and necessities for living were soon exhausted. There were few mills in the country and flour soon was not obtainable, but there was wheat in abundance and it was ground into a sort of graham in coffee mills. The farmers burned hay and in the towns the lumber from the yards, small buildings, bridges, fences, particularly the snow fences along the railways, were burned. One of the great inconveniences was the lack of oil for lighting. The country was new and the production of lard and tallow only as yet nominal. The kerosene at the stores lasted but a few days after the trains stopped, and many families were compelled for several months to sit in darkness. In every town the business men organized themselves into relief committees to see that there was an equitable distribution of such supplies as could be secured, and they extended their relief work over all of the adjacent territory so that all were supplied, and, while there was great hardship, there was very little real suffering. Several families would colonize in one habitation to save fuel. The people were as a rule young and healthy, and it is the almost universal testimony of the pioneers that they have never gotten more real enjoyment out of a winter than they did from the winter of the big blockade. Shortly after the big snow of February, a thaw came of sufficient power to soften the surface of the drifts and an immediate freeze followed forming an impenetrable crust and thereafter sleighing was superb. This condition continued until the 26th of April. Up to this time it seemed as if the spring sun made no impression whatever, but upon the day mentioned the break came and in twenty-four hours the snow was resolved into water and the prairies became one vast lake. As it drained away the streams became torrents, sweeping everything before them. Fortunately in the new settlements there were few valuable improvements along the streams to be lost, but in Sioux Falls the loss was great, aggregating about one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. Previous to this, however, a great disaster from floods had befallen the Missouri valley, wreaking its greatest damage upon Yankton and Vermilion. While the drifts and the ice remained unbroken by the spring sunshine in the Dakota region the breakup occurred at the usual season in the upper country, thus precipitating upon the lower region a winter flood. About the 20th of March the high water, bearing the broken ice from the upper river, reached the vicinity of Yankton, but it was not until the evening of March 26th that it had affected the deeply frozen ice bridge at Yankton, which then gave way with scarcely a moment's warning. At once the water rose with incredible rapidity and in a few moments the banks were full. The vast stream of grinding ice continued to sweep by upon a constantly raising tide until the evening of March 29th, when the ice gorged at Hagin's bend, a dozen miles below Yankton, and the pack was held back as far as Springfield. It remained stationary until after eleven o'clock next morning, when the river of ice, rods in height, seemed to tower over the levee. At that time a shiver agitated the vast mass and with a mighty roar it moved down the stream. At the same time the water began to rise. Faster and faster it came until it could be seen to creep up the banks. Fifteen steamboats were on the ways at Yankton. Great cakes of ice went hurtling against them, crushing holes in their sides, snapping immense hawsers and tossing the "Black Hills," the "Helena" and the "Butte" into a common jumble. The water poured over the railroad track and hurled the "Livingstone" clear across that barrier and carried the "Nellie Peck" and "Penina" far inland. Finally it broke all bounds and poured into the city. All of lower Yankton was instantly flooded, and the flourishing village of Green Island, just across the narrow channel from Yankton, on the Nebraska side, was utterly destroyed, and for the past twenty-two years the main channel of the Missouri has swept over the spot where Green Island formerly prospered.

To persons even who are familiar with the awful power of the mighty river in ordinary seasons, the irresistible majesty of its action on this occasion is beyond comprehension. After the rise above described the river rapidly subsided and on Thursday, the 31st, Friday and Saturday, it remained within its banks and the residents regarded the trouble as over and many began to move back into their deserted and flood-swept homes. On Sunday morning another gorge formed at the bend and immediately the imprisoned ice filled the stream from bank to bank and piled up in places to a height of ninety feet. The gorge held firmly until the evening of Tuesday, April 5th, when it again broke and, as before, was followed by the flood which this time reached the great height of forty-one feet above low water. From Yankton the entire bottom eastward to Vermilion and below was a scene of awful desolation. The citizens of Yankton, under the lead of Captain A. W. Lavender, an experienced sea-captain, organized boating parties and invaded the ice-packed ocean, rescued the inundated people and fortunately not a single life was lost. At Meckling the settlers gathered in a grain elevator and were imprisoned there for several days.

But while the suffering and the loss at Yankton were so aggravated, it was at Vermilion that the great weight of the disaster fell. The original town was built below the hill, a few hundred feet below where the Milwaukee depot now stands. At about midnight on Sunday evening, March 27th, the ice broke up at Vermilion, but almost immediately gorged at the bend five miles below town. The rapidly accumulating water began almost instantly to pour through the streets and a fire alarm was turned in to arouse the people, and every one escaped to the highland with such effects as they could gather up. The water then subsided somewhat and no further fear was felt until Thursday morning, the 31st, when it again rose rapidly and by nine o'clock the buildings began to float away. That day and night forty buildings floated off. At this time a fierce blizzard was blowing, making it almost impossible to handle the boats in rescuing property. For two weeks the town site was flooded. The Standard's account of the visitation concludes: "Vermilion and the farmers on the bottom lands in Clay county were probably the worst sufferers in Dakota. The tract of country lying between Vermilion and Gayville was swept clean of everything. Houses, barns, fences, cattle, horses, hogs and sheep were destroyed, leaving the farmers and their families little else than the clothing upon their backs and their bare lands without teams, farming implements or a grain of seed to commence farming operations with. Three-fourths of the town of Vermilion was destroyed. One hundred thirty-two buildings were totally destroyed and many others wrecked. The total value of the property destroyed was about one hundred and forty thousand dollars." Fortunately no lives were lost.

It would seem that the terrible winter and the great disasters following would have had the effect of suspending immigration to Dakota, but no such result followed. Everywhere the prospective settlers were gathered, awaiting the raising of the blockade that they might flock in and, except in the flooded section along the Missouri, the territory was blessed with an abundant harvest.

The railroads continued the work of gridironing Dakota. The Milwaukee completed its line from Webster to Aberdeen, reaching the latter town on July 5th. Its Southern Minnesota line was extended west as far as Howard. The James valley line of this road was built south from Aberdeen to Ashton. The Northwestern was finished from Huron to Ordway, and work was begun on the Sioux Valley line north from Brookings.

On September 8th of this year the first artesian flow was struck in Dakota, at Yankton. The subject had been long under discussion but to Isaac Piles belongs the credit of having been first to take active steps to bring the matter about. After spending a Sunday afternoon at the home of Judge Samuel A. Boyles, in company with Judge Ellison G. Smith, now of the first circuit, the artesian well proposition having been talked over in a speculative way, Mr. Piles returned to his home and that night resolved to undertake to interest enough of the business men of Yankton in the matter to make an experimental trial. He went in the morning to Gen. W. P. Dewey, who wrote a stock subscription paper for the proposed organization of the Yankton Artesian Well and Mining Company, fixing the shares at five hundred dollars each, and Mr. Piles started out with it. Judge E. T. White became interested at once and with Mr. Piles they obtained about eight thousand dollars in stock subscriptions. The company was organized, a contract entered into on January 4, 1881, with Mars & Miller, of Chicago, to sink a well to the depth of one thousand five hundred feet if necessary, for which they were to receive four dollars per foot. The success of this enterprise induced the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to undertake a well at Aberdeen and a good flow was secured at nine hundred and eighty feet, being the second of the thousands of wells which now spout all over South Dakota.

The legislature convened early in January and organized with George H. Walsh, of North

Dakota, and E. B. Dawson, of Vermilion, as president and clerk of the council, and J. A. Harding, of Deadwood, and Frank J. Mead, of Bismarck, speaker and clerk of the house. It was an uneventful session. The penitentiary was located at Sioux Falls and fifty thousand dollars of bonds issued for its construction, being the first Dakota bonds offered for sale.

Aurora county was organized August 8th and Day county on December 5th.

At a meeting of the Association of Congregational churches of Dakota held at Canton in June, it was resolved to establish a college at Yankton. This action was the result of the strong advocacy of Dr. Josph Ward, of Yankton, who ten years before had founded Yankton Academy, which subsequently became the foundation of the splendid city school system of Yankton. The college was duly established in conformity with this resolution and opened for classes in September of that year.

Gall and Sitting Bull, it will be recalled, fled to Canada, and had continued to hang along the border, tantalizing the soldiers of General Miles, who were constantly on the watch for them. In the spring of 1881 Gall returned to the American side and after a sharp encounter with the troops on Poplar river he surrendered and was taken to Standing Rock agency, where he was paroled and returned to the home where he was born, on Oak, or Rampart creek, where he remained until his death, a friendly Indian. Sitting Bull, learning of the surrender of Gall, appeared at Fort Buford and surrendered. He was taken prisoner to Fort Randall, where he was kept under surveillance until the summer of 1883, when he was returned to his people at Standing Rock, making his home on Grand river, South Dakota.

CHAPTER LIV

1882—A YEAR OF POLITICS AND BOOM.

The terrible winter of 1880-81 was followed by the other extreme in 1881-82. There was simply no winter at all. Day after day and week after week Dakota was flooded by the glorious sunshine. In every month plowing was done. Men drove throughout the winter without overcoats, the cattle fed in the open and waxed fat upon the luxuriant, sun-cured grasses. In February seeding began and by the middle of March the most of wheat seeding was completed.

At the time of the vernal equinox a flurry of snow came, but it disappeared in a few days and spring broke in full beauty before April. All through the winter the inflow of immigrants continued and with the advent of spring the flood of immigration became a deluge. It is probable that more Dakotans date their residence here from 1882 than from any other single year. The available public lands were well-nigh exhausted this season and the prairie villages rapidly became metropolitan. A curious situation grew up. At that date the most astute could not tell with certainty where the chief centers of population were to be, and in every village were gathered a band of strong men determined to make that village the ultimate metropolis of the section, and in consequence the rivalry was intense. No place was so inconsequential but that it aspired to be the county seat, and frequently, likewise, the capital of the future state. As illustrations of the condition then existing, Ordway, now only a flag station, was supposed to possess vast advantages over Aberdeen, and Bigstone City patronized Milbank as a promising suburb.

Out of these conditions there grew up fierce contests for advantage, and county seat fights were precipitated which in some instances nearly disrupted the community. Men of power, who were capable of meeting the great captains of industry upon equal terms, or who would have graced the senate of the United States, threw themselves with all the spirit of their strong personality into these figths for urban supremacy. During this period Milbank won the county seat from Big Stone, Chamberlain from Brule and Salem from Bridgewater, in each instance the fight resulting in the utmost ill feeling and heat of passion.

The development of the mining interest in the Black Hills kept pace with the agricultural development on the east side. For the month of August of this year the Homestake mine alone produced three hundred thousand dollars, and it may be stated that it has not produced less in any subsequent month down to the date of this writing.

At Huron, on the 27th of July, the Southern Dakota Press Association was duly organized, with John Cain, of the Huron Times, president, and George W. Hopp, of the Brookings Press, secretary. Among those taking part in the organization were N. C. Nash, still with the Canton News; J. F. Stahl, of the Madison Leader; Gen. S. J. Conklin, then editor of the Watertown News, and Porter Warner, now deceased, editor of the Deadwood Times.

Three Dakota men, John D. Cameron, the Sioux Falls banker, E. E. Carpenter, a railroad promoter of Canton, and William D. Russell, of Yankton, entered into a conspiracy to defraud the government by the issue of a large amount of land scrip, known as Santa Fe scrip. They got their stock issued all right, but were apprehended and imprisoned. They were tried at Yankton and again at St. Louis, but finally escaped conviction. The conspiracy created a nation-wide sensation and had much to do in injuring the reputation of Dakota securities.

On the 2d of October United States land offices were opened at Aberdeen and Huron. About one thousand filings were made at each office upon the opening day.

On November 15th, Brave Bear, the Indian who killed Joseph Johnson, of Cheyenne river agency, while enroute to the home of his brothers in Brown county in April, 1879, was hanged at Yankton.

The politics of the year centered around the delegate nominations. Senator Pettigrew was a candidate for renomination and was opposed by George H. Hand, of Yankton. The pre-convention campaign was a most exciting one. John R. Raymond, of North Dakota, was also a candidate and when the convention assembled at Grand Forks on September 6th it was found that Raymond held the balance of power. There were many contests, but upon the face of the returns Hand appeared to be the leading candidate. After a good deal of milling Senator Pettigrew made a quick turn, throwing his strength to Raymond and giving him the nomination.

The Democrats met at Mitchell on September 27th and nominated William R. Steele, of Deadwood, who had formerly been the delegate from Wyoming. After the adjournment of the convention, Mr. Steele, who was not present, telegraphed, declining the honor, whereupon Judge Brookings obligingly consented to the use of his name for the thankless position. The election resulted in the election of Raymond by more than thirty thousand majority.

The legislative elections developed a good deal of hard feeling and several contests. At that time all of the north half of South Dakota constituted a single legislative district, with one councilman and two representatives, and here a split occurred among the Republicans and a contest before the legislature.

In September the Sioux Falls Daily Press was born.

Near the beginning of this year Spotted Tail, the renowned Brule Sioux chief, was shot and killed at Rosebud agency by Crow Dog, a subchief of the Oglalas. Spotted Tail, with all his good qualities, was in his private life a lecherous rake. He had seduced the wife of Crow Dog, who promptly shot him. Dr. DeLorme W. Robinson, the biographer of Spotted Tail, says of him: "From the standpoint of civilized opinion, Spotted Tail was in many respects one of the greatest red men of the past century. * * * During the turbulent and exciting period of first occupancy of the Black Hills by the whites, Spotted Tail proved himself a reliable friend of the government and a judicious adviser of his own race. * * His fine intelligence, rare tact and courageous leadership had much weight in limiting the influence of the more hostile chiefs, and secured for the Sioux nation the best possible terms for the relinquishment of their claim to the coveted region. He was not a hereditary chief, but rose from the ranks. * * He became a much beloved leader of his band and a power among all the branches of his Dakota kindred. * * * In the midwinter of 1876-7 he made a long tour to the camp of his nephew, Crazy Horse, on the Powder river, and finally prevailed upon him to abandon the war path and come to the agency. * * * As an orator, diplomat and acute and powerful reasoner few Indians have excelled him. He is said to have been dignified and commanding, and, for one of his race, possessed great kindness of heart and mature judgment. * * With the probable exception of his great Oglala contemporary, Red Cloud, Spotted Tail's career is more conspicuous for conscientious and intelligent loyalty and devotion to what he considered the interests of his people than any other chief." Captain Burke, in his well known work, "On the Borders with Crook," says of Spotted Tail: "Spotted Tail was one of the great men of this century, bar none, red, white, black or yellow. When Crow Dog murdered him the Dakota nation had good cause to mourn the loss of a noble son."

CHAPTER LV

1883—A YEAR OF GREAT ACTIVITY.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-three will always be remembered as one of the periods of greatest activity in the history of Dakota, not only for the great extent of railroad building, of homesteading and town booming, but for great political movements which have left their impress upon the fundamental organization of the commonwealth. In that year, too, the capital was removed from South Dakota to North Dakota, an event which disturbed the relations of the two sections and did much to strengthen the sentiment for division. As vital as was the necessity for division; a necessity which was rooted in the inherent rights of generations yet to live; a necessity which looked ahead for hundreds of years and involved the equilibrium of the nation in the upper house of congress in the future time when the west shall equal the east in population; still it is most probable that but for the antagonisms which grew out of the capitol removal, the people would have grown weary of the long wait for recognition and accepted statehood as a whole.

The season opened with the legislative session. Even before this the conviction had become deep seated among the people that Governor Ordway was "on the make." That he proposed to use his official position to further his own pecuniary interests and that conviction was strengthened almost every day he remained in office. In the organization of the many new counties, rumors had gained currency that the Governor was appointing boards of commissioner, foreordained to locate county seats at villages or upon lands in which his excellency's friends, relatives or business associates had a large interest. Therefore when the legislature convened and capitol removal began to be agitated, the belief that Governor Ordway would exert his official influence to direct legislation upon lines which would prove personally remunerative found general lodgment in the minds of the residents of the southern portion of the territory who were conversant with the trend of affairs. The legislature was largely composed of adventurous and ambitious men, many of them but newly arrived in the territory and all of them exceedingly loyal to their home communities and feeling in duty bound to bring home something in the way of territorial institutions. One must take into account the unnatural condition which possessed the public mind in the Dakota of that day, due to the unprecedented development. Established ideas of the relation of things were quite overthrown. Conservatism simply did not exist. Hope, always a dominant factor in Dakota, was at that boom period simply boundless; and it was with these hopeful, adventurous, ambitious men that the thrifty governor apparently found his best opportunity.

From the first day of the session there was talk of capital removal, and it was thought that Grand Forks would make a strong fight for the prize, but, to the surprise of everyone, George H. Walsh, the member from Grand Forks, introduced a bill removing the capital to Huron, and he made a persistent and consistent fight for its passage. For some days it seemed that he might meet with success, but presently the other ambitious communities pulled themselves together and sent embassies to the capital to protect their interests. Bismarck, Fargo, Pierre, Mitchell and Sioux Falls were all represented and it soon became apparent that unless an equivalent in the way of the distribution of territorial institutions was made that no single town could get a capital removal bill through. At this juncture Governor Ordway proposed that a bill be passed providing for the appointment of a commission to locate the capital at the town offering the greatest inducements in the way of cash bonus and land. This appeared to be an eminently fair proposition, placing all of the towns upon an equality. The bill left the naming of the commission to the Governor, but it was amended upon passage to name the members, which were as follows: John P. Belding, of Deadwood; H. H. DeLong, of Canton; Alex. Hughes, of Elk Point; Alex. McKenzie, of Bismarck; George A. Mathews, of Brookings; C. H. Meyers, of Redfield; B. F. Spalding, of Fargo; Dr. Scott, of Grand Forks; M. D. Thompson, of Vermilion. The bill provided that they were to consider no bid unless in cash or land it should be worth one hundred thousand dollars, which sum should constitute a building fund. There should be not less than twenty acres of land for a capitol site and the commission were empowered to locate the permanent capital and then proceed to erect a capitol building. A great legislative combine was formed which resulted in the passage of the bill, but with it and incident to it a new penitentiary was located at Bismarck and fifty thousand dollars appropriated for it; a deaf mute school at Sioux Falls, at twelve thousand dollars; agricultural college at Brookings, thirty thousand dollars; North Dakota University at Grand Forks, thirty thousand dollars; Hospital for the Insane, Jamestown, fifty thousand dollars; endowment of the territorial university at Vermilion, thirty thousand dollars; improvements at the Sioux Falls penitentiary, thirty thousand dollars; and at the Yankton asylum, seventy-seven thousand five hundred, for all of which bonds were authorized, making a total of three hundred and four thousand five hundred dollars. When we recall that but four years earlier the public had arisen in indignation and had almost compelled the governor to veto a bill authorizing forty-five thousand dollars of bonds for the penitentiary and insane asylum some idea of the progress of Dakota may be obtained. In addition to the foregoing this legislature located normal schools at Madison, Springfield, Spearfish and Watertown, but did not make appropriations therefor. The law expressly provided that the capital commission was to meet at Yankton for organization and that the location should be made before July 1st. It will be observed that the commission consisted of five men—a majority—from eastern South Dakota, three from North Dakota and one from the Black Hills. It was the purpose of the people of Yankton to enjoin the commission and attack its legality on the ground that the legislature had attempted an unauthorized delegation of power. All of the able members of the Yankton bar joined in the preparation of the case and the temporary injunction was obtained from Judge Edgerton, who had but recently been appointed chief justice of the territory. The problem for the commission to solve was how to avoid the service of this summons and at the same time comply with the requirements of the law to meet at Yankton for organization.

About the first of April the commission met in Sioux City, where it remained in consultation for a couple of days. Meanwhile the officers from Yankton, armed with the injunction, were warily watching for an opportunity to catch the members within the jurisdiction of the Dakota court. On the morning of the 3d of April, the members boarded a Milwaukee special train and made a quick run to Yankton, arriving there at 5:15 a. m. When the train arrived within the corporate limits of Yankton it made a short stop, when Alex. Hughes called the board to order and an organization was promptly effected by electing Hughes president, Scott, treasurer, and Ralph W. Wheelock, secretary, and an adjournment was taken to meet at Canton that afternoon at two o'clock. The train then rushed on through

Yankton at thirty miles an hour and the law had been complied with without interference. They went on by way of Scotland and Marion Junction to Canton, where they met and opened the bids from the several towns. They were as follows: Aberdeen, one hundred thousand dollars, and one hundred and sixty acres of land; Bismarck, one hundred thousand dollars and three hundred and twenty acres of land, guaranteed to net three hundred thousand dollars; Canton, one hundred thousand dollars and one hundred and sixty acres of land; Frankfort, one hundred thousand dollars and one hundred and sixty acres of land; Huron, one hundred thousand dollars and one hundred and sixty acres of land; Mitchell, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars and one hundred and sixty acres of land; Pierre, one hundred thousand dollars and one hundred and sixty acres of land; Ordway, one hundred thousand dollars and four hundred and eighty acres of land; Odessa, two hundred thousand dollars and one hundred and sixty acres of land; Redfield, one hundred thousand dollars and one hundred and sixty acres of land; Steele, one hundred thousand dollars and one hundred and sixty acres of land.

After opening the bids and being banqueted by the citizens of Canton, the commission set out to visit the various candidates. It was a glorious junket. The board was banqueted and wined, speechified and shown every consideration by the towns and interested railroads until the 2d of June, when they stopped at Fargo to take the final vote. At first Belding supported Pierre; Delong, Canton; Thompson and Hughes, Mitchell; Mathews, Huron; Myers and Spaulding, Redfield; McKenzie, Bismarck, and Scott, scattering. Balloting continued about on this line for a long time, when Scott cast in his vote with McKenzie and Belding and Delong joined them. Bismarck now lacked but one vote and Hughes was not slow in providing it. To the end Meyers and Spaulding supported Redfield, Mathews, Huron, and Thompson Mitchell. Belding, as a Black Hills man, desirous of having the capital at the most available point on the Missouri river, was not blamed for supporting Bismarck, but the people of South Dakota were violently indignant at Delong and Hughes, who they felt had betrayed them. Later when it became known that Governor Ordway's immediate associates had large interests in Bismarck the conviction forced itself upon the South Dakotans that the plan from the outset had been engineered by Ordway and McKenzie in the interest of Bismarck and that Hughes and Delong had been placed upon the commission with the express understanding that they were to give Bismarck the prize. Ordway had already lost all respect from the South Dakotans, and to this day no other man is so thoroughly despised among the old timers of the southern part of the state as is Alexander Hughes, who at once took up his residence in Bismarck.

It will be recalled as an incident in the location of the capital at Yankton in 1862 that the Territorial University was located at Vermilion by act of the first legislature. It is one of the ironies of history that the first legislative endowment of the Territorial University was an incident of the removal of the capital from Yankton.

The history of the university after its location really dates from April 30, 1881, though ten years earlier an attempt to get a legislative appropriation for its support had failed. On the date above named, April 30, 1881, a meeting of the citizens of Vermilion was held at the office of Judge Kidder to form an association for the erection of a building in which to open the University of the Territory of Dakota, and for the purpose of conducting such university after the building is erected. This meeting elected a board of trustees, consisting of Jefferson P. Kidder, president, John L. Jolley, Darwin M. Inman, Frank N. Burdick, Richard F. Pettigrew, Bartlett Tripp and John R. Wilson, the latter of Deadwood. The meeting adjourned to May 9th of the same year, when articles of incorporation were adopted. Though a good deal of investigation was done and an unsuccessful attempt made to secure a land grant, nothing was accomplished until the 9th of February, 1882, when the county commissioners of Clay county passed a resolution submitting to the people of Clay county the proposition to vote ten thousand dollars in bonds for the purpose "of aiding in the construction and business of the University of Dakota." The election was held March 18th after a hard campaign, and the bonds carried by a vote of eight hundred and eleven to four hundred and nineteen, and the bonds were sold for a net proceeds of nine thousand dollars. With this money the first building was erected upon plans made by W. L. Dow, the well-known architect, and was completed in the spring of 1883. The academic department of the university, however, was opened on October 15, 1882, under the direction of Dr. Ephraim Epstien, a former Jewish rabbi of great learning, but at that time affiliating with the Baptist church, with thirty-five students in attendance.

With this plant—a building under construction and a school actually in operation—the people of Vermilion went before the legislature of 1883 and asked for an appropriation. Dr. F. N. Burdick was the Clay county councilman and Darwin M. Inman, representative. They devoted all of their attention to the interests of the university, and while it is probable that they would have obtained recognition in any event, the capital removal proposition made their work easier and the appropriation of thirty thousand dollars was an incident of that memorable combination. Thus it came about that the project received that public recognition which made it a child of the state.

In the same wise was the Agricultural College founded at Brookings. James O. B. Scoby, president of the council, was the representative of Brookings county in that famous last legislature at Yankton, and early identified himself with the removal proposition and as the fruit of his effort obtained the appropriation for thirty thousand dollars, which became the foundation of the Brookings institution, which was opened a year later. 1883, too, stands as the initial year of the great movement for the division of Dakota territory, although, as we have seen, the subject had been continually agitated since 1872. However, it was not until the capital removal iniquity aroused the people of South Dakota that any positive state-wide movement was undertaken.

The movement for division and statehood had its conception at a Thanksgiving dinner given at the home of Rev. Stewart Sheldon, in Yankton, in November, 1879. Among the guests were Governor Howard, Hugh J. Campbell, W. H. H. Beadle and Dr. Joseph Ward, and they were aroused to begin an active propaganda for division and statehood by a proposition then being quietly agitated to sell all of the school lands to a great syndicate for about two dollars and twenty-five cents per acre. General Beadle then announced his belief that every acre of the school land should be held until it brought at least ten dollars per acre, and a tacit agreement was then made that the subject should be agitated until a thorough ten-dollar sentiment was impressed upon the people. From that time General Beadle devoted himself to this work, while General Campbell and Joseph Ward agitated for the division of the territory to the end that a more compact and therefore a more representative commonwealth be created where the tendency and temptation to corruption and graft in government should not be so possible. They, with others, were tireless in this work from that date and many citizens' meetings were held at Yankton and various other localities where the matter was discussed. Finally the agitation resulted in the calling of a delegate convention which met in Canton June 21, 1882. Ten counties were represented and strong division and admission resolutions passed and an executive committee, consisting of Joseph Ward, Newman C. Nash, Wilmot Whitefield, S. Fry Andrews, Willis C. Bower, F. B. Foster and J. V. Himes, was appointed to direct the movement. This committee secured the passage of an act by the legislature—the last at Yankton—of a bill providing for a constitutional convention for the south half of Dakota territory, but Governor Ordway, who had no notion of permitting his opportunities to be curtailed in this manner, promptly vetoed the bill. At this date probably seventy-five per cent. of the inhabitants of South Dakota had not resided in the territory to exceed three years and half of them only from one to two years and they had not yet become imbued with the political necessities of the situation, but the action of the Governor and the action of the capital commission aroused even the newcomers and when the executive committee, appointed at Canton, issued a call for a delegate convention to meet at Huron on June 19th, to devise a plan of action, the response was general, every county being represented with an able and enthusiastic delegation. One hundred eighty-eight delegates were present. B. G. Caulfield, of Deadwood, was president and Philip Lawrence, now of Huron, secretary. This was one of the strongest bodies of men ever assembled in Dakota. It acted with calm deliberation and sagacity which encouraged all the friends of the movement. Its deliberations resulted in the adoption of an address to the people and the passage of an ordinance calling a constitutional convention to meet in Sioux Falls in September.

This convention consisted of one hundred fifty delegates duly elected at a regular election held on Wednesday, the 1st day of August, and pursuant to the Huron ordinance met at Sioux Falls, at noon on September 4, 1883. Judge Bartlett Tripp was elected president. It embraced in its membership most of the names of South Dakotans who are best known for wisdom and public spirit. It adopted an excellent constitution, which was submitted to the people at the election in November and was carried by a vote of twelve thousand three hundred thirty-six to six thousand eight hundred fourteen. An executive committee was elected to press admission upon congress consisting of such men as Bartlett Tripp, Hugh J. Campbell, Gideon C. Moody, Arthur C. Mellette and many other representative men who carried the constitution to Washington and urgently presented the claims of Dakota to statehood, but without avail.

Eleven counties were organized by Governor Ordway during 1883 and there was more or less scandal connected with each case. They were Butte, July 11th; Campbell, November 6th; Edmunds, July 14th; Faulk, October 25th; Jerauld, October 1st; McPherson, November 3d; Potter, November 6th; Roberts, August 1st; Sanborn, June 23d; Sully, April 4th; and Walworth, May 5th. It was claimed that the Governor made corrupt bargains for the location of county seats and an indictment was found against him for the offense in the federal court, but he succeeded in having the information quashed and the case never came to trial. The procedure in these cases was about as follows: An application and petition for organization would be presented to the Governor for organization, by the settlers within a county, when some gentleman would appear in the county claiming to have great influence with the Governor. He would look the county over first ostensibly to satisfy himself that the petition was bona fide. Then he would examine into the eligibility of the various sites for the county seat. After some days he would begin to hint to interested parties that he might be able to assist them in landing the prize if sufficient inducement was offered. This hint would be offered to each of the candidates and then he would play one against the other for the best offer. This usually consisted of a certain number of town lots adjacent to the court house site. In several instances half of the entire town site was secured. When the best possible bargain had been struck he would recommend to the governor three men for county commissioners, known to be favorable to the town offering the best terms, and invariably the virtuous governor appointed the men recommended by this trusted advisor.

This season there was a general rounding out of the railroad systems. The Northwestern built its line from Iroquois to Hawarden and from Brookings to Watertown. The Milwaukee completed its line between Mitchell and Aberdeen and began operations on from Aberdeen to Ellendale, and from Milbank to Wilmot and beyond. The harvest was very satisfactory, but the market was unspeakable. The price in the general market was very low, but in the new markets of Dakota, unregulated by law, and many of them in the control of unscrupulous dealers, imposition in both grade and price as well as in dockage and weight were common practices until frequently the homesteader received practically no return for his hard labor. These abuses led to organizations among the farmers which eventually led to the organization of the Farmers' Alliance and the enactment of stringent railway and warehouse laws.

The only noteworthy political change of the year was the appointment of James M. Teller, of Chicago, to succeed George H. Hand as secretary.

Of course Yankton did not give up the capital without a struggle. In an action brought to test the legality of the commission Judge Edgerton held the commission invalid and all of its acts void, on the ground that the legislature had no power to delegate such functions to a commission, but he was overruled by the supreme court upon appeal and so the capital was permanently located at Bismarck.

On the 2d day of October Judge Jefferson P. Kidder died, while on a visit to St. Paul. He was one of the strongest men of the territory. He was a native of Orange, Vermont, where he was born June 4, 1818. He was a member of the legislature and lieutenant governor of his native state, and while yet a young man removed to St. Paul. His hasty trip to Dakota and his election to represent the Sioux Falls government in congress in 1859 will be recalled. He held commissions from President Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes and Arthur as judge of the supreme court of Dakota territory, covering the period from 1865 to his death, except four years, from 1874 to 1878, which he served as delegate in congress. He was a man of strong principle, sympathetic nature, strongly attached to his friends and to his family. His ability as a fair and incorruptible judge, together with his other qualities, won for him a high position in the history of Dakota.

Stephen W. Duncombe, register of the Aberdeen land office, died on October 8th. Mr. Duncombe was appointed to the position from Michigan the previous winter and had made few acquaintances in Dakota. He was forty-three years of age at his death. The President appointed Charles T. McCoy, of Bon Homme county, to the position made vacant by Mr. Duncombe's death, which was a variation from the carpet-bag rule then prevailing. The appointment of McCoy was particularly offensive to Governor Ordway, who made a vigorous fight against his confirmation and succeeded in holding the nomination up for several months. Ordway claimed great influence with the senate, openly declaring that he had personal knowledge of compromising matters affecting enough of the senators to determine their action upon any matter in which he was interested, but in spite of his pull McCoy was confirmed, after a thorough investigation by a senatorial committee. The particular charge urged against McCoy was complicity in one of Ordway's county organizations in Douglas county. In 1880, when Governor Ordway was new to the territory, a man named Brown from Iowa, upon false representations about the population of Douglas county, obtained from Ordway commissions for county commissioners to organize said county. There probably at that date was not a single bona fide resident of Douglas county. Ordway always claimed he was imposed upon and it is doubtless true. Brown and one or two fellow conspirators went into Douglas county and organized the county and also school districts, and issued a large amount of bonds ostensibly in payment of supplies, for building bridges, school houses, etc. This was at a period when a county was settled up in a night and by next week was living like an old settled community with all the activities of society thoroughly organized. At this time McCoy was conducting a bank in Springfield and a considerable quantity of these fraudulent Douglas county warrants were offered to him and he negotiated the sale of them to his customers. As soon as the fraudulent nature of these warrants was discovered and exposed through the efforts of Maj. Robert Dollard, McCoy, to protect his customers, recalled every dollar's worth which he had sold, in so doing bankrupting himself. Ordway urged before the senate that McCoy was a partner to the fraudulent transaction, but he was vindicated by the senate committee and confirmed. This victory was magnified beyond its merits by the people of Dakota and was the subject of general rejoicing.

CHAPTER LVI

1884--A FEATURELESS YEAR.

Dakota territory held its own in 1884. The homestead and town boom continued with little abatement, but boom had become the normal condition and attracted little attention. By this time the Northwestern and Milwaukee Railway systems were completed essentially as they are today. The Milwaukee had extended west from Aberdeen to Ipswich, the gap on the Jim valley line had been closed the previous year, and there remained to construct only the Madison-Harlem line and the recent extensions. The Northwestern was even more complete that the Milwaukee and has since done little east of the river except the Gettysburg and the Yankton extensions. In the year under discussion the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, now a part of the Rock Island system, built into Watertown, making a junction there with the Pacific division of the Minneapolis & St. Louis.

Pierre had become the chief entry way to the hills and the traffic by means of stages and bull trains was very great. In the hills placer mining had begun to subside, but the mother lode had been uncovered and the substantial beginnings had commenced in the modern process of manufacturing gold, though as a matter of fact the most sanguine had not realized the great possibilities of this industry as it has since been developed. Nevertheless the Hills were then, as they have been at all times since 1876, one of the reliable and unfailing elements in the upbuilding and prosperity of Dakota.

This was only a fairly good season for the farmer, the first season since the beginning of the boom whence the pinch of drought had been felt. There was as yet little diversity of crops. Wheat was the main, and in most cases the sole, dependence. There was very little live stock. Markets continued bad, and had the new Dakotan ever learned the trick of despondency the autumn of 1884 afforded him an opportunity to put it into practice, but the all-abounding Dakota hope tided him over and there was no real hardship.

This was the year of the great Spink county war. The county seat was located at "Old Ashton," near the Dirt lodges east of the Jim river. Redfield and Ashton were rival candidates for the permanent location. The election showed that Redfield had a majority of the votes, but Ashton contested the point, and on the night of December 6th citizens of Redfield visited old Ashton and breaking into the vault at the court house carried away the county records. This high-handed proceeding inflamed the people of the Ashton country and some six hundred of them proceeded to Redfield to recover the records. They were armed and the people of Redfield prepared for defense, at the same time securing from Judge Seward Smith, of the third circuit, an injunction restraining the removal of the records from Redfield. An agreement was reached by which Ashton and Redfield maintained a joint guard over the precious documents and a few days later Judge Smith dissolved the injunction and ordered the records returned to old Ashton.

When the excitement was at its height Governor Pierce ordered a company of militia from Fargo to proceed to Redfield and maintain the peace. The trouble was over before the militia arrived.

It was a political year from the beginning. The feeling against Governor Ordway was intense and early in January a petition to the President was circulated and generally signed asking for his removal for corrupt practices.

On February 21st Cornelius S. Palmer, of Yankton, was appointed judge of the third district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Kidder. Congress created a new circuit and Judge Seward Smith, of Des Moines, Iowa, was appointed to preside over it.

The territorial Republican convention to elect delegates to the national convention at Chicago was held at Huron on April 23d. It was filled with contesting delegates, for Dakota was simply swamped with a wealth of statesmen, whose fitness had to be tried out at each occasion. The proceeding bordered upon the disgraceful, but the final result was very satisfactory. Col. John L. Jolley, of Vermilion, and N. E. Nelson, of Pembina, were chosen as delegates, and Byron E. Pay, of Volga, and W. J. Wallace, of Jamestown, as alternates. They were instructed to support James G. Blaine for the presidency and Robert T. Lincoln for vice-president. John E. Bennett, of Clark, was chosen national committeeman.

The Democratic convention also met at Huron and elected Frank M. Ziebach and M. L. McCormack as delegates to Chicago to the convention that nominated Cleveland for his first term. Merritt H. Day was chosen national committeeman. In the territorial condition great importance was attached to these committeeships as in a large measure they were the dispensers of party patronage.

On the 25th of June the President appointed Gilbert A. Pierce to succeed Governor Ordway, and the rejoicing in Dakota was unbounded. The celebration of the Fourth of July immediately following was made an occasion of thanksgiving and general jubilation over the deliverance. Nineteen years which have since elapsed have done little to alter the bad opinion in which Governor Ordway was held by the people he governed. It was the prevailing opinion that he was a man of some ability, thoroughly unscrupulous. For months leading newspapers had opened their editorial paragraphs with the exclamation, "Ordway must go!" and when the welcome news came that his successor was appointed they exclaimed: "Thank God; Ordway has gone!"

The Republican convention for the nomination of delegate to congress was held at Pierre, September 17th. John B. Raymond was a candidate for re-election, supported by North Dakota delegates, generally. South Dakota presented four candidates, Oscar S. Gifford, of Canton, Arthur C. Mellette, of Watertown, Samuel McMasters, manager of the Homestake mine, and Junius W. Shannon, of Huron. The first ballot showed their relative strength to be: Raymond, one hundred seventy-three; Gifford, eighty-nine; Mellette, forty-eight, and Shannon, nineteen, with twenty-eight scattering votes. On the eighth ballot the South Dakota men under the lead of Mellette threw their strength to Gifford, nominating him by a vote of two hundred twenty-six to one hundred sixty-five. Mellette was made chairman of the committee.

The Democrats held a harmonious convention at Sioux Falls on October 1st and nominated John R. Wilson, of Deadwood. Mark W. Sheafe and Maris Taylor received complimentary votes. Darwin M. Inman was re-elected chairman of the committee, which was really the important feature of the convention's action.

This year saw the first electric lighting in Dakota, a street system having been inaugurated in Sioux Falls.

On September 3d the cornerstone of the Methodist Dakota University was laid at Mitchell and on September 11th the foundations were laid for the Episcopal All Saints' School at Sioux Falls.

The abuses of grain grading and transportation, together with the unprecedented low price, led to active organization among the farmers. At this time the movement called the Farmers' Protective Union had no political significance.

In addition to the grading and transportation questions matters of farm economy were discussed in the meetings which were held very generally throughout the state.

The treaty for the opening of the great Sioux reservation which had been negotiated the previous year by a commission headed by Governor Edmunds was rejected by congress, delaying the opening for several years. Possibly no one other event has done so much to retard the development of South Dakota as the failure to ratify the Edmunds' treaty. The two great railways then, as now, were at the Missouri, waiting to cross over as soon as the lands were open to settlement. In that era of boom and railroad building, there is scarcely a question that, had the reservation been opened, the Northwestern and Milwaukee would both have crossed the prairies to the Hills before the end of the year, and the story of South Dakota would have been quite altered. Failing in this, the Northwestern sought an entrance to the Hills by the Nebraska route and by the time the lands were opened in 1890 the boom was over and gentlemen's agreements and mergers of interests had quite changed conditions with the result that at this late date the two ends of South Dakota lack direct connection by rail.

Isaac Stockwell, an old and prominent resident of Yankton, died on Christmas eve.

CHAPTER LVII

THE TURN OF THE TIDE IN 1885.

With 1885 the high level of the boom was passed. Naturally this fact was not realized at the time. Every Dakotan believed that this favored land was to go forward, ever mounting higher and higher, advancing materially and morally, without let or reaction, but as we look back upon the course of events from this distance of time we realize that the palmy days of the great boom were over and that the territory was entering upon a long reactionary period which was to try out the timid and the weaklings.

The legislature met in its first session at the new capital at Bismarck on January 13th and organized by electing South Dakota men to both chairmanships, J. H. Westover, of Hughes county, being made president of the council and George Rice, of Flandreau, speaker of the house. The choice turned clearly upon the North and South Dakota issue and the South Dakotans had a walkaway. Upon all of the committees the idea was carried out, South Dakota having a working majority upon each. It was a particularly strong legislature from the South Dakota standpoint. Among the prominent South Dakota members were Senator Pettigrew, John R. Gamble, John A. Pickler, Eben W. Martin, A. M. Bowdle and A. Sheridan Jones. It was the intention of the South Dakotans to promptly remove the capital back to South Dakota, Pierre being the chief candidate for the honor, but local jealousies prevented the carrying out of the project, even could it have been passed by the almost certain veto of Governor Pierce. Bills were passed for the establishment of a Central Dakota University at Ordway and a reform school at Plankinton, which were vetoed by the Governor. The county seat of Spink county was located at Ashton, subject to a vote at the next general election.

Through the efforts of Major Pickler, a bill passed both houses conferring the right of suffrage upon women, but it was vetoed by the Governor because it did not submit the question to the people, holding that such an act was in the nature of a constitutional amendment and should not become binding without the referendum. The appropriation bills were rather large, aggregating more than four hundred thousand dollars. On the whole very little was accomplished by the session. Governor Pierce appointed Ernest W. Caldwell, of Sioux Falls, territorial auditor, George Rice, attorney general, and Joseph Ward, superintendent of public instruction. The legislature provided for a constitutional convention for South Dakota.

At Huron, in February, the Farmers' Alliance was formally organized with J. L. Carlisle, of Brown county, president, and William F. T. Bushnell, of Huron, secretary. This organization, which was destined to exert a powerful influence upon the affairs of South Dakota, was the outgrowth of two years' agitation for better grain markets. It was entirely non-partisan in its origin.

Under the provision made by the legislature for a constitutional convention for that portion of the territory south of the forty-sixth parallel, an election was held for delegates on June 30th and the convention assembled at Sioux Falls, in Germania Hall, at noon on September 8th. Hon. Alonzo J. Edgerton, of Yankton, was chosen president and his presence gave added dignity to the deliberations of a body of dignified men. All of the counties were represented, but a few of the delegates from counties adjoining the proposed division line were opposed to division. Accordingly as soon as the convention was organized, Henry Niell, a delegate from Grant county, moved that the convention adjourn sine die. Theodore D. Kanouse at once moved to table the motion to adjourn, which prevailed, but twelve votes being favorable to adjournment, four of which came from Brown county, where it was hoped the capital of an undivided Dakota might be located. The convention proceeded with calm deliberation, the only deviation from this rule being in the discussion of a paragraph of the bill of rights, proposed by Hugh J. Campbell, the leader of the most revolutionary of the delegates. This paragraph recited that governments are founded in the will of the governed, who have the inherent rights to change the form of government at their pleasure. Judge Edgerton took the floor to oppose this suggestion and with that ponderous eloquence for which he was renowned declared: "I protest against the declaration. It is not my declaration. I desire that we shall present to congress a constitution which will receive the approbation of congress; to appeal to them; not to declare that we have an absolute right to establish a different form of government. We should appeal to congress for our rights, and not come before it as rebels, with the statement that we have the absolute right to abolish our territorial form of government."

Judge Edgerton ever spoke with an impressiveness which always makes his simple words, independent of his personality, appear tame and colorless and there was an intensity in his eloquence at this time which held every hearer with bated breath. General Campbell replied with some excitement: "There was a time when such sentiments as were just now presented to us from the lips of our president were considered loyal and the opposition doctrine was considered rebellion. There was a time when it was considered revolutionary to assert that the power of the government rested upon the consent and authority of the people, but, sir, from the time that Patrick Henry made his speech for Virginia; from the time the constitution was adopted by the people; from the time the Declaration of Independence was framed, in which our forefathers did not hesitate to say that government was based upon the authority of the people; from that time to this I have never heard that authority disputed. I hope the time will never come when the people of Dakota will have less spirit than did their fathers. There are men here whose beards are turning gray, who were boys in 1860, who remember when the Democratic congress to whom some men would have us bow as before demigods; to whom they would have us bend the knee and bow the head as if they were czars, as if we were not people of the American government—said to the people of Kansas, 'You have no power to act until we grant that power.' And the people of Kansas replied by turning out the legislature set up by congress and thrust down its throat the iniquitous Lecompton constitution, and when that congress ended the Democratic party went out of power not to return for a quarter of a century. The people of Kansas hurled back at the Democratic congress the declaration that they must wait for congress to confer the power to act. If this declaration is treason, I pray God that I may always be a rebel."

These addresses well illustrate the two extremes of opinion represented in the convention and the popular opinion of the state as well. The fact is that the situation was well nigh intolerable and it required all the wisdom of the conservatives to prevent an open revolution.

The constitution as adopted contained all of the salutary provisions of the present document embodying General Beadle's long-contended-for ten-dollar minimum price for the school lands with the wise provision for the protection of the funds. Prohibition of the liquor traffic and minority representation were submitted as separate articles. Provision was made for the submission of the constitution to the people at the election in November and for the election of a full complement of state officers. After the election the legislature was to be assembled and United States senators were to be elected, when the legislature should adjourn and everything held in abeyance until admission was accomplished. Dakota was to be the name of the state.

The Republican state convention met at Huron on the 21st of October and placed in nomination a full state ticket, as follows: For congress, Oscar S. Gifford and Theodore D. Kanouse; governor, Arthur C. Mellette; lieutenant governor, A. E. Frank, of Deadwood; secretary of state, Hugh S. Murphy, of Elkton; auditor, Frank Alexander, of Mound City; Treasurer, D. W. Diggs, of Milbank; attorney general, Robert Dollard, of Scotland; superintendent of schools, A. Sheridan Jones, of Olivet; commissioner of school lands, W. H. H. Beadle; judges of the supreme court, A. G. Kellam, of Chamberlain, Dighton Corson, of Deadwood, and John E. Bennett, of Clark. There was a large attendance at the convention and a determined campaign for the nominations.

The Democratic state committee met at Mitchell on the 25th and resolved to ignore the constitution and take no part in the election. This was in accord with the policy of the administration of President Cleveland, which opposed both division and admission for political reasons, as the Dakota representatives, whether from one or two states, would presumably oppose the administration.

The election occurred November 3d and of course resulted in the election of all the Republican candidates for state and legislative offices, there being no opposing tickets. The temporary seat of government was also at issue in this election, and Huron, Pierre, Alexandria, Sioux Falls and Chamberlain were candidates. 31,652 votes were cast. The constitution received 25,132, with 6,522 opposed. Prohibition prevailed by 334 majority and minority representation was lost by more than five thousand votes. For the capital Huron won with twelve thousand one hundred forty-six votes. Pierre received 10,305; Chamberlain, 3,167; Sioux Falls, 3,337, and Alexandria, 1,374.

The legislature convened according to the terms of the constitution at Huron on December 15th and organized with Thomas V. Eddy, of Watertown, speaker of the house.

The message of Governor Mellette was declared to be without a peer as a state document in Dakota. Its most significant sentence declared: "The people of Dakota are a state by the supreme right of creation. They have carved the new state out of the wilds of the prairie in a half decade of years at a touch of the magical wand of progress. The state is the creature of the people, not of congress. While congress alone can endow with life, the people alone can create. * * * Kansas struggled to statehood through blood, but her course can never excite the sympathy of intelligent statesmanship, as has the contempt so persistently shown to the people of Dakota. The state has not only shown herself capable of administering and maintaining government, being a very hive of industry and thrift, presenting throughout her domain a model of law and order, sustained virtually without courts, the admiration of right minded and liberty loving people. While constitutional liberty is still against the steel hand of the invader, it is as delicate as the petal of the rose to the touch of injustice from within. Robbed of justice it is robbed of respect; robbed of respect it is robbed of power; robbed of power it is robbed of life. 'Outrage, contempt and death' is the epitaph inscribed upon the tablets of liberty adown the mausoleum of time. A wrong to the state is a wrong to the Union. While injustice injures her directly, the gangrene of her wounds is absorbed into every fiber of the body politic of which she is a member. Amputation is deformity. The only remedy is to heal and the only ointment, righteous justice. She no longer solicits a favor within the power of congress to grant or to withhold. She demands a right granted by law which congress cannot legally refuse. If her people are content with less than justice, they are unworthy to be free. If the nation offers less it is unworthy to exist under the name of constitutional liberty. Dakota is a state with every prerequisite fulfilled, a fact which she knows and will cause congress to know."

The legislature effected a complete organization and elected Judge Alonzo J. Edgerton and Col. Gideon C. Moody United States senators. Hugh J. Campbell was the only opposing candidate. The legislature then adjourned subject to the call of the Governor.

Governor Mellette's message and declaration that "We are a state," subjected him to much criticism from the Democrats and from the conservative Republicans, but when congress ignored our claims to admission year after year the revolutionary spirit well nigh prevailed.

Judge Edgerton having resigned as chief justice of the territory, Bartlett Tripp was appointed by President Cleveland to fill the vacancy. Cleveland to a large extent filled the appointive positions in the territory with Dakotans. In October, however, Seward Smith, judge of the third district, was removed, and Louis K. Church, of New York, was appointed to the place. Smith was elected by the divisionists judge of the Aberdeen circuit; he was in poor health and somewhat erratic and to the surprise of every one announced himself a candidate for the senate. Even then the true state of his mind was not apprehended, but soon he showed unmistakable signs of insanity and he was taken by his Iowa friends to a sanitarium where he died.

Aside from the constitutional movement, the year was not especially eventful. On February 25th, seven days before the close of his term, President Arthur had by executive order opened to settlement all of the Crow Creek reservation lying on the east side of the Missouri, above Chamberlain, which had not been taken in severalty by the Indians. Very many settlers thronged in and located upon these lands. On April 17th President Cleveland, deeming that Arthur's order opening the lands conflicted with the treaty rights of the Indians, revoked the same and ordered the settlers to vacate. This was deemed by the people a very great hardship and was one of the grievances against the Cleveland administration to which Dakotans of the period were wont to point. The Cleveland order, however, was really founded in justice. If the lands were to be opened the Indians were entitled to the accruing benefits and should have been paid for them as were the Sissetons and Yanktons for their surplus lands in after years. After several years, during the Harrison administration, the government did reimburse the Crow creek settlers for their losses.

On September 29th a great territorial fair was held at Huron, the first to be held after the great development of the northern and central portions. It was considered a success, largely due to the energy of Secretary W. F. T. Bushnell.

At Pierre on the 15th of April, a sensational tragedy occurred. On the 4th of the preceding December Forrest G. Small, a young lawyer of Harrold, had been foully murdered by another lawyer of the village, J. W. Bell. Small had been elected county attorney of Hughes county, a fact which made Bell, his business competitor, inordinately jealous and upon the date named he met Small on the road between Harrold and Blunt and killed him with a hatchet and buried the body in a field of breaking. Bell had an accomplice who confessed the crime and both were arrested and lodged in the jail at Pierre, where on the morning of April 15th, Bell was taken from the jail by a party of Small's neighbors from Blunt and Harrold and hanged to the flag pole in the front yard.

On July 15th a terrific storm, approaching a cyclone in character and intensity, swept over the country from Holabird to Ree Heights. Holabird, then a village of two hundred inhabitants, was practically destroyed and great damage was wrought at Highmore and to the farms throughout the region. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Peyler H. Acton, editor of the Sioux Falls Leader, died on March 25th. He was a writer of brilliance, and had achieved a wide reputation for his writing, both in newspaper work and as a contributor to the standard periodicals, being one of the first Dakotans to win literary notice.

CHAPTER LVIII

THE WEARY WAIT FOR STATEHOOD BEGINS.

With the opening of the new year, Messrs. Moody, Edgerton, Kanouse and Mellette joined delegate Gifford in Washington to urge the admission of the new state. They were given respectful hearings by the congressional committees and the senate, which was Republican, promptly passed the bill, but the Democratic house could not be induced to give up the political advantage accruing to its party by granting statehood, thus cutting off a considerable amount of patronage and at the same time adding several votes in congress to the Republican side. All sorts of temporizing expedients were resorted to. No less than five bills were under consideration by the committee, one for the recognition of the Sioux Falls constitution, one for admission as a whole, one for division without admission, one for division on the Missouri river. It early became manifest that it was not the intention to take any action whatever. On May 4th the constitutional convention met and adjourned until July 12th, serving notice that unless at that time congress had acted favorably that the section of the constitution restraining the state from exercising its power to govern, would be submitted to the people for its repeal, but Senator Benjamin Harrison, who had the interests of the new state in charge in the senate, at once wrote discouraging such action as likely to prejudice the cause of Dakota before the people of the nation, to whom Dakota must look for ultimate justice. At this juncture Hon. Abraham Boynton, now of Mitchell, but then a citizen of Lenox, came into great prominence in relation to the Dakota movement. Mr. Boynton was a strong Democrat and had formerly been a leader in the movement for division, having been a member of the constitutional convention of 1883. In common with many Democrats, he had changed his views on this subject, and at this time spent several months in Washington where among his Democratic partisans he acquired great influence and was accepted by them as authority upon all questions relating to the admission of Dakota.

Among the large element of adventurous men which the boom had landed in Dakota, there were many who, not being firmly fixed in principle, made expediency the test of every political action and this class seeing that congress was not likely to admit South Dakota at once, were ready, for expediency's sake, to take up with anything which might be offered, and they soon began to weaken in their loyalty to the division movement, forgetting the interests of posterity and ready to accept statehood upon any terms that might be offered. There were, however, thousands of divisionists who never faltered in their loyalty to the cause and they were sufficient to dominate the policy. Leaders among them were the officers chosen by the new state, though their motives were constantly assailed, but deep in the hearts of the rank and file the principle involved held dominance, as was demonstrated at every opportunity for expression. Again there were a few entirely unselfish propagandists surrounding

Yankton College, in which Joseph Ward was the leading spirit who never allowed the agitation to flag. Another strong incentive among the rank and file people was the protection which the Sioux Falls constitution threw about the school funds. It is, in the light of conditions then existing in Dakota and the large number of adventurers who projected themselves into politics, a really marvelous thing that a constitution not only literally without a job in it, should have been framed, but one on the other hand which rendered jobbery so almost impossible. The people were exceedingly loathe to give up this document, especially its provisions for the future of the school lands and school funds, fearing that the freebooters might get control of another convention and prevent the framing of another charter so desirable, and therefore they gave quiet but constant and tenacious support to the division movement as embodied in the state already erected. The Huron contingent of course, having already secured the temporary seat of government, was anxious to retain whatever advantage she possessed and was therefore a constant agitator for the South state, and so from all these sources came sufficient vitality to keep the movement alive in spite of the temptations held out for a different course.

One great hardship visited upon the settlers at this time was the policy adopted by Land Commissioner Sparks. Of course in the vast movement of settlers upon the public lands through which title could be secured through homesteads, pre-emptions and timber claims, there was a certain amount of fraud, though on the whole it may be stated at this distance of time, the percentage of those who acted in bad faith was marvelously small. The people as a rule came out filled with hope and a desire to make homes and they settled upon the soil, broke the sod, built to the extent of their means and in every way showed the good faith of their action. Commissioner Sparks, however, reversed the common law rule and assumed that every action was in bad faith and placed the burden upon the settlers to show their honest intentions. Thousands of claims were cancelled arbitrarily; the borrowing of money upon a proved-up claim, before the issue of a patent, was held to be an evidence of bad faith; the commutation of a homestead was held to be an abandonment of the right of pre-emption. A reign of terror fell upon the homesteaders, who felt that they had no certainty of tenure in their lands. A convention was held at Huron, largely represented from every section in the state, to protest against this policy. The annual meeting of the Territorial Farmers' Alliance, in session at Watertown, sent an earnest protest to Secretary Lamar against the course being pursued by the land department, and influential Dakotans hastened to Washington and besieged the President and the secretary of the interior for relief. Secretary Lamar was soon awakened to the injustice of the commissioner's conduct and took action to modify the harsh feature of his policy and the settlers breathed free once more.

The Republican territorial convention convened at Yankton, on September 22d and Oscar S. Gifford was renominated by acclamation for delegate. The platform uncompromisingly upheld the Sioux Falls constitution and the plea of the anti-divisionists for a submission of the question to the people of the whole territory was unceremoniously tabled. The matter had so long gone unchallenged, had been so frequently and unanimously supported by the people that it was felt to be but a temporary expedient to ask that it be submitted. Harrison Allen, of Fargo, was made chairman of the committee.

The Democrats met at Aberdeen on September 29th. The anti-division Republicans of central Dakota held out strong inducements of support to them if they would declare unequivocally for one state, but in spite of these inducements and the influence of the administration and of its representatives in the territory, the sentiment for division in the rank and file could not be overcome and Merritt H. Day, a strong divisionist, was nominated upon a platform that would concede no more than to favor submitting the question to the people. A. W. Bangs, of Grand Forks, was made chairman of the committee. The election in November returned Judge Gifford, the Republican, with a majority of thirty thousand, out of a total vote of one hundred five thousand, sixty-six thousand of which were cast in South Dakota.

In July Judge William E. Church, Republican, who had been appointed three years before to succeed Judge Moody in the Black Hills district, resigned, and was succeeded by Charles M. Thomas, of Kentucky.

Governor Pierce tendered his resignation in the summer, but it was December before the president found a successor for him, at that time appointing Judge Louis K. Church, of the Central Dakota circuit, to the position, James Spencer, of New York, being after a lapse of some months sent out to succeed Judge Church on the bench.

Railroad building was revived during the season and a large amount constructed. The Northwestern built its line from Centerville to Yankton, from Redfield to Faulkton, from Doland to Groton and from Columbia to Oakes. The Milwaukee extended from Ipswich to Bowdle and from Roscoe south for a distance of thirty miles; from Scotland to Mitchell and from Tripp to Armour, from Andover to Newark, and from Madison north to near Lake Preston. The Omaha extended from Salem to Mitchell and the Elkhorn reached Rapid City in the Black Hills. This latter had cut off the cross country freighting and staging from Pierre some months before, as the end of the track approached the hills, and quite changed the commercial relations of the two ends of the state. The Great Northern, then called the Manitoba, built its lines from Benson to Watertown and from Hankinson to Aberdeen, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern built from Sibley to Sioux Falls.

A great drought accompanied by hot winds cut the crop in many sections and the price continued very low, facts which tended to accelerate the political movement among the farmers and a considerable number of Farmers' Alliance legislators were returned.

W. H. Lyon, of Sioux Falls, this year brought out a little book entitled "The People's Problem," a sociological study, and which is said to have been the first private bookmaking enterprise in Dakota.

The public health continued excellent and no death of any person who had acquired distinction in South Dakota is noted for the year.

CHAPTER LIX

THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR.

Dakota territory was twenty-six years old and for the first time a Democratic governor sat in the capitol. On February 5, 1887, Louis K. Church relieved Gilbert A. Pierce in the executive office. Governor Church was a native of New York and as a member of the legislature during his incumbency of the gubernatorial chair Mr. Church had attracted the notice of President Cleveland and they had become fast friends. Church was an enthusiastic reformer in his New York legislative days, and was a colleague of Theodore Roosevelt in their first legislative experiences and they had worked hand in glove for a common purpose. When Cleveland became President he sought an early opportunity to reward his young friend and sent him to Dakota as a district judge. In this capacity Judge Church made a good name and won the approbation of his fair-minded political opponents. His district was extremely large, rendering it impossible to perform all of its duties, but he exerted himself to the utmost and the public was as well satisfied as they could have been with the work of any one. He was a fair lawyer and his decisions were considered fair and wise by the bar. The bench provided the atmosphere to which he was best adapted. He was somewhat dictatorial in temperament and also very nervous, but these traits were not often exhibited in the performance of judicial functions. But as governor he was frequently provoked into violent outbursts, which detracted from his dignity and usefulness. His honesty was not seriously questioned. It must in fairness be admitted that there was little effort upon the part of his constituents to make his pathway easy or pleasant. In the first instance, the Republican politicians flattered him with a view to using him, but finding that policy was not likely to bear fruit, they turned against him with virulence. The legislature as well as the public were overwhelmingly opposed to his political views, and to add to the difficulties of his administration a large element of his party turned against him, with even greater hostility than was shown by the Republicans. Probably the worst that can be said of him was that he was impolitic. Through it all President Cleveland steadfastly supported him, and he drew to himself a cabinet of the strongest Democrats in Dakota who sustained him loyally.

President Cleveland appointed to succeed Judge Church upon the third district bench James Spencer, also a young New Yorker and a reformer of the Church school. Spencer arrived and took up the work in May. Up to this time it had been the general policy of President Cleveland to fill Dakota offices with Dakotans, but at this date he changed his methods. Delegate Gifford, a Republican, called upon the President to urge him to appoint Dakota Democrats to the home offices, but the President replied: "Mr. Gifford, every Democrat in your territory, who amounts to anything, is arrayed on one side or the other of your territorial fight, or is charged with being in some corrupt transaction. They are mixed up in your quarrels and are not fit to hold office." Judge Spencer created a great sensation almost immediately. There was of course an intense feeling among the Dakotans against the importation of office seekers. Judge Spencer, though considered a fair lawyer, possessed an irascible temper and was rather arbitrary upon the bench. On the 17th of June he was holding court in Watertown when a man named James Harkness was upon trial for the forgery of a real estate mortgage. He had confessed his fault to the sheriff and other witnesses, but upon the trial his counsel, at the close of the testimony for the prosecution, moved a dismissal upon the ground that the body of the crime was not proven. Judge Spencer advised the jury that a prima facia case had not been made and that they might find for the defendant. The jury, however, asked to retire and remained out for a long time when the Judge ordered them brought into court, where the foreman reported that they had not agreed, whereupon they were dismissed. Hon. Frank Crane, then a resident of Watertown, telegraphed the fact to the Huronite newspaper. The next day, after Judge Spencer had dismissed the Watertown term and his court was not in session, the Huronite published the news item under the head "God Bless the Jury. A Watertown Jury Defies the Carpetbagger." A few days later, upon the affidavit of George Cooper, a young Democratic lawyer of Huron, the publishers of the Huronite, Augustine Davis, Herbert Crouch and John Longstaff, and the editorial writer, Junius W. Shannon, were arrested for contempt of court in the matter of said publication.

The case was tried before Judge Spencer himself on July 12th, the prosecution being conducted by A. B. Melville and A. W. Burtt, and the defense by Hugh J. Campbell and Robert B. Tripp, of Yankton, and Josiah Mellette, of Watertown. The testimony was taken from a large number of witnesses and the court was manifestly convinced that the state had a good case. While the case was pending the Fourth of July celebration took place and this case was made the subject of comment in very many public addresses as an attempt to throttle free speech and popular liberty in Dakota. There was genuine indignation everywhere, and, groundless as it appears from this distance of time, there was some unfeigned alarm. At the conclusion of the testimony Judge Spencer summed up the matter by reciting the facts in the case, dwelling upon the point that the jury had not defied the court, and then gave the Huronite an opportunity to correct the false impression occasioned by its headlines. This the Huronite did and the matter ended there. The entire matter was rather puerile and unworthy, at another time, of the attention which it attracted, but in the tense situation which already existed in Dakota affairs it was magnified into an incident of the first importance and furnished matter for oratory and editorial fulminations for weeks.

The legislature convened at Bismarck on the 11th of January, and elected George A. Matthews, of Brookings, president of the council, and T. A. Kingsbury, of Watertown, clerk. George G. Crose, of Highmore, was elected speaker and W. G. Eakins, of Gary, chief clerk. John Cain, Melvin Grigsby, Charles H. Sheldon, A. W. Campbell, Frank Washabaugh, E. G. Smith, John D. Lawler, Jacob Schnaidt, Frank R. Aikin, E. C. Ericson, Frank A. Morris were some of the strong and well known South Dakotans who were in that body.

After the nomination of Governor Church there was some delay pending his confirmation and the first of February having arrived, Governor Pierce desiring to enter into a business engagement, turned the office over to Secretary M. L. McCormack, who acted as governor until the confirmation of Mr. Church, on the 5th. During this time a bill which had passed both houses extending the time of residence before divorce proceedings could be commenced to one entire year was presented to him and he vetoed it. Much of the divorce scandal which has stained the good name of Dakota is attributable to that veto. The important features of the session were the passage of laws submitting the question of division of the territory to a vote, at the election in November, and a county option bill, to also be voted upon at the November election. Governor Church vetoed all bills for additional state institutions except the reform school at Plankinton. The most important of the additions contemplated by the legislature was the Central Dakota University at Aberdeen. During the previous winter the Madison Normal School burned and was rebuilt by the citizens; Governor Church permitted the citizens to be reimbursed, but would not allow twenty-five thousand dollars for additions.

The total appropriations reached eleven hundred thousand dollars.

Governor Church appointed the following South Dakotans to leading territorial positions: Auditor, James A. Ward, of Sioux Falls; treasurer, John D. Lawler, of Mitchell; superintendent of schools, Eugene A. Dye, of Mellette; public examiner, Charles N. Harris, of Aberdeen; railway commissioners, Abraham Boynton, of Lennox, and N. T. Smith, of Huron; emigration commissioner, P. F. McClure, of Pierre. He reposed great confidence in these appointees and advised with them constantly. No other governor has called to his assistance such a cabinet of advisors.

During this season a line now owned by the Sault Railway, then known as the Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern, graded a road from Aberdeen to Bismarck, and the Great Northern was located and graded from Watertown to Huron. The Illinois Central built into Sioux Falls.

On July 1st the first free delivery of mail in Dakota was established by the postoffice department at Sioux Falls.

The cornerstone of Redfield College was laid on July 4th.

On July 12th, at a special election, the county seat of Brown county was removed from Columbia to Aberdeen.

In July natural gas was struck on the Rathman farm, five miles from Pierre, but its value was not apprehended.

A lively campaign was made for division and for local option. The former prevailed at the election in November by twenty thousand majority and a majority of the counties voted liquor selling out.

On the 15th of December a "one state" convention was held at Aberdeen by the anti-divisionists. There was a fair attendance and strong one-state resolutions passed, but it was not the purpose of congress to make either one or two Dakotas at that time.

Hon. Frank I. Fisher, of Frankfort, a strong man and a member of the constitutional convention of 1885, died this autumn.

CHAPTER LX

THE GREAT BLIZZARD OF JANUARY 12, 1888.

The year 1888 will always be borne in mind by Dakotans as well as by the people of the entire west as the year of the great blizzard. It fell unannounced on January 12th with a ferocity before undreamed of by the denizens of the plain. In the northern portion of the territory it began early in the morning, but in the central and southern portions it did not arrive until later in the day when people were scattered in their avocations, children were in school, farmers out with their stock, or enroute to or from market, and the resulting fatalities were fearful. It was a beautiful winter morning, warm and gracious, with soft, variable breezes—just such a morning as was calculated to draw the people into the open. One moment it was bright, warm, glorious; the next moment, and without the slightest premonitory warning, the terror fell with unexampled rage. All attempt at description must be weak and inadequate. For fifteen hours it continued, blinding, impenetrable, intensely cold, the atmosphere filled with needles of ice driven by a furious gale, accompanied by a deafening roar; then it was gone and nature smiled out again as bright and innocent as a morning in May. One hundred twelve citizens of South Dakota perished in the storm and many others suffered extreme peril. Minnesota, Nebraska and western Iowa suffered equally.

Notwithstanding the gathering of a good crop, a fair growth in population and the construction of the Elkhorn to Whitewood, the Great Northern into Sioux Falls and Huron and the great Sioux Falls boom, which eclipsed anything which had yet come to the new west in the way of town booming, the year was essentially a year of politics. General Harrison had, above all others, been a friend of Dakota in congress and the leading men of South Dakota desired to show their appreciation for his efforts in our behalf, by giving him Dakota's support in the national convention, and in consequence a Harrison propaganda was undertaken in January. Colonel Moody of Deadwood, and Governor Mellette, of Watertown, were entrusted with the management of affairs by the Harrison managers, for Dakota as well as in adjacent states, and their work bore most effectively upon the result. The Republican territorial convention for the election of delegates to Chicago was held at Jamestown, North Dakota, on May 16th. The divisionists dominated the convention absolutely. It was argued that if Dakota had her rights South Dakota would have two senators and two representatives, entitling her to eight votes in the national convention, and that North Dakota would be a territory with two votes, and it was therefore determined to elect ten delegates and send them to the Chicago convention and make a fight for their recognition. Ten delegates were therefore selected, whom it was known among the initiated would be for Harrison when wanted, but lest antagonism to their recognition be created by other candidates no reference to their views was made, nor was it possible to get an expression upon the subject prior to the balloting at Chicago. The South Dakota men upon this delegation were Gideon C. Moody, J. M. Bailey, T. C. Bogart, B. H. Sullivan, George W. Hopp and Colonel Plummer, then a resident of Brown county. They were promptly recognized at Chicago and ten votes accorded to Dakota, where but two were anticipated in the call. The national platform also declared unequivocally for the division of Dakota and the admission of both sections. Pursuant to the non-committal policy previously arranged, the Dakotans divided their vote equally among the candidates in the earlier ballots, but at the opportune moment united upon Harrison and gave weight to the impulse which soon resulted in his choice. Governor Mellette was chosen national committeeman. The section of the national Republican platform relating to the Dakota question was its most extended expression upon any topic, and among other things said: "South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a state in the Union under the constitution framed and adopted by her people."

The action of the Chicago convention put an end to all one-state talk from any source. That utterance that "Dakota should be divided" was accepted as the inevitable and early action.

The Democratic convention for the election of delegates to the national convention at St. Louis was held at Watertown on May 3d. It was the conclusion of a campaign for supremacy between Governor Church and his friends and Merritt H. Day, the representative of the old-line Democracy of the territory. It was the most intense of all the political movements Dakota had known and was as furious in its way as was the January blizzard. With all of the territorial and federal patronage at his control, Governor Church possessed an advantage which rendered him invulnerable, but the Day people did not give up the fight until repudiated by the national convention. At Watertown there were so many contesting delegations that it is even now impossible to determine which faction had the legitimate organization. Prior to the convention the central committee met and while Judge Bangs, the chairman, sided with Day, the majority of the committee favored the Governor's cause. The committee resolved to make a roll of the delegates and to pass upon the prima facia qualifications of contestants for seats. This would place the control of the convention absolutely in the hands of the Church men. The call for the convention provided that the meeting should be held at Watertown, but did not announce where the convention should be held at Watertown. The local committee had arranged to meet in the Armory. Promptly at the hour the Church men assembled at the Armory, but Day had passed the word around among his friends and they met at Music Hall, where they were called to order by Chairman Bangs. Another member of the committee called the Armory convention to order. Intense excitement pervaded both meetings, crimination, and recrimination, villification and personal abuse filled the air; for hours chaos reigned. The address to the people issued by the Day meeting, an arraignment of Governor Church and his administration, was a philippic which may be regarded a classic in political literature. Aside from patronage, the dividing principle between the faction was the question of the division of Dakota, but in the excitement both factions left all reference to that vital subject out of their platforms. The Church convention sent Col. William R. Steele, of Deadwood, and George H. Megguire, of North Dakota, as delegates and the Day faction chose Mr. Day and Judge Bangs. At St. Louis the Church men were admitted, as a matter of course.

The Democrats held their congressional convention at Jamestown on July 11th. The Day faction, by this time thoroughly humbled, made no disturbance and James W. Harden, of Jerauld county, South Dakota, was nominated for delegate practically without opposition.

The Republican congressional convention met at Watertown on August 22d. Judge Gifford was a candidate for renomination. At Sioux Falls, Melvin Grigsby and Cornelius S. Palmer were candidates. Senator Pettigrew favored Grigsby and he secured the support of Minnehaha county. Hugh J. Campbell was the candidate of the radical "We are a state" element and

George A. Mathews, of Brookings, was the candidate of the element in the party who had been lukewarm in support of division. North Dakota supported Harrison Allen, of Fargo. Judge Palmer, having a few votes outside of Minnehaha county, continued in the race. Judge Gifford was much the strongest of any single candidate and in a way the situation resolved itself into Gifford against the field. There was a contest from Lawrence county between what were known as the Moody faction and the VanCise-Bullock faction, and the organization of the convention was dependent upon the settlement of this contest. After the temporary organization two days were occupied by the credentials committee in taking testimony in this contest and their report was finally made favorable to the Moody faction, but the VanCise people carried the fight upon the floor of the convention where, after a long session, occupied by the most excited and eloquent speech making which ever entertained a Dakota convention, the result was rendered in favor of Moody's delegation. Seventeen ballots were required to make the nomination, which fell to George A. Mathews by a consolidation of the central and north Dakota strength. In the campaign which followed the moral influence of the Farmers' Alliance was thrown to Mr. Harden, upon the tariff issue, nevertheless Mr. Mathews was elected by more than thirty-five thousand majority.

The result of the national election was a source of great rejoicing in Dakota and was heralded with fireworks, booming cannon and general jollification. Dakota had been one of the issues in the nation, discussed from every stump and the people at home realized that the end of serfdom, as it was called, was near at hand.

During the year, a bill having passed congress to give South Dakota an additional judge, L. W. Crofoot, of Aberdeen, was appointed to the position and John E. Carland, of Bismarck, was chosen to succeed Cornelius S. Palmer.

In the month of March a sensation was created by the marriage of Cora Belle Fellows, a young lady of good family from Washington, D. C., to a half-blood Indian named Chaska, at the Cheyenne river agency. Chaska, or Sam Campbell, was uneducated and bore a not very good character and the marriage was a seven-days' wonder throughout the land. The yellow journals of the cities gave up columns of space to it. As might have been expected, no happiness came of it and Mrs. Campbell died, heart-broken, a few years later, Chaska having forsaken her to take up with a dusky belle of the tribe.

In February a vein of natural gas was opened at a depth of one hundred feet at Ashton. It was piped into the hotel owned by Samuel W. Bowman there and it gave a satisfactory heat and attracted wide attention, yet the possibilities of it were not realized and no effort made to further utilize it. Presently the hole caved in and no attempt was made to reopen it, but in the light of later developments in the state it is probable that supplies sufficient for heating and lighting purposes exist there.

The crop was very good and, all things considered, 1888 was one of the good years which the territory enjoyed. Prices were improved and the people were contented and prosperous, and the prospect for division and immediate admission to statehood made them feel as if a new lease of life had been given them.

In December President Olson, who had made a grand success of the State University at Vermilion, came to his death in the fire which destroyed the Minneapolis Tribune building. He was calling upon the editor in the fifth story when the alarm of fire was given and found egress by the stairs or elevator cut off. With others, he hastened to the fire escape at the end of the hall and while descending it was struck by the falling body of another victim and hurled to the pavement.

CHAPTER LXI

STATEHOOD AT LAST, WITH DIVISION.

The new year dawned with statehood near at hand. The country had spoken in unmistakable terms upon this topic and congress hastened to do tardy justice. On the 14th of February the omnibus bill passed, granting enabling acts to South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington. South Dakota was to adopt the Sioux Falls constitution, with such changes as the progress of time had rendered necessary, but it was not to be altered in any vital part. Prohibition, minority representation and capital location were to be resubmitted to the people at an election to be held October 1st. The protection provided for the school lands were not only kept intact, but the South Dakota idea was enjoined upon each of the other proposed states. The passage of the enabling act; while received with great satisfaction by the people, was not the occasion of much celebration. It came as a matter of course and the fireworks had been expended when the result of the election was known the previous autumn.

The legislature convened on the second Tuesday of January and remained in session sixty days. Smith Stimmel, a North Dakota man and cousin of James G. Blaine, was president of the council and Hosmer H. Keith, of Sioux Falls, speaker of the house. Among the strong and well known South Dakotans in this session were Coe I. Crawford, E. C. Ericson, Robert Dollard, James Halley, A. L. VanOsdel, Frank R. Aiken, Joseph M. Greene, S. P. Howell, Harry Hunter, Frank A. Morris and A. W. Campbell. The session was a constant fight between the legislature and Governor Church, who exercised his veto power upon most of the bills which came to him, but which were passed over his head by the solons. In anticipation of immediate statehood, very little was accomplished.

President Harrison was inaugurated upon the 4th of March and seven days later he appointed Arthur C. Mellette governor of Dakota territory. During the winter a good many prominent Dakotans were assembled in Washington and a combination was entered into between Messrs. Moody, Mellette, Pettigrew, Edgerton and Gifford on these lines: Mellette was to be governor of the territory and state, Moody and Pettigrew were to be senators, Gifford, one of the congressmen, and Edgerton, judge of the federal court for the newly created district of South Dakota. The agreement extended also to the principal appointive officers in the territory. Mellette speedily relieved Church and his famous cabinet and appointed J. M. Bailey, treasurer; J. C. McManima, auditor; Johnson Nickeus, of Jamestown, attorney general; superintendent of schools, A. Sheridan Jones; railway commissioners, Judson LaMoure, Harvey J. Rice and John H. King; public examiner, T. E. Blanchard, all of whom continued in office until the admission on the 2d of November.

The election for constitutional delegates was held the second Tuesday in May and the Sioux Falls constitution was ratified by a large majority so that it only devolved upon the convention which assembled at Sioux Falls upon July 4th to change the name from Dakota to South Dakota, make a new legislative and judicial apportionment and arrange for the division of the territorial property and debts with North Dakota.

No sooner was the enabling act passed than a fierce contest grew up for the location of the temporary seat of government. Chamberlain, Huron, Mitchell, Sioux Falls, Redfield and Watertown entered the race, but Redfield withdrew before the election in favor of Huron. This fight was carried to the point of desperation and introduced a line of corrupt practices which was most demoralizing and from which the state was long in recovering. Each town exerted itself to the utmost and spent money lavishly, involving heavy debts which are in some instances a handicap to this day. Governor Mellette headed the Republican ticket and P. F. McClure, of Pierre, who had won prominence as immigration commissioner, was the Democratic candidate, Mellette winning by a majority of thirty thousand.

A vigorous campaign for prohibition was made and the separate article became part of the constitution by a majority of 5,724.

Pierre was the successful aspirant for the temporary seat of government, receiving 27,096 votes against 14,914 for Huron, 11,970 for Watertown, 7,506 for Mitchell, 11,765 for Sioux Falls, and 2,414 for Chamberlain.

On the 15th of October the legislature assembled at Pierre and elected Gideon C. Moody and Richard F. Pettigrew senators and adjourned to await the proclamation of admission, which was made by President Harrison on November 2d and that day all of the state machinery was set in operation. A few days later President Harrison appointed Alonzo J. Edgerton judge of the federal district court for the district of South Dakota, a position he held with honor until his death in August, 1896.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, the year of statehood, was probably the hardest year in the history of Dakota, not excepting the great grasshopper year of 1875. With that year began the period of reverses which cut our population, destroyed our credit and for a time made Dakota a name of ill repute. Several causes contributed to this situation. A great drought came upon the land, practically destroying the crop. In some localities the people who were depending solely upon the wheat crop were left absolutely destitute and dependent upon public charity. They were beginners in a new land, had not yet accumulated a surplus, and on the reverse were as a rule deeply involved in debt. The mistaken liberality of our exemption laws deprived them of credit, for as a rule they were among strangers and had not yet established credit through the proven rectitude of their lives and therefore had been compelled to mortgage their personal property to obtain money and if they had obtained title to their homesteads, in most cases they, too, were mortgaged. Moreover a very large percentage of the homesteaders were not practical farmers, but had left professional life or positions in shops and stores to take the free land of Dakota. Their sole dependence was the crop, and when that failed their situation was truly pathetic. Thousands abandoned their homesteads, surrendered their mortgaged chattels and left the state, carrying with them a tale of woe which was disseminated throughout the country. The opinion everywhere was that Dakota was a failure. Of course interest upon farm mortgages was defaulted, bringing bankruptcy to the trust and mortgage companies who had negotiated them and in turn loss to the eastern banks and lenders. During the palmy days of the boom many enterprises were undertaken in the progressive towns supported by eastern capital and these came tumbling about the ears of the projectors. All of these conditions contributed to bring about a situation of utter demoralization.

The first necessity, however, was to provide food for the starving, and to this task Governor Mellette devoted himself with the utmost energy. To satisfy himself of the real need, he drove for many days among the destitute homesteaders, visiting them in their homes and drawing from them the reluctant story of their awful need. Learning of the necessity from his own observation, he called the people together in the larger towns and appealed to them to provide succor.

It was little that could be done at home. Even the ordinarily well-to-do found their means taxed to the utmost to provide for their own. Governor Mellette then went to Chicago and other eastern points and appealed for assistance for the destitute, pledging himself that every dollar donated should go directly to the relief of the needy and that not one cent should be used for the administration of the fund. The response was generous and all actual suffering was averted. The cost of administering this relief fund, amounting to several thousand dollars, Governor Mellette paid from his own purse.

Governor Mellette's conduct, highly praiseworthy as it was, called down upon him the maledictions of the boomer element of the towns, who held him responsible for the ills that had befallen the state, and he was made the subject of shameful abuse, but he was not deterred from the performance of his plain duty, though it cost him his political standing in the state.

Aside from the statehood accomplishment and its incidental political features and the drought and its consequences, 1889 was uneventful. Railroad building was at a standstill and no new building of any kind was projected after the harvest time. The general health of the people was excellent, a blessing that was duly appreciated in that year of the beginning of the dark age in South Dakota.

On November 2, 1889, the very day of the admission of South Dakota, a proposition for which he had unwearily labored, Joseph Ward, president of Yankton College, died. No other man has more strongly impressed himself upon South Dakota for good than he.

CHAPTER LXII

THE FIRST YEAR IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

As will be apprehended from the previous chapter, the first year of South Dakota's existence as a state was not a very hopeful period. Not only were the people laboring under the despondency of the crop failure and its incident hardships of the previous year, but the crop of 1890, too, was but little improved over the disastrous failure of 1889. Prices were, however, very good and even in the single year the effort to find other dependence than wheat growing had resulted in a beginning in dairying and poultry, which helped out many a larder which otherwise would have been destitute. It is the testimony of many who passed through that awful experience that poultry was the first resource that brought something of comfort and better living. "Everything on the place was mortgaged and had to go, except the chickens," has been declared to the writer by so many of the pioneers who stuck it out, that he is forced to the conclusion that the hen was a large factor in the salvation of Dakota from utter collapse. But it required several years to recover and to discover the means of permanent prosperity, through diversified crops, live stock and dairying. Even those who clearly saw the way were unable from lack of means to do more than make a small start in the right direction and gradually grew into better things.

The census taken as of the first of June gave the state 328,808 people. The loss of population for the previous year must have been considerable.

This year the Elkhorn division of the Northwestern Railway completed its line into Deadwood, and the Burlington & Missouri River, which had entered the state from the southwest corner the previous year, pushed its line up into the central hills as far as Custer, and its branch to Hot Springs was completed.

The first state legislature, which convened in January, 1890, was the strongest body of solons the state has had. The ablest men in each community felt something of pride in sitting as members of this first body and we find in the roll the names of a surprisingly large number of individuals who stand at the very front in the state's citizenship to this day. The session was largely devoted to providing the necessary legislation to facilitate the operations of the new state, and give life to the provisions of the constitution. The powers and duties of the regents of education and the board of charities were prescribed, the manner of bringing actions against the state defined and the duties of the constitutional officers limited in a greater or less degree. The old territorial laws which were not repealed were made applicable to state conditions and the necessary appropriations made to maintain the state and institutions. The power of the state to provide directly for the destitute was discussed, but the weight of opinion was that the state had not the power under the constitution and Governor Mellette was strongly of that mind. The drafting and passage of a prohibition law to make the constitutional provision effective was one of the most serious tasks and occupied a great deal of time. Three new offices were created, commissioner of labor and statistics, engineer of irrigation and mine inspector. Sutton E. Young, of Sioux Falls, was speaker of the house.

The crop failure from drought brought the subject of irrigation into great prominence and many meetings were held at different points to discuss the topic and devise the best means of utilizing the artesian waters for that purpose. Congress appropriated twenty thousand dollars to make an irrigation survey of South Dakota and the work, by Prof. Darton, was the means of gathering a vast amount of information relating to the probable extent and supply of artesian water.

In July the State Editorial Association, as the guests of the city of Pierre, made the overland trip from Pierre to the Black Hills, returning by the Elkhorn Railway.

Under the constitution the state officers are elected bienially upon the even numbered years and in consequence a new election fell in the autumn of 1890.

The Farmers' Alliance movement had prospered and during the hard times had taken a strongly political cast. It was under the leadership of Henry L. Loucks, a most skillful propagandist and by this time had become a genuine ground-swell. The discouraged farmers, overwhelmed with reverses, were easily led to look for comfort in proposed political reforms and on the 9th of July a convention met at Huron to consider the political situation. There, after some deliberation, it was resolved to project a third party movement to be known as the Independent party, but popularly known as the People's party, or Populists. Mr. Loucks was nominated for governor, and F. A. Leavitt and Fred Zipp for congress. The Democrats met in Aberdeen and nominated Maris Taylor for governor and F. A. Clark and W. Y. Quigley for congress.

The hostility to Governor Mellette, engendered by his efforts to provide for the destitute, led to an active campaign against his nomination, but this oppositon was wthdrawn before the convention assembled at Mitchell on August 20th. Mellette was renominated for governor and John R. Gamble and John A. Pickler for congress. At this convention W. W. Taylor received his first nomination for state treasurer. The campaign that followed these nominations was spirited and owing to the demoralization incident to the coincident and the previous capital campaigns was exceedingly uncertain and difficult to accurately measure. At the admission of the state Mr. Moody had drawn the short term in the senate, and consequently a senatorial campaign was also involved.

Pierre and Huron were engaged in a furious contest for the permanent seat of government. Watertown had essayed to enter the fight, but had been subsidized by Huron to remain out of the race. Corruption was carried to the limit in securing votes in this contest.

The election in November resulted in the choice of the Republican ticket by thirty-five thousand, to twenty-five thousand for the Populists and eighteen thousand for the Democrats, the Populist strength having been drawn from both of the old parties, the Republicans contributing four-fifths and the Democrats one-fifth.

In the choice of the legislature, however, the Republicans were not so fortunate. On the face of the returns the Democrats and Populists combined had an even show, with one Republican elected upon an independent ticket holding the balance of power. Several contests were inaugurated on both sides which the legislature was called upon to decide.

Pierre won over Huron, by a vote of forty thousand against twenty-seven thousand for Huron.

As if drought and famine were not enough to try out the pioneers of the new state, the fall of 1890 brought to our very door a great Indian uprising which resulted in a vast tragedy. In a degree, this uprising was an incident of the drought, though it was in a greater measure predicated upon other circumstances. The extremely dry weather, however, had destroyed all the Indians' little efforts at agriculture and gardening with which they had for several years supplemented the rations issued to them by the government. Uncle Sam is not quick to adjust himself to changed conditions and it was difficult to make him understand at once why the rations which were sufficient in 1888 were not adequate in 1889 and 1890. The Indians had felt the pinch of hunger and were restive under the situation. At this juncture the South Dakota Sioux were visited by emissaries of tribes west of the Rocky mountains who, inspired by fanatical superstitions, represented to them that the Messiah of the Indians was about to return to earth and restore the old free life, with game and buffalo in abundance, while the whites were to be driven from the earth. Early in November delegates were sent by the South Dakota bands to attend a gathering of choice spirits at Pyramid lake in Utah, where it was represented that the Messiah was to appear. These delegates stole away from the agencies and made remarkable progress to Pyramid lake, where they met representatives of sixteen other tribes, some of them having traveled fourteen hundred miles to reach the rendezvous. It almost surpasses belief, but it is nevertheless true that these delegates, called without telegraph or written message, had started from points a thousand miles remote from each other and had arrived at the rendezvous at the appointed time. There the pretended Messiah appeared to them and made to them great promises. The youth of all the older Indians was to be renewed so that no man among them would be more than forty years old. Everything was to be restored as it was in former times before the white men came. That medicine men would be sent among them to cure with a touch all of their wounds and sickness so that they would live forever. He then taught them to dance the ghost dance and sent them back to their tribes.

Short Bull, an Oglala, was the leader of the Dakota delegates. His home was at Pine Ridge. He was a hostile, or heathen Indian, as distinguished from the friendly fellows who thronged about the agency. He came home and at once began to teach the doctrines of the new Messiah to the chiefs and the dance to the young men. At first he told him all the mysterious changes would come in two seasons, but as the Indians took up the new doctrine and became frenzied in the dance, which they carried to the extreme, dancing for days in succession without rest or food until dropping down from sheer exhaustion, Short Bull, who at first was but a John the Baptist, announcing the coming of the Messiah, grew bolder and proclaimed his own divine and miraculous power. His first act was to set ahead the date of the uprising, which was to be a preliminary to the grand restoration, one year, that is to the fall of 1890, which by this time was already at hand. He then commanded all the warriors to assemble in the Bad Lands on White river in November. While the dancing and excitement was largely confined to Pine Ridge, the Sioux at the other agencies were uneasy and inclined to listen to Short Bull's runners who were constantly among them. This is particularly true of the wild Indians belonging to the Cheyenne river agency, who lived back on Cherry creek, and the Uncpapas on upper Grand river. Almost immediately the Indians started for the Bad Lands, looting the homes of the farmer Indians as they went and forcing many peaceably inclined ones to join them. They made a camp near the mouth of Pass creek, where in a short time three thousand of the dancers were assembled. Dr. D. F. Royer, the agent at Pine Ridge, first became alarmed about the middle of the month and General Miles, in command of the department of the Northwest, had sent strong detachments of troops under General Brooke to Pine Ridge and Rosebud, but no general alarm was felt in the state until the 24th of November when Scotty Philip came in from his ranch on Bad river to inform Governor Mellette that an outbreak was imminent at any moment. Governor Mellette telegraphed this information promptly to General Miles, who at once strengthened the force at the agencies and a cordon of troops were placed along the Cheyenne from the Forks up to the Elkhorn railway crossing and down that line toward Chadron as a protection to the Black Hills, and strong garrisons were posted at Forts Bennett and Sully and at Fort Yates. Little danger was apprehended from the Indians at Cheyenne river agency proper. In fact the leading Indians there could confidently be depended upon to assist in the protection of the frontier; but there was some cause for apprehension that the Uncpapas on Grand river who came under the direct personal influence of Sitting Bull, might make a dash across the river among the settlers, the force at Fort Yates was kept on the qui vive and Governor Mellette armed the militia in Walworth and Campbell counties and they were some time kept under marching orders under the command of Col. Thomas Orr. General Miles established his headquarters at Rapid City. The policy of the army was to force the Indians back to the agency without a conflict. To this end efforts were put forth to create dissensions among the Sioux themselves and so weaken their strength.

Among the Uncpapas it was believed that the chief disturber was old Sitting Bull himself and that if he could be placed under arrest, his followers would remain quietly at the agency, or at least upon the reservation and the excitement would soon die out. Sitting Bull had spent a season or two as an attraction in the Wild West show of "Buffalo Bill" Cody and General Miles was of the opinion that Cody would have greater influence with him than any other white man. Cody was therefore sent to Standing Rock to coax the old medicine man to come in on the 25th of November, but the Indians, suspecting his mission, sent the showman off on a fool's errand to find Sitting Bull at a point a long distance from where he actually was, and after chasing about in a vain hunt for him, Cody gave up the mission. This attempt to draw off the old disturber having failed, the war department, being unduly fearful of Sitting Bull's power, it was determined to arrest him at all hazards and the commandant at Fort Yates was instructed to effect his arrest without delay. Consequently on the evening of December 10th Major McLaughlin, the agent at Standing Rock, selected a body of Indian police in whom he had confidence, to go out and make the arrest. They were to be supported by Captain Fechet with a detail of troops. Sitting Bull's home was in a substantial log house located on Grand river, in South Dakota, not far from the mouth of Rock creek and about thirty-five miles southwest of Standing Rock. The police, closely followed by the troops, left the agency about midnight, on the night of the 10th and made a rapid drive to Sitting Bull's where they arrived about four o'clock in the morning. The police arrived first and going directly to the house found the old man asleep in bed; they awakened him and told him their business and advised him to submit peaceably. He was indignant and raised a cry of revolt which speedily drew about him a strong force of his followers, who opened fire upon the police and a desperate fight ensued in which six of the policemen and Sitting Bull himself were killed. The hostiles were vastly in the majority and it is probable that the entire body of policemen would have been wiped out had not Captain Fechet arrived at the moment the fight was at its height and, quickly mounting a Hochkiss gun, soon drove back the hostiles and rescued the remaining policemen. Most of the remaining hostiles gave up at once, but some of them started for the Short Bull camp in the Bad Lands, but were intercepted on the Cheyenne, and, with the exception of thirty, who made their way to the White river, were placed under arrest and in a short time returned to Standing Rock. The hostile element among the Cheyenne river Indians were chiefly in the band of Hump, out on Cherry creek. Hump was considered to be particularly formidable and his location too was such that he made a strong link in the line of communication between the hostile Oglalas and the Uncpapas. Captain Ewers, of the Fifth Infantry, had during his residence at Fort Bennett, became a strong friend of Hump's. At this time Ewers was stationed in Texas, but he was sent for and, proceeding to Fort Bennett, drove at once out to Hump's camp, sixty miles away, on Cherry creek, without troops and unarmed. Hump was twenty miles from home, but a runner went to him and he at once came in to see his old friend. Captain Ewers explained the situation to him and asked him to accompany him to Fort Bennett. To this Hump at once assented and took his people down to the fort, where they remained peaceably until the troubles were over, Hump himself joining General Miles' forces and rendering effective service as a scout. One of the sub-chiefs, however, did not come in, but started to join Short Bull. This was Big Foot, who with certain scattered hostiles from the Cheyenne and Grand River, rounded up one hundred and sixteen men and, though once apprehended by Captain Summers, they by a subterfuge evaded him. When Colonel Sumner had intercepted Big Foot near the Cheyenne on December 22d, he promised to return with his people to the Cheyenne river agency, but on that night escaped and started south to join Short Bull. This fact was at once communicated to headquarters and orders were telegraphed to General Brooke at Pine Ridge to intercept Big Foot and place him and his warriors under arrest. In the meantime Short Bull had become more reasonable and had determined to return to the agency, and on the night of December 29th had arrived within six miles of Pine Ridge. On the 28th of December Major Whiteside, under orders from General Brooke, met Big Foot and his band near Porcupine creek and demanded his surrender. Big Foot and his band of one hundred and six warriors and their women and children submitted without resistence. Ten others of Big Foot's warriors were out on a scout attempting to locate the camp of Short Bull. After the arrest they moved over on to Wounded Knee creek and went into camp. At this camp Major Whiteside was joined by Colonel Forsythe and Lieutenant Taylor with details of troops, so that in the aggregate they had four hundred and seventy fighting men. The next morning the scouting party of hostiles returned to camp and immediately the Indians opened fire upon the troops from short guns, which they had cached under their blankets, and a fight ensued in which in a few minutes' time thirty soldiers were killed and two hundred Indians, more than half of them women and children. This most deplorable affair, while directly the result of the treachery of the Indian prisoners, was in its awful fatalities attributable to the fact that the soldiers lost their heads and seeing their companions falling about them spared nothing that wore a blanket.

When Short Bull and his band of three thousand Indians, who were about to resume peaceable relations at the agency, heard from Wounded Knee, they at once turned back toward the Bad Lands, where they were joined by about as many more of the Indians who hitherto had been peaceable, so that there were from five to six thousand in his camp, which he established seventeen miles from the agency. On the next day a party of seventy of the young warriors made a sally in the direction of the agency and at the Catholic mission, about six miles west of Pine Ridge, set fire to one of the out-buildings. They were here attacked by Colonel Forsythe, who was sent out with eight troops of cavalry to drive them away. He soon found himself surrounded by the Indians and in a perilous situation, but was relieved by Major Henry, who with four troops of cavalry and a Hotchkiss gun soon had them flying. Lieutenant Mann and one private of Colonel Forsythe's force were killed. On the 3d of January, 1891, an attack was made on Colonel Carr's troops of the Sixth Cavalry, but was handsomely repulsed. At this juncture General Miles took personal command in the field and, securing communication with the leaders, established terms of peace with them, and on January 16th they came in and camped about the agency and the trouble was at an end.

During all of this time the state militia from the Black Hills rendered effective service, under Col. Merritt H. Day, scouting along the upper Cheyenne and White rivers.

CHAPTER LXIII

THE ELECTION OF SENATOR KYLE.

With the first of January, 1901, with the Sioux uprising still in progress, the legislature convened to divide the attention of the people and divert their thoughts from the possibility of a general massacre. A unique situation prevailed. In the senate, consisting of forty-five senators, the Republicans had a majority of one over the combined vote of the Democrats and Independents. The house consisted of one hundred and twenty-four members. There were sixty-one Republicans, nineteen Democrats, forty-three Independents and Mr. Charles X. Seward, of Watertown, a Republican, but elected upon a ticket which bolted the regular nomination and was not therefore bound by party action. On the day of the organization of the house, Mr. Beach, an Independent, from Clark county, was absent, and the Democrats and Independents having agreed to fuse upon the organization, Mr. Seward held the balance of power upon the organization and when all of the members of both houses were present upon the joint ballot as well. Both parties were quick to see the importance of Mr. Seward's position and made overtures to him for support, but some hostilities had been engendered in the campaign, which set his sympathies more to the support of the fusion and he accepted from the Democrats and Independents the nomination for speaker and was elected by a vote of sixty-two to sixty-one. The capital campaign, co-incident with the legislative election, had led to a good many irregularities at the polls, upon which it was easy to base contests and party supremacy demanded that the majority of the prevailing party should be increased sufficiently to give the fusion a working number, and accordingly about ten Republicans were unseated and their places filled with Independents. Naturally intense feeling was engendered and the proceedings were tense and exciting. Gideon C. Moody was chosen as the candidate of the Republicans for re-election; the Democrats nominated Bartlett Tripp and at the beginning the Independents did not make a caucus nomination, the very many statesmen of that party preferring to take their chances in an open contest upon the floor. The first joint ballot was taken on Wednesday, January 21st, and resulted in giving Mr. Moody seventy-six votes; Bartlett Tripp, twenty-four; J. W. Harden, twenty; George G. Crose, fifteen; Alonzo Wardall, ten; S. W. Cosand, nine; Hugh J. Campbell, five; Z. D. Scott, two; Eugene A. Dye, one; the speaker cast his vote for J. F. Norton, a Republican, and six other Republicans voted for other than the caucus candidate, as follows: H. C. Preston, three; A. B. Melville, one; John A. Pickler, one; G. C. Lake, one; making the vote on that day eighty-six fusion to eighty-two Republican, only one being absent. With all votes present, eighty-five were required to elect. On no succeeding day were there so many members present. The next day J. H. Kyle appeared with seven votes; E. W. Martin, F. M.

Hopkins and B. F. McCormick with one each. In the earlier days of the session the speaker constantly cast his vote for some unaspiring Republican and after a day or two the Republicans attempted to create a diversion by scattering their votes among prominent party leaders, but returning to Mr. Moody whenever the tide appeared to turn that way. On the 4th of February Mr. Moody released the Republican caucus from further support and it was deemed wise to endeavor to give another candidate an opportunity to draw strength enough from the opposition to land an election. The friends of Senator Americus B. Melville, of Beadle county, thought he could accomplish this and he was given the party nomination. On the next day Mr. Melville received thirty-five votes, without making any inroads upon the fusion strength. The entire Republican strength was at his command had it been possible to elect him. On the 6th Mr. Melville had fifty-one votes, all Republican, and on that day the Independents largely united upon Hugh J. Campbell, giving him fifty-three votes.

Mr. Melville touched his high water mark upon this day and having secured no assistance from the fusion ranks the Republicans gave him up and on the 9th scattered the vote so that the highest number received by any one Republican was thirteen for Mr. Moody. On the 11th the Republicans, having failed to make gains through any of the other aspirants, swung back to Mr. Moody and on that day the Independents concentrated upon Mr. Kyle with fifty-nine votes. On the 12th the entire vote present were for the first time concentrated upon candidates representing the three parties, Mr. Moody receiving sixty-nine, Mr. Tripp twenty-five and Mr. Kyle fifty-eight. That night the Republicans concluded to try an entirely new man who had not yet been at all considered. Thomas Sterling, of Redfield, it was though might bring out a few Independent votes and he was given the party nomination and on Friday, the 13th, received the entire vote of the party present, sixty-nine in all.

On this day a few of the Democrats for the first time left Mr. Tripp to vote for Mr. Kyle, giving the latter sixty-three votes out of a total of one hundred and forty-eight cast. A change of six votes would have been required that day to have given Mr. Sterling the election, he being nearer the prize than any other Republican during the session, but he had failed to secure any opposition strength. The next day, Sunday, was a busy one. Up to this date the fusion organization had been held intact, but that day certain members of the Brookings county delegation declared that in the event of the failure to elect upon the next ballot they should vote for Governor Mellette and the Republicans secured other pledges of support for Governor Mellette, which made it appear possible to elect him. This situation frightened the Democrats into action and upon the first ballot all but eight of the Democrats abandoned Mr. Tripp and voting for Mr. Kyle, gave him the election.

Aside from the senatorial election, which attracted widespread interest, the legislature's most important action was the adoption of the Australian ballot law and a stringent corrupt practices act. The abuses and corrupt practices incident to the capital election of the previous autumn had awakened the people to the necessity for strong legislation to secure clean elections and the bills upon this subject were carefully drawn and introduced in the senate by Senator Preston, Republican, and Senator Sheafe, Democrat, and the two bills combined in committee and passed with but one dissenting vote. Complete codes of law relating to revenue, education and irrigation were passed at this session; by the latter the water in the irrigation basin underlying the state being declared to be public property.

Near the close of the session four deaths occurred, which threw a gloom over the legislature and made the hotels and capital appear more like a house of mourning than the rendezvous of legislators and lobbyists. Hon. David Clark, a senator from Pennington county, and Messrs. Horace J. Austin, member from Clay county, and J. C. Hielman, a representative from

Hand county, and Hon. George A. Hand, the legislative representative of the Northwestern Railway, were the stricken. Each was a man of integrity and high standing, Mr. Hand and Mr. Austin being especially prominent in South Dakota affairs. The former was a native of Akron, Ohio, where he was born August 9, 1837. He served in the Civil war as a private in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, and located in Yankton in 1865. In 1867 he was appointed by President Johnson, United States attorney for Dakota, and from 1874 to 1882 he was secretary of the territory, having been during the long interregnum from the beginning of the fatal illness of Governor Howard until the appointment of Governor Ordway acting governor. He was a high-minded gentleman and a splendid citizen.

Mr. Austin was among the early citizens of the territory and had been active in the surveying of the public lands. He had served as register of the Vermilion land office and had been a member of the territorial legislatures of 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868 and 1875. Like Mr. Hand, he had the high esteem of the people.

On March 11th, only four days after the adjournment of the legislature, Frank A. Gale, formerly president of the First National Bank of Canton, and a Democratic politician who had been especially prominent and active during the administration of Governor Church, committed suicide by shooting himself.

On the 14th of August Hon. John R. Gamble, member of congress, died at his home in Yankton. He was elected the previous year and had not yet take his seat. Mr. Gamble was a native of New York and settled at Yankton in 1873. He was a lawyer of great power and a citizen of incorruptible integrity. Governor Mellette at once called an election to fill the vacancy. This was the first election under the Australian ballot law. Col. John L. Jolley was nominated by the Republicans, W. H. Smith by the Independents and Col. James M. Wood, of Rapid City, by the Democrats. Jolley won by a plurality of three thousand over Smith. Judge Nowlin, of the Seventh circuit, resigned his position owing to ill health, and in October Governor Mellette appointed William Gardner to the vacancy.

Following the death of President Olson, of the State University, there was a good deal of difficulty in getting the institution running on a satisfactory basis again and President Roach having resigned, Rev. S. G. Updyke, of Aberdeen, was called to become acting president. His selection was very distasteful to the members of the faculty, who felt, as they say in the army, that they had "been ranked by a civilian." The student body was incited to rebellion and after a few weeks of warfare President Updyke, of his own motion, closed the institution, but a few weeks before the graduation would have taken place. Matters were not adjusted for some weeks, when Dr. Joseph W. Mauck was called to the presidency, since which time the institution has constantly done good work and with relatively little friction.

The sugar bounty feature of the McKinley tariff bill promoted great interest in the beet growing possibilities of South Dakota and the matter was industriously agitated for a couple of years. About the latter part of 1891 it was the chief topic of interest in the state, but no substantial results followed.

The harvest of 1891 was a bumper one and the courage of the people revived by leaps and bounds. It is a fact that in spite of two crop failures the people who had stuck to their lands had steadily reduced their obligations and had made few new ones and the good crop of this year placed many of them in very comfortable circumstances. It was widely published that the wheat crop alone had returned to the counties east of the river an average of a million dollars each. This was no doubt an exaggeration, but nevertheless a very large return was realized. Irrigation, however, was still a subject of investigation and experiment, and about this time a great sensation was made by the announcement that the art of rain making had been discovered, and parties claiming to possess the secret went about attempting to sell the right to use it to the various counties. Several of the leading counties of the state were induced to make experimental tests of the invention, always at a very large expense, and of course no results were secured.

Gen. J. B. Pattee, a native of Vermont, and famous as commander of the celebrated Pennsylvania "Buck Tail" Regiment in the Civil war, died at his home in Canton in November. He was fifty-five years of age and had resided at Canton since 1871.

David D. Jewett, father of the well known wholesalers, Jewett Brothers, died at Sioux Falls October 13th. He was a native of Ohio, born in 1815.

CHAPTER LXIV

THE PETTIGREW-MELLETTE FIGHT.

From the begining of statehood a feeling of distrust had been growing up between Senator Pettigrew and Governor Mellette and by the time now under consideration had arrived they were dividing the Republicans into two well defined factions. It will be recalled that at Washington at the very time of the passage of the enabling act Pettigrew, Moody, Mellette, Edgerton and Gifford had entered into a combination which apportioned to each of them a high place in the new state. There has always been some question as to what was expected of Judge Edgerton in the interim before the final admision of the state, but in any event he became an ostensible candidate for the United States senate and a large following flocked to his standard. So strong was his following, indeed, that when the solons gathered at Pierre on the 15th of October, 1889, to elect the first senators his strength was so great that it required some management to prevent his friends from giving him a senatorial nomination at the expense of either Pettigrew or Moody. The situation was really somewhat alarming as to the integrity of the combine. Judge Edgerton himself felt that he owed an obligation to his followers which he could scarcly repay by drawing out of the race after they had won the victory. He also felt some concern lest Senator Pettigrew should fail to land the federal judgeship for him in case he should withdraw from the senatorial race. Of course he was hard pressed to withdraw by the adherents of Messrs. Moody and Pettigrew. In this state Judge Edgerton placed his fortunes in the hands of Governor Mellette to do with as he thought best. Governor Mellette called Senators Pettigrew and Moody into his room and after consultation with them they gave to him a writing, the text of which was written by the Governor and by the senators signed, in which they agreed in the case of Edgerton's withdrawal and their election to the senate that they would secure the appointment of Edgerton as federal judge for South Dakota and his confirmation to such position, and in the event of their failure so to do that they would promptly resign their seats in the senate. Edgerton then notified his friends that he was no longer to be considered a candidate for the senate and Moody and Pettigrew were unanimously nominated and elected.

The newly elected senators proceeded to Washington, but there was some delay about the appointment of the federal judge and Mellette received intimation from the capital that Edgerton was likely to be turned down. Whether or not there was any ground for apprehension, Mellette, armed with the written agreement into which the senators had entered, hastened to Washington and threatened to make the whole matter public in case Edgerton was not at once recommended to the President for the position. This was done, but Mellette refused to leave Washington until Edgerton's nomination had been made and confirmed. This last action was offensive to both Pettigrew and Moody, who regarded it as meddling in their business, but Mellette was obdurate and stuck it out until the matter was put through. This was the beginning of the breach, which constantly widened. Harrison was an especial friend of the Governor's and was inclined to favor him in every way possible without offending the senators, and he threw a considerable amount of patronage into Mellette's hands, especially through the interior department. This situation was no doubt a factor in the creation of the growing antipathy of Senator Pettigrew for the President, which by the time the Republican state convention met at Chamberlain on March 25, 1892, to elect delegates to the national convention, then called to meet in Minneapolis in June, he was in open hostility to the Harrison administration. On the other hand, it was the determination of Governor Mellette and his friends that the delegates from South Dakota should be instructed for the renomination of Harrison. There has been no prettier fight in the political history than was this struggle for supremacy in the Chamberlain convention. It resulted in the adoption of the resolution of instruction by a fair majority, after a prolonged struggle upon the floor of the convention. The following delegates were elected: E. C. Ericson, Nye E. Phillips, A. C. Johnson, J. M. Green, C. B. Alford, M. T. Lightner, James Halley, G. C. Moody. The fight for instructions resulted in a clear victory for the Mellette men, while a majority of the delegates elected were friends and adherents of Senator Pettigrew. No fight whatever was made in the matter of the delegates, Mellette considering that the passage the instructions settled the whole proposition. The resolution of instructions was in the following words: "Resolved, That the delegates chosen by this convention use all honorable endeavor to secure the renomination of Mr. Harrison, with a view to assuring a continuance of his wise and progressive administration." Senator Pettigrew, however, was not a man to give up in a fight as long as he had a foot to stand upon and he continued to aggressively oppose Harrison's nomination, and at Minneapolis used his influence to induce the delegation to disregard the instructions of the convention, with such success that he induced a majority of the delegates to believe that in the absence of the express word "instruct" in the resolution above quoted that they were not bound and so they cast their votes with two exceptions in the organization of the convention and in all of the preliminary tests of strength against the interests of President Harrison.

The Democrats met in Yankton on the 25th of May and sent a solid Cleveland delegation to St. Louis, without opposition.

The Republican convention for the nomination of state officers met at Madison on July 20th. The friends of Senator Pettigrew were in the majority from the beginning, and named the entire ticket, except W. V. Lucas, of congress, who, though not slated for the position, was stampeded into the nomination. At this convention Charles H. Sheldon, of Day county, was nominated for governor and Lucas and Major Pickler for congress. At this convention, too, W. W. Taylor was renominated for state treasurer.

At the Minneapolis convention A. B. Kittredge was made national committeeman and J. M. Green, of Chamberlain, was chosen chairman of the state committee at Madison.

At a great wigwam convention held at Redfield the Independents nominated Abraham L. Van Osdel for governor and William Lardner and John E. Kelly for congress and the Democrats at Yankton named Peter Couchman for governor and Chauncey L. Woods and Lewis E. Whicher for congress. At the end of a vigorous campaign Harrison received 34,888 votes, Cleveland, 9,081, and Weaver, 26,544. The Republican congressmen and state ticket were elected by approximately the same vote.

On the 15th of April, 1902, the Sisseton Indian reservation was thrown open to settlement. The Indians had agreed to sell their surplus lands after their own people had taken their allotments and had received from the government two dollars and twenty-five cents per acre therefor. The opening had been long anticipated and the rush to occupy the lands was tremendous. Filings were required to be made at the Watertown land office, and in a few days more than one thousand five hundred claims were filed.

Notwithstanding several severe storms and an excessive amount of rain, the crops of the year were excellent, prices were good, labor in strong demand and the people were exceedingly prosperous. The city of Pierre, as an incident of the last fight for the location of the permanent capital, had undertaken the construction of a railway from Aberdeen to Rapid City and had graded the line for a portion of the way between Pierre and Aberdeen. This year they entered into a contract with the Northern Pacific Railway and pursuant thereto practically completed the grade between the points named, with every prospect of its early completion, but the Northern Pacific became bankrupt in the panic of 1903 and passed into the hands of receivers, who were not in position to carry out the contract for the extension.

In the latter portion of March Hon. Charles G. Williams, receiver of the Watertown land office, died at his home in that city. Mr. Williams had been a member of congress from the first Wisconsin district for ten years and was an orator of national reputation.

CHAPTER LXV

THE STRUGGLE FOR RESUBMISSION.

Through three campaigns, as we have seen, South Dakota had declared for prohibition of the liquor traffic. Under the direction and unflagging zeal of such men as W. F. T. Bushnell, William Fielder, Joseph Ward and of the ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union the people were carried into a fine enthusiasm for reform, which was reflected in the platforms of the Republican and Independent parties and the victory for prohibition was won for the last time in the success of the separate article of the constitution in the election of 1889. The legislature, in good faith, passed the law which gave life to the constitutional provision and on March 1, 1890, the law went into operation. Governor Mellette, himself a prohibitionist and a teetotaler, strongly advocated the reimbursement by the state of the owners of the breweries whose business had been ruined by the prohibition, but he received little support in the proposition.

With the constitutional article adopted and the law enacted, the most of the reformers went about their business serene in the consciousness that evil had been put away. Of course, there were many self sacrificing people who at once organized to secure the enforcement of the law, but as a rule those who had voted the law into being did not care to concern themselves with its enforcement. In a considerable portion of the state the law was well observed, but in large sections and important towns little attempt to observe it was made by the officers. This was especially true of Sioux Falls, Yankton and the Black Hills section. Everywhere it was the subject of litigation, for naturally its enemies were not content to accept its dictum without testing the legality of every provision and the courts were overwhelmed with test cases. These conditions lead to a reactionary feeling, which by the time the legislature of 1893 was elected was taken advantage of by the liquor men to signify a demand for resubmission of the prohibition article. Accordingly the resubmissionists, under the leadership of Moses Kauffman, of Sioux Falls, established a strong lobby at Pierre, upon the assembling of the legislature and promptly began a propaganda for resubmission. To combat this movement the Woman's Christian Temperance Union sent a lobby to Pierre under the lead of Mesdames Ella A. Cranmer and Annie D. Simmons.

The resubmission bill was introduced by Mr. Fowler, of Lawrence county, on the first day of the session and its passage was confidently looked for by its friends. All of the important legislation of the session was made contingent upon it, as far as it was in the power of the resubmissionists to do so. The committee on temperance, having charge of the bill, made a majority report favoring the bill and a minority report unfavorable to it on February 1st and on the next day Mr. Fowler moved that the majority report be adopted. Mr. Ashley, of Clark, moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority and so substituted to be adopted, and the substitute prevailed by a vote of forty-three to thirty-nine and so the first attempt at resubmission failed.

Immediately the resubmissionists gathered themselves for a new attack, and on the 6th of February introduced a new bill so amending the prohibition clause of the constitution as to allow local option and the sale of the monopoly to sell liquors in any community voting in favor of the sale, somewhat after the Swedish plan. It was expected to secure the support of Stuverud, of Codington, Patten, of Beadle, and Douglas, of Miner, for this bill, who had voted against straight resubmission. The bill came on for passage on the 28th. The prohibitionists had given up all hope of defeating the passage except by a filibuster which would crowd it over the term. Therefore, when it came up on the morning of the 28th, four days before the session would end, the opponents of the measure, under the lead of Mr. Hooper, of Spink county, with grim determination to do or die, began the fight which they did not suppose would end until midnight of the 3d of March. By motions to adjourn, to table, appeals from the chair and interminable roll calls the day was worn out until late in the evening, when the resubmissionists, becoming desperate, Speaker Lawson permitted an heroic amendment of the rules, which permitted the bill to come up upon its merits. In all the tiresome test votes of the day the resubmissionists had had ample strength to handle the proposition. Forty-three votes were necessary to pass the bill and fifty were voting with them. Finally the crucial vote came and the resubmissionists were exulting and the prohibitionists were in the depth of despair. The situation was most tense and public sentiment throughout the state was aroused as it seldom has been. The roll call proceeded and from the first it was apparent that resubmission was not holding the strength which had helped it through the filibuster. When half through it was manifest that Patten and Stuverud were essential if the bill passed. Patten was called and voted aye, but Stuverud shouted "no" and the vote was tied. An emissary of the resubmisionists rushed to Stuverud's seat and was laboring with him to change his vote, when Patten staggered to his feet looking like a corpse, but with determination in his face. If the fate of South Dakota had depended upon his action greater interest could not have been manifested. Members and lobbyists half rose from their seats and craned their necks toward the man from Beadle, while it seemed that every one stopped breathing; "I change my vote to no," he said. Resubmission had failed in its second attempt. From the standpoint of 1903, it is hard to understand the deep seated feeling and interest manifested by both parties in this fight, which two years later was allowed to go through by default.

Governor Mellette delivered his final message to this legislature and surrendered the office to Governor Charles H. Sheldon. This was the conclusion of Governor Mellette's public life in the state and thereafter he was hardly a factor in public affairs. South Dakota never had a more sincere, more able or more self-sacrificing servant.

The legislature was organized by the election of James M. Lawson as speaker. Mr. Lawson was chosen upon an understanding that a majority of the temperance committee should be favorable to resubmission, but without other pledges. After the adjournment of the first session, at which he was chosen, Mr. Lawson retired to his room and was not again seen until he appeared at the opening of the session the following day, when, to the consternation of the lobby and of "the organization," he announced his committees. He had consulted with no one and of course had not received advice from any one. Aside from the resubmission matter, the chief interest of the campaign centered around the passage of an appropriation for a state exhibit at the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago. Anticipating the action of the legislature, a company of citizens had been organized and funds had been raised and a building constructed at Chicago and a considerable exhibit prepared. A very loosely drawn bill had been prepared, carrying sixty thousand dollars. Speaker Lawson determined that this fund should be thoroughly safeguarded before the bill should pass. In the progress of events some hostility between the speaker and Governor Sheldon arose, and the speaker found himself in the minority, but still with sufficient support to prevent the passage of the bill, which would require a two-thirds vote. A very strained situation arose, in which there was a determined movement to unseat the speaker, which was only prevented by the latter's acute power of action, which fairly intimidated enough of his enemies to prevent drastic action against him.

The World's Fair bill finally passed with all of the safeguards for its expenditure which the speaker proposed. It carried sixty thousand dollars, ten thousand of which was devoted to the women's exhibit, and the state was very creditably represented in the exposition.

In June the great national panic fell upon the country and was severely felt by the Dakotans, who were just beginning to recover from the troubles incident to the reaction from the boom and the poor crops of 1889 and 1890. Banks everywhere went down and values shriveled up like corn blades in a fierce draught. Many enterprises which were in a way to do much for state development were swallowed up and in spite of a very good crop the people of South Dakota felt that the hand of every man was against them and great dispondency followed. About the only progress made during the season was the completion of the Great Northern from Sioux Falls to Yankton. Judges Bennett, Corson and Kellam were re-elected to the supreme court that fall. On the last day of the year Judge John E. Bennett died very suddenly, leaving a vacancy, which was filled by Governor Sheldon by the appointment of Howard G. Fuller, of Faulkton, then judge of the sixth circuit. Governor Sheldon also appointed Loren G. Gaffey, of Pierre, to succeed Judge Fuller as circuit judge.

President Cleveland conferred a most distinguished honor upon South Dakota by the appointment of Judge Bartlett Tripp to be ambassador to the court of Austria, a position he held with great credit for four years.

CHAPTER LXVI

ANOTHER YEAR OF DISASTER.

As if 1889 and 1890 had not been sufficient to try the souls of the strongest Dakotans, and sort out and drive away every man who did not possess the courage of a Christian martyr, 1894 presented to the people of the young state the poorest average crop yet produced. No locality was favored above another, but everywhere but little more than the return of seed was secured. Nevertheless there was no real destitution. Every section produced something, and the previous experiences had taught the people not to place the sole dependence upon wheat. The live stock interest had been expanded, dairying was in vogue and the ever reliable hen contributed largely to keeping the wolf from the door. Out of these awful experiences of the early 'nineties came the wisdom and the methods which in ten years has made South Dakota one of the most reliable producers among the states and the first in production in proportion to effort expended. The revolution in methods dates from 1894. Then the agriculturist became convinced that methods however well adapted to Ohio or New York, were not the best for South Dakota, and he was not long in evolving the lines of operation, the kinds of crop, the method of preparing the soil and planting the seed, which the conditions peculiar to South Dakota demanded. Since 1894 South Dakota farms have produced regularly and abundantly without one approach to failure.

During this period a distressing factional trouble in the faculty of the Agricultural College at Brookings well nigh disrupted the school and became an issue in state politics. Even yet it is difficult to place the blame. It seemed to grow out of conflicting ambitions of otherwise good men, but who allowed themselves to forget the interests of the college in the personal rivalries. This bad condition was intensified by the dual board system provided by the constitution. That is, the board of regents held general jurisdiction, while the local board of trustees had special jurisdiction, and there was a constant conflict of authority and a working at cross purposes. The bad conditions continued until the abolition of the local boards by a constitutional amendment.

The movement for the free coinage of silver which swept the west found many advocates in South Dakota, under the leadership of Senator Pettigrew. At this time the movement was receiving its first great popular attention and the sentiment of the people of all parties seemed to favor it. The Republican state convention met in Yankton August 20th and the position upon this topic was of first interest. A compromise platform was adopted declaring for the free coinage of the American product. Charles H. Sheldon was renominated for governor and Robert J. Gamble and John A. Pickler were selected as candidates for congress.

The Populist convention met at Mitchell and nominated Isaac Howe for governor and the Democrats selected James A. Ward. Three constitutional amendments had been proposed by the previous legislature: Permitting county superintendents to serve more than two successive terms; for equal suffrage, and limiting the homestead exemption. Each was defeated, equal suffrage by 22,682 to 17,010. The Republican ticket prevailed by 40,401 to 26,598, Mr. Ward receiving but 8,756 votes.

It should, in this connection, be noted that during all of this time of agricultural depression the gold mines of the Black Hills were turning out their golden harvest with uninterrupted regularity and annually increasing value. The vast number of men employed there were receiving the same high wages which have always prevailed in the Hills and have determined the wage rate in all of the mining states. Never has the advantage to the state of the mining interests been so apparent as at this juncture.

The financial depression of the previous year was if anything augmented throughout 1894 and, together with the crop failure, utterly precluded anything in the form of public enterprise, building or other development. Conditions told perceptibly upon the state educational institutions, reducing the attendance. It was a time when in all of its activities and prospects South Dakota had struck the low water mark.

There is a sublimity and pathos in the courage with which the pioneer struck out for better and higher things at this time, when discouragement lay heavy upon the land. They demonstrated that all things wait upon him who sticks.

CHAPTER LXVII

THE TAYLOR DEFALCATION.

The troubles of South Dakota were not yet over. William Walter Taylor, state treasurer, was a man who had from his first residence in the state secured and held the absolute confidence of all of the people. He came to Redfield and engaged in the banking business in the early 'eighties. His father was a wealthy banker at LaFayette, Indiana. All of his personal and business relations were of the highest character. He exhibited sound and conservative judgment in all matters of business, was public spirited and popular. He was first nominated for state treasurer at the Mitchell convention of the Republicans in 1890, elected that fall and renominated at Madison in 1892 and re-elected. In the fall of 1894 his successor, Kirk G. Phillips, was elected and upon the second Tuesday of January, 1895, Taylor was to surrender the office and account for the funds. It was known that he had suffered some losses from the bank failures during the panic, but that he had ample funds to meet every demand upon him never was suggested to any mind, except to a few of his bondsmen, to whom he had communicated the fact that he was short and they were making up the amount to enable him to settle. The shock then which came to the people on the 8th of January, 1895, when it was announced that Taylor was three hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars in default, and that he was a fugitive from justice, can scarcely be realized. The legislature was just assembling and Governor Sheldon, voicing the universal appreciation of Taylor, had included a paragraph in his message paying him the highest praise for the masterly manner in which he had administered the treasury during the years of adversity.

Examination of the situation revealed the fact that Taylor had, through bank failures, met with legitimate losses aggregating about one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. In the previous November he had apprised Governor Mellette and John T. McChesney of the situation and they, together with Taylor, were engaged in making every effort to secure this sum of money to enable him to settle honestly. The entire amount of cash required was being provided and as the sequel showed was actually provided by Taylor's father, McChesney and Mellette. While engaged in securing this money Taylor fell in with the law firm of Tenney & Wells, of Chicago, and upon learning the situation advised Taylor that a compromise could be readily arranged with the state by which the money available would settle demands and relieve both himself and his bondsmen. Without consulting with any of his friends, Taylor placed himself in their hands. They had him withdraw all of the state money and place it in their hands and to make to a member of their firm deeds of all the property he possessed and then to drop out of sight while they arranged the compromise, for they argued, with the state treasury absolutely empty, the state would be compelled to make terms and accept what it could get. Taylor disappeared on the 2d of January, though his defalcation and elopement was not known until the 8th. The Chicago lawyers had quite misapprehended the temper and character of the people of South Dakota. While they would have probably been very willing to have forgiven Taylor for honest losses, they were a unit in the declaration that no stress of circumstances would induce them to compromise with a criminal. A legislative investigation was at once instituted, which brought out all of the facts surrounding the case. The banks of Deadwood advanced seventy-five thousand dollars to bridge the emergency and the legislature promptly authorized the issuance of funding warrants to raise revenue, the legality of such action being determined by an ex-parte decision of the supreme court. A large reward was offered for the apprehension of Taylor and Attorney General Crawford moved with great energy to secure possession of the property which Taylor had deeded away at the time of his departure. Every suggestion of compromise was scouted and action was begun against the bondsmen to recover the amount of the money lost.

Taylor had escaped to South America and for several months moved about in the effort to avoid detection, but learning that compromise was not to be considered came back and delivered himself up to justice. In the escapade he had frittered away in attorneys' fees, personal expenses and in other ways not revealed, an additional hundred thousand dollars, so that he had only one hundred thousand remaining to pay into the treasury. This he did and also made over to the state all of his property. He was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary, but owing to a defect in the statute under which he was sentenced, the supreme court reduced the sentence to two years, which time he served and has not since resided in the state. Nothing in the annals of crime is more inexcusable than the flight of Taylor. He had no criminal instincts. He was in a position to settle with the state in full, retain his financial credit and his good name, and but for the bad advice to which he listened might today have been a self respecting and honorable citizen.

The legislative session of 1895, which opened with the news of Taylor's default, was largely occupied with straightening out the snarl in which the state finances had been involved. Among the moneys taken by Taylor were about one hundred thousand of school money, for which the legislature issued bonds to supply the loss, thus keeping the school fund intact.

A determined attempt was made to amend the divorce law, which was bringing scandal upon the state, but it failed. The school for the blind was located at Gary by this session, and the school for feeble minded at Redfield.

The legislature was very largely Republican and Senator Richard F. Pettigrew was reelected by the unanimous Republican vote.

The prohibition clause of the constitution was resubmitted almost without opposition at the very beginning of the session.

By this time the rotary cream separator had been perfected and a great agitation for dairying resulted in the building of very many separator creameries, which in turn contributed very largely to the prosperity of the state.

The mailed hand of the financial depression still lay heavy upon the people and there was absolutely no general progress except in creamery building. A census taken June 1st showed but three hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, an increase of but fifteen hundred in five years.

The crops of this year were excellent, but the price, beaten down by the panic, was so small that very little cash could be realized from it. Few new debts, however, were made and the people were more hopeful than a year earlier.

On May 25th Governor Arthur C. Mellette died from Bright's disease of several years' standing. He was one of the noblest and ablest men who had been called into public life in South Dakota. All of his effort was devoted to the upbuilding of the commonwealth. As the first executive he had given great labor to the establishment of the practices of the executive office upon lines which would be followed as safe precedents. He was the principle bondsman for W. W. Taylor, and when the default was known he promptly paid over to the state all of his property. He was the soul of honor, generous and self sacrificing, a profound scholar, whose attainments covered a broad field of study and reflection. He held some bold opinions in relation to electrical and magnetic science, and believed it posible to harness the earth's magnetic currents and make them the servants of men for motive power of the first magnitude. He was a native of Indiana and was fifty-two years of age at his death. At his request he was buried at Watertown, his ashes being those of the first of Dakota's governors to be committed to the soil of the state.

CHAPTER LXVIII

THE PETTIGREW SILVER FIGHT.

Immediately after the re-election of Senator Pettigrew, during the legislative session of 1895, a tacit understanding was reached by Republican leaders that he did not longer represent Republican sentiment in the state. This feeling was made manifest by reason of the reception accorded a telegram sent by the Senator to the legislature, which was construed as a command to pass a free silver resolution then pending. Though but a few days previous this legislature had almost unanimously re-elected Mr. Pettigrew, it at once became manifest that his interference in the matter of the resolution was strongly resented, and the fate of the resolution was sealed. It was the unexpressed, but nevertheless well understood, sentiment of such leaders as Alfred B. Kittredge, William B. Sterling and many others that Mr. Pettigrew's political usefulness was over.

In this legislature of 1895 the Iowa railway maximum rate law was introduced by Mr. Wheeler, of Minnehaha county, at the instance of the Sioux Falls Jobbers' Association, but the legislature declined to pass it. During the hard times and as an incident of the Farmers' Alliance movement a good deal of opposition to railways had grown up and at the close of this session its failure to act was the subject of a great deal of criticism bordering upon indignation. Before the session closed an active anti-Pettigrew propaganda was on foot. It was agreed to make William B. Sterling a candidate for United States senator against James H. Kyle and about him build up an organization which should wrest Republican dominance from Mr. Pettigrew.

Despite this anti-Pettigrew movement the sentiment for free coinage of silver continued to grow. The Sioux Falls Press, the chief Republican newspaper, and many others of the more influential ones were enthusiastically supporting the dogma and out of all the publications in the state but four had the temerity to oppose it. Against this apparently impregnable dogma, the friends of Sterling resolved to make their fight, and in a quiet way the word went out to the party leaders in every county, but in the midsummer of 1895 this movement was thrown into confusion by the removal from the state of Mr. Sterling to accept a very lucrative position in the employ of the Northwestern Railway Company. Without a senatorial candidate the opposition of free coinage went quietly on and soon centered itself about the candidacy of William McKinley for president. To Mr. McKinley Senator Pettigrew was violently opposed, and as the time for holding the state convention to elect delegates to the St. Louis convention, in the spring of 1896, approached the campaign in South Dakota became spectacular. Minnehaha county was the seat of war and Senator Pettigrew came on from Washington to personally conduct the fight. To the surprise of the opposition, he made, not free silver, but the maximum rate bill the issue. The battle was intensely exciting and resulted in a decided victory for Mr. Pettigrew. When the state convention met at Huron, however, it was at once apparent that the Senator was in the minority. Pettigrew, rather than silver, had been the issue; nevertheless it was by this time understood that the national convention would adopt a gold platform and it was the determination of the Dakota Republican managers, opposed to Senator Pettigrew, to keep in accord with national Republican sentiment. A caucus of the opponents of Mr. Pettigrew was held and a large majority of the delegates were represented. Senator Pettigrew desired to go to St. Louis as a delegate, and it was quite in the hands of his political enemies to defeat that ambition. A peculiar situation, however, was presented. Senator Pettigrew had made his campaign for the maximum rate law and if he was now turned down his friends would construe it as a repudiation of the railway legislation by the Republicans. The entire situation was canvassed and it was resolved to let the Senator go as a delegate, but that first he was to be required to pledge himself to the convention to support the nomination of Mr. McKinley, for whom the delegates were instructed, and also to accept the platform adopted by the national convention, whatever that might be. This programme was carried out. When the convention was ready to elect delegates a motion prevailed that each candidate should be required to stand and pledge himself to obey the instructions of the convention and abide by the national platform. One delegate was apportioned to each judicial district. Levi B. French was presented as the candidate from the first district and he arose and in strong and unequivocal language gave the pledge required. Mr. Pettigrew was the choice of the second district and he took the floor and in a few remarks reviewed the situation, saying that it was well known that he had not agreed with all of the views expressed by the majority of the convention, but that the will of the Republican party in South Dakota was law to him. This was accepted by the convention in good faith as a pledge to abide by the instructions and he was at once elected a delegate by a large majority. Each of the other delegates in turn gave, unequivocally, the desired pledge. They were Carl G. Sherwood, David Williams, David Misener, H. B. Meachem, James Holley.

Immediately after the adjournment the friends of Senator Pettigrew announced in great glee that he had secured the election without pledging himself to obey instructions. His opponents could not believe that a double construction could be placed upon his action at Huron, but it was apparent from the first that he did not deem himself bound and at St. Louis, in the national convention, he refused to accept the gold standard platform adopted or the nomination of Mr. McKinley and walked out of the convention and assisted in the organization of the Silver Republican party and endorsed the nomination of Mr. Bryan, whose active supporter he became. Returning to South Dakota, he attempted to organize a Silver Republican party here and succeeded in taking a few Republicans with him, but the rank and file stood sturdily by the St. Louis platform and Mr. McKinley.

The South Dakota Democratic delegates to Chicago were for the nomination of Mr. Bryan and his endorsement by the Populists was popular with the partisans of that faith in South Dakota.

The Republicans nominated Amund O. Ringsrud for governor, and Robert J. Gamble and Coe I. Crawford for congress and adopted the St. Louis platform and declared for the maximum rate law. A party of Senator Pettigrew's friends from Minnehaha county withdrew from the convention, which was held at Aberdeen.

The Populists, Democrats and Silver Republicans united in the choice of Andrew O. Lee for governor and of John E. Kelly and Freeman Knowles for congress. The campaign following was a most vigorous one and no stone was left unturned by either party to win success. The legislature to be elected at the same time would elect the successor to Senator Kyle, so that every place was hardly contested for. The result gave the presidential electors to Mr. Bryan by one hundred forty-two votes. Messrs. Kelly and Knowles were elected to congress and Mr. Lee chosen governor, his majority over Mr. Ringsrud being six hundred eighty-one. At this election the prohibition plank was stricken from the constitution by a majority of six thousand nine hundred ninety.

An excellent crop was harvested in 1896, but the prices of all sorts of farm produce was low and the proceeds were promptly applied to the payment of existing debts, leaving the farmers hard up and discouraged. There was little general progress, no building to speak of and a general state of stagnation continued.

At the middle of October a severe snow storm prevailed, not so severe as the historic storm of the same date in 1880, but of sufficient force to make it a dater. Again on the 26th of that month a very severe storm came in the northern portion, approximating in severity the the great 1880 performance. From that date the winter was continuous and increasing in severity. At the Thanksgiving season an overwhelming snow fell, blockading the railways and generally contributing to discomfort and inconvenience. The people were of course comfortably housed and supplied with provisions so that they did not suffer as in the awful season of 1880 when the pioneers had not yet provided comfortable homes nor accumulated provisions. The snow fell to a very great depth, so that highways were impassable and in the towns the streets were filled to the level of the second stories.

CHAPTER LXIX

KYLE'S SECOND ELECTION.

Amid the howling blizzards and drifting snows of 1897 the fifth biennial session of South Dakota's legislature convened at Pierre. In the election of the previous year the fusion had secured the governor, attorney general and a majority in the legislature, while the Republicans secured the remainder of the state officers. The legislature stood nine Democrats, fifty-three Republicans, and seventy Populists and Silver Republicans. John Colvin, of Mitchell, was elected speaker of the house. The great interest centered about the election of a United States senator.

The Democrats in caucus nominated Irving Weeks, of Kimball, the Republicans nominated John A. Pickler, but the Populists and Silver men were unable to agree upon a caucus nomination. As the result of the first joint ballot, Mr. Pickler received fifty-three votes; Mr. Kyle, thirty-three; H. L. Loucks, fourteen; A. J. Plowman, eleven; F. M. Goodykoontz, six; A. J. Kellar, three; Irving Weeks, three; C. S. Palmer, one; John A. Bowler, one. After two or three ballots Mr. Loucks withdrew, his friends dividing their votes among the other Populist candidates and Senator Hinkley, of Huron, received for a time the Democratic votes. With little variation the balloting continued daily until the 18th day of February when Alfred B. Kittredge, national Republican committeeman, and other leading Republicans entered into an arrangement with Mr. Kyle by which the latter agreed to in the main support Republican policies in the senate and particularly to do so upon all of the great principles of the party, and he thereupon was given the entire Republican vote with one exception and he held to him a sufficient number of his friends so as to secure sixty-five votes and the re-election. A period of great excitement prevailed in the joint session when the action of the Republicans was revealed and extraordinary attempts made without avail to concentrate the vote to defeat the Kyle programme. Probably no other United States senator has had so unique a political history as Senator Kyle. He was a Republican when he received the Populist nomination for the state senate in 1890, but accepting the election adopted the Populists' views on political questions. In fact, he was already, by a Fourth of July speech, committed to the Populist views before his nomination, but up to that date had not renounced Republicanism. During this first legislative session he was elected to the United States senate by a fusion of the Independent and Democratic votes, having first agreed with Bartlett Tripp and the leading Democrats to support leading Democratic measures during his incumbency of the office, a pledge to which he faithfully adhered. Now he was returned to the senate upon a pledge to support Republican policies and to this pledge he was also perfectly true until his death cut him off in 1901.

All parties had declared for a maximum rate law in their platforms and after a good deal of sparring for advantage a drastic law was enacted and a liberal appropriation placed in the hands of the railway commissioners to secure its enforcement, the commissioners being Populists. Great difficulty had been experienced in securing a proper listing of personal property for taxation in the range country, much of the open territory being without any organized county. In the hope to reform this abuse, all of the relinquished range lands were included within Pennington, Meade, Butte, Stanley, Lyman and Gregory counties.

At the previous election a constitutional amendment had been adopted reducing the board of regents of education to five members and abolishing the local boards at each institution, conferring upon the regents direct control of all matters relating to the educational institutions.

The executive office having passed from the Republicans to the Populists, that party of course asserted a strong desire to secure control of the state institutions, both educational and charitable, and a large part of the session was devoted to schemes on the part of the Republicans to defeat such action. The constitutional amendment providing for the reduction of the board of regents gave Governor Lee full control of the educational institutions and it is much to his credit that he appointed an unusually strong, non-partisan board and there has since been no question of competency in the management of those institutions. The matter of securing control of the charitable institutions, however, depended upon the passage of a bill reorganizing the board of charities and the fight for this purpose was the most desperate that has been waged in Dakota politics and approached the point where bloodshed was imminent. The fusion majority was very slight in the senate. The bill had passed the house and came up for final consideration in the senate on the last evening but one of the session. Twenty-three votes were necessary to pass the bill and but twenty-one could be mustered for it and so the bill failed. As there was but one vacancy upon the board of charities, Governor Lee appointed George W. Kingsbury to fill it, but the control for two years more was left with the Republicans.

This legislature submitted to the people an amendment to the constitution providing for the state sale of liquors known as the dispensary system, the question of granting suffrage to women and the initiative and referendum. The latter provision meaning that upon a petition of five per cent. of the voters the legislature must enact any law desired and submit it to the people for ratification and that any law passed by the legislature, unless it contains an emergency clause and is passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses, must upon a five per cent. petition be submitted to the people for ratification.

The year 1897 yielded a good harvest and better prices were realized. Live stock had become a leading industry and the creamery and dairy industry made rapid advancement. Debts were rapidly reduced and paid off and the state entered upon the career of prosperity which continues to this writing. Little building, however, was done this season, but the people began to take a more hopeful view and to assert pride in the state.

The winter, which set in so severely in the early autumn of 1896, continued with unabated fury up till April. The snowfall was very great and naturally produced very high water the following spring, but while much inconvenience was suffered there were no great disasters as in 1881.

On February 2d a serious accident occurred on the Northwestern Railway at Arlington by which a train was wrecked and four persons killed: Conductor Addington and Frank L. Hoosac, of Huron, and W. L. Harrison and John Loftus, farmers of Arlington.

On October 6th the girls' dormitory at the Reform School at Plankinton burned and the lives of six inmates were lost.

On the 15th of October, 1897, William B. Sterling died from typhoid fever. He was but thirty-four years of age, but he had made a deep impress upon the people of South Dakota. He was universally esteemed as one of the state's ablest and truest young men, giving promise of a life of extraordinary brilliance and usefulness.

In November Louis K. Church, former territorial governor and judge of the district court, died while upon a trip to Alaska. He was a man of ability and honesty. He was born in New York in 1850.

CHAPTER LXX

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

For the following account of the war with Spain and South Dakota's part in it the editor is under obligations to Hon. Marion L. Fox, of Vermilion, who went to the Philippines in the summer of 1899 and secured at first hand the story of the important campaigns of the First South Dakota Infantry there. The facts were approved to Mr. Fox by Colonel Frost and Lieutenant Colonel Stover and have been supplemented by the recollections and diaries of Major Howard, Captain Englesby, Chaplain Daley and others. In the main the story is as it came from the pen of Mr. Fox, and has not before been published:

PREFATORY NOTE.

"In the spring of 1899, while enroute from Chicago with Congressman C. H. Burke, a conversation arose as to the Philippine situation, lack of information about the islands and the opportunity of a voyage there on a government transport. Mr. Burke informed me that permission for such transportation was readily granted to civilians by the war department, provided always that there was no interference with the government service and that such civilian pay the expense of board and service while aboard the ship. I asked Mr. Burke to get such a permit for me. He made application. At the same time I asked Senator R. F. Pettigrew to make a similar request. The permit was given on the ground that I was going to the Philippines commissioned to mark the graves of the South Dakota volunteers, who had fallen in battle or who had died from disease. Of such provision I had no knowledge until advised by Senator Pettigrew, which was followed by a commission by Governor Lee.

"Both Senator Pettigrew and Governor Lee had been informed that little attention had been paid to marking the graves of the South Dakotans who had fallen in battle. Such stories were common in the presidio in San Francisco, where I had my first opportunity to make inquiry.

"I found, however, on arriving in the Philippines that the dead had been brought to Manilla and carefully interred, their vaults numbered and a record of numbers, names and dates kept by the chaplain of the regiment.

"The permit for transportation would have been given me just as readily as a journalist, as there were three newspaper men aboard and eleven other civilians.

"We all paid our pro rata of the expenses incurred on account of our presence aboard the transport 'Sherman.' I returned by the 'Centennial' under the same conditions.

"M. L. Fox."

Under the President's first call for volunteers for the war with Spain, South Dakota's quota would have been about eight hundred fifty men. But owing to the outrages perpetrated by Spain on the Cubans, and the blowing up of the battleship "Maine," while on a friendly visit to Havana harbor, the people of South Dakota were blazing with anger and filled with patriotic fervor. Through the earnest requests of Governor Andrew E. Lee, ably seconded by the South Dakota delegation at Washington, the war department was induced to call upon South Dakota for a full regiment of volunteer infantry. In communicating the call, Adjutant General Corbin suggested that the state militia organizations be utilized as far as possible.

Recognizing the fact that politics had been the bane of volunteer organizations in the past, Governor Lee determined that party affiliation should have nothing to do with the South Dakota volunteers, and that the men who were to experience the actual hardships of war should choose their officers, so far as practicable, although the act of congress authorizing the call for volunteers had vested in the governors of the states the power to appoint all officers of the line.

The officers of the state militia, without exception, asked that Lieutenant Alfred S. Frost, of the regular army, be made colonel of the regiment. No sooner had Governor Lee signified his purpose to comply with this request than Lieutenant Frost, who had been on detailed duty in South Dakota, was ordered to join his regiment at Chattanooga. Enroute he received an order to report to the Governor of South Dakota, which order was revoked before he had an opportunity to board the west-bound train. He was aboard a Chattanooga-bound train in compliance with the original order when he received another telegram directing him to report to the Governor of South Dakota. Quitting his southward journey he boarded the first train for the west and had traveled only a few hours in that direction when he received another telegram from the war department ordering him to join his regiment at Chattanooga. Boarding the next south-bound train, he was allowed to reach his regiment before the war department had another opportunity to change its mind. But the waiting was not long. Before he had time to settle down to duty, another telegram from the war department directed him to report to the Governor of South Dakota. This order was final and Frost was commissioned colonel of the First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry. The contradictory orders were the result of a fight by Senator Kyle to have Colonel Mark W. Sheafe retained as colonel of the regiment.

The state militia were ordered to mobilize at Sioux Falls April 30, 1898, and a recruiting officer from Fort Meade arrived to muster them in. Rigid medical examinations were insisted upon and only the strongest and most healthy officers and men were allowed to enlist. The wisdom of this course was fully justified by time. In the arduous campaign in the Philippines the most perfect manhood was required to endure the long marches through jungle and bog under the suffocating heat of a tropical sun.

When completed the organization of the regiment was as follows: Colonel, A. S. Frost; lieutenant colonel, Lee Stover, commanding First Battalion; major, Chas. A. Howard, commanding Second Battalion; major, William F. Allison, commanding Third Battalion; major and surgeon, R. C. Warne, chief surgeon; first lieutenant and adjutant, Jonas H. Lien; first lieutenant and quartermaster, Henry Murry; captain and assistant surgeon, A. H. Bowman; captain and assistant surgeon, Fred W. Cox; chaplain, Charles M. Daley; sergeant major, Roy W. Stover; quartermaster sergeant, M. D. McMahon; chief musician, F. M. Halstead; principal musician, F. A. Schroeder; second principal musican, C. E. Mulineux; hospital stewards, H. J. Booker, C. F. Clancey and H. M. Fletcher.

The company organizations were as follows: Company A—A. L. Fuller, captain; E. A. Harting, first lieutenant; M. M. Zell, Guthrie, second lieutenant; Company B—A. B. Sessions, captain; J. C. Fox, first lieutenant; E. E. Hawkins, second lieutenant; Company C—William S. Gray, captain; Leo F. Foster, first lieutenant; Sam T. Larsen, second lieutenant; Company D—C. P. Van Houten, captain; L. V. Dynna, first lieutenant; George G. Jennings, second lieutenant; Company E—George W. Lattin, captain; J. H. Hubbard, first lieutenant; Sidney E. Morrison, second lieutenant; Company F—C. L. Brockway, captain; Palmer D. Sheldon, first lieutenant;

Fred G. Huntington, second lieutenant; Company G—R. R. McGregor, captain; O. M. Fisk, first lieutenant; Wm. A. Hazel, second lieutenant; Company H—C. H. Englesby, captain; F. H. Adams, first lieutenant; F. L. Burdick, second lieutenant; Company I—Charles L. Denny, captain; P. D. McClellan, first lieutenant; H. L. Bates, second lieutenant; Company K—H. A. Hegeman, captain; Geo. W. Roskie, first lieutenant; O. F. Smith, second lieutenant; Company L—Wm. McLaughlin, captain; J. Q. A. Braden, first lieutenant; George A. Crabtree, second lieutenant; Company M—F. W. Medbery, captain; Chas. S. Hunt, first lieutenant; E. E. Young, second lieutenant.

The organization of the volunteer regiment from the state militia was not accomplished without difficulty. During long years of peace the people of the state had come to regard the militia as useless, and maintained purely for the sake of parade, therefore, no money had been appropriated for its maintenance by the legislature of 1897 nor for the year before. To bring one thousand men together from the extremes of a state like South Dakota required a large outlay of money for railroad fare and for rations and other supplies while enroute and in camp.

Not one dollar was available to meet such expenditure, and many well meaning people believed an extra session of the legislature indispensable. To call the legislature in extraordinary session would require time and entail a large expenditure of public money beyond whatever might be appropriated for the expense of organizing the volunteers. To meet the emergency C. A. Jewett, of the wholesale grocery firm of Jewett Bros. & Jewett, B. H. Lien, the State Bank & Trust Company, the Sioux Falls National Bank, the Sioux Falls Savings Bank and the Minnehaha National Bank, all of Sioux Falls, advanced one thousand dollars each to Governor Lee. The example was followed by the First National Bank and the American National and the First National Bank of Deadwood, the Pierre National Bank and the Bank of Commerce of Pierre, aggregating from all sources, eleven thousand dollars. The total expenditure falling immediately upon the state was a little more than fourteen thousand dollars, the remainder of the sum being advanced for the use of the state by Governor Lee.

The regiment remained in camp at Sioux Falls for a month, lacking one day, during which time the rains were frequent and heavy and the nights chilly and uncomfortable. The order to leave for San Francisco was therefore hailed with delight, and on the morning of May 29th, in the midst of a pouring rain, the boys of the First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry boarded their trains and bade farewell to home, family and friends.

During the encampment at Sioux Falls only indifferent discipline had been maintained, but when the regiment got outside the circle of home influence, Colonel Frost began to tighten the reins. His first requirement was that the officers should separate themselves from the privates and that communications with them should be official only. This order caused much ill feeling, owing to the fact that a large percentage of the officers and the privates were personal friends at home, and had been in the habit of meeting on a footing of easy familiarity. A little thought will show that such order was not given for the purpose of breeding snobbishness in the officers nor to humiliate the privates. Few officers can maintain the respect of their men and at the same time meet them on a familiar footing. Such a course also invariably causes favoritism, and nothing could be more fatal to discipline. If an officer drink, smoke and play cards with his men, he will draw around him seven or eight who are more congenial than the others, and unless he be made of sterner stuff than most men he will soon have a kitchen cabinet in his company. That may be very pleasant for the cabinet, but it will not find favor with a company. The wisdom of this order by Colonel Frost soon became to be understood by the officers and was recognized in time by the privates.

The regiment arrived in San Francisco on June 2d, and was encamped in one of the most inconvenient and unhealthy places about the city. This was done at the request of a street car magnate who wanted to help out his business by carrying soldiers and visitors over his lines.

The health of the men became bad and the medical department found it difficult to get supplies. The regiment was happy in having the services of Dr. Warne as chief surgeon. He was not only a capable officer professionally, but had great executive ability. Major Warne found the medical department so hedged about with red tape that the simplest requisitions would not be filled for days, and had it not been for the Red Cross Society the sick would have suffered for the simplest medicines. Getting tired of sending requisitions to the deputy surgeon general, to have them returned with the endorsement "Not made out in proper form," Major Warne addressed a letter to the assistant adjutant general, setting forth the manner in which the service was hampered by red tape. The bad consequences were outlined and a change of policy requested. The letter was productive of immediate results. No more requisitions were returned, because they were not in proper form and the government began to supply its sick with medicines instead of relying upon the stores of the Red Cross.

The discipline maintained at San Francisco was of the most rigid kind. The men were drilled for five hours a day and leaves to go into the city were seldom given. For this course there were two reasons; the volunteers needed to be disciplined and toughened into trained soldiers and even more necessary was it to keep them from the temptations of a great city like San Francisco. This again caused friction. The regiment was composed of men who had seen little of the world, for the most part, and the sights of San Francisco appealed to them strongly. They were independent men, or, at least, had been so before enlistment, but felt themselves capable of judging as to their personal conduct. The hard drills had shown their effect. Colonel Frost said: "After six weeks' drill in San Francisco I considered the First South Dakota Infantry the peer of any regiment I had ever seen. Its moral tone was certainly higher than that of any regiment with which I had ever served."

Whatever the objections may have been to the rigid discipline and hard drill imposed by Colonel Frost, there were compensating advantages. Not only was the health of the regiment better than that of other regiments in camp at San Francisco, but its superior moral tone was the occasion of remark.

When the Second and Third Battalions were embarking for Manilla, a San Francisco newspaper man said it was the first embarkation by a military force at that port where there had not been drunken men to carry aboard. In Honolulu the deportment of the regiment provoked like favorable comments. While they were given entire liberty during the day, each evening every man was in place when the assembly was sounded. When soldiers will not go astray in the beautiful, free and easy city of Honolulu their discipline must be excellent indeed! But the same record was made in Cavite when the South Dakota soldiers made their first camp in the Philippines, August 25, 1898.

The general efficiency of the regiment had impressed the commanding general and on the 10th day of September when trouble with Aguinaldo was first expected the South Dakotans were selected as the best fitted of all the soldiers in the Philippines to take the field and were taken to Manilla and held under marching orders until the crisis had passed. The regiment was quartered in Manilla as follows: The First and Third Battalions in San Miguel, then considered the finest residence district in the city, and the Second Battalion was encamped in the Malacanan grounds, the residence of the governor general. As a further mark of distinction, the regiment was required to furnish guards for Major General Otis, Major General McArthur and Brigadier General Hale. This compliment to the men of South Dakota caused Colonel Frost to be more exacting in his requirements and the men were ordered to be uniformed in white, have their shoes shined, their faces clean shaven and their arms and accoutrements perfectly spotless when they went on guard. This was so noticeably different from other regiments that the First South Dakota became known in

Manilla as the "dress parade regiment." It is needless to say that such requirements could not be enforced with provoking anamadversion and they became the subject of newspaper comment at home.

But the First South Dakota was no more distinguished for its discipline and dress than in other respects. The men were better fed than the men of the other volunteer regiments. At a time when the regiments were complaining of the ration received, the officers of the First South Dakota were watching the meals so closely and were preparing the bills of fare so judiciously that the men were better fed than had ever been the lot of soldiers in the field before. The chief commissary officer asked Colonel Frost for bills of fare for one week to send to Washington to show what could be done with an ordinary government ration.

It should not be understood that the food for the soldiers in the Philippines had been what common sense should have dictated. The quantity supplied had been abundant and the quality was all that could be desired for soldiers in a temperate or cold climate, but the government ration was in nowise suited to the tropics. That fact was pointed out to the authorities by medical men over and over again. But red tape did its deadly work and soldiers went on eating pork, beans and potatoes in a climate where they should have had fish and fruits and light vegetable diet. Major and Surgeon Louis L. Seaman, of New York, who had studied dietetics in every climate, said to General Otis and his staff that it would be just as sensible to put a Filipino at the north pole and expect him to keep warm eating fish, rice, mangoes and bananas, as to expect American soldiers to keep cool and well in the tropics eating hog and hominy. Major Warne, of the South Dakotas, urged the same views upon the government's responsible representatives, but all such advice was ignored, and the constant report to Washington was, "We have in the Philippines the best fed army in the world." This stupidity cost more lives than all the Filipino bullets.

During the month of December relations between the American and Filipino soldiers became greatly strained. Colonel Frost believed that hostilities might commence at any time, consequently the liberties of the men were more restricted. They were required to be in their quarters constantly prepared for an emergency. The relations between the Americans and the Filipinos became much more strained after General Otis issued his proclamation of January 4, 1899, assuming control of the Philippine islands and announcing in diplomatic terms the fact that the government would be a military dictatorship. The Filipinos wanted liberty and Aguinaldo charged that the pledges made the Filipinos by Consuls Williams and Wildman had been violated. General Otis ordered the American soldiers to pursue a pacific policy and do nothing that would aggravate the bad feeling. Forbearance by the Americans was mistaken by the Filipinos for cowardice and in consequence all the insulting epithets which come so easily to the tongue of the oriental was heaped upon our volunteers.

On January 7th Aguinaldo issued his proclamation declaring himself commandant of the Philippines and asserting that General Otis was an usurper. The first act of hostility by the Filipinos toward the South Dakotans occurred near Block House 4 on the night of January 10th and came near costing Private Smith, of Company E, his life. Smith was sentinel on outpost when he was approached by two Filipinos. Just as they were passing one of them made a vicious stroke at Smith with a bolo, a short heavy sword carried by the natives. Smith dodged just enough to save his head from being split open, and received a bad cut down the side of his head and face. It was against orders for a sentry to keep his gun loaded, but Smith had disobeyed orders and quick as lightning he brought the Springfield to his shoulder and shot the nearest Filipino dead. Shoving another cartridge into his gun, he fired at the other Filipino, who was running just as rapidly as his legs could carry him. That the shot took effect was shown by a trail of blood found the next morning, but how badly the would-be murderer was wounded was never learned.

From the time General Otis issued his proclamation the South Dakotans were required to sleep in their clothes. It was a long month of vigil and alarms, trying alike to the nerves and the patience of the officers and men. More and more insulting became the Filipinos. "Americano coward" was shouted from the Filipino trenches and it was common for our soldiers to hear that one Filipino could lick five of them. The tempers of the Americans were sorely tried, and it was only by excellent discipline that serious riots were averted.

At last the clash came. On the night of February 4th, about eight o'clock, Private Grayson, of the Nebraskans, shot and killed a Filipino lieutenant, who did not halt when ordered. The Filipino outpost at once fired on the Nebraska outpost, and within a few minutes a battle was raging round the entire city. The battle began near the South Dakota outpost, under command of Lieutenant Foster, which was under a heavy fire almost immediately. Colonel Frost hastily assembled his men and, leaving four companies to guard the district, he hurried forward eight companies to the support of the outpost. The small force there had been hard pressed and were hastily drawn in by Lieutenant Foster. Colonel Frost deployed Companies F and I, the former under Captain Brockway and the latter commanded by Lieutenant McClelland, and pushed them to the extreme limit of the outpost without opposition. The remaining six companies were held in reserve about one-half mile in the rear.

Immediately in front of the outpost was Block House No. 4, held by a strong force of Filipinos. Colonel Frost wished to take the block house, but was not certain of his authority and was starting back to telegraph for instructions when he met General Hale, the brigade commander, and asked if it was desired that the South Dakotans take the offensive. The General said "No" and rode with Colonel Frost to the outpost, which he ordered left there with a guard to hold the position. He ordered the remainder of the regiment to march to the telegraph office, about a mile to the rear, and wait orders. Later the companies with Colonel Frost were ordered to their quarters.

But what of the outpost? Parts of Companies F and I had been left under Lieutenant Colonel Stover to hold the position and with them, at Colonel Stover's request, was the regimental adjutant, Lieutenant Jonas H. Lien. The position was exposed to an oblique fire from Block House No. 4 and the Chinese hospital, both occupied by Filipinos armed with Mauser rifles. The position was known as "the island," it being a long narrow strip of ground covered with bamboo and flanked by rice fields which looked like a surrounding sea. There were no earthworks or other shelter from the Filipino fire. Lieutenant Colonel Stover threw out sentinels and the men laid themselves down in a semicircle, a portion facing the block house and the remainder facing the Chinese hospital. At one A. M. on the morning of February 5th the sentinels, or Cossack posts, were relieved, just as a bright tropical moon was rising, touching jungle and field with its soft light. All remained quiet until about three o'clock, when, without any previous warning, the entire Filipino line opened a heavy rifle fire. Within a few minutes two men of Company I were killed and another seriously wounded. The Pennsylvania regiment, on Stover's left, opened fire on the Chinese hospital, thus diverting part of the Filipino fire from the outpost. A slight change was made by Stover in the disposition of his little force, shielding it somewhat from the block house fire. Here came a most severe test of discipline. The men were ordered not to return the Filipino fire, as the flash and white smoke of the black powder used in the Springfield rifles would clearly outline the position of the little band and expose them to annihilation by the fire from the enemy's earthworks and the block house. Lieutenant Colonel Stover, Adjutant Lien and Lieutenant Jennings walked constantly along the line in the rear of the men encouraging them and cautioning them to hold their fire unless the Filipinos should try to advance. Meanwhile the deadly hail of bullets was kept up, nothing indicating the position of the Filipino lines except the slight flash of their rifles resembling the glint of a firefly. Lieutenant Colonel Stover and Adjutant Lien had just stepped to a position where Stover's horse was hitched, when a bullet broke the poor brute's leg, making it necessary that it be killed.

After the firing had been kept up for about thirty minutes a courier arrived from General Hale instructing Colonel Stover to hold the position at all hazards. It was the key to the situation, and had the position been forced it would have opened the nearest road for the Filipinos to reach the business portion of Manilla. Sergeant Major Doolittle was ordered by Colonel Stover to go to the telegraph office in the Colorado lines, about one mile away, and report that the outpost would be held to the last man, but that reinforcemens should be sent at once, as the distance on each wing to the American forces would allow the enemy to pass between them and putflank him.

The duty assigned to Doolittle was a dangerous one. The moon was shining bright, and there were many patches of open ground to be crossed within close range of the Filipino rifles. He made the trip safely, being under fire for a mile. It was a dangerous feat, but it was a military necessity, and Doolittle was destined to again distinguish himself before morning and win a promotion to second lieutenant.

As soon as firing began the South Dakotans began to look about for means of entrenchment. They loosened the ground with their bayonets and began scraping it up in front of them with their army plates. It was slow work in the hard ground and Adjutant Lien remarked to Colonel Stover that there were a few tools in a reserve tent about a half mile to the rear and offered to go after them himself, which, he said, would prevent sending a man from the firing line. Sergeant Major Doolittle overheard the conversation and volunteered to go. Leiutenant Colonel Stover hesitated to give permission owing to the exposure in passing over the open ground so close to the Filipino forces. But Doolittle did not wait for permission. He set off across the rice-fields with the bullets singing about his head like a swarm of bees. He soon returned with the tools and work on the entrenchment began in earnest. The earthworks were constructed from one clump of bamboo to another, the men taking advantage of the ground and working in the shadows when possible. Lieutenant Colonel Stover had walked to one end of the semicircle to see how everything was getting along when the enemy's fire suddenly freshened up. He returned to his position near the center where he found Adjutant Lien in the middle of the largest open space digging like a section hand, and as cool as such work in a tropical climate would admit. The rest may well be told in Colonel Stover's own language. "I asked: 'What are you doing there, Mr. Lien?' " said Colonel Stover. " 'Did I not leave you in charge of the end of the line?' 'Yes,' said Lien, meekly, 'but as soon as the boys began digging in the moonlight the Filipinos began a heavy fire from the block house. I was afraid some of the boys would be hit, so I ordered them into the shadows and began the work myself.' "That," added Colonel Stover, "was the only act of disobedience which occurred that night." It was characteristic of Adjutant Lien, who had the courage of a bulldog and the tender heart of a woman. He exposed himself recklessly, but was always afraid some of the boys would get hurt. While the men loved Lien, it was but natural that they should get angry when he made them quit work in the open while he threw up the earthwork himself.

The Filipino fire slackened about four o'clock in the morning and was being kept up in a desultory way only, when Colonel Frost arrived at five o'clock with six companies within about one-half mile of the outpost and reported to General Hale that he waited orders. While waiting, Colonel Frost posted Company H on the right of the old outpost guard and G on the right of H, nearly at right angles to it. M was placed on right of G and Company A was placed in front of a small plantation about one hundred and fifty yards to the right of M. L and K companies were held in reserve under the slope of the hill. Meanwhile Major Howard was sent to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Stover, who, with Adjutant Lien, reported to Colonel Frost and asked him to look over the situation. Colonel Frost, with Adjutant Lien, rode to where the outpost had been located during the night. He found that Major Howard had changed the position of the troops to a more sheltered one.

The fire on the night of February 4th by the Filipinos had not been bloodless for the South Dakotans. Privates William G. Lowes and Fred E. Green, of Company I, were killed and Arthur E. Haskell, of Company I, was wounded.

When Colonel Frost and Adjutant Lien started back from the outpost, a little after daylight, Filipino bullets were whistling around their heads at such a rate that a detour was thought best, instead of going across the exposed country fronting the block house and the Filipino earthworks. On reaching headquarters Colonel Frost sent word to General Hale that he was waiting orders. At nine fifteen A. M. General Hale sent his aide to Colonel Frost with an order which was not an order, but a shifting of responsibility from his own shoulders to those of the colonel of the South Dakotas. He said he would have five shots fired by the artillery at the block house and five at the entrenchment, after which, if Colonel Frost thought proper, he might charge. The Colonel formed the regiment with Lieutenant Colonel Stover in charge of the right, Major Howard in charge of the left, while he personally commanded center. The artillery fired five shots at the block house, only two taking effect with slight damage. Two shots were then fired at the earthworks, with a long interval between the shots. After waiting impatiently for the third shot, Colonel Frost placed Company L in the gap between Companies A and M and Company K in echelon on the right rear of the line and ordered a charge. The men sprang forward eagerly, halting twice to fire. They carried the earthworks and rushed to the block house. The enemy fired a few shots and then retreated for shelter in the woods. The South Dakotans rushed around the block house and fired at the retreating Filipinos, bringing down four of them, one of whom died afterwards.

Having orders not to advance beyond the block house, Colonel Frost halted his men for a breathing spell. At eleven A. M., while resting, the South Dakotas saw the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment move out on the left and take the Chinese hospital and disappear in the woods beyond. There was continued and heavy firing in their direction, but the South Dakotas could not see what the fight was about. At 3 P. M. Colonel Frost received an order from General McArthur to form on the right of the Pennsylvania regiment and advance. Companies A, F and I were left to guard the flank under Major Howard, and the other five companies were formed in line of battle with Colonel Frost in command of the left; Lieutenant Colonel Stover in charge of the right, while Adjutant Lien worked along the line between the superior officers. The line moved forward in skirmish order, the center company guiding on the right dome of La Loma church. The advance was maintained at quick time for about eight hundred yards, under fire all the while without returning it. The men were panting and exhausted, and where there was a sunken road running across the front of the line Colonel Frost ordered the men to lie down and return the enemy's fire; at the same time the volunteers were given an opportunity to rest for a moment. The fire from the Filipino force in the church was terrific, though high. As one of the privates expressed it, "the boys had a roof of lead over them." After firing a few rounds Colonel Frost ordered an advance with quick time. The men dashed forward about one hundred yards when they were again ordered to lie down and fire. Three volleys were fired, when another advance was ordered in quick time, the men firing as they advanced. Just then Colonel Frost saw the Tenth Pennsylvania, which he had passed, on his left in the rear pouring in a heavy fire. Considering the fire dangerous to the South Dakotans, he called them to advance to the firing line. For some reason the volunteers from the Keystone state paid no heed, but continued to fire from the rear. Colonel Frost was afraid to advance with such a fire in his rear, so he shouted louder and louder. Finally swearing at them in a vigorous manner, and calling them some most unmilitary names, he ordered them to come on the line or quit firing. But the Pennsylvanians neither advanced nor slackened their fire. In desperation, Colonel Frost sent Adjutant Lien over to induce the Pennsylvanians to move forward to the line. About a score got up and moved forward after the Adjutant, but returned to their own line when they found they were not followed by their comrades.

The South Dakotans had been pouring heavy volleys into the Filipinos while they were waiting, but now advanced again, charging some hurdle work entrenchments from which the fire had been most active. The South Dakotans ran forward with a yell, going over the trenches and driving the Filipinos before them in a panic. The enemy ran for shelter behind the wall of the church, but the volunteers were too swift for them and more than fifty were killed in front of the church. The South Dakotans rushed over the walls and round the flanks and through the yard, carrying all before them. When Colonel Frost was standing on the wall surrounding the church, he saw Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania, with a small force of his men, come up under the wall from which the enemy had been driven. This is mentioned because on the day following the fight an effort was made by the Keystone volunteers to claim the credit of having captured La Loma church. Colonel Hawkins and his men took the Chinese hospital in gallant style, for which they should be given ample praise, but their conduct was not creditable in front of La Loma church and their effort to rob the South Dakotans of well earned glory was despicable.

Colonel Frost sounded his assembly and drew his men to the right of the church and moved after the Filipinos, driving them in the direction of Caloocan. Arriving on the crest of the hill, he observed that both flanks were exposed and halted his men to wait further orders. Colonel Hawkins, who was at Block House No. 2, with part of his force, sent word to Colonel Frost that orders had been received to retire. Seeing him fall back, Colonel Frost formed his force in a column of fours and moved in the same direction. On the march he met General McArthur, who demanded, with considerable asperity in his tone, to know why Colonel Frost was there. The Colonel replied that he had taken La Loma church. The General asked if the left flank had not been left open. The Colonel said it had not, but had been well guarded by three companies. The General looked over the ground, covered with dead Filipinos, and said, "There are plenty of indications that South Dakota has done good work to-day."

During the fight Private H. J. McCrackan, of Company H, was killed and Private Frank T. McLain, of Company G, Hiram W. Fay, of Company I, Benj. B. Phelps, of Company K, and Eugene E. Stevens, of Company K, were wounded. From the time the fighting began on the evening of February 4th, in front of Block House No. 4, until the La Loma church was taken in the afternoon of the 5th, the South Dakotans had been under the hottest fire and had done the hardest fighting. Their discipline was perfect and their courage superb.

Colonel Frost was ordered to hold the intrenched line with Block House No. 4 near the center, with the left extended to within three-quarters of a mile of La Loma church and the right nearly to Block House No. 5. The Filipinos occupied the town of San Francisco Del Monte, about one mile east of Block House No. 4, from where they poured a constant and most annoying fire into the trenches of the South Dakotans. No move was made until the morning of the 23d, when, at about seven-thirty o'clock, heavy firing was heard on the left of the line, then under command of Major Howard. Lieutenant Colonel Stover had the right of the block house and Colonel Frost took his position with Company B at the center. The attack had been made on the outpost of six men under Lieutenant Hawkins, of Company B, who held the position manfully until Company A, under Captain Fuller, and Company B, under Captain Sessions, came to his relief. The enemy had also attacked Howard, whose battalion replied with a heavy fire from their Springfields and were gallantly supported by part of the Utah Battery. Colonel Frost saw that the enemy could be outflanked and accordingly directed Adjutant Lien to take Companies A and B and the men of the brass band who had laid aside their wind instruments for the more deadly, if less musical rifle, and move up the ravine, form a line on the crest and pour a flank fire into the enemy. Captain Fuller with A was first in position and as soon as he opened fire the Filipino fire slackened. Captain Sessions with B and the band soon got in line and opened fire, the enemy falling back and moving toward the right. Colonel Frost saw that an effort was being made to outflank the flanking party under Adjutant Lien and had it quickly withdrawn to the trenches. They had scarcely got to the trenches when a heavy fire swept across the position they had just left. This fire was quickly replied to by the right under Lieutenant Colonel Stover, and the Colorado on his left flank, and soon silenced the enemy in the direction of San Francisco Del Monte. Colonel Frost was much pleased with the conduct of Adjutant Lien and Captains Fuller and Sessions, all of them showing coolness and judgment in handling men under fire.

The South Dakotans lost in killed Private Oscar Felker, Company C, and Sergeant William B. Smith, Company M, who was wounded and died within a few hours. The wounded were Privates Fred Tobin, Company B, and Martin Eide, Company M, and Musician Charles Hultberg, Company M.

Then came another long period of waiting while the men in the trenches were kept on the alert by the Filipinos, who fired in a desultory way almost daily and nightly. A slight attack occurred on the night of the 27th, but the enemy were driven off, the regiment having two men wounded, Private Herman M. Bellman, of Company B, and Sergeant Robert B. Ross, of Company L. Firing on the outposts was continued and the South Dakotans slept on their arms and in their clothes until March 25th, when the advance on Malolos began.

Here I may digress from the story of the campaign to record the death of a brave young officer, Lieutenant E. A. Harting, of Company A, who had been detached from the regiment and was in command of rifles on board the gun boat "Laguna De Bay." On February 14th he was attempting to land a gun on the shore of the Pasig river. As the gun was let down from the gun boat to a small boat in which Harting was standing, the little boat was overturned and he was drowned.

On March 25th at daybreak the First and Third Battalions were formed in a skirmish line, the left, under Allison, resting on the sunken road and the right under Stover. Howard's battalion was about four hundred yards in the rear as a reserve. The command was given to advance and the skirmish line and reserve had moved forward about one thousand yards when a heavy fire was opened upon them in front. A few of the men paused as if to fire, and Colonel Frost saw the distance was too great for the Springfield rifles with which his men were armed to be of service, so he ordered Musician Allen to sound "Forward, march." The men obeyed and marched forward steadily, with the Mauser bullets whistling about their ears, until they were in range of the enemy, when they were ordered to fire. After three volleys Colonel Frost ordered another advance. This time the advance was continuous, the men firing as they walked and halting now and then to take deliberate aim. Moving on with inexorable firmness, the force walked right over the Filipino trenches, shooting every dusky defender in sight, and continued to march steadily onward to a road some miles to the northwest of San Francisco Del Monte, where it had been ordered to halt and reform. During the entire distance the Filipinos kept up a fire as they gave way, burning the Nipa huts as they retired. This country was the most favorable for defense over which the regiment ever passed, the lava beds and jungles afforded every opportunity for the enemy to conceal themselves. Frequently whole companies would be compelled to march quite a distance single file through the jungle and form a line when they got to the other side. A few courageous and well disposed men could have defended the country against a whole regiment.

The brigade reformed on the road, as ordered, and changed the direction of its march from northeast to north, or nearly so, and moved several miles until another cross road was reached when another order was given to halt and reform the brigade. During that march the Filipinos had kept up a desultory fire at long range as they retreated, which was not returned by the South Dakotans, the distance being much too great for the Springfield rifles to be effective.

After reforming, the brigade made a left wheel and marched in a northwesterly direction, receiving a heavy fire as they approached the Tuliahan river. Making no reply, the brigade crossed the river, the South Dakotans leading, and wheeled to the left, moved westward and halted on a ridge facing towards Polo. About dark Colonel Frost received orders to move by the left flank, change direction to the right and close in on an old bridge across the river. The order was executed after dark by men who had then marched and fought more than eighteen miles under a blazing sun, over lava beds and through jungles, without having had scarcely a mouthful to eat. That the men were hungry goes without saying, and the officers were chagrined when they found themselves halted on the right bank of the Tuliahan river, feeling that they had left a strong position for a weak one. They learned later that the division commander had been forced to change his plans because General Wheaton had taken Malinta when he had been ordered to make only a demonstration. The change in direction caused great inconvenience to the men owing to the fact that the baggage train lost its way and failed to come up with provisions. The South Dakotans slept on the ground that night, having had little dinner and no supper and getting no breakfast in the morning.

During the day's march the only casualty suffered by the South Dakotans was a severe wound received by Private Walter E. Brown, of Company G. The Filipinos shot too high all the while, and the severest loss of the day was sustained by the Fourth Infantry, held in reserve, who had several men hit by the enemy's long range fire. The South Dakotans counted more than one hundred dead Filipinos left on the field where they got in range of the Springfield rifles.

How to supply the regiment with food on its march was a serious problem to be solved by Quartermaster Burdick. He began by impressing into his service every buffalo cart he could find, supplementing his carrying force with Chinese coolies. By following Lieutenant Burdick's example, a Kanaka protege of the South Dakotans got in serious trouble. When the regiment left Honolulu enroute for Manila, three Kanaka stowaways were found aboard. There was no way to get them ashore, so they were adopted into the regiment, along with the goat and other mascots. Only the goat's chief employment was to eat "Christian Heralds," distributed by Chaplain Daley, while the Kanakas were put to work in the kitchen. In Manila they had been given revolvers to protect themselves from the Malay bolos. When one of these youthful adventurers saw the quartermaster forcibly taking possession of carts, he concluded the example was worthy of emulation and proceeded to seize a carametta and native pony, ejecting the driver at the point of a revolver. The driver was an "amigo" and he howled loud and long. The Kanaka was arrested for robbery, tried before a military court and sentenced to two years in Bilibid prison, the Luzon penitentiary. The other Kanakas behaved well. One of them, "George," was the servant of Captain Sessions and became almost invaluable. He was never sick a day, was strong physically and bright mentally. He was on every battlefield where Company B was engaged and helped care for the wounded all along the line, exposing himself with the utmost sangfroid at all times.

On the morning of March 26th at daylight the battalions of Lieutenant Colonel Stover and Major Howard were placed on the firing line, with Major Allison's battalion in reserve. They moved in a column of fours by the left flank to the rear of the brigade and were deployed, facing north on the right of the Tenth Pennsylvania. The Nebraska regiment was about one thousand yards to the rear, as a reserve to the brigade. The whole regiment formed in column of fours and moved on the Tuliahan river about four miles toward the bay and came out on the great Polo plain, which was about four miles long, in the shape of an oval about two miles wide near the center, and entirely surrounded by trees. The railroad ran along the left toward the bay. It was a terrible march through the sun, and the men, having no fresh water, were stumbling and falling from exhaustion and thirst. When it came on the plain near the end of the oval the brigade was formed in battle line facing the bay. As regiment after regiment moved up on the left in skirmish line the South Dakota position was well toward the Polo end of the oval. The Tenth Pennsylvania had swung six companies into line just ahead, topping a slight elevation in the valley, where the enemy opened a hot fire on the right from the trees near the center of the oval. The line made a sharp right angle and faced the position of the enemy from where the firing came. This brought the South Dakotas to the crest of a little rise facing a heavy wooded slope where the enemy could be seen heavily entrenched.

The orders to Colonel Frost were to take the trenches and then execute a left wheel and move on Polo. Before executing the order Howard's battalion, which had been placed in reserve at noon, was placed in echelon on the right flank with orders to take care of any enemy that might threaten the right. Colonel Frost then ordered an advance with fixed bayonets, Stover commanding the left, Allison the right, with the Colonel at the center looking after the whole line. The regiment moved forward in quick time and took the first line of trenches, the enemy falling back on another line of breastworks. When the crest of the hill was reached Colonel Frost was about to give the order for a left wheel, as directed by his commanding officer, when a heavy fire was poured in from the enemy in front. Deeming it unwise to expose his force to such a strong flank fire, the Colonel ordered an advance, which was made under a heavy fire, coming out at a point overlooking a bridge across the Meyacanyan river. The bridge was strongly defended by earthworks on the opposite side of the river. One entrenchment was about fifty yards to the right of the railroad track, while the other trench was about four hundred yards to the left of the track. Major Allison's battalion moved to the left and joined Lieutenant Stover. Companies K and I were sent by Stover to the left to flank the trench, while Company F, assisted by part of Company G, forced the bridge. The enemy set fire to the bridge and poured a heavy fire to hold the South Dakotans in check until the bridge should be rendered impassable. Sergeant Holman, of Company C, ran forward on the bridge and extinguished the fire, performing one of the most daring acts of the entire war. Lieutenant Huntington, of Company F, was first to cross the bridge with part of his men. The remainder of Company F, part of C, I and K, the remainder of C and Companies G and L crossed in the order named and drove the Filipinos from the trenches, leaving sixty-seven dead behind their works. The two battalions then formed a line to protect the bridge while the other forces crossed.

Shortly after Colonel Frost had ordered Stover and Allison's battalions to take the trenches beyond the bridge, he saw a force on the right of the railroad track which he mistook for Howard's battalion. He hurried to them thinking he could work around the bend of the river and flank the enemy's trenches from the left. He found they were Nebraskans, and also found the country of such contour that he could not carry out his plan. He returned to the railroad cut and brought the enemy under an oblique fire. He saw two of the Filipinos run and knew that a charge would stampede the others. He accordingly ordered Musician Allen to blow a charge and called to the Nebraskans to come across the bridge. They were always ready for a fight and clambered up the bank; they and the South Dakotans crossed together. Colonel Frost had just crossed the bridge when he was called back by General Hale, who pointed to some volunteers moving up the track and ordered Colonel Frost to get his men together and move to the right front and clear out the enemy there.

Colonel Frost ran up the track after those troops, supposing them to be Howard's men. When he overtook them he found they were another force of Nebraskans. Just at that moment a force of Filipinos opened fire from the left. Colonel Frost asked for the ranking officers of the Nebraskans, when a captain stepped forward and saluted. Frost ordered him to charge the trenches of the enemy on the left. He saluted and said, "Very well, sir." As he began forming his line for a charge a Nebraska major ran up and asked, "What in h—l are you going to do?" The captain replied, "I shall take the trench by Colonel's Frost's order," and he took it in a most gallant manner.

Colonel Frost then moved to the right and joined his forces and they were charging the strongest earthworks of the Filipinos. The enemy were quickly dislodged and the soldiers lost all semblance of military order as they chased and shot the Malays. It was like hunting jackrabbits. Every time a Filipino sprang from a hiding place a Springfield cracked and a dusky warrior fell.

While the regiment was halted and the hospital corps were taking care of the wounded, a fire was opened from some Nipa huts about seven hundred yards in front. Adjutant Lien asked and was granted leave to take twenty men and drive out the sharpshooters. He routed the enemy out and set fire to the buildings and returned to the command. Chaplain Daley, who was always with the men during the engagements, had just come from the side of Private Fred. C. Lorensen, who had fallen, as it was thought mortally wounded, in the hard struggle Company L had had among the lagoons before crossing the Meycauayan bridge. Besmeared with mud and wet with perspiration, he hurried to reach his regiment, crossing the bridge in advance of the Nebraska troops, five of whom fell before they could reach protection behind the railroad grade. A few minutes later Brigadier General Hale was slightly wounded in the foot. Shouting to the Chaplain, who had now reached the South Dakotans, he called him to him. "Are you the chaplain of the South Dakotans?" he said. Saluting, he answered, "I am." "Give my compliments to Colonel Frost yonder on the field, and say, as soon as the enemy is driven out of sight, and the field seems to be clear, he is to recall his men and take them back across the Meycauayan bridge to bivouac for the night; for they must have food and rest." But fully an hour of hot skirmishing ensued. When all was quiet the Colonel led his men backward toward the bridge, but had not gone a mile before an orderly from General Hale countermanded the order, and asked him to return to his former position and throw out a skirmish line. It was now after nine o'clock at night and the regiment had marched and fought since early morning with no breakfast, no dinner, no supper, and but very little supper the night before. Quartermaster Burdick finally succeeded in bringing light rations on pack ponies that night between twelve and three o'clock, with a fuller supply a few hours later. The men had little rest for they must be ready for instant action throughout the night. Frost ordered Major Howard, whose batallion Frost ordered Major Howard, whose battalion had been placed in echelon on the right flank, to attack the enemy on the right, where they were holding a line of rifle pits commanding the advance of the regiment. The course of the battalion in this movement necessitated their crossing the river several times on account of its winding course, but the enemy was finally driven out without any casualties, except a slight wound in the shoulder suffered by Captain Englesby.

This movement took the battalion about three-quarters of a mile away from the line of march, which was regained after the engagement, but the balance of the regiment had disappeared. Major Howard bivouacked his men, who were soaked to the skin and covered with mud, when they were allowed to undress and build fires to dry their clothing, and then left them in command of Captain VanHouten, the senior captain, and rode on ahead to find the regiment. He found and reported to Colonel Frost after the skirmish line had been thrown out for the night at about nine o'clock. The wagon train had lost its way in the jungle and had not arrived with reserve supplies of ammunition and rations, and on hearing this Howard volunteered to go back and find them. He left the line about ten o'clock and rode until two o'clock before locating the wagon train, which had lost the road and had finally gone into camp in the woods. He aroused Captain Burdick, who soon had the wagons under way, and the reserve supplies were brought up to the line in time for distribution early in the morning. Howard then returned to his command and after an hour's sleep started on with his battalion and rejoined the regiment.

The losses during the day were, wounded: Captain C. H. Englesby, Company H; Privates Fred W. Barber and Warren E. Crozier, of Company I; Sergeant Hiram A. Pratt, Company F; Private Fred C. Lorencen, Company L; Artificer Arne Hanges, Company K; Private George Bensen, Company C; Private Allen Myers, Company L; Byron F. Hastings, of Company E.

The morning of March 27th opened bright and clear, like nearly all mornings in the tropics during the dry season. It was to be the hardest struggle of the war, for the South Dakotans and the whole state was to be cast in gloom because of brave lives sacrificed, while the whole nation was to pay tribute to South Dakota's valor and discipline. It was the only battle of the war where the newspaper representatives saw the South Dakotans in battle, and therefore the only battle in which Colonel Frost's regiment received the notice in the public press it deserved. While certain volunteer regiments had received press compliments, some of them deserved and many of them so ridiculously false that they became the laughing stock of the regiments who knew the facts, the South Dakotans and Nebraskans were doing the fighting and sustaining the losses without mention in the newspapers, except to give their surprisingly large lists of dead and wounded.

The South Dakotans were up and had their breakfasts before daylight and were ready for action. Colonel Frost was ordered to form them for an advance guard for the brigade. The Second Battalion, under command of Major Howard, was advanced to the firing line; the First Battalion, under Colonel Stover, was formed five hundred yards in the rear, and the Third Battalion, under Major Allison, was formed five hundred yards in the rear of Stover. The brigade commander informed Colonel Frost that he might meet the enemy and that he believed the danger was on the right and to dispose of his force accordingly. Stover's force was placed in echelon behind the firing line, while the reserve, under Allison, was echeloned behind Stover's force. This disposition made, Colonel Frost informed General Hale he was ready to move. The Colonel was satisfied and went to the rear, but soon returned and directed that Colonel Stover's force be placed in a column of fours on the railroad, which was done. General McArthur then rode up and told Colonel Frost he was to move on the further line of trees which marked Marilao, and if no opposition was encountered he was to halt, but if his advance was opposed he was to use discretion.

Colonel Frost ordered the musician to sound "Forward, march," and the line advanced, the left moving along the railroad embankment, with the Third Artillery deployed on the left of the track with orders to support the South Dakotas. The line moved forward about eight hundred yards, where a long range fire was opened by the enemy on the left.

The men were halted for a few moments, while the fire was replied to by the artillery. Not considering the fire of much consequence, Colonel Frost ordered an advance. He, Adjutant Lien and Colonel Frost's orderly, Private Syverson, were on horseback and had just crossed a dry run, when they received a terrific fire from the line of trees which had been indicated by General McArthur as probably concealing the enemy. The firing of the Filipinos was by volley and, as was afterward learned, came from Aguinaldo's "regulars," men who had served under the Spanish flag and had been drilled by Spanish officers. Colonel Frost ordered his men to lie down and wait for the mountain artillery to open fire from the railroad track. Looking to the left of the track, he saw the artillery had been deserted and he decided at once that infantry must carry the enemy's position. He ordered Adjutant Lien to hurry back to Stover and Allison and order them to deploy their battalions to the right. The gallant young adjutant turned his horse and galloped over the field amid a perfect hurricane of bullets. He soon saw that Stover and Allison were hurrying their men in position as Colonel Frost desired. Waving his hand in approval, he turned his horse and started on the run to Colonel Frost's position. He had just passed where Major Warne and the hospital corps were coming up when his horse, a small island pony, gave out and could go no further. Leaping to the ground, Lieutenant Lien attempted to lead his horse, but the pony refused to move. He then called to one of the hospital men, "Give my horse a kick and send him on when he gets rested," and turned and ran toward where Colonel Frost was fighting. He had not gone more than twenty yards when he fell, shot through the bowels by a Mauser bullet. Chaplain Daley, who was near, hurried to him and spoke a few words, but the young hero was too near death to reply. In about eight minutes from the time he was hit he was dead. He had just been promoted to the rank of captain, though his commission had not yet reached him. He was brave to rashness, generous to a fault, well educated, gifted both as an orator and writer, and easily the idol of the regiment. He was just twenty-four years old when he was killed.

Colonel Frost ordered Musician Allen to sound "Forward, march." The men ran forward about fifty yards and dropped to the ground to fire. Colonel Frost ordered Allen to blow "cease firing" and "forward march." The men obeyed with automatic discipline, although the fire from the enemy's trenches was rapid and fatal, many of the volunteers falling, killed or wounded, as the men advanced. The line would march forward in quick time for from fifty to one hundred yards and would then fall down and fire. At about twenty-five yards from the trenches Colonel Frost saw some Filipinos run from the trenches and he immediately ordered Musician Allen to blow a charge. The whole battalion responded gallantly. When D and E companies had nearly reached the river it could be seen that the enemy had deserted the trenches. These companies were ordered to cross the bridge and form a line to the right and flank the trenches further up on the far side of the river, from which a heavy fire came, and were under the personal command of Colonel Frost. Companies M and H, under Major Howard, advanced directly on the river, which they reached and crossed, driving the Filipinos out of the entrenchments before the other two battalions had time to reach the line. The First and Third Battalions, under Colonel Stover and Major Allison, especially the latter, owing to the distance they occupied behind the advance guard, had a larger distance to cover in double time in order to reach the line, resulting in a large number being overcome with the heat, among whom was Major Allison. It was thought for a time that he could not recover, but finally did so sufficiently to be sent into the hospital at Manila, and from this point the Third Battalion was under command of Captain Englesby, of Company H.

During the advance the Filipinos had poured in a hot fire from a church in Marilao on the left. When the Filipinos saw the South Dakotans coming, wading and swimming and holding their guns above the water, they ran. Colonel Frost sent Sergeant Major Beck for the mountain howitzer, which had been brought up by some Nebraskans near the bridge. Captain VanHouten, of Company D, a man of giant strength and courage in proportion, saw the gun on the wrong side of the river and ran to the men in charge and asked why it had not been taken across the bridge. The lieutenant explained that all the bridge was burned away except the iron girders and that the men could not carry the gun across. The South Dakota captain was angry in earnest. He ordered them to dismount the gun and help him lift it upon his shoulders. This done he carried it across the bridge, while some of the men carried the carriage over, fixed the gun in position and opened fire on the retreating Filipinos with destructive effect. The gun was heavy and the exertion required to carry it across the bridge was almost superhuman. The strain on

Captain VanHouten was so great that he had to keep his bed for two months and he died from the effects in 1902.

When the regiment reached the trenches, which the Filipinos had deserted, the men were which the Filipinos had deserted, the men were absolutely exhausted, many of them overcome by moved in a column of fours, crossed the river and deployed on the right of the South Dakotans, both regiments lying there until nearly night, when General Hale ordered them to move by the left flank. While General Hale and Colonel Frost were talking, they suddenly observed the Filipinos advancing in a skirmish line and opening fire at a distance of about two thousand yards. As the South Dakotans were moving to the left flank the Third Artillery opened fire on the Filipinos, after which the Nebraskans charged, driving the enemy about two miles. Major Howard was then sent out with six companies to establish an outpost line in the direction of the enemy, so the balance of the brigade could have what rest was possible on the open ground without being disturbed by a night attack of the enemy. The Tenth Pennsylvania was brought up to the left of the First South Dakota and the First Nebraska returned and bivouacked on the right, which brought the brigade into line together again.

The First South Dakota Volunteers lost heavily during the day. The killed were: Adjutant Jonas H. Lien; Lieutenant Sydney E. Morrison, Company E; Lieutenant Frank H. Adams, Company H; Privates James Nelson, Company D; Mathew Ryan, Company D; Harvey Keogh, Company E; Lewis Chase, Company E. The wounded were: Sergeant Charles B. Preacher, Company M, (died from wound); Benjamin Strobel, Company F; John Stanke, Company E; Sergeant Sydney J. Connell, Company C; Ray Washburn, Company D; Isaac Johnson, Company D; Sergeant Ernest Madden, Company D; Sergeant Arthur A. Northrop, Company E; Musician David Elenes, Company M; Private Matt Schuber, Company M; Peter J. Tierney, Company F; Fred Bunger, Company L; William F. Panke, Company E; Private Homer Stockmeyer, Company I; Peter Ryan, Company E; Will May, Company I; George A. Moon, Company C; Corporal Alexander Hardy, Company G; Frank A. Schroeder, Company E; First Lieutenant Paul D. McClelland, Company I; Corporal William Ammo, Company I; Private Bay S. Nichols, Company K; Corporal Frank E. Wheeler, Company E; Charles H. Jackson, Company M; Guy P. Squire, Company F.

As two-thirds of the casualties were from the Second Battalion, some idea of the warmth of the engagement may be formed. The percentage of loss of this battalion in this engagement was the greatest of any engagement in the Philippines during the war.

The regiment remained in Marilao during the 28th, the men resting and washing their clothes and bathing themselves in the river. On the morning of the 29th they started, with the Nebraskans, moving in echelon to the right, probably five minutes in advance of the rest of the brigade. The Filipinos had flooded the rice fields, so that the volunteers marched nearly two miles through mud and water always above their knees, and often above their hips. A heavy fire was expected at any minute, but fortunately the enemy fired only a few shots. On crossing the Santa Cruz river a battalion of Filipinos was seen withdrawing in good order. Colonel Frost ordered the regiment to open fire and the enemy were soon scampering away in thorough disorder. The South Dakotans then closed in on the railroad track in a column of fours, the Tenth Pennsylvania in front in a skirmish line. After passing the next stream the South Dakotans were deployed and swept over a country about five miles and returned to the railroad near the Guiguinto river. While near the bridge the Filipinos opened a heavy fire and the Pennsylvanians deployed and replied. Howard's battalion crossed the river under fire and deployed on the right of the Pennsylvanians. Colonel Frost received an order from General McArthur to take the remainder of the South Dakotans and move around a bend in the river and try to take the enemy in flank. The General soon discovered that such a move was not practicable and recalled Colonel Frost. The two battalions then crossed the bridge and formed a line on the right of Howard's battalion. About dark the enemy's fire ceased and the troops bivouacked on the battlefield.

The South Dakota losses were: Wounded, Privates Knute K. Peterson, John W. Ortman, John P. Rodgers and John Donnelly, of Company L; Corporal Oscar E. Johnson, Company H; Privates Oscar Fallen and Charles E. Theiss, of Company M; Sergeant Frank B. Stevens and Lewis F. Barber, of Company C; Manuel Rickman, of Company D.

On the morning of the 30th the brigade moved forward from Guiguinto and had advanced about a mile when it received a lively fire. The force pressed on until it received orders to halt in front of Santa Isabel. The South Dakotans deployed to right of Santa Isabel, when orders came that the artillery would open fire, and after twenty minutes the Nebraskans would move on a line seven degrees west of north. After five minutes more the South Dakotans were to move on the same bearing and the Tenth Pennsylvanians were to follow five minutes later. The South Dakotans took a position about twenty paces behind the Nebraskans and marched according to orders, receiving a long range fire from the Filipinos until Malolos creek was reached. When there the Filipinos could be seen drawn up in battle line in the field beyond a line of trees fringing the further bank of the creek. The regiment fired several volleys into the enemy and moved forward, the Filipinos running to the railroad embankment on the left for shelter. On reaching the railroad on the north side of the creek the South Dakotans were to wheel to the left while the Nebraskans were to move one-half mile further and wheel to the left also. The advance of the South Dakotans was so rapid that they crossed before the Nebraskans and opened fire when the railroad embankment was reached. Here Colonel Frost ordered a left wheel, frequently halting the men to fire. The Filipinos poured in a heavy fire, but were too badly rattled to make it effective. They were afraid to raise their heads high enough from their entrenchments to take aim, and resorted to the futile method of raising their guns above the entrenchments and firing at random, nearly always too high. Colonel Frost swung his regiment around and drove the enemy from their trenches to the woods. As the South Dakotans emerged from a line of trees they saw the Filipino railroad train steaming off toward Calumpit.

His work accomplished, Colonel Frost returned his regiment to the railroad track, where he met the Nebraskans coming up just as they were about to execute their left wheel. Receiving some of the fire from the enemy further down the track, Colonel Frost threw his regiment in position to reply, when an aide came up from General Hale and said not to fire, as the Kansas and Montana regiments were entering Malolos.

Thus ended the campaign on Malolos. The regiment went into camp on the railroad, near Malolos, where it remained for twenty-four days. The battalions were sent alternately about one-half mile to the front to bivouac as outpost. The men were compelled to sleep on the ground with their clothes on and be ever on the alert, the Filipinos firing on them nightly. During the day detachments were sent out frequently to make reconnoiance. This was a dangerous kind of duty always, yet was eagerly sought for by the officers and men, and scarcely a detachment went out without having a brush with the enemy.

April 11th the Minnesota regiment was attacked at Guiguinto by a strong force of Filipinos and the colonel sent an urgent appeal to Brigadier General Hale for reinforcements. Hale ordered Frost to send half of the First South Dakota. Major Howard was accordingly dispatched with six companies, but arriving too late to participate in the fight. The next time the monotony of constantly watching an annoying and elusive enemy was broken was Sunday, April 23d. During the day Major Bell, chief of the scouts, went out with a force to make a reconnoisance. At Quingua, about six miles from Malolos, he was attacked by a large force and practically surrounded and in imminent danger of being captured or cut to pieces. He sent for reinforcements and the Nebraskans and one battalion of the Iowans were hurried forward. Colonel Stotsenberg, of the Nebraskans, had just reached the field with the men when he ordered a charge. Before he had gone more than a dozen yards he fell with a bullet through his heart. His regiment rushed on and carried the enemy's trenches in gallant style, but with heavy loss to themselves. The Filipinos retreated to the far side of the Bayolas river, where they had more trenches and were prepared to make a stubborn resistance. About five o'clock General Hale ordered up the First South Dakota. The regiment reached the battlefield about dark and bivouaced behind the walls of a large church. As the first streaks of dawn appeared in the heavens the men were ordered to form in a column of files and marched toward the Bayolas river. The first file halted about fifty yards from a bamboo foot bridge, the Filipinos opening a heavy fire from the opposite bank. Brigadier General Hale ordered two pieces of artillery in position, one near the bridge and the other about one hundred yards down the river. After about twenty shots had been fired from the two pieces, the South Dakotans were ordered to advance. Captain Brockway, with Company F, led the advance across the bridge, expecting to meet a heavy fire. But the enemy had evidently been demoralized by the artillery fire and made only a feeble resistance. The regiment formed a skirmish line and advanced a half mile and covered the crossing of the other troops and trains.

In the engagement the killed were: Corporal Oscar E. Johnson and Privates Charles Stultz and Mortimer Bowen, of Company H; Privates Harlow DeJean, David C. Dean, Company L; James A. Lizer, Company K. Wounded, Corporal Charles P. Greene and Private Hall Weiss, Company G; Axal Sjoblom, Company L; Sergeant Charles L. Butler, Company B.

When all were across the brigade moved forward, two battalions of the South Dakotans on the right and one in support, two battalions of the Nebraskans on the left and one in support, and the Iowa regiment in reserve about one thousand yards in rear, marching in a column of fours in the road. As the South Dakotans approached the town of Pulilan they received a heavy fire from what appeared to be a V-shaped trench, or redan, about two hundred yards in front. The men dropped to the ground and poured in several effective volleys, when Colonel Frost ordered an advance. Just as the men were starting the colonel received word that the artillery had come up and would open fire, and therefore ordered a halt, which was obeyed by all except Companies H, L and G, under command of Captain Englesby, who failed to hear the order. These companies charged the trenches in front of them and rushed to the top of the earthworks before the Filipinos had time to retreat. Officers shot the enemy with revolvers and the privates opened on them with the less rapid, but more deadly, rifles. Thirty-eight Filipinos were killed and thirty-nine rifles were captured in this trench, the latter being remarkable, as the Filipinos had in nearly all cases saved their rifles from capture. It was a gallant charge and inflicted a heavier loss on the enemy than was known to have been sustained before, except in a few fights.

After a few shots from the artillery, the First Battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel Stover, was thrown forward and the entire line swept through the village and then wheeled to the left and moved towards Calumpit. In the afternoon, when within four miles of Calumpit, a dense jungle was encountered through which as many as two companies had to march in single file by winding paths to reach the opposite side. There the regiment was reformed, the Iowas coming up on right. Just as the line reformed the Filipinos opened fire from strong trenches about eight hundred yards in advance. The First Battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel Stover, and the Third, under Captain Englesby, were ordered to fall to the ground and return the enemy's fire. Colonel Frost ordered pauses in the fire several times in order that he might judge its effect upon the enemy's fire. Finding that the fire from the trenches had slackened, he ordered the two battalions to charge. The men advanced over the eight hundred yards intervening, firing as they went. When the enemy's trenches were reached they had been abandoned by means of "get-a-way" trenches; eleven dead Filipinos were found. The regiment bivouacked then for the night, having marched and fought from about four o'clock in the morning. The men were utterly exhausted and scarcely able to get supper. The Filipinos took good care to provide for safety in retreat. Leading back from their fortifications to the jungle was always one or more trenches which would protect them from their assailants' fire during retreat.

Chaplain Daley came up with a big batch of mail from home. The boys kindled fires along the trenches and read their letters, their weariness disappearing and their spirits being cheered by the messages from loved ones in South Dakota.

On the morning of April 25th the brigade moved forward with the South Dakotans in the center, the Iowans on the right and the Nebraskans on the left. The march was slow, frequent changes of direction being made. About noon the force had approached within several hundred yards of the Bagbag river and received a sharp fire from the enemy, who lay in strong trenches on the opposite side. In fact, it was the most strongly entrenched position encountered during the entire campaign, the Filipinos having covered their trenches with railroad irons and curved sections of boiler iron. There was also a "get-a-way" trench, found leading from all Filipino entrenchments, showing that they expected to retreat and with the smallest possible exposure. General Hale found the river unfordable in front of the South Dakotans and Colonel Frost was ordered not to attempt to cross it, but to move his regiment forward and engage the enemy while the Nebraskans found a ford in order to cross and make a flank attack. Stover's and Howard's battalions were moved in skirmish-line to the bank of the river, where they laid themselves down and opened fire on the enemy's trenches at a distance of not more than seventy-five yards. Captain Englesby, with the Third Battalion, was held in reserve about four hundred yards in the rear, though in a position much exposed to the fire of the Filipinos.

As the battalion approached the river bank, Corporal Breed, of Company B, who was almost directly in front of Colonel Frost, was shot. The Colonel seeing him fall, asked him if he was hurt much, and was raising a canteen to give him a drink when the heroic young man said, "It's only a scratch, Colonel," seized his gun and ran forward to the first clump of bushes near the river, where he fell again, gasped a few moments and died. He had been shot through the heart and the display of vitality was of the most remarkable on record.

The South Dakotans lay on the bank under a terrific fire from the Filipino trenches, which was returned with a will until word was received that the Nebraskans had crossed the river and were about to attack the enemy in flank and that the fire must cease. It was some time before the Nebraskans began to move and the Filipinos fire was poured in with increased accuracy. To keep the rifles silent under a heavy and fatal fire from the enemy at close range is one of the hardest duties soldiers are ever called upon to perform, but the South Dakotans did it.

The Nebraskans attacked after the South Dakotans had been lying on the river bank under fire for more than an hour and a half, and were soon seen driving the Filipinos from their trenches and the battle was over. During the battle Lieutenant Colonel Stover, who had conducted himself with the utmost gallantry throughout the entire campaign, was overcome by heat and was disabled until May 6th, when he rejoined the regiment at San Fernando. During the fight at the Bagbag river there were many instances of gallantry. Colonel Frost said his point of observation was a narrow one, but that Captain Sessions and Lieutenant Hawkins, of Company B, who were in the center immediately in front of him, deserved special commendation for the coolness they displayed in exposing themselves through the action and in keeping their men under perfect control, and that Major Howard and Lieutenant Jennings displayed admirable nerve in coming down the line under fire to where he was standing to ascertain his wishes. He mentioned these instances because they came under his immediate observation.

The killed were Corporal Henry Breed, Company B, and Privates Guy Jones and Charles E. Peterson, of Company H. The wounded were Lieutenant Walter S. Doolittle, of Company G; Sergeant Oliver C. Lapp and Privates Herbert A. Putnam, Charles Wagner and William H. Harrison, of Company I; Corporal Christ Myhre and Private Thomas H. Coleman, of Company E; Quartermaster Sergeant Antone Jurich and Private James H. Davis, Company L; Corporal William K. Reaman, Company F; Sergeant Arthur W. Swenson and Corporal Hammond H. Buck and Privates James A. Gibbs, Robert Hawkins and Frank Goebel, of Company B; Privates Roy E. Ranous and Don J. Ranous, of Company K.

At night, after the battle, the regiment moved by the left flank and bivouacked at the junction of the Juinga and Calumpit rivers. On the morning of the 26th the regiment crossed the Calumpit river and was stationed on the Bagbag river to the rear, the right resting on the railroad track. By this time the Montana and Kansas regiments had entered Calumpit and the Filipinos were firing at them from trenches north of the Quingua and Calumpit rivers. On the passed over or struck the ground near the South Dakotans, but no loss was suffered.

General McArthur, having encountered less resistance in Calumpit than he expected, ordered Colonel Frost on the 27th to hold the railroad bridge. One battalion was placed on the north bank and the other two battalions on the south bank and the regiment remained there until May 2d, when it formed a part of a force sent out under General Hale to reinforce General Lawton. The force marched to Pulilan where the men bivouacked in a heavy rainstorm which drenched everything and rendered rest impossible. A sick Spaniard was found there who said about two hundred Filipinos had been killed at Pulilan in the advance of April 24th. "Why," he said, "they found thirty-eight dead Filipinos in one trench." He referred to the deadly work done by Companies H, L and G in their charge on the redan, or V-shaped trench, where thirty-eight Filipinos were killed in the trench and thirty-nine rifles captured.

During the night General Hale received word that Lawton was not in need of reinforcements, and when morning arrived the brigade was marched back to Calumpit, and the South Dakotans bivouacked north of the Rio Grande de la Pampauga near Apalit Station on the railroad. When day dawned the brigade moved forward on Santo Tomas, the South Dakotans in reserve. As the brigade neared Santo Tomas river, the Iowa regiment at the head of the column deployed and moved to the attack. The artillery also moved up and opened fire. After a sharp interchange of shots the Nebraskans were deployed on the right of the Iowas and moved forward in their usual intrepid manner to the attack. After the firing had been kept up for about thirty minutes, the South Dakotans were ordered to the right to protect it from a threatened attack. Here came one of the most terrible marches of the war. The men had been exhausted by the heat and bad water and long marches already endured. Malaria had its grip on most of the men, while many in the ranks were weak from diarrhoea and stomach trouble. Abrasions on the skin, caused by marching through jungles and bogs, had become loathsome sores, covering the legs of the men from their knees down. Hands, arms, necks, faces and heads were sore wherever a scratch had been received. In this weakened condition the men marched to the right, as ordered, crossing dense swamps and wading bogs and streams, where the water and mud were always above their knees and often above their hips. The men actually pulled themselves through the deep mud, step at a time. The swamp grass reached above their heads and a vertical sun shot down its unbearable heat upon the sweltering, suffering men. Many of them fell down in the mud with sunstroke, others stopped on tufts of grass, unable to drag themselves longer. After about a mile of this fearful march, Colonel Frost saw dry ground and gathered his exhausted force on it. Less than three hundred men of all the regiment had got through the swamp. A small force of Filipinos were seen about a mile away on the right, but the men were too nearly worn out to attack. Meanwhile the Nebraskans had crossed the Santo Thomas river and were now seen driving the enemy from their trenches and the fight was over.

The regiment rested for about two hours and then moved down to the railroad where the Iowa regiment was found waiting. The river was forded and the South Dakotans ranged themselves on the right of the Nebraskans and the brigade marched forward about a mile, the First Battalion marching through a swamp almost as bad as that on the other side of the river. At last bivouac ground was reached and the men had to hustle for themselves. They soon had fires and Nipa shelters, eating their hard-tack and drinking their coffee with some comfort, though they were compelled to sleep on the ground in line of battle, while rain fell in torrents nearly all night. The morning showed three hundred four men on duty. The only casualty suffered from Filipino bullets was a wound received by Private Robert J. Van Hook, of Company K.

The Iowa regiment moved up and entered San Fernando on the 5th without opposition, the South Dakotans entering on the evening of the same day and Colonel Frost was appointed provost marshal. San Fernando is a large inland city where many rich Filipinos had made their homes, and where Aguinaldo had moved his capital after he was driven from Malolos. San Fernando was not a healthy camp and the nervous strain on the men and officers was distressing. The Filipinos formed a circle half around the city and built entrenchments close to the American lines, from which they kept up a fire almost continually at night and often through the day. The sick list increased at a fearful rate until nearly all the men in the regiment were unfit for duty. Drs. Warne and Cox did all in their power to alleviate the suffering and to have the regiment relieved from active duty in order to allow the men to recuperate. The government was not suited to sick and debilitated men. It never is. In order to supply actual necessities Lieutenant Colonel Stover, who returned to the regiment May 9th, opened a personal account with the commissary department and supplied the sick men with more than eight hundred dollars' worth of delicacies necessary to their condition. The men who were thus favored showed their appreciation by reimbursing their benefactor as quickly as pay day arrived.

At San Fernando the services of the South Dakotans were more severe. Worn out, and sick as they were, yet they discharged their duties well until they were nearly all on the sick list, either in the hospitals or in quarters. But a time came when even the sick were not excused from duty. The Filipinos had practically surrounded San Fernando and General Otis thought it necessary to make the strongest possible show of fighting men. The army surgeon was sent through the hospitals at Manila to examine the inmates and send those able for duty to the front. Regimental surgeons were not permitted to assist and their reports and advice were ignored. He went into the hospitals and had all the patients in each ward, who could stand on their feet, ranged before him. "What's the matter with you," he would ask each one. The answer would be "malarial fever," or "chronic diarrhoea," "wounded in the arm," or whatever the disability might be. "Mark him for duty" came the almost invariable response. Hospital nurses interposed and regimental surgeons protested, but unless it could be shown that the soldier was unable to work, the order was carried out. Among the South Dakotans twenty-five were found whom he ordered to report to their regiments at San Fernando. One of them had an unhealed gunshot wound through the lungs and another had a gunshot wound through the arm and shoulder so that he could not raise his left arm. Both of these men were peremptorily ordered to report for duty. Others of the hapless twenty-five were worse disabled on account of disease than these two men were from unhealed wounds. They were taken by train to the Bagbag river, the railroad bridge across which had been destroyed by Filipinos. From there they walked to Calumpit, a distance of four miles and, utterly exhausted, could go no farther. A regular army surgeon examined them there and reported by wire to headquarters that none of them were capable of doing duty and that it would be impossible for them to go to San Fernando on foot, a distance of ten miles. An order was wired back to put them on buffalo carts and send them on. When they reached San Fernando most of them were scarcely able to get off the carts and Dr. Warne immediately ordered all of them into the hospital as totally unfit for service.

Other regiments had outrages perpetrated on their sick similar to that experienced by the South Dakotans. One man belonging to the Third Artillery, who had his arm broken by bullets in two places, one break being just above the elbow and the other near the shoulder, was ordered to the front by the same surgeon who went through the South Dakota hospital. The bones had not yet knit and the flesh was unhealed. He could not raise a gun, much less discharge one. He was one of the bravest officers in his battery and tried to obey. When he found his physical strength unequal to the requirements he refused to obey, for which he was ordered court-martialed.

From May 5th, when San Fernando was taken, the Filipinos harassed the outposts and prevented the soldiers from resting at night, but it was not until the 25th that an engagement of any moment occurred. Captain Hageman, of Company K, was in charge of the right outpost when he saw the Filipinos advancing to the attack. He reported the fact to Colonel Frost, who hastily assembled the regiment and formed a skirmish line behind the fringe of the trees fronting the enemy's lines. No enemy was seen. General Hale came up and made a reconnoisance and saw two Filipino officers advancing on foot. On the right the General saw nothing for certain, but said he believed there were troops moving through the jungle about four hundred yards away. He walked up the road about fifty yards beyond the outpost and came to a turn in the road when he spied two Filipinos, not more than two hundred yards away, who instantly leveled their guns and fired. He returned to the outpost and Colonel Frost took the First and Second Battalions and attacked, receiving a heavy fire at short range. Rushing onward, the skirmish line of the enemy was encountered and many of them were riddled with bullets before they could escape. One Filipino was found with five bullet holes through his neck, thirty dead Filipinos were found and two prisoners were taken. The regiment advanced about one hundred yards further, when it was ordered by General Hale to halt until the Iowans came upon the right. During the wait a heavy fire was received, killing one man and wounding three others. A left wheel was made with a view to punishing the enemy, but the Filipinos were too spry and kept out of range of the Springfield rifles of the volunteers.

The soldiers were returned to their quarters about dark and rested until about 3:20 the next morning, when the outposts were attacked again. The regiment was quickly assembled and moved into position where it waited under a desultory fire until daylight, when General Hale came out and moved the First and Second Battalions to the right outpost, leaving the Second Battalion fronting a sugar mill, where the enemy were supposed to be in force. The enemy waited in extended order until the Iowans came upon the right where it moved forward toward the sugar mill, from where the Filipinos opened fire. Company A faced left and returned the fire, while the other companies executed a left wheel and drove the enemy from the mill, killing and wounding several of them. The Iowans made a circular movement, but encountered no enemy. The South Dakotans returned to quarters, having fought their last engagement in the Philippines.

The losses sustained were: Killed, Dan Colleran, Company G; wounded, First Sergeant George Barker, Company A; Corporal David Martindale, Company C; Private Edward Heald, Company D; Corporal Carl McConnell, and Privates Bert Kellet and James Black, Company G.

The regiment remained on an outpost until June 10th. The men were under fire almost every night and the nervous strain was great. When the order came to relieve them they had been on the firing line one hundred and twenty-six days; most of the time being compelled to sleep in their clothes and much of the time having only the muddy, poisonous earth for a bed. There was not more than an average of eight men to a company capable of doing duty. When the record was shown General McArthur, he said to Dr. Boyd: "The record of the South Dakota regiment in the Philippines has no parallel in military history, so far as I know."

The regiment, under orders, returned to Manilla on June 10th for recuperation, where they were located at Camp Santa Mesa until June 23d, when they were again ordered out to assist in guarding the lines around Manilla. The First and Third Battalions, under Colonel Frost, were stationed near San Francisco Del Monte, guarding the line from Baligbalig to the sunken church near La Loma, the Second Battalion, under Major Howard, relieving a battalion of the Twenty-first Infantry in guarding the line between the Pasig river and the Deposito. On August 5th the regiment was relieved by the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry and sent into quarters at Manilla, and on August 10th received their final orders to take transports and were embarked on the "Sheridan," which left Manilla on August 12th, arriving in San Francisco in September, 1899, at which point the regiment was mustered out of the United States service.

The return of the First Regiment was a source of great rejoicing to the people of South Dakota, whose pride in its achievements was unbounded. The congressional delegation, many of the state officers and citizens met the regiment at San Francisco and gave them a hearty welcome, there and at home funds were collected and the expense of reaching their home was paid and afterward assumed by the state. The trip home was made by way of the Northern Pacific to Jamestown, and thence down the James valley. President McKinley so timed his western tour as to be at Aberdeen to welcome the South Dakotans upon their arrival on the morning of October 14th, and at every town and hamlet through which they passed, they were given an ovation. Again at Yankton that evening, the President met them and the occasion will ever stand out as a red letter day in the history of the State.

GRIGSBY'S COWBOYS.

In addition to the First Regiment South Dakota also furnished five troops of cavalry, officially known as the Third Regiment of the United States Volunteer Cavalry, but popularly designated Grigsby's Cowboys. The regiment was recruited under a special commission issued to Colonel Melvin Grigsby, of Sioux Falls, who was made commander of the brigade, with the pay of a brigadier general. The officers of the regiment were: Melvin Grigsby, colonel; Charles F. Lloyd, lieutenant colonel; Robert W. Stewart, of Pierre, major; Otto L. Sues, of Sioux Falls, adjutant; Ralph W. Parliman, of Sioux Falls, quartermaster; Golon S. Clevenger, of Pierre, chaplain; Troop A, Deadwood—Seth Bullock, captain; Myron E. Wells and James E. Cusick, lieutenants; Troop B, Sioux Falls—John Foster, captain; George Grigsby and John N. Wright, lieutenants. Troop C, Belle Fourche—George E. Haire, captain; Rush Spencer Wells and Almond B. Wells, lieutenants. Troop D, Sturgis—John E. Hammon, captain; Daniel F. Conner and Walter L. Anderson, lieutenants. Troop E, Pierre—Joseph B. Binder, captain; John W. Laughlin and Lowell G. Fuller, lieutenants.

The regiment was ordered to the camp at Chickamauga, where it was held until the close of the war and therefore did not see active service before the enemy.

Mark W. Sheafe, of Watertown, was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, by the President, but the war closed before he was given active service.

In addition to the foregoing, a large number of patriotic South Dakotans, failing to get into the state organizations, went out of the state and joined other regiments and did praiseworthy service, both in Cuba and the Philippines.

CHAPTER LXXI

CIVIL AFFAIRS OF 1898 AND 1899.

While the war occupied the thoughts of the people of South Dakota during the exciting period, but relatively a very few persons could in any way engage in its activities and the great mass went on with their affairs as usual, planting a large crop which yielded a bountiful harvest and sold for a satisfactory price. Live stock and dairy interests expanded, trade was prosperous, building was revived and the story began to gain credence out in the world that South Dakota was prospering. Above everything beside, the South Dakotan began to exhibit pride in his state. He no longer hung his head when asked whence he came. Politically it was an active year. With the first of March, by the expiration of the terms of two members of the board of charities, Governor Lee secured control of the charitable and reformatory institutions and the Republican incumbents were displaced to make room for the political adherents of the Populists and Democrats. In place of Dr. Leonard C. Mead, of the insane asylum, Dr. Valdimar Sebiakin-Ross was established as superintendent. Nye Phillips, warden of the penitentiary, made way for John Bowler, and Cephus W. Ainsworth, of the reform school, was succeeded by William H. Tompkins.

The first political convention was held by the fusionists at Aberdeen and Governor Lee and Congressmen Kelly and Knowles were renominated without opposition. The Republicans met at Mitchell and selected Kirk G. Phillips for governor and Robert J. Gamble and Charles H. Burke for congress. At the end of a vigorous campaign Governor Lee was re-elected, but the Republicans secured the congressmen, the entire state ticket and the legislature. The average Republican majority was about six thousand, but Governor Lee had three hundred and twenty-five votes more than Mr. Phillips. The woman's suffrage amendment to the constitution failed by three thousand, two hundred and eighty-five votes, but the initiative and referendum carried by seven thousand three hundred and thirty-three and the dispensary by one thousand four hundred fifteen.

On June 8th the Presbyterians determined to consolidate the Pierre University and the Scotland Academy, at Huron, as Huron College, and that institution dates from the action mentioned.

On October 14th an earthquake shock disturbed the southern part of the state, no damage resulting.

Ex-Governor Andrew J. Faulk died at his home in Yankton on September 5th. He was the third governor of the territory, serving from 1865 to 1869, and left an excellent record both as an official and as a citizen. He was a gentleman of the old school, thoughtful, gracious and entertaining. He was a native of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and had attained the age of eighty-five years.

On October 20th Governor Charles H. Sheldon, while upon a speechmaking political campaign in the Black Hills, died at Deadwood, after a brief illness. Governor Sheldon served from 1893 to 1897. He possessed a highly developed gift as a public speaker and great popularity as an official and strove to give the state a safe and economical administration through the trying years of panic, drought and during which the Taylor defalcation so seriously embarrassed the state. He was a native of Vermont and was fifty-eight years of age at his death.

1899 was another year of growth and prosperity for South Dakota; crops were abundant, herds increased, prices good, business satisfactory and building operations carried forward with greater vim than since the old days of the boom. There was a marked revival of immigration and a decided growth of public spirit and state pride. The legislature met in January and organized with A. G. Somers, of Grant county, as speaker. There were no great matters of party policy involved in the session. The chief matters under consideration were the dispensary amendment to the constitution and the referendum. It was incumbent upon the legislature to enact laws to make these amendments operative. The amendment vested the manufacture and sale absolutely in the state and to carry out this provision meant the expenditure of large sums of money, beyond the constitutional power of the state to supply. After a thorough investigation of the situation the legislature resolved to resubmit the provision to the people and meantime to permit the state to continue under the high license law. A careful law was enacted for the operation of the initiative and referendum amendment.

President McKinley appointed Judge Bartlett Tripp the American member of the Samoan high joint commission, which adjusted the titles of the United States, England and Germany to the Samoan islands.

The proposition to engraft the initiative and referendum upon the constitution of the state originated with Father Robert W. Haire, a Catholic clergyman of Aberdeen, who ten years previous began to agitate for it under the name of the people's legislature. At that time he was not aware of the Swiss method, but his attention being called to it, he adopted the names of initiative and referendum. In practice it has undoubtedly exercised a salutary negative influence, but it has never been invoked to the initiation of, or submission of a law to the people.

While this session was in progress one of the dormitories of the State Insane Asylum at Yankton burned, and with it seventeen inmates lost their lives. This accident aroused the legislature to action and large appropriations were made for additional buildings, improvements and maintenance of the asylum. The Northern Normal and Industrial School was located at Aberdeen by this session and an appropriation was made for the maintenance of the blind school at Gary.

Several notable deaths occurred this year. Robert Lowry, of Huron, one of the grand old men of the state, who had served as the first register of the Huron land office, died April 16th. Mr. Lowry was a member of the last territorial legislature and had the distinction of, in his youth, serving as a member of the national convention, which in 1840 placed William Henry Harrison in nomination for president.

On April 20th Peter C. Shannon, chief justice of Dakota from 1873 to 1881, was killed by falling from a carriage at San Diego, California. He was a strong man, and had left a splendid record as a jurist and citizen. He was a close personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. Judge Shannon was born in Pennsylvania in 1821.

Junius W. Shannon, president of the regents of education from 1863 to 1896, and for many years editor of the Huronite, died April 27th. He was a native of Illinois and at his death was sixty-five years of age.

The judicial election ocurred in the autumn of 1899 and Howard G. Fuller, Dick Haney and Dighton Corson were re-elected over Julien Bennett, Cornelius B. Kennedy and Edmund Smith, fusionists.

CHAPTER LXXII

THE END OF THE CENTURY.

The year 1900 found South Dakota making great forward strides. The people were awake to their opportunities. Several years, in which every citizen was pocketing more new wealth than were the people of any other community anywhere, were having marked effect. Debts which but recently had appeared insuperable were wiped out like magic. The Dakotans were coming to their own. The products of the farms and pastures were becoming enormous. The gold mines were doubling in the output of bullion. The flow and thrill of prosperity was felt on every hand.

The people were becoming ambitious. The previous year they had reached out and brought to Sioux Falls the national convention of butter makers. A vast concourse of experts in one of the leading industries and the hospitality bestowed upon them had carried the fame of South Dakota throughout the land. This success whetted the appetite for other similar victories. When the national committee of the Populist party assembled to determine the time and place of the national convention to nominate candidates for president and vice-president, South Dakota was on hand and, in spite of the derisive smiles of the big convention cities, actually landed the prize, and the convention met at Sioux Falls on May 9th and there placed Mr. Bryan in nomination. It was a great meeting of all the strong and representative men of the party from every state, and Sioux Falls splendidly entertained them.

On the 23d of May the Republican state convention met at Sioux Falls, and elected delegates to the national convention and placed in nomination a full list of state officers. Charles N. Herreid received the unanimous nomination for governor, as did Charles H. Burke and Eben W. Martin for congress. The Republicans, now thoroughly aroused in opposition to Senator Pettigrew, due to his conduct in the previous presidential campaign, were determined to prevent his return to the senate by the next legislature. Emiel Brouch, George Rice, Louis L. Lostetter, A. H. Betts, Charles B. Collins, Marcus P. Beebe, James Halley and Granville G. Bennett were sent to the national convention at Philadelphia. The management of the campaign was entrusted to Frank Crane.

The Democrats met at Chamberlain June 6th and sent to the Kansas City convention George W. Mathews, Stephen Donohue, Steven Keenen, Thomas W. Taubman, True W. Childs, John J. Conway and Charles S. Eastman and John R. Wilson.

The Democrats and Populists fused at Yankton on July 11th, nominating Burre H. Lien for governor and Andrew E. Lee and Joseph B. Moore for congress. They placed their campaign in charge of John Pusey and Don Medbury.

No such campaign has before been made. National attention was called to the fight upon Senator Pettigrew, who had become particularly obnoxious to the President and Senator Hanna, and both parties thronged South Dakota with their most eminent men. United States senators and men of national repute were nightly out in schoolhouses all over South Dakota. Mr. Bryan made a tour through the state, talking to immense audiences, and Mr. Roosevelt, vice-presidential candidate, and Mr. Hanna at different times toured the state. For a long time the chances seemed evenly balanced, but toward the end the Republican advantage became apparent and the result was an overwhelming victory for that party, the average majority being about fifteen thousand. The legislature was one hundred and seventeen Republican to fifteen fusion.

The railways this year began again to extend their lines, the Milwaukee building one hundred miles from Yankton to Platte and fifty miles from Bowdle to Evarts. The Northwestern also threw a spur into the state at Astoria.

The citizens of Watertown this year erected in honor of its Company H, which served with great distinction with the First Regiment, a fine monument, which stands in courthouse square and is highly creditable to the patriotic spirit of the people of the place.

On the 30th of June the Cataract Hotel, at Sioux Falls, burned. It was one of the best known hostelries in the country. Fortunately there were no fatalities.

Among the prominent South Dakotans who died during this year were Phil K. Faulk, a brother of the governor, who died on March 27th. Mr. Faulk was a lawyer and a member of the first state legislature and held many offices at Yankton. He lost an arm in the battle of the Wilderness.

Territorial Governor John L. Pennington died on July 9th. He was governor from 1874 to 1878 and left an enviable record for honesty and good business judgment as an official.

Father Pierre J. Boucher, the first Catholic priest to establish himself permanently in Dakota and build a church there, died on July 22d, at the age of eighty years.

Martin Charger, a Christian Indian, claiming to be a grandson of Captain Merriweather Lewis, and famous for leading the "Fool Soldier band" of young Tetons to the rescue of the Shetak captives, died at his home at Cheyenne river agency on August 27th, fifty-nine years of age.

On August 25th William F. T. Bushnell, of Aberdeen, publisher of the Dakota Farmer and a founder of the State Agricultural and kindred societies and a leader in the temperance movement, died while upon a vacation to Colorado. He was in the prime of life and one of South Dakota's most useful citizens.

CHAPTER LXXIII

IN THE NEW CENTURY.

Just a hasty review of the events of the last three years, for it is too early to write the history of these later days.

The legislature elected in the fall of 1900 convened in January and promptly and with the unanimous vote of the Republicans elected Robert J. Gamble as the successor of Senator Pettigrew.

Among its more conspicuous acts were the creation of the office of food and dairy commissioner, the department of history and the endowment of the Northern Normal and Industrial School at Aberdeen. New buildings were provided for the Agricultural College, University, Springfield Normal, Insane Asylum, School for Feeble Minded and Blind School. A hot fight for the submission of a proposition to remove the capital to Mitchell failed in the senate, having passed the house. The appropriations for the biennial period reached the sum of thirteen hundred thousand dollars, an indication of the growth of the state. The legislature established the department of law at the State University. It also provided for the revision of the laws and Governor Herreid selected Bartlett Tripp, Gideon C. Moody and James M. Brown to perform this duty.

The harvest was all that could be desired. A prolonged heated spell came in July which caused great alarm, but the crop came through surprisingly well.

A great impulse was given to the boring of artesian wells this season by new methods. Most of the new wells were of small bore, one and a half to two inches.

On the Fourth of July, at Deadwood, a celebration of the first quarter of a century of Black Hills settlement was arranged.

During this season the Sault Railway extended its line into the northern portion of Campbell county, and the towns of Herreid, Artas and Pollock were founded.

The National Farmers' Congress assembled in Sioux Falls the first week of October.

Hanson county's fine courthouse burned on October 5th.

Gov. Gilbert A. Pierce died on February 15th, aged sixty-five years. He never resided in South Dakota, but was governor of Dakota territory from July 1, 1884, to February 1, 1887. He was a capable, clean man and a good officer.

Annie D. Tallent, the first white woman to enter the Black Hills, and the author of an interesting history of that section of the state, died on February 17th.

On July 1st Senator James H. Kyle died at his home in Aberdeen. He was forty-seven years of age. Governor Herreid, on July 9th, appointed Senator Alfred B. Kittredge to the vacancy.

1901 was another good year in South Dakota history.

1902 was uneventful in every way. It was remarkable only as an exceedingly cold season, frost falling every month except July. A killing frost fell on the 21st of June and again on the

13th of August. Wheat proved an excellent crop, but corn was of little value. Nevertheless, the aggregate value of the year's productions were greater than in any prior year. There was a vast deal of building and the demand for land approached the boom stage. Values were greatly appreciated during the year and the sales were enormous.

Governor Herreid and Congressmen Burke and Martin were re-elected by vastly increased majorities and the legislature contained but twelve Democratic members. The Populist party disappeared in this campaign.

On December 17th the Northern Normal School building at Aberdeen, then nearing completion, was burned. It was immediately rebuilt.

John L. Pyle, attorney general of South Dakota, died February 21st. He was in the best sense a self-made man, a native of Ohio, forty-two years of age.

On March 1st L. C. Taylor, state auditor from statehood until 1903, died from apoplexy at his office in Alexandria. He was in his fifty-fifth year.

1903 was still an improvement upon its predecessor in the value of the state's productions. Crops of all kinds were excellent and the prosperity of the people continued without abatement. The legislature re-elected Senator Kittredge by a unanimous Republican vote, the Democratic vote being cast for John A. Bowler. Nineteen hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for the biennial period. Each of the state institutions except the reform school received new buildings. The proposition to remove the capital from Pierre to Mitchell was submitted to the people to be voted upon at the election to be held in November, 1904. The revised codes were adopted. The state fair was permanently located at Huron and the permanent camp of the state militia at Lake Kampeska.

It is forty-five years since that day in July, 1859, when the Yankton treaty was ratified and the homeseekers thronging the Nebraska shore flocked over the Missouri to find fortune "on this side of Jordan." Forty-five eventful years have passed and many of the immigrants of 1859 are still with us, witnesses to the development of Dakota from the day of its birth, to testify to its healthfulness, salubrity and productiveness. Loyal Dakotans they are, every one of them, bringing to the younger generation impressive lessons of steadfastness of purpose, courage, endurance and, too, of the rewards Dakota reserves for the faithful.

The way up through these forty-five years has not all been sunny, but the bright days have dominated. The little handful of settlers sprinkled along the shores of the Missouri have expanded into a half million souls. Material things have developed until a billion dollars' worth of property is possessed by the South Dakotans. Churches, schools and colleges are convenient to every section and are the chief source of pride to our people. Homes of abounding comfort are the inheritance of whoever will possess them and health and happiness are universal. Surely 'tis a goodly land and a goodly people.

CHAPTER LXXIV

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE COUNTIES.

AURORA.

Aurora county was created by the legislature of 1879, on February 22d. It was organized by Governor Ordway on August 8, 1881. Its first recorded exploration was by George Catlin, while enroute from a stranded steamboat near Yankton, to Fort Pierre, in June, 1832. It was first settled in 1879 by Oliver P. Ames and J. Briedenbach, on Firesteel creek. E. H. McIntosh, J. B. Smart and Charles Briedenbach were the commissioners appointed to effect the organization. They located the county seat at Plankinton, where it still remains. Plankinton dates from August 10, 1880. Besides being the county seat, it is the location of the state reform school, founded in 1887. White Lake is the only other town of importance. B. H. Sullivan, of this county, was United States surveyor general for South Dakota during the Harrison administration. W. M. Smith was state railway commissioner, 1892-3. The county is drained into the James by Firesteel creek, contains seven hundred and twenty-four square miles and had a population of four thousand and eleven in 1900. Its chief industry is stock growing and general agriculture.

BEADLE.

Beadle county, named for Gen. W. H. H. Beadle, as at present bounded was created by act of February 22, 1879, from portions of Kingsbury and Burchard counties. It was organized July 9, 1880, by Governor Ordway, among his first official acts being the appointment of Eli C. Walton, Charles Miner and S. Simeon Nielson as commissioners for the purpose. They located the county seat at Huron. The county was explored at least as early as 1832 by William Dickson, and was visited for trapping constantly thereafter. The first settlement was made by Charles Miner, a son of the well-known Captain Nelson Miner, of the Dakota cavalry, on Pearl creek, in April, 1879. Among the early settlers were Andrew J. Sweetser and J. S. and S. S. Nielson and Martin Baum, who came in the summer of 1879 and were the only white persons to spend the succeeding winter in the county. The next year the Northwestern Railway was built into the county and with it came a flood of population. Huron dates from May 10, 1880. Other towns are Cavour, Hitchcock, Wolsey and Wessington. The city is divison headquarters for the Dakota Central Railway; has the United States land office, surveyor general's office, chief weather bureau office and is the seat of Huron College, founded June 8, 1898. William B. Sterling, of this county, was United States district attorney during the Harrison administration. John L. Pyle was attorney general from 1899 until his death, in 1902, and his term was completed by A. W. Burtt. H. Ray Myers was United States consul to Nicaragua in 1889. Harvey J. Rice and N. T. Smith have been railway commissioners. The county is bisected by the

James river. It contains one thousand two hundred and seventy square miles and had 8,081 people in 1900.

BON HOMME.

Bon Homme county, named for Bon Homme island, was created by the first legislature on April 5, 1862. It was organized by Governor Jayne through the appointment of Byron M. Smith, Laban H. Litchfield and Henry Hartsough as commissioners. Bon Homme village was made the county seat by the organic act. Being upon the Missouri river, it was explored by the earliest voyageurs. Lewis and Clarke, in 1804, who found the island already named and known by its present appellation. The first settler was Zephyr Renconter, who built a trading station on Bon Homme island in 1828. He and his half Indian offspring continued to live there and in the vicinity for forty years. The modern settlement was made July 10, 1859, upon the opening of the reservation, by John H. Shober and a party from Mantorville, Minnesota. Shober and his party had attempted a settlement the previous year, but their log buildings were destroyed and thrown into the river by a detail of soldiers from Fort Randall, sent down to keep trespassers off the Indian lands. Among the settlers of 1859 were Mrs. Rounds and children, Dr. Wallace, Mr. Gifford and family, Nathan McDaniels and family, Thomas Tate, L. H. Litchfield, William Hammond and Daniel P. Bradford. In the spring of 1860 these settlers built the first school house in Dakota and established a school of ten pupils under Miss Emma Bradford. The towns of the county are Scotland, Springfield, Tyndall and Avon. Tyndall is the county seat. Two lines of the Milwaukee Railway cross at Tyndall. A state normal school is located at Springfield, founded in 1898. It is a rich agricultural section. Samuel G. Irish was first territorial treasurer. Laban H. Lichfield, United States marshal, 1863-70. Robert Dollard was attorney general from statehood until 1893. George W. Snow is lieutenant governor. James D. Elliott is United States district attorney. Florenzo G. Hale was regent of education, 1893-6. The county contains 569 square miles and had 9,570 people in 1900.

BROOKINGS.

Brookings county was created by the first legislature April 5, 1862, but then embraced the north half of Moody county and some adjacent territory. Its present boundaries were fixed in 1873. The county was organized by commissions issued by John A. Burbank, governor, January 21, 1871, with Martin Trygstad, L. M. Hewlitt and Elias Thompson commissioners. The county seat was located at Medary, where it remained until the 18th day of November, 1879, when it was, by vote of the people, removed to Brookings, then a new village on the newly built Northwestern Railway. The first recorded white exploration of the section was by Nicollet and Fremont in 1838. The first settlement was by a party under Maj. Franklin De Witt in May, 1857, but this settlement was broken up by hostile Yankton Indians a year later. In the spring of 1869 Nils O. Trygstad, with his sons, Martin, O. C., Cornelius, Erick and Michael, and Ole Gjermstad and Ole Balstrud, settled at Medary and made the first permanent settlement. About 1873 a considerable settlement came, but it was not until 1877 that a real impulse was given to the immigration movement. The commercial history of the county dates from the opening of a store at Medary by C. H. Stearns in October, 1872. The chief towns of the county are Aurora, Brookings, Bruce, Elkton, Bushnell, Volga and White. Brookings is the most important and is the seat of the State Agricultural College, founded in 1883, the state's most extensive educational institution. Two lines of the Northwestern and the Rock Island Railroads pass through the county. It is a rich agricultural community. Hugh S. Murphy was secretary of state in the statehood government of 1885, George A. Mathews was last territorial delegate to congress; O. H. Parker, commissioner of school lands, 1889-1890; William H. Roddle, secretary of state, 1897-1901; Philo Hall, attorney general, 1903. The county contains 817 square miles and had 12,561 people in 1900. Company K, First Dakota Cavalry, in the Philippines, was recruited in this county.

BROWN.

Brown county was created February 22, 1879, and was named for Alfred Brown, member of that legislature from Hutchinson county. It was organized by Governor Ordway July 20, 1880, by appointing John R. James, Clarence D. Johnson and D. C. McKenzie commissioners, who located the county seat at Columbia. It was explored by Robert Dickson in 1800, and fur posts were established on Elm river in 1828 and at Rondell in 1835. First settlement by Clarence Johnson and William Young at Yorkville, on James river August 10, 1877. Chief towns, Aberdeen, Groton, Frederick, Hecla, Columbia, Warner, Bath, James, Westport, Plana and Claremont. County seat removed to Aberdeen in 1888. Milwaukee Railway reached Aberdeen, July, 1881; Northwestern, October, same year; Great Northern, 1887. Fine farming country. Aberdeen seat of Northern Normal and Industrial School, founded 1902. United States land office, United States court, internal revenue office for North and South Dakota. Extensive wholesaling point. Charles N. Harris, public examiner, 1887-8; George N. Tyner, attorney general, 1887-8; Frank H. Haggerty, immigration commissioner, 1889-90; John H. Drake, United States consul to Kiel, Germany, 1892; James H. Fletcher, lieutenant governor, 1889-90; James H. Kyle, United States senator, 1891-1901; Robert W. Haire, commissioner of charities and corrections, 1890-1896; M. R. Henniger, Frank H. Adams and Robert W. Haire, regents of education; John D. Lavin, commissioner of charities and corrections, 1901-3; James D. Reeves, state auditor, 1899-1903; Charles B. Collins, state treasurer, 1903; Joseph Meyers and E. C. Moulton, oil inspectors; Charles A. Howard, major First South Dakota Regiment in Philippine war. Company F, same regiment, recruited here. Area, 1,745 square miles. Population, 1900, 15,286.

BRULE.

Brule county was created by act of the legislature January 14, 1875, and was named for the Brule (Burned Thighs) band of Teton Sioux. The county was organized at once, but in May of that year all of the land in Brule county was withdrawn from settlement by executive order of President Grant and was not restored until 1879. Nevertheless the county organization was maintained by the few settlers who remained. The first exploration occurred before 1800. A trading post was established on American island as early as 1822 and it is possible that Manuel Lisa had a post in the county much earlier. Brule City was founded opposited the mouth of White river in 1873 by D. W. Spaulding, Charles Collins, M. H. Day and others. The plan was to make it a great colony for Irish immigrants and a headquarters for the Fenian movement, but the plan was nipped in the bud by the executive order withdrawing the lands from settlement, made in the interest of the Indians for the purpose of keeping liquor remote from the reservations. When settlement was revived in 1879, Governor Howard reorganized the county. The railroad reached Chamberlain in 1880, and the county seat was removed from Brule City to Chamberlain in September. Agriculture and stock raising are chief industries. Seat of government school for education of Indians. Chamberlain, Kimball, Pukwana and Bijou Hills are chief towns. A. G. Kellem, of this county, was judge of supreme court, 1889 to 1894; W. V. Lucas, member of congress, 1893-5; Nelson W. Eggleston, regent of education, 1893-6; A. S. Stuver, commissioner Soldiers' Home, 1903. Area, 808 square miles. Population, 1900, 5,401.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo county was created January 6, 1864, but its boundaries were fixed by the act of February 22, 1879, when all of the counties of the interior of the state were readjusted, but there was a still further revision of the lines in 1883. Exploration dates from the earliest movements on the Missouri and the Loisee trading post was established within Buffalo county prior to 1796 and was, according to Captain Chittenden, the first trading post in Dakota. It was burned in 1810, together with fifteen thousand dollars' worth of furs stored in it. The section was a favorite resort of the Indians, for the reason that near the mouth of Crow creek there was an easy ford of the river, where for a long period the Sioux swam the river, and it is among them to this day known as "the pass of the three rivers." Near this pass the Crow Creek agency was built in 1863. Most of the territory of Buffalo county is embraced within the Crow Creek reservation. The county was organized on January 5, 1885, by James P. Cleveland, John Tumcane and C. A. Osman, commissioners appointed for the purpose of Governor G. A. Pierce. There are no towns of great importance, and no railways in the county. Gann Valley is the county seat. The area is 483 miles and the population, 1900, 1,790.

BUTTE.

Butte county, named for the abrupt and precipitous buttes or hills which are characteristic of some portions of the county, was created by the legislature of 1881, but it was greatly enlarged to its present dimensions by the legislature of 1897, for the purpose of bringing all of the range country west of the Indian reservation into a county organization that the property might be more readily assessed for taxation. The county was organized July 11, 1883, with the county seat at Minnesela, but it was removed to Belle Fourche after the construction of the railway in 1889. The first recorded exploration of the county was by Walter P. Hunt's Astoria party in the summer of 1811. The first settlement drifted out from the Black Hills and among the settlers were William Grimmet, William Hayden, Ed Buford and J. M. Eaton. The country is rich in agricultural possibilities, under irrigation, good progress having already been made in that line, but primarily it is the best of stock ranges. Belle Fourche is one of the world's greatest primary stock markets. The area is 7,834 square miles and the population, 2,907. Troop C, Grigsby's Cowboys, Spanish war, 1898, was recruited at Belle Fourche.

CAMPBELL.

Campbell county was created by act of January 8, 1873, and was named for Newton B. Campbell, of Scotland, a son of the famous Gen. Charles T. Campbell, the man whom Lincoln made a brigadier general upon condition that he should die immediately. Young Campbell was a member of the legislature which created the county. It was explored by the rivermen at an early date. It is probable that it was the home of Pierre Garreau, the first white man to make a permanent home in Dakota in 1790. Lewis and Clarke were entertained by the Rees on Grand River island in 1804, who told them a marvelous story of a stone idol on Spring creek, which was created by the conversion of a lovely but lovelorn maiden into stone. The county was organized November 6, 1883, by Governor Ordway. It is a good farming and stock country, those being the chief interests of the people. There are no large towns. The only railway is a short branch of the Sault road, which makes down to the Missouri along Spring creek. The town of Herreid, named for Gov. Charles N. Herreid, is the chief village. Mound City is county seat. The area is 765 square miles and there were 4,527 people in 1900. F. M. Slocum, regent of education, 1903. Ira Hatch, agent to Cheyenne river Indians, 1898.

CHARLES MIX.

Charles Mix county was named for the then commissioner of Indian affairs and was created by the first legislature in 1862 and the county seat located "on the claim of Mr. Papineau." It was attached to Bon Homme for judicial purposes and was not organized until September 1, 1879, when Governor Howard appointed commissioners for the purpose. These were James G. Jones, John Johns and William Miller and they located the county seat at Wheeler, where it still remains. The Yankton Indian reservation was within the county, together with Yankton agency. One of the first trading posts in Dakota, if not the very first, was located near Wheeler in 1796 by Trudeau, of St. Louis, and is known as the Pawnee House. It burned after twenty years. The Yankton Indians took their lands in severalty and sold the surplus to the government, and the same were opened to homesteaders in 1895. The county is a splendid agricultural section, but its resources remained undeveloped until recently by reason of lack of railway facilities. In 1899 and 1900 the Milwaukee was extended through the heart of the county, giving rise to the fine towns of Wagner, Geddes and Platte. The area is 1,123 square miles and the population, 1900, 8,498.

CLARK.

Clark county was created in 1873 and readjusted in 1879 and again and finally in 1885. It was named for Newton Clark, a legislator. Little is known of early exploration. It did not lie in the direct lines of travel, except at the northwest corner at Oak Gulch, which was on the trail from Waubay to the Missouri. Near this point is a well known landmark of the old days, called the Hunter's Well. John Bailey settled on Lake Bailey in the northern part of the county in 1878. The settlement at Clark was made in 1879 by Sylvester J. Conklin and Frank Hoskins. The Northwestern Railway passed through the county from east to west in 1882 and the Milwaukee from north to south in 1887. The chief towns are Clark, Raymond, Bradley, Garden City, Vienna and Willow Lakes, the latter on the Great Northern, which bisected the county in 1887. It is a good agricultural county, draining both into the James and the Sioux. John E. Bennett was supreme judge from statehood to his death, January 1, 1894; Frank Conklin, railway commissioner, 1893-6; S. J. Conklin, adjutant general, 1901; S. H. Elrod, United States disbursing agent for Sisseton Indians, 1892. Area, 973 square miles. Population, 1900, 6,942.

CLAY.

Clay county, created by first legislature, 1862, and named for Henry Clay by Jacob Deuel, a member of legislature from that county. Explored by early fur traders. Fort Vermillion, fur post, located near Meckling, 1823, but removed to Green Point, 1836; discontinued, 1852. Modern settlement, July 10, 1859, by many settlers waiting opening of reservation. Organized by Governor Jayne, 1862. First church in Dakota built at Vermillion, 1860, by Presbyterians under Father Charles D. Martin. Dakota University, located at Vermillion by first legislature, endowed 1883. Milwaukee Railway, then Dakota Southern, came into county 1872. Vermillion, chief city, destroyed by floods 1883. Very rich agricultural county. Wakonda, at north, on Northwestern, is second village in importance. Jefferson P. Kidder, supreme judge, 1865 to 1874, and 1878 to death, 1883; member of congress, 1874-1878; J. W. Boyles, member supreme court to 1866; John L. Jolley, member of congress, 1891-3; Cyrus J. Fry, United States marshal, 1889 to death, 1894; Andrew E. Lee, governor, 1897-1901; E. E. Collins, superintendent public instruction, 1899 to 1903. Area, 408 square miles, and population at last census, 9,316.

CODINGTON.

Codington county, formerly Adair county, created by act of February 15, 1877. Explored first by Fremont and Nicollet, 1838. Visited by Dr. Riggs, 1840. First railway, in advance of settlement, 1872. In 1873 Joseph B. Montgomery and David D. Keeler settled upon Lake Kampeska, but there was no settlement of consequence until the early spring of 1878, when it came in a flood. The county was organized by Governor Howard in 1878 by the appointment of William McIntyre, O. S. Jewel and George Stoddard as commissioners. They located the county seat at Lake Kampeska, but that fall the settlers voted it to Watertown, where it remains. The county was named for Rev. G. S. Codington, an early Dakota legislator. Rich agricultural county. Watertown, chief city, has United States land office and weather bureau. Large wholesale trade. Rock Island Railroad, built in 1884, also same year Minneapolis & St. Louis. Great Northern came in 1886. A. C. Mellette, governor, 1889-

93; Frank Phillips, railway commissioner, 1892-4; Frank Crane, superintendent public instruction, 1895-99; H. M. Finnerud, regent education, 1893-6; Alex McIntyre, regent of education, 1903; John Mulholland, oil inspector, 1891; Lee Stover, lieutenant colonel First South Dakota in Philippine war; Company H, same regiment, recruited in Watertown; Mark W. Sheafe, brigadier general of volunteers, Spanish war, 1898; David C. Thomas, commissioner of charities and corrections, 1903. Area, 786 square miles. Population, 1900, 8,770.

CUSTER.

Custer county was created by the legislature of 1877 and organized that year by Governor Pennington. First recorded exploration by Lieutenant G. K. Warren, 1857. Second exploration by General Custer and Seventh Cavalry, August, 1874. First settlement by Gordon party at stockade near Custer, December, 1874. Gold discovered by Billy McKay, gold expert with Custer, on French Creek, August 2, 1874. Mining and agricultural district. Sylvan Lake great attraction and summer resort. Eleven thousand settlers March, 1876. Stampede to northern hills, 1876. First county seat at Sheridan, now at Custer. Named for General George A. Custer. Area, 1,612 square miles. Population, 1900, 2,728. Company I, First South Dakota, in Philippine war, recruited here.

DAVISON.

Davison county was created January 8, 1873, but its lines were readjusted February 22, 1879. Its first settler was Levi Hain, at Firesteel, and H. C. Green on the James, who came in 1874. The county was organized the first year of settlement with Levi Hain, J. Platt and J. Head as commissioners appointed by Governor Burbank for that purpose. The county seat was located at Firesteel, but removed to Mitchell in 1880. The Milwaukee Railway was built through the county in 1880 and north from Mitchell in 1883; the connection from Scotland to Mitchell was not made until 1885. Mitchell, the chief town, is division headquarters for the Milwaukee Railway, and an important distributing center. Has United States land office since 1880 and seat of Dakota University, the college of the Methodists, founded in 1884. County named for Henry C. Davison, an early settler. Mount Vernon, also dating from 1880, another important town. Dick Haney, of this county, has been supreme judge since 1894; George A. Silsby, adjutant general, 1893-7; public examiner of national banks, 1897; T. E. Blanchard, public examiner, 1889-93; Major Warne, First South Dakota, in Philippine war. Area, 486 square miles; population, 1900, 7,483.

DAY.

Day county, named for Merritt H. Day, the pioneer Democratic politician, was created by the act of February 22, 1879, which reorganized the county lines throughout the state. The section was formerly called Greeley county. It was organized December 5, 1881, by Governor Ordway. Chauncy Warner, Lansing Sykes and George Bryant were the commissioners, and the county seat was located at Webster, where it remains. At that time the county included Marshall county and the south tier of towns was a part of Clark county. The session of 1885 created Marshall county and added the south tier to Day. The first exploration of Day county goes back to the fur trading days of the 'thirties, when Major Joseph R. Brown had a trading post at Buffalo lake. Fremont and Nicollet visited the county in 1839. Waubay and the adjacent lakes were favorite resorts for the Indians, time out of mind, and all of their trails across Dakota centered there. The soil is fertile and productive. The railroad came in 1880 and the modern settlement dates from that time. In public affairs the county has been represented by Eugene Huntington, adjutant general, 1890-3; Charles H. Sheldon, governor, 1893-7; Charles W. Stafford, oil inspector, 1893-7; David Williams, census superintendent, 1890. Area, 1,077. Population, 1900, 7,483.

DEUEL.

Deuel county was named for Jacob Deuel, a member of the first territorial legislature from

Clay county. It was created by the first legislature, but was not organized until April 26, 1878, by Governor Howard, who appointed Henry H. Herrick, Byron J. Cochrane and A. J. Torgerson commissioners. The county seat was located at Gary, but in 1888 was removed to Clear Lake by a vote of the people. The first exploration of which we have record was made by John C. Fremont in 1838. Chanopa (Two Woods) lake, in the central portion of the county, the home of a band of Sissetons, was a favorite Indian camp and was upon the main trail from the Minnesota to the Missouri; hence all of the early white expeditions westward passed that way. The modern settlement dates from 1872. In the month of July B. J. Cochrane and the Oliver Brothers made homestead settlements there and in August Henry H. Herrick came. The Northwestern Railway reached Gary that fall. There was not much settlement, however, until 1877-8, when the people poured in and occupied the land. Its only representatives in public affairs have been Rev. Mr. Brant and Millard F. Greeley, regents of education. Its area is 621 square miles and population, 1900, 6,656. Clear Lake, the county seat, dates from the building of the Rock Island Railway in 1884. State Blind School is located at Gary, from 1893.

DOUGLAS.

Douglas county was named for the "Little Giant" and was created by law in 1873. The first attempt to organize it was made in 1880, by a man named Brown, an adventurer who, before there was a single bona fide resident of the county, obtained for himself and some confederates commissions from Governor Ordway to organize the county. They established a county seat at a mythical place called Brownsdale, in a covered wagon, and proceeded to purchase an outfit of blank county, town and school warrants and of these they issued just as many as they were able to negotiate. Major Robert Dollard, since attorney general, settled in the county that fall, and learning of the fraudulent procedure, began vigorous action to defeat it and succeeded in invalidating the bonds in the courts. The county was reorganized July 10, 1882. The county seat was first located at Huston, but was removed at an early election to Grandview and subsequently, after the building of the railroad, to Armour, where it now is. The county is famous as the home of the large and prosperous colony of Hollanders. It has been represented in state affairs by Frank LeCocq as railroad commissioner, 1901. W. E. Tipton, commissioner of charities, 1901. The area of the county is 445 square miles. Population, 1900, 5,012.

EDMUNDS.

Edmunds county, named for the second territorial governor, was created by law January 8, 1873, and was organized by Governor Ordway July 8, 1883. There is no record of early exploration and as it does not lie along the ordinary lines of travel, it is probable that it was not visited by white men until a comparatively recent date. The first settler was Dr. L. F. Diefendorf, who located in the eastern portion in 1882. It is a farming and stock-growing region. The railroad reached Ipswich in 1883 and the county seat was removed there from Edmunds, a nearby village. Its representatives in state affairs have been E. F. Hewitt, regent of education, 1890-3; George C. Aurand, public examiner, 1901-3. Area, 1,176 square miles. Population, 1900, 4,916.

FALL RIVER.

Named for the principal stream and created by law March 6, 1883. The famous hot springs are the chief feature of the county, which is located in the southwest corner of the state in the southern portion of the Black Hills. Hot Springs and Edgmont are the principal towns. Hot Springs is the location of Black Hills College, a Methodist institution, of the state soldiers' home and of the national sanitarium for sick and disabled soldiers and sailors; the latter, now under construction, is the nation's largest establishment for the purpose. The county was doubtless visited by the early trappers and traders and is doubtless the scene of several of the incidents related by Winsor, in "The Oregon Trail," though the fact cannot be definitely determined. The famous Wind Cave is one of the great natural attractions of the county. The Northwestern and Burlington Railways traverse the section and connect at Hot Springs. Area, 1,757 square miles. Population, 1900, 3,541.

GRANT.

Grant county was created January 8, 1873, and was named for the General. It was organized June 5, 1878, by Governor Howard, through Oliver Martell, Louis Shaneau and Moses Mireau. It was visited at a very early date by white men. It is probable that DeLusigan was here as early as 1745. Fur trading was carried on in the region in the early years of the century. Solomon Roberts and Moses Mireau, traders, were probably the first permanent residents, dating from 1865, and they still reside in the county. The general settlement came about 1877-8. The railroad came in 1879-80. Milbank, the county seat and chief city, dates from July, 1880. The county seat was originally at Big Stone City, but was removed by an election held in 1882. The region is rich in agriculture. Big Stone Lake is an important summer resort. William M. Evans was railroad commissioner under Governor Pierce; A. B. Smedley, regent of education, 1890-96; John L. Lockhart, commissioner of school and public lands, 1895-1899; W. B. Saunders, Louisiana Purchase Exposition commissioner, 1904. Area, 694 square miles. Population, 1900, 9,103.

FAULK.

Faulk county was named for the third governor of the territory and dates from January 8, 1873. It was not organized until October 25, 1883, when Governor Ordway appointed commissioners for the purpose. The county seat was located at La Foon, but soon removed to Faulkton. The railroad reached the county in 1884. The earliest exploration of the county was probably by William Dickson, in one of his trips to the James river, about 1828. The county is upon the line of travel from the Missouri to the Minnesota and John C. Fremont and Joseph N. Nicollet passed through it in 1839, Dr. Stephen R. Riggs in 1840 and Father Ravoux in 1842. Joseph R. Brown made many trips through the section in the 'thirties. Scatterwood lake, in the northeastern portion, was a famous Indian camp. Faulkton is the chief town. John A. Pickler represented the county in congress from 1889 to 1897; Howard G. Fuller, judge of the supreme court, from 1894; Major Humphrey, adjutant general, 1897-1901. Area, 1,010 square miles. Population, 1900, 3,547.

GREGORY.

Gregory county was created by the first legislature of 1862 and was named for J. Shaw Gregory, a member of that body, who resided at Fort Randall and was a trader in the employ of Captain Todd. Its present boundaries were defined by the legislature of 1897 and it was organized in 1893. A trading station was located at Handy's Point at a very early date. Bonesteel and Fairfax are the chief towns. It is a good agricultural and stock country. The Northwestern Railway built into the section in 1902. Its area is 1,004 square miles and its population at the last census was 2,211.

HAND.

Hand county was named for George H. Hand, secretary of the territory, 1874-82. It was created in 1873, but then occupied the north half of the present Hand and Hyde counties. Its lines were readjusted by the Brown reorganization act of February 22, 1879. Little is known of its early exploration. It was not on any of the favorite Indian trails. Its settlement dates from 1880, when the Northwestern Railroad was built through the county. It was organized by Governor Ordway July 10, 1882. The county seat was located at Miller. The chief towns are Miller and St. Lawrence, two miles apart, and the rivalry between them has been intense. For years they were equally matched, but in recent times the advantage has gone to Miller. L. G. Pinkham, superintendent of public instruction, 1889-90; John Baldwin, engineer of irrigation; D. H. Smith, railway commissioner, 1903, are the public representatives. Agriculture and stock growing the chief industries. Area, 1,418 square miles. Population, 1900, 4,525.

HAMLIN.

Hamlin county, named for Hannibal Hamlin, created by law in 1873 and organized August 12, 1878, was first settled by Jacob Hanson at Lake Poinsett. The county was explored by Gen. John C. Fremont in 1838, who surveyed Lake Poinsett and named it for the then secretary of war. It is a fine agricultural county. The county seat was first located at Spaulding's ranch, near Estelline, but later was removed to Castlewood. The Northwestern Railway was built up the Sioux valley through Hamlin county in 1882-3, the Milwaukee through the western portion in 1887 and the Great Northern across the northwestern corner in 1888. The chief towns are Castlewood and Estelline, on the Northwestern, Bryant, on the Milwaukee, and Hazel, on the Great Northern. Area, 543 square miles. Population, 1900, 5,945.

HANSON.

Hanson county was named for Joseph R. Hanson, of Yankton, and was created by the legislature of 1871, but at that time it occupied all of the south half of the present county, the southeast one-fourth of Davison county and a portion of the present McCook county. It was readjusted by the Brown bill of 1879. It was organized by Governor Burbank on December 16, 1872. It is crossed by James river and was explored by Father Hoecken in 1851. The first settlement in the county was made by the soldiers who located Fort James in 1865, but the civil settlement dates from July, 1872, when Peter, Samuel and Michael Bloom, Jerry Flick and Frank B. Foster settled near Rockport. The next year came a colony from Chicago, known as the Army and Navy colony, lead by A. J. Parshall. The county seat was first at Rockport, but when the county lines were readjusted under the Brown bill, by an election on October 11, 1880, it was removed to Alexandria, a station upon the railroad. Lucius C. Taylor, of this county, was state auditor, 1889-93. Area, 486 square miles. Population, 1890, 4,947.

HUGHES.

Hughes county was named for Alexander Hughes, of Elk Point, now of Bismarck, North Dakota, and was created by the act of 1873 and readjusted in 1879. It was organized November 20, 1880, by Governor Ordway, who appointed his son, George L. Ordway, William P. Ledwich and Joseph Reed commissioners. The county seat was located at Pierre. The railroad reached Pierre at about the date of the organization. The exploration of the region dates to the earliest Missouri river navigation. Several Frenchmen married Indian women and settled within the county as early as 1830, but the chief settlement and trade in the region was at Fort Pierre, on the west shore. The three Rosseaus settled at the mouth of Medicine creek in 1860. In 1855-6 General Harney established three military camps on the east side of the river for the purpose of securing wood and pasturage. In 1863 General Sully built Fort Sully, five miles below Pierre. The first American settlement of permanence was made in 1873, when Thomas L. Riggs established the Congregationalist Indian mission at Oahe, where he continues it to this day. The Black Hills gold excitement brought some settlement into the section in 1876-7, but the real settlement dates from 1880. In 1889 the city of Pierre became the state capital. A government Indian school is located here. The United States land office, district court and weather bureau are also established at Pierre. George L. Ordway was territorial auditor, 1880-84; P. F. McClure, immigration commissioner, 1887-9; J. C. McManima, territorial auditor, 1889; Coe I. Crawford, attorney general, 1893-7; Charles H. Burke, member of congress, 1899-1905; Robert W. Stewart, Major Grigsby's Cowboys, in Spanish war, 1898. Company A, First South Dakota, was recruited at Pierre for Philippine war. Area, 765 square miles. Population, 1900, 3,684.

HUTCHINSON.

Hutchinson county was created in the first batch of counties turned out in 1862 and was named for John Hutchinson, the first territorial secretary. Its lines were rearranged by the Brown bill of 1879. It is bisected by the James and the county seat is Olivet. The first settlement was made at Maxwell's Mills, on James river, by John, Henry and Thomas Maxwell, in 1870. The Milwaukee Railroad was built into the county in 1879, but it had a large population before that date, much of the Russian immigration of 1873-4 making settlement in this county. It is a great agricultural county. John E. Hipple, state auditor, 1893-7; John Schamber, state treasurer, 1899-1903; Frank Morris, United States surveyor general, 1897; Jacob Schnaidt, commissioner of charities and corrections, 1901, and A. Sheridan Jones, superintendent of public instruction in the old territorial days, are among the county's public representatives. Area, 817 square miles. Population, 1900, 11,897.

HYDE.

Hyde county, which formerly occupied the territory embraced within the south half of Hand and Hyde counties, was given its present form by the Brown bill of 1879. It was named for James Hyde, of Vermillion, a member of that session. It was organized April 12, 1884, by Governor Ordway and, as usual with the organizations effected by Ordway, there was a good deal of scandal connected with the proceeding. Its settlement came coincident with the building of the railroad in 1880. Highmore is the county seat. The state's experiment farm, for the test of drought-resisting forage crops, is located near Highmore. Howard C. Schober, of Highmore, was insurance commissioner, 1901-3. Area, 875 square miles. Population, 1900, 1,492.

JERAULD.

This county was created by the legislature of 1883 and was organized by Ordway October 1st of that year. It was named for H. J. Jerauld, a legislator. Wessington Springs is the county seat. These springs were discovered by a teamster named Wessington in the road-building party of Col. W. H. Nobles in 1857, hence the name. The county was frequently visited by expeditions from Minnesota to the Missouri after the building of the Nobles road. Attention was first called to the section in the late 'seventies by the fact that a notorious band of horsethieves had taken refuge there and made it a rendezvous where they hid the horses they stole in Iowa and elsewhere and again from this retreat sallied forth into the settlements to dispose of their ill-gotten gains. Among the enterprises of this gang was an illicit distillery. They left the region when the settlers came about 1880. The county had no railroad until 1903, when the Milwaukee was extended from Woonsocket to the Springs. It is an excellent grain and stock section. Area, 548 square miles. Population, 2,798. A seminary of the Free Methodist church is located at the Springs.

KINGSBURY.

Named for George W. Kingsbury, editor, of Yankton. Created by legislature of 1873, but rearranged by Brown bill of 1879. Organized by Governor Howard December 15, 1879. Explored by John C. Fremont in 1838, who surveyed and named the lakes: Preston, for Senator Preston, of North Carolina, and Albert (Abert), for Senator Abert, of Florida. Jacob Hanson was the first settler at Lake Albert, 1873. The principal settlement came with the railroad in 1880, from which time Arlington, Lake Preston, DeSmet and Iroquois date. The Hawarden line was built in 1883 and the Milwaukee in 1887. Thomas H. Ruth was commissioner of school and public lands, 1891-95; Charles Stromback, oil inspector, 1890-1893; Thomas Reed, regent of education, 1883-5; J. F. Halladay, state auditor, 1903; Carter P. Sherwood, food and dairy commissioner, 1901. Area, 834 square miles. Population, 1900, 9,866. Company E, First South Dakota, in Philippines, was recruited here.

LAKE.

Lake county was created in 1873 and organized by Governor Burbank on September 1st of that year. The lakes from which the county takes its name were a favorite Indian resort and it was here that Inkpadutah brought the Spirit Lake captives in the spring of 1857, and it was on the banks of Lake Herman that one of them, Mrs. Marble, was rescued. The settlement dates from 1870, when William Lee and others settled upon the lakes. Brisk immigration set in in 1878. The railway came in 1881. The principal towns are Madison, Ramona, Wentworth and Winnifred. The Madison Normal School was founded in 1883. Wilbur F. Smith, state treasurer, 1889-90, and I. D. Smith, commissioner of charities and corrections, 1900-1, have represented the county in state affairs. Splendid agricultural region. Area, 549 square miles. Population, 1900, 9,137.

LAWRENCE.

Lawrence county was created by the legislature of 1877 and organized by Governor Pennington March 5, 1877. It was named for John Lawrence, a prominent citizen of Yankton who went to the Hills and became first treasurer of his namesake county. Early explorations of the county are lost in mystery, but the modern settlement dates from the discovery of gold in the placers by John B. Pearson, of Yankton, in the autumn of 1875. The grand rush to the section occurred the following spring. Deadwood, Lead, Spearfish and Whitewood are the chief towns. Deadwood, the county seat, was destroyed by fire in September, 1879, and again by a great flood in May, 1883. Mining is the principal industry. The Homestake is the largest mine in the world. It is located at Lead, the chief city of the Hills, and the second in size in the state. The United States court is located at Deadwood and a government assay office. A state normal school is located at Spearfish, founded in 1887. Gideon C. Moody, of Deadwood, was United States senator, 1889-91; Kirk G. Phillips, state treasurer, 1895-9; Eben W. Martin, member of congress since 1901. The office of mine inspector has from its foundation been accorded to Lawrence county. Area, 814 square miles. Population, 17,897 in 1900. Company L, First South Dakota, in Philippines, was recruited at Spearfish, and Troop A, Grigsby's Cowboys, Spanish war, at Deadwood.

LINCOLN.

This county was created by the first legislature in 1862 and was named for the President. It was doubtless explored by LeSeuer's voyageurs two hundred years ago. The modern settlement began in the summer of 1866, when A. I. Linderman located at Fairview. The next year there was a considerable settlement and the county was organized by act of the legislature approved December 30th, fixing the county seat at Canton. It is a great agricultural county. Two lines of the Milwaukee Railroad cross here, having been built in 1878-9-80. The chief towns are Canton, where is located Augustana College, of the Scandinavian Lutherans, and the National Asylum for Insane Indians, Hudson, Fairview, Harrisburg, Lennox and Worthing. Peter C. Shannon, of this county, was chief justice, 1873-81; Oscar S. Gifford, member of congress, 1885 to 1891; Thomas Thorson, secretary of state, 1893-1897; Henry Cooper, public examiner, 1901-3; George W. Nash, superintendent public instruction, 1903; N. C. Nash, commissioner Soldiers' Home, 1901; Abraham Boynton, railroad commissioner in territorial days. Area, 579 square miles. Population, 1900, 12,161. Company D, First South Dakota, in Philippine war, was recruited at Worthing.

LYMAN.

Lyman county was named for William Penn Lyman, the first settler of Yankton county. It was created in 1873, but was defined as at present in 1897. It was organized by Governor Sheldon in 1894. It was an important region in the days of the fur traders and many posts were located within its borders. Among these were Kiowa, Lookout and Hale, the latter a military post to protect the Brule agency. The soil was relinquished by the Indians in 1889 and the present settlement dates from that time. It is all within the great cattle range country and stock ranging is the chief industry. It contains 3,456 square miles and a population of 2,632. Oacoma, on the Missouri, is the county seat.

M'COOK.

McCook county was carved out by the legislature of 1873 and named for Edward S. McCook, secretary of Dakota. The first settlement was made at Miller's gulch, on the Vermillion, by H. C. Miller, in 1871. The county was organized May 16, 1878, by Governor Howard. The county seat was located at Cameron by the commissioners and at the election the following November the voters chose Cameron as the permanent location, but the election in 1880 sent it to Bridgewater. In November, 1882, it was changed to Salem. The Milwaukee Railroad was built through the county in 1880 and in 1881 the Omaha reached Salem. Salem, Canistota, Bridgewater, Montrose and Spencer are the chief towns. Agriculture the chief pursuit. O. S. Pender, clerk of the United States court, is a resident of Salem. Area, 575 square miles. Population, 1900, 8,689.

M'PHERSON.

McPherson county, named for General McPherson, was created by the legislature of 1873. It was organized ten years later by Governor Ordway, with the usual attending scandal. Its first settler was John Webber, who settled in the eastern part of the county in 1882. Leola is the county seat, Eureka the chief town. Stock growing is the principal pursuit. F. C. Boucher, of this county, was regent of education, 1893-7, and is now World's Fair commissioner; Charles N. Herreid, lieutenant governor, 1893-7; regent of education, 1897-1900; governor, 1901-3. Elwood G. Kennedy, United States marshal, 1897-1905. Area, 1,146 square miles. Population, 1900, 6,827.

MARSHALL.

Marshall county, created from north half of Day county in 1885, named for Governor Marshall, of Minnesota. First settlement, Fort Wadsworth, afterward Sisseton, 1864. Chief town and county seat, Britton. Agriculture and stock raising. D. T. Hindman, lieutenant governor, 1897-99. Area, 880 square miles. Population, 1900, 5,942. The agricultural settlement of the county began in 1881. In 1892 the portion of the county embraced within the Sisseton reservation was opened to settlement, adding largely to population and importance of county. Fort Sisseton was abandoned in 1888. The coteau lakes and streams of this county have always been a resort for the Indians, and potteries, where the primitive earthenware of the Ree Indians was made, were discovered by Captain Comfort, of the regular army, at Kettle Lake.

MEADE.

Named for Fort Meade, which is located in this county and was named for the famous general of the rebellion. The county was cut off from the eastern portion of Lawrence in 1889. Sturgis, near Fort Meade, is the county seat. Agriculture, lumbering and stock raising are the chief industries. The first settlements were road houses on the trail from Pierre, via Rapid, to Deadwood, in 1876. Fort Meade, first known as Camp Sturgis, was located August 1, 1878, and the settlement grew up around it and under its protection. The building of Fort Meade was the practical end of Indian troubles in the Hills. An important Catholic academy is located at Sturgis. Black Hawk has extensive saw mills. The railroad reached this locality in 1889. Dr. William G. Smith, of Sturgis, has been railway commissioner since 1899. Area, 3,003 square miles, and population, 1900, 4,907. Troop D, Grigsby's Cowboys, recruited at Sturgis.

MINER.

Miner county was named jointly for Captain Nelson Miner and Ephraim Miner, of Yankton, both of whom were members of the legislature of 1873 which created the county. Then it occupied the south half of what is now Miner and Sanborn counties, the remainder being called Bramble county. The Brown bill of 1879 dropped Bramble county and called Miner and Sanborn as at present known, Miner. This county was organized by Governor Ordway, in November, 1880, with Forestburg, on the James river, as the capital. March 9, 1883, Sanborn county was cut off the west end and the capital of the curtailed Miner located at Howard. The settlement chiefly dates from the building of the Southern Minnesota Railway in 1881, though there had been some scattering settlement from 1879. The county is bisected by the old Nobles road of 1857, which ran about on the line of the present railway. It is a farming and stock region. Howard, Carthage, Vilas and Canova are the chief towns. S. H. Bronson was commissioner of soldiers' home, 1897-1901. Area, 569 square miles. Population, 1900, 5,864.

MINNEHAHA.

Minnehaha county was created by the first legislature and an organization was effected, but it lapsed that year owing to the Indian troubles, which drove the whites away. The earliest exploration of the section was by LeSeuer's voyageurs in 1700 or thereabouts. The settlement began in 1857, but, as stated before, was broken up by the Indians. The new settlement began with the location of Fort Dakota in 1865. Few settlers came until about 1869 and 1870. Sioux Falls, the county seat, is the location of the penitentiary, located in 1877-79. School for Deaf Mutes, 1883; Children's Home, 1890; United States court, 1890. The three successive constitutional conventions were held in Sioux Falls, 1883, 1885, 1889. Important wholesaling and distributing point. Fred Cross was immigration commissioner, 1875-77; Richard F. Pettigrew, member of congress 1881-83; United States senator, 1889-1901; Melvin Grigsby, attorney general, 1897-99; colonel Grigsby's Cowboys, in Spanish war, 1898; United States attorney for Alaska, 1902; Alfred B. Kittredge, United States senator, 1901; Charles E. McKinney, railroad commissioner, 1891-3; Joseph M. Bailey, territorial treasurer, 1889. Company B, First South Dakota, in Philippine war, and Troop B, Grigsby's Cowboys, recruited here. Area, 802 square miles. Population, 1900, 23,896. Dell Rapids, Garretson and Valley Springs are other important towns. Agriculture and quarrying, chief industries.

MOODY.

Moody county was carved out of the northern portion of Minnehaha and the southern portion of Brookings by the legislature of 1873, and was organized by Governor Burbank in August of that year. The big bend of the Sioux river has been a favorite resort for Indians always. The Omahas had a town here two hundred years ago. A fur post tributary to Hudson Bay was abandoned here in 1763. In 1822 Joseph LaFrambois established a post here, which he conducted until 1827. In 1857 the Dakota Land Company located Flandreau town site, but was compelled to abandon it by hostile Yanktons the next year and it was not again occupied until 1869, when, the Sisseton Indian settlement having been made there, C. K. Howard established a trading post. F. W. Pettigrew settled upon the town site in 1872. The government has one of its most elaborate and extensive schools for the education of Indians at this point. The plant consists of fourteen large buildings. It is a rich agricultural section. George Rice, attorney general, 1885-6; Dr. F. A. Spafford, regent of education from 1897; John E. Kelly, member of congress, 1897-1899, are some of the men who have represented the county in public affairs. Area, 517 square miles. Population, 1900, 8,326.

PENNINGTON.

Named for Governor Pennington. Created, 1877. Organized same year. Exploration by Lieutenant G. K. Warren, 1857, and General Custer, 1874. Settled by gold prospectors, 1875-6. County seat at Rapid City, chief town. Site of government and Episcopal Indian schools, and State School of Mines, founded in 1887. Has large gold reduction works, United States land office and weather bureau. Agriculture, mining and stock ranging. County limits extended in 1897. Rapid City was the entrapot to the Black Hills in the days when all of the passenger and freight traffic was transported from the Missouri at Pierre. John H. King, railway commissioner, 1889-91; William H. Tompkins, railway commissioner, 1897-1900, superintendent Reform School, 1900-1901, are among public representatives. Area, 2,596 square miles. Population, 1900, 5,610. Company M, First South Dakota, in Philippine war, recruited here.

POTTER.

Named for Dr. J. A. Potter, of Yankton; was formerly known as Ashmore county. Was the home of a band of Yanktonias, called the Siounes. Medicine Rock, a curiously carved stone near mouth of Little Cheyenne, still an object of wonder, was examined by Generel Henry Atkinson in 1825. County created in 1873. Boundaries changed in 1879. Organized by Ordway in November, 1883. County seat at Gettysburg, chief town. Forest City, on Missouri, has good bridge site. Agricultural and stock section. F. C. King, insurance commissioner, 1899-1901. Area, 900 square miles. Population, 1900, 2,988.

ROBERTS.

Roberts county was named for S. G. Roberts, of Fargo, was created by legislature of 1883 and was organized August 1st of that year. The chief portion of this county was comprised within the Sisseton Indian reservation and was not opened to settlement until April 15, 1892. The original county seat was at Wilmot, but after the opening of the reservation Sisseton was built and has become the county seat by vote of the people in 1898. The earliest exploration known was probably made by DeLusigan in 1745. Joseph R. Brown, about 1830, was the first white settler. His descendants still reside in the county. It is a fine agricultural section and with the opening of the reservation in 1892 a flood of homesteaders poured in, making it one of the most populous and wealthy counties of the state. David Eastman, commissioner of school and public lands, 1899-1903; L. A. Perkins, insurance commissioner, 1903, are among the representative men in public affairs. Sisseton agency is the capital of the Sisseton Indians, who are citizens, holding their lands in severalty. The area is 1,102 square miles and the population in 1900 was 12,216.

SANBORN.

Sanborn county, in 1883 cut off from the west end of Miner county, was named for G. W. Sanborn, of Mason City, Iowa, then general superintendent of the Milwaukee lines in Dakota. Its first settlement was made in 1875 near Forestburg. The county seat, first at Forestburg, was removed to Woonsocket, at the crossing of the James Valley and Southern Minnesota divisions of the Milwaukee Railway and is the chief city. Letcher and Artesian are other important towns. Agriculture and stock growing chief interests. Theodore D. Kanouse, member of congress, statehood movement and warden penitentiary, 1889-91; Henry E. Mayhew, state auditor, 1897-99; Robert E. Dowdell, oil inspector, 1897-99; John T. Kean, lieutenant governor, 1899-1901; H. C. Warner, railway commissioner, 1893-95, are among the public men. Area, 576 square miles. Population, 1900, 4,464.

SPINK.

Spink county was named for S. L. Spink, secretary of the territory, 1865-68, delegate to congress, 1869-71. It was created in 1873 as the south half of the present county, the north half being called Thompson county, but by the Brown bill of 1879 the present boundaries were fixed. The first settler was probably William Dickson, who established a fur post at Armadale in 1832. Armadale was an important Indian camp down until 1882. The first modern settlers were Samuel W. Bowman and Harlan P. Packard, who located at Old Ashton in 1878. The county was organized by Governor Howard July 22, 1879, and the county seat was located at old Ashton, where it remained until 1885, when it was removed to Ashton by act of the legislature, and by vote of the people that year permanently located at Redfield. Redfield is chief town. Ashton, Mellette, Northville, Athol, Frankfort, Doland, Conde are important villages. Redfield College, founded in 1884, and State Asylum for

Feeble Minded Children, 1899; Frank J. Cory, regent of education, 1890; W. W. Taylor, state treasurer, 1891-95; C. H. Meyers, public examiner, 1893-95; Otto C. Berg, secretary of state, 1901-1905; C. M. Howe, commissioner of charities and corrections, 1890-94, are public representatives. Agriculture and stock growing are chief industries. Area, 1,518 square miles. Population, 1900, 9,487.

STANLEY.

Named for the African explorer. Created by act of 1873. Was part of great Sioux reservation opened in 1890, organized that year by Governor Mellette. County seat and chief town, Fort Pierre. Boundaries enlarged in 1897. Settled at Fort Pierre by Joseph LaFrambois in 1817. Fort Tecumseh, built about 1822. Fort Pierre, 1832. Government buys Fort Pierre for military purposes, 1855. Harney, with one thousand two hundred troops, winters at fort and vicinity, 1855-6. Entrapot to Black Hills, 1876-78. River point for vast stock range. Area, 4,882 square miles. Population, 1900, 1,341.

TURNER.

Turner county was named for J. W. Turner, a pioneer legislator and superintendent of public instruction, 1870-71. It was settled by Gideon C. Moody, W. W. Aurner, S. H. Elliot, F. C. Hills and G. M. Ripley, who settled at Swan Lake in July, 1879. Mr. Aurner and his family were the only residents during the next winter. It was created and organized directly by the legislature of 1871, which by law named the officers for the organization and fixed the county seat at Swan Lake. The railway came as far as Marion Junction in 1879, giving rise to Parker and Marion, and in 1883 the Northwestern built through the county and Hurley and Centerville were born. It was not until 1893 that the Great Northern came, bringing into being Davis and Viborg. The county seat remained at Swan Lake until 1886, when it was removed to Parker. J. J. McIntyre, superintendent of public instruction in 1875-6; Cortez Salmon, 1891-95; Emil Brouch, oil inspector, 1901-5; C. J. Bach, commissioner school and public lands, 1903, are among the public men who have served the state and territory. Very rich agricultural community. Area, 624 square miles. Population, 1900, 13,175.

SULLY.

Sully county was created by the act of 1873, and was named for General Alfred Sully. It was organized by Governor Ordway in 1883, and the county seat located at Clifton, a town no longer upon the map. The present county seat is Onida. The county was explored by Lewis and Clarke and the early traders. Present settlement began in 1866 with the removal of Fort Sully from Pierre to the point opposite the Cheyenne where it was maintained until abandoned in 1894 as not longer needed to protect the frontier. The country is especially adapted to stock growing. Thomas M. Goddard, of this county, is commandant of the Soldiers' Home. Area, 1,052 square miles. Population, 1900, 1,715.

UNION.

This county was organized by the first legislature as Cole county and the county seat was located about where the village of McCook now is, but in 1862 was removed to Elk Point. The earliest settlers were French squaw men at Sioux Point. Eli B. Wixson settled at Elk Point July 22, 1859, the first settler in that vicinity. The next year a large colony settled upon Brule creek. The inhabitants were largely driven away by the Indian excitement of 1862. Company B of the Dakota cavalry, was recruited at Elk Point, 1862-3. Milwaukee Railway, then Southern Dakota, came 1872. Northwestern, bringing Alcester and Beresford, in 1882. Very rich agricultural section. T. M. Stuart, 1869, J. W. Turner, 1871-72, E. W. Miller, 1872-74, W. E. Caton, 1877-78, were superintendents of public instruction; John Clemantson, 1875-76, territorial treasurer; J. M. Talcott, commissioner of charities and corrections, 1889-90; Amund O. Ringsrud, secretary of state, 1889-93; H. H. Blair, regent of education, 1897-1901, are men of the county who have served in state offices. Area, 447 square miles. Population, 1900, 11,153.

WALWORTH.

This county was named in honor of Walworth county, Wisconsin. It was created by the legislature of 1873, and organized by Governor Ordway May 5, 1883. The county seat is at Bangor. The county was explored by the Missouri river voyageurs at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Its settlement came in 1882-3, in the days of the great Dakota boom. The Milwaukee Railway was built to Bowdle in 1884-5 and extended to Evarts, on the Missouri, in 1900. Selby and Evarts date from 1900. It is an agricultural and stock-raising country. The rescue of Shetak captives in 1862, referred to in another chapter, occurred in this county. George H. Hoffman, lieutenant governor, 1891-3, and Dr. J. P. Foster, present state veterinarian, reside in this county. Area, 745 square miles. Population, 1900, 3,839.

YANKTON.

Was created by first legislature and named for Yankton Indians. The county seat was fixed at Yankton, territorial capital, 1861-1883. Settled by W. P. Lyman, 1857, as trader. General settlement began July 10, 1859, with opening of reservation. Rich agricultural section. Important Portland cement works established 1889. Yankton College founded by Congregationalists in 1881, oldest college in state. State Hospital for Insane founded 1879. First railroad in 1872. Initial point for extensive up-river steamboat traffic from 1872 until 1881. Has furnished more men for public service than any county. Home of present United States Senator Robert J. Gamble. Company A, Dakota cavalry, 1862, and Company C, First South Dakota, in Philippine war, recruited here. Area, 515 square miles. Population, 1900, 12,649.

CHAPTER LXXV

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF DAKOTA TERRITORY, 1861.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Delegates to Congress.—In its twenty-eight years of existence as a territory, there were delegates to congress as follows: J. B. S. Todd, 1862-64; W. A. Burleigh, 1864-69; S. L. Spink, 1869-71; M. K. Armstrong, 1871-75; J. P. Kidder, 1875-79; G. G. Bennett, 1879-81; R. F. Pettigrew, 1881-83; J. B. Raymond, 1883-85; Oscar S. Gifford, 1885-88; George A. Mathews, 1888-89. George A. Mathews was elected delegate to congress in November, 1888, his term to commence March 4, 1889. Congress did not convene until December following. Before that time statehood had been accomplished, and he was therefore never sworn in.

Governors.—William Jayne, 1861-63; Newton Edmunds, 1863-66; Andrew J. Faulk, 1866-69; John A. Burbank, 1869-74; John L. Pennington, 1874-78; William A. Howard (died in office April 10, 1880), 1878-80; Nehemiah G. Ordway, 1880-84; Gilbert A. Pierce, 1884-87; Louis K. Church, 1887-89; Arthur C. Mellette, 1889.

Secretaries.—John Hutchinson, 1861-65; S. L. Spink, 1865-69; T. M. Wilkins, 1869-70; G. A. Batchelor, 1870-72; E. S. McCook (assassinated in office September, 1873, by Peter P. Wintermute), 1872-73; Oscar Whitney, 1873-74; George H. Hand, 1874-83; J. M. Teller, 1883-86; Michael L. McCormack, 1886-89; L. B. Richardson, 1889.

Chief Justices.—Philemon Bliss, 1861-64; Ara Bartlett, 1865-69; George W. French, 1869-73; Peter C. Shannon, 1873-81; A. J. Edgerton, 1881-85; Bartlett Tripp, 1885-89.

Associate Justices.—S. P. Williston, 1861-65; J. S. Williams, 1861-64; Ara Bartlett, 1864-65; W. E. Gleason, 1865-66; J. P. Kidder, 1865-75; W. W. Brookings, 1864-69; J. W. Boyle, 1869-73; A. H. Barnes, 1873-81; G. G. Bennett, 1875-79; G. C. Moody, 1878-83; J. P. Kidder (died in office), 1878-83; C. S. Palmer, 1883-87; S. A. Hudson, 1881-85; W. E. Church (resigned), 1883-86; Louis K. Church (resigned), 1885-87; Seward Smith (resigned), 1884-84; W. H. Francis, 1884-88; John E. Carland, 1887-89; William B. McConnell, 1885-88; Charles M. Thomas, 1886-89; James Spencer, 1887-89; Roderick Rose, 1888-89; C. F. Templeton, 1888-89; L. W. Crofoot, 1888-89; Frank R. Aikens, 1889.

United States Attorneys.—William E. Gleason, 1861-64; George H. Hand, 1866-69; Warren Coles (died in office), 1869-73; William Pound (died in office), 1873-77; Hugh J. Campbell, 1877-85; John E. Carland, 1885-88; William E. Purcell, 1888-89; John Murphy, 1889.

United States Marshals.—William F. Shaffer, 1861-61; G. M. Pinney, 1861-65; L. H. Litchfield, 1865-72; J. H. Burdick, 1872-77; J. B. Raymond, 1877-81; Harrison Allen, 1881-85; Daniel W. Maratta, 1885-89.

Surveyor Generals.—George D. Hill, 1861-65; William Tripp, 1865-69; W. H. H. Beadle, 1869-73; William P. Dewey, 1873-77; Henry Experson, 1877-81; Cortez Fessenden, 1881-85; Maris Taylor, 1885-89; B. H. Sullivan, 1889.

Attorney Generals. — Alexander Hughes, 1883-84; George H. Rice, 1884-86; George S. Engle, 1886; Charles F. Templeton, 1887-88; Tristram Skinner, 1889; Johnson Nickeus, 1889.

Auditors.—Justus Townsend, 1861-65; Joseph R. Hanson, 1865-69; E. A. Sherman, 1879-81; L. M. Purdy, 1881-82; George L. Ordway, 1883-86; E. W. Caldwell, 1885-86; James A. Ward, 1887-88; J. C. McNamarra, 1889.

Treasurers.—S. G. Irish, 1861-63; J. O. Taylor, 1863-64; M. K. Armstrong, 1865-68; T. K. Hovey, 1869-70; E. A. Sherman, 1871-74; John Clementson, 1875-77; W. H. McVay, 1878-83; J. W. Raymond, 1883-87; J. D. Lawler, 1887-88; Jos. Bailey, 1889.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—James S. Foster (ex-officio), 1864-1868; T. McKendrick Stuart, 1869; James S. Foster, 1869-70; J. W. Turner, 1870-71; E. W. Miller, 1872-74; J. J. McIntyre, 1875-76; W. E. Caton, 1877-78; W. H. H. Beadle, 1879-85; A. Sheridan Jones, 1885-87; Eugene A. Dye, 1887-89; Leonard A. Rose, 1889.

Commissioners of Railroads.—William M. Evens, chairman, Alexander Griggs, 1886; W. H. McVay, Alexander Griggs, chairman, A. Boynton, 1887; N. T. Smith, Judson LaMoure, chairman, John H. King, 1890; Harvey J. Rice.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governors.—Arthur C. Mellette, 1889-1892; Charles H. Sheldon, 1893-1896; Andrew E. Lee, 1897-1900; Charles N. Herreid, 1901-2-3.

Lieutenant Governors.—James H. Fletcher, 1889-90; George H. Hoffman, 1890-1892; Charles N. Herreid, 1893-1896; D. T. Hindman, 1897-1898; John T. Kean, 1899-1900; George W. Snow, 1901-2-3-4.

Secretaries of State.—A. O. Ringsrud, 1889-1892; Thomas Thorson, 1893-1896; William H. Roddle, 1897-1900; O. C. Berg, 1901-2-3.

State Auditors.—L. C. Taylor, 1889-1892; J. E. Hipple, 1893-1896; H. E. Mayhew, 1897-1898; J. D. Reeves, 1899-1902; J. F. Halliday, 1903.

State Treasurers.—Wilbur F. Smith, 1889-1890; W. W. Taylor, 1891-1894; Kirk G. Phillips, 1895-1898; John Schamber, 1899-1902; C. B. Collins, 1903.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.—Gilbert L. Pinkham, 1889-1890; Cortez Salmon, 1891-1894; Frank Crane, 1895-1898; E. E. Collins, 1899-1902; George W. Nash, 1903.

Commissioners of School and Public Lands.—Osner H. Parker, 1889-1890; Thomas H. Ruth, 1891-1894; J. L. Lockhart, 1895-1898; David Eastman, 1899-1902; C. J. Bach, 1903.

Attorney Generals.—Robert Dollard, 1889-1892; Coe I. Crawford, 1893-1896; Melvin Grigsby, 1897-1898; John L. Pyle (died in office), 1899-1902; A. W. Burtt, 1902; Philo Hall, 1903.

Commissioners of Labor Statistics.—R. A. Smith, 1891-1892; Walter McKay, 1893-1894; S. A. Wheeler, 1895-1896.

Railroad Commissioners.—Harvey J. Rice, 1889-93; John H. King, 1889-91; Albin D. Chase, 1889-91; Frank P. Phillips, 1891-92; Charles E. McKinney, 1891-93; Frank Conklin, 1893-96; H. C. Warner, 1893-96; John Brennan, 1893-96; George A. Johnston, 1895-1896; W. T. LaFollette, 1897-1900; Alexander Kirkpatrick, 1897-1902; William H. Tompkins, 1897-1898; William G. Smith, 1898 (term expires January, 1905); Frank LeCocq (term expires January, 1907); D. H. Smith, 1903 (term expires January, 1909.) Railroad commissioners were appointed prior to 1895, but after that time were elected for two years until the legislature of 1897 extended terms of incumbents, making regular terms six years. Since that time but one commissioner is elected every two years.

Representatives in Congress.—O. S. Gifford, 1889-1890; J. A. Pickler, 1889-1896; John R. Gamble (died before first congress met), 1891; John L. Jolly, 1891-1892; W. V. Lucas, 1893-1894; Robert J. Gamble, 1895-6-9-1900; John E. Kelly, 1897-1898; Freeman Knowles, 1897-1898; Charles H. Burke, 1897-1903; Eben W. Martin, 1899-1903.

United States Senators.—Gideon C. Moody, 1889-1891; Richard F. Pettigrew, 1889-1901; James H. Kyle, 1891-1901 (died July 1, 1900): Robert J. Gamble, 1901 (term expires March 4, 1907); Albert B. Kittredge, 1902 (Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of J. H. Kyle, and elected January 21, 1903, for term ending March 3, 1909.).

Judges Supreme Court.—Dighton Corson, 1889-1903 (term expires 1906); Alphonso G. Kellam, 1889 (resigned, 1896); John E. Bennett, 1889 (died January 1, 1894, before entering the new term, for which he had been elected); H. G. Fuller (appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Judge Bennett, elected 1899, term expires 1906); Dick Haney (appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Judge Kellam, elected 1899 for term ending 1906.).

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

First Session, 1862.—The members of the first territorial assembly were elected September 16, 1861. The assembly convened at Yankton, March 17, 1862, and continued in session until May 15. The membership was as follows: Council—John H. Shober, president, H. D. Betts, J. W. Boyle, D. T. Bramble, W. W. Brookings, A. Cole, Jacob Deuel, J. S. Gregory, Enos Stutsman. House—George M. Phinney, speaker, Moses K. Armstrong, Lyman Burgess, J. A. Jacobson, John C. McBride, Christopher Moloney, A. W. Puett, John Stanage, John L. Tiernon, Hugh S. Donaldson, Reuben Wallace, George P. Waldron, B. E. Wood.

Second Session, 1862-3.—The second session of the legislature met at Yankton, December 1, 1862, and continued in session until January 9, 1863. The membership was as follows: Council—Enos Stutsman, president, W. W. Brookings, Austin Cole, John W. Boyle, Jacob Deuel, D. T. Bramble, J. McFetridge, J. H. Shober, J. Shaw Gregory. House—A. J. Harlan, speaker, M. K. Armstrong, L. Bothun, J. Y. Buckman, H. S. Donaldson, M. H. Somers, Edward Gifford, J. A. Jacobson, R. M. Johnson, G. P. Waldron, Knud Larson, F. D. Pease, A. W. Puett, N. J. Wallace.

Third Session, 1863-4.—The third session convened at Yankton December 7, 1863, and continued to January 15, 1864. It had the following members: Council—Enos Stutsman, president, J. M. Stone, G. W. Kingsbury, J. O. Taylor, M. M. Rich, John Mathers, Lasse Bothun, Hugh Compton, Franklin Taylor, D. P. Bradford, J. Shaw Gregory, John J. Thompson. House—A. W. Puett, speaker, H. Burgess, Ole Bottolfson, E. M. Bond, William Shriner, G. W. Pratt, John Lawrence, Henry Brooks, L. H. Litchfield, W. W. Brookings, Knud Larson, Washington Reed, P. H. Risling, E. W. Wall, Jesse Wherry, Peter Kegan, N. G. Curtis, Asa Mattison, B. A. Hill, Duncan Ross, Albert Gore.

Fourth Session, 1864-5.—The fourth session met at Yankton December 5, 1864, and continued to January 13, 1865. The members were as follows: Council—Enos Stutsman, president, J. M. Stone, G. W. Kingsbury, J. O. Taylor, M. M. Rich, John Mathers, Lasse Bothun, Hugh Compton, Franklin Taylor, D. P. Bradford, J. Shaw Gregory, John J. Thompson. House—W. W. Brookings, speaker, H. Burgess, J. P. Burgman, A. Christy, B. W. Collar, Felicia Fallas, J. R. Hanson, Peter Kegan, George W. Kellogg, P. Lemonges, John Lawrence, M. M. Matthiesen, Helge Matthews, Francis McCarthy, John W. Owens, G. W. Pratt, Washington Reid, John Rouse, William Shriner, George Stickney, John W. Turner, E. W. Wall.

Fifth Session, 1865-6.—The fifth session convened at Yankton December 3, 1865, and continued to January 12, 1866. It had the following members: Council—George Stickney, president, M. K. Armstrong, Austin Cole, G. W. Kingsbury, Charles LeBreeche, Nathaniel Ross, Enos Stutsman, O. F. Stevens, John J. Thompson, John W. Turner, A. L. Van Osdel, Knud Weeks. House—G. B. Bigelow, speaker, T. C. Watson, E. C. Collins, William Walter, Michael Curry, Michael Ryan, James Whitehorn, H. J. Austin, Amos Hampton, Franklin Taylor, James McHenry, Joseph Ellis, A. M. English, Jacob Brauch, H. C. Ash, S. C. Fargo, W. W. Brookings, Jonathan Brown, J. A. Lewis, Charles H. McCarthy, William Stevens, Edward Lent, George W. Kellogg, Charles Cooper.

Sixth Session, 1866-7.—The sixth session convened at Yankton December 4, 1866, and continued to January 12, 1867. The membership was as follows: Council—M. K. Armstrong, president, Austin Cole, A. G. Fuller, G. W. Kingsbury, Charles La Breeche, J. A. Lewis, D. M. Mills, Nathaniel Ross, O. F. Stevens, John J. Thompson, John W. Turner, A. L. Van Osdel, Knud Weeks. House—J. B. S. Todd, speaker, H. C. Ash, Horace J. Austin, D. T. Bramble, W. N. Collamer, Michael Curry, Hugh Fraley, Thomas Frick, I. T. Gore, William Gray, Hans Gunderson, M. U. Hoyt, Daniel Hodgen, Amos Hanson, R. M. Johnson, George W. Kellogg, Vincent LaBelle, Charles H. McCarthy, N. C. Stevens, William Stevens, John Trumbo, Franklin Taylor, Eli B. Wixson, Kirwin Wilson.

Seventh Session, 1867-8.—Convened at Yankton December 2, 1867, and adjourned January 10, 1868. The membership was as follows: Council—Horace J. Austin, president, W. W. Brookings, W. W. Benedict, Aaron Carpenter, R. I. Thomas, Hugh Fraley, R. R. Green, A. H. Hampton, George W. Kellogg, J. A. Lewis, Charles H. McIntyre, D. M. Mills, C. F. Rossteuscher. House—Enos Stutsman, speaker, William Blair, William Brady, F. Bronson, Jacob Brauch, Jonathan Brown, Caleb Cummings, Michael Curry, F. J. DeWitt, Martin V. Farris, Felicia Fallas, I. T. Gore, Hans Gunderson, Amos Hanson, M. U. Hoyt, John L. Jolley, James Kegan, G. C. Moody, T. Nelson, Michael Ryan, Calvin G. Shaw, John J. Thompson, J. D. Tucker, Thomas C. Watson.

Eighth Session, 1865-6.—Convened at Yankton December 7, 1868, and adjourned January 15, 1869. It had the following membership: Council—N. J. Wallace, president, Horace J. Austin, W. W. Benedict, W. W. Brookings, Aaron Carpenter, Hugh Fraley, R. R. Green, A. N. Hampton, George W. Kellogg, J. A. Lewis, Charles H. McIntyre, C. F. Rossteucher, B. E. Wood. House—G. C. Moody, speaker, Alfred Abbott, Charles D. Bradley, G. P. Bennett, Calvin M. Brooks, Jacob Brauch, John Clementson, N. G. Curtis, J. M. Eves, J. Shaw Gregory, J. T. Hewlett, O. T. Haggin, John L. Jolley, A. W. Jameson, Hiram Keith, James Keegan, Lewis Larson, Knud Larson, J. La Roche, Joseph Moulin, Charles Ricker, Enos Stutsman, M. H. Somers, R. T. Vinson.

Ninth Session, 1870-1.—Convened at Yankton December 5, 1870, and continued to January 13, 1871. The membership was as follows: Council—Emery Morris, president, M. K. Armstrong, Jacob Brauch, W. M. Cuppett, Hugh Fraley, Silas W. Kidder, Nelson Miner, Charles H. McIntyre, J. C. Kennedy, W. T. McKay, James M. Stone, John W. Turner. House—George H. Hand, speaker, Charles Allen, V. R. L. Barnes, F. J. Cross, C. P. Dow, A. P. Hammon, John Hancock, William Hobrough, O. B. Iverson, H. A. Jerauld, James Keegan, J. La Roche, Nelson Learned, A. J. Mills, E. Miner, Noah Wherry, R. Mostow, S. L. Parker, Amos F. Shaw, Philip Sherman, John C. Sinclair, Ole Sampson, E. W. Wall.

Tenth Session, 1872-3.—The tenth session met at Yankton December 2, 1872, and continued to January 10, 1873. It had the following membership: Council—Alexander Hughes, president, D. T. Bramble, E. B. Crew, H. P. Cooley, J. Flick, John Lawrence, Nelson Miner, Joseph Mason, J. Gehan, Charles H. McIntyre, O. F. Stevens, Enos Stutsman, Henry Smith. House—A. J. Mills, speaker, Samuel Ashmore, Ole Bottolfson, John Becker, Jacob Brauch, Newton Clark, N. B. Campbell, Michael Glynn, William Hamilton, A. B. Wheelock, James Hyde, Cyrus Knapp, T. A. Kingsbury, Judson LaMoure, E. A. Williams, Ephraim Miner, George Norbeck, Joseph Roberts, O. C. Peterson, Jens Peterson, Silas Rohr, Martin Trygstadt, J. W. Turner, John Thompson, B. E. Wood, W. P. Lyman.

Eleventh Session, 1874-5.—Convened at Yankton December 7, 1874, and adjourned January 15, 1875. The membership was as follows: Council—John L. Jolley,, president, H. J. Austin, Jacob Brauch, Philip Chandler, Benton Fraley, G. W. Harlan, John Lawrence, A. McHench, M. Pace, M. W. Sheafe, O. F. Stevens, C. S. West, E. A. Williams. House—G. C. Moody, speaker, H. O. Anderson, George Bosworth, Hector Bruce, J. L. Berry, L. Bothun, Michael Curry, Desire Chausse, J. M. Cleland, Patrick Hand, John H. Haas, Knud Larson, Joseph Zitka, H. N. Luce, W. T. McKay, Henry Reifsnyder, Amos F. Shaw, C. H. Stearns, Ira Ellis, L. Sampson, S. Stevenson, A. L. Van Osdel, M. M. Williams, Scott Wright, James M. Wohl, O. B. Larson.

Twelfth Session, 1877.—Convened at Yankton January 9, 1877, and continued to February 17, 1877. It had the following membership: Council—W. A. Burleigh, president, Henry S. Back, Judson LaMoure, R. F. Pettigrew, M. W. Bailey, William Duncan, Hans Gunderson, Nelson Miner, A. J. Mills, Robert Wilson, J. A. Potter, C. B. Valentine, J. A. Wallace. House—D. C. Hagle, speaker, J. M. Adams, A. L. Boe, H. A. Burke, J. Q. Burbank, W. H. H. Beadle, T. S. Clarkson, G. S. S. Codington, W. F. Dunham, A. G. Hopkins, M. O. Hexom, E. Hackett, D. M. Inman, Erick Iverson, Charles Maywold, F. M. Ziebach, Hans Myron, John Sellberg, John Falde, D. Stewart, Asa Sargent, John Tucker, Franklin Taylor, John Thompson, C. H. VanTassel, S. Soderstrom.

Thirteenth Session, 1879.—Convened at Yankton and continued in session from January 14 to February 22, 1879. The following was the membership: Council—George H. Walsh, president, William M. Cuppett, M. H. Day, Ira Ellis, Newton Edmunds, W. L. Kuykendall, Nelson Miner, Robert Macnider, R. F. Pettigrew, S. G. Roberts, Silas Rohr, C. B. Valentine, H. B. Wynn. House—John R. Jackson, speaker, Alfred Brown, J. Q. Burbank, P. N. Cross, D. W. Flick, A. B. Fockler, John R. Gamble, Ansley Grey, Hans Gundersin, Ole A., Helvig, O. I. Hoseboe, A. Hoyt, S. A. Johnson, John Langness, A. Mauksch, J. M. Peterson, Nathaniel C. Whitfield, Peter J. Hoyer, Michael Schely, A. Simonson, James H. Stephens, D. Stewart, Martin M. Trygstad, E. C. Walton, J. F. Webber, Canute Weeks.

Fourteenth Session, 1881.—Convened at Yankton and continued in session from January 11 to March 7, 1881. The membership was as follows: Council—George H. Walsh, president, M. H. Day, Ira W. Fisher, John R. Gamble, John L. Jolley, J. A. J. Martin, J. O'B. Scobey, Amos F. Shaw, J. F. Wallace, John Walsh, G. W. Wiggin, John R. Wilson. House—J. A. Harding, speaker, James Baynes, F. J. Cross, G. H. Dickey, L. B. French, C. B. Kennedy, P. Landmann, J. H. Miller, Knud Nomland, V. P. Thielman, A. Thorne, P. Warner, S. A. Boyles, W. H. Donaldson, E. Ellefson, John D. Hale, D. M. Inman, Judson La Moure, S. McBratney, I. Moore, S. Rohr, D. Thompson, A. L. Van Osdel, E. P. Wells.

Fifteenth Session, 1883.—Convened at Yankton January 9, and continued to March 9, 1883. The following was the membership: Council—J. O'B. Scobey, president, F. N. Burdick, J. R. Jackson, F. M. Ziebach, F. J. Washabaugh, S. G. Roberts, H. J. Jerauld, William P. Dewey, E. H. McIntosh, George H. Walsh, J. Nickeus, E. McCauley. House—E. A. Williams, speaker, Ira Ellis, M. C. Tychsen, John Thompson, W. B. Robinson, R. C. McAllister, F. P. Phillips, George W. Sterling, W. A. Rinehart, E. M. Bowman, G. P. Harvey, D. M. Inman, H. Van Woert, J. B. Wynn, B. R. Wagner, John C. Pyatt, George Rice, William H. Lamb, J. W. Nowlin, A. A. Choteau, O. M. Towner, B. W. Benson, L. J. Alfred, N. E. Nelson.

Sixteenth Session, 1885.—Convened at Bismarck January 13, and continued to March 13, 1885. The membership was as follows: Council—J. H. Westover, president, A. C. Huetson, William Duncan, John R. Gamble, A. Sheridan Jones, B. R. Wagner, A. M. Bowdle, R. F. Pettigrew, George R. Farmer, H. H. Natwick, C. H. Cameron, J. P. Day, A. B. Smedley, V. P. Kennedy, F. J. Washabaugh, S. P. Wells, Charles Richardson, J. Nickeus, C. D. Austin, D. H. Twomey, George H. Walsh, John Flittie, Judson LaMoure, P. J. McLaughlin. House—George Rice, speaker, Ole Helvig, John Larson, Eli Dawson, Hans Myron, A. L. Van Osdel, Hugh Langan, J. P. Ward, J. H. Swanton, A. J. Parshall, Mark Ward, C. E. Huston, H. M. Clark, P. L. Runkel, J. M. Bayard, H. W. Smith, W. H. Riddell, John Hobart, J. C. Southwick, V. V. Barnes, J. A. Pickler, J. T. Blackemore, G. W. Pierce, M. L. Miller, G. H. Johnson, M. T. De Woody,

E. Huntington, F. A. Eldredge, A. L. Sprague, E. W. Martin, H. M. Gregg, A. McCall, E. A. Williams, W. F. Steele, Henry W. Coe, J. Stevens, S. E. Stebbins, P. J. McCumber, H. S. Oliver, T. M. Pugh, E. T. Hutchinson, W. N. Roach, C. W. Morgan, J. W. Scott, D. Stewart, H. Stong, H. H. Ruger, P. McHugh.

Seventeenth Session, 1887.—Convened at Bismarck January 11, and continued to March 11, 1887. The membership was as follows: Council—George A. Matthews, president, Roger Allin, Wm. T. Collins, John Cain, W. E. Dodge, E. W. Foster, Melvin Grigsby, Alexander Hughes, T. M. Martin, P. J. McCumber, C. H. Sheldon, E. G. Smith, J. S. Weiser, T. O. Bogart, A. W. Campbell, P. C. Donavan, E. C. Ericson, H. Galloway, G. A. Harstad, J. D. Lawler, C. D. Mead, E. T. Sheldon, F. J. Washabaugh, S. P. Wells. House—George G. Crose, speaker, Fred H. Adams, John Bidlake, J. W. Burnham, D. S. Dodds, Thomas S. Elliott, D. W. Ensign, J. H. Fletcher, F. Greene, A. A. Harkins, C. B. Hubbard, J. G. Jones, James M. Moore, T. F. Mentzer, C. I. Miltimore, John D. Patton, D. F. Royer, J. Schnaidt, F. M. Shook, D. Stewart, E. W. Terrill, J. V. White, Wilson Wise, L. O. Wyman, Frank R. Aikens, W. N. Berry, A. M. Cook, M. H. Cooper, John R. Dutch, John A. Ely, William H. Fellows, J. T. Gilbert, William Glendenning, W. J. Hawk, John Hobart, R. McDonell, F. A. Morris, H. J. Mallory, J. H. Patton, A. J. Pruitt, W. R. Ruggles, D. W. Sprague, A. S. Steward, B. H. Sullivan, Charles B. Williams, James P. Ward, E. A. Williams, John Wolzmuth.

Eighteenth Session, 1889.—Convened at Bismarck January 8, and adjourned March 9, 1889. This was the last territorial assembly. The membership was as follows: Council—Smith Stimmel, president, Roger Allin, Irenus Atkinson, Peter Cameron, A. W. Campbell, M. H. Cooper, Coe I. Crawford, Robert Dollard, E. C. Ericson, S. L. Glaspell, James Halley, G. A. Harstad, Alexander Hughes, Robert Lowry, Hugh McDonald, John Miller, J. H. Patten, David W. Poindexter, Joseph C. Ryan, C. A. Soderberg, George H. Walsh, F. J. Washabaugh, James A. Woolheiser, A. L. Van Osdel. House—Hosmer H. Keith, speaker, F. H. Adams, Frank R. Aikens, Joseph Allen, C. H. Baldwin, R. L. Bennett, E. H. Bergman, B. F. Bixler, J. W. Burnham, A. D. Clark, J. B. Cook, T. A. Douglas, Thomas Elliott, J. H. Fletcher, J. M. Greene, A. J. Gronna, S. P. Howell, Harry F. Hunter, J. G. Jones, I. S. Lampman, W. S. Logan, Frank Lillibridge, H. J. Mallory, P. McHugh, Edwin McNeil, C. J. Miller, F. A. Morris, C. C. Newman, P. P. Palmer, A. L. Patridge, H. S. Parkin, John D. Patton, O. C. Potter, D. M. Powell, M. M. Price, William Ramsdell, D. F. Royer, G. W. Ryan, H. H. Sheets, J. O. Smith, W. E. Swanton, C. J. Trude, John Turnbull, N. Upham, O. R. Van Etten, J. B. Welcome, D. R. Wellman, J. V. White.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES SINCE STATEHOOD.

First Session, 1889-90.—Senate—First district, Union county, E. C. Ericson; second district, Clay county, John L. Jolley; third district, Yankton county, L. B. French; fourth district, Bon Homme county, George W. Snow; fifth district, Lincoln county, H. J. Frank; sixth district, Turner county, V. P. Theilman; seventh district, Hutchinson county, Casper Fergen; eighth district, Charles Mix and Douglas counties, F. E. Tomlison; ninth district, Minnehaha county, A. B. Kittredge, J. A. Cooley; tenth district, McCook county, J. H. Brown; eleventh district, Hansan county, M. E. Conlan; twelfth district, Davidson county, George A. Johnston; thirteenth district, Aurora county, W. M. Smith; fourteenth district, Brule county, J. M. Greene; fifteenth district, Moody county, L. Hasvold; sixteenth district, Lake county, H. P. Smith; seventeenth district, Miner county, S. H. Bronson; eighteenth district, Sanborn county, H. C. Warner; nineteenth district, Jerauld and Buffalo counties, S. F. Huntley; twentieth district, Brookings county, G. J. Coller; twenty-first district, Kingsbury county, I. R. Spooner; twenty-second district, Beadle county, John Cain; twenty-third district, Hand county, George R. Mason; twenty-fourth district, Hyde and Hughes counties, Coe I. Crawford; twenty-fifth district, Sully and Potter counties, S. C. Leppelman; twenty-sixth district, Deuel county, C. R. Westcott; twenty-seventh district, Hamlin county, Ole H. Ford; twenty-eighth district, Codington county, W. R. Thomas; twenty-ninth district, Clark county, C. G. Sherwood; thirtieth district, Spink county, Thomas Sterling, H. F. Hunter; thirty-first district, Grant and Roberts counties, John S. Proctor; thirty-second district, Day county, John Norton; thirty-third district, Brown county, L. C. Dennis, George W. Miller; thirty-fourth district, Marshall county, Richard Williams; thirty-fifth district, Faulk county, F. M. Byrne; thirtysixth district, Edmunds and McPherson counties, F. M. Hopkins; thirty-seventh district, Walworth and Campbell counties, George H. Hoffman; thirty-eighth district, Lawrence county, Charles Parsons, F. J. Washabaugh; thirty-ninth district, Pennington county, A. W. Bangs; fortieth district, Meade and Butte counties, E. S. Galvin; forty-first district, Custer and Fall River counties, A. S. Stewart. Officers of first state senate—James H. Fletcher, president, and F. A. Burdick, chief clerk. House—First district, Union county, J. E. Sinclair, J. B. Brouillette, Ole Gunderson; second district, Clay county, Darwin M. Inman, John E. Norelius; third district, Yankton county, John O. Aaseth, Fred Schnauber, Phil K. Faulk, E. G. Edgerton; fourth district, Bon Homme county, A. J. Abbott, Frank Trumbo, A. W. Lavender; fifth district, Lincoln county, Henry Bradshaw, H. D. Fitch, Ole A. Helvig; sixth district, Turner county, C. J. Bach, D. W. Tyler, E. M. Mann; seventh district, Hutchinson county, M. K. Bowen, A. J. Yerker; eighth district, Hutchinson county, Frank LeCocq, Jr., Frank Peacock; ninth district, Charles Mix county, George Norbeck, Edwin Morgan; tenth district, Minnehaha county, Sutton E. Young, C. W. Hubbard, John F. Norton, Lasse Bothun, Charles T. Austin, Sever Wilkinson, John R. Manning; eleventh district, McCook county, Joshua Watson, W. T. Pierce; twelfth district, Hanson county, W. C. Wright, H. P. Benjamin; thirteenth district, Davison county, David M. Powell, A. S. Tibbetts; fourteenth district, Aurora county, John Davis, John L. Heintz; fifteenth district, Brule county, Henry Hilton, C. J. Maynard, L. S. House; sixteenth district, Moody county, Samuel L. Hess, W. H. Loucks; seventeenth district, Lake county, Frank F. Knight, B. B. Bowell, N. O. Helgerson; eighteenth district, Miner county, Stephen Jones, R. D. Stove; nineteenth district, Sanborn county, S. T. Winslow, W. H. McKeel; twentieth district, Jerauld county, V. I. Converse; twenty-first district, Buffalo county, Edward Daniels; twenty-second district, Brookings county, M. A. Stumley, H. I. Stearns, Asa B. Doughty; twenty-third district, Kingsbury county, W. H. Matson, George H. Whiting, Edward Benke; twenty-fourth district, Beadle county, Karl Gerner, George E. Mahaffy, E. Wilson, Frank A. Munson, Maris Taylor; twenty-fifth district, Hand county, L. W. Lansing, E. T. Sheldon, W. W. Johnson; twenty-sixth district, Hyde county, B. F. McCormack; twenty-seventh district, Hughes county, William Summerside; twenty-eighth district, Sully county, W. H. Little; twenty-ninth district, Deuel county, M. F. Greeley, G. E. Hopkins; thirtieth district, Hamlin county, M. M. Karlstad, J. C. Sharp; thirty-first district, Codington county, Alexander McIntyre, A. B. Henry, T. G. Wilson; thirty-second district, Clark county, F. W. Collins, W. B. Kinyon, Alfred Heaton; thirty-third district, Spink county, J. M. Howard, C. H. Driesbach, B. F. Bixler, S. W. Bowman, J. F. Wood; thirty-fourth district, Faulk county, E. C. Sage, W. D. Elting; thirty-fifth district, Potter county, C. A. McConnell; thirty-sixth district, Grant county, W. D. Lawrence, A. L. Patridge; thirty-seventh district, Roberts county, Louis Mickelson; thirty-eighth district, Day county, C. W. Stafford, M. Rexford, J. J. Fosse; thirty-ninth district, Marshall county, Peter Berkman, John Hollen; fortieth district, Brown county, M. J. Gordon, George B. Daly, F. H. Smith, Anson Green, W. A. Burnham, S. A. Kennedy, J. C. Simmons, J. I. Barnes; forty-first district, Edmunds county, John Rudd, David Gamble; forty-second district, Walworth county, M. T. DeWoody; forty-third district, McPherson county, Fred Junge, Sr., Wm. Brameier; forty-fourth district, Campbell county, J. B. Varnum; forty-fifth district, Fall River county, Harlow A. Godard;

forty-sixth district, Custer county, Cyrus Cole, A. S. Way; forty-seventh district, Pennington county, Richard B. Hughes, Joseph Jolly; forty-eighth district, Meade county, M. M. Cooper, S. B. Miller; forty-ninth district, Lawrence county, William S. O'Brien, William H. Parker, James Anderson, Sol. Starr, Robert Graham, John Wolzmuth; fiftieth district, Butte county, E. B. Cummings. Officers of the first house of representatives—Sutton E. Young, speaker, and James W. Cone, chief clerk.

Second Session, 1891.—Senate—First district, Union county, T. M. Stewart; second district, Clay county, John L. Jolly; third district, Yankton county, L. B. French; fourth district, Bon Homme county, Peter Byrne; fifth district, Lincoln county, W. F. Dunham; sixth district, Turner county, A. L. Peterman; seventh district, Hutchinson county, Jacob Schnaidt; eighth district, Douglas and Charles Mix counties, John S. Bean; ninth district, Minnehaha county, A. B. Kittredge, Lasse Bothun; tenth district, McCook county, Matthew White; eleventh district, Hanson county, P. F. Wickhem; twelfth district, Davison county, H. C. Preston; thirteenth district, Aurora county, J. L. Heintz; fourteenth district, Brule county, L. H. Willrodt; fifteenth district, Moody county, D. K. Mathews; sixteenth district, Lake county, Robert C. Zimmerman; seventeenth district, Miner county, I. L. Burch; eighteenth district, Sanborn county, H. C. Warner; nineteenth district, Jerauld and Buffalo counties, J. N. Smith; twentieth district, Brookings county, H. I. Stearns; twenty-first district, Kingsbury county, J. C. Crawford; twenty-second district, Beadle county, Americus B. Melville; twenty-third district, Hand county, William S. Major; twenty-fourth district, Hyde and Hughes counties, Frank Drew; twenty-fifth district, Potter and Sully counties, William Austin; twenty-sixth district, Deuel county, D. S. Green; twenty-seventh district, Hamlin county, Robert Dixon; twenty-eighth district, Codington county, M. W. Sheafe; twenty-ninth district, Clark county, J. I. Carrier; thirtieth district, Spink county, William Bird, Frank J. Cory; thirty-first district, Grant and Roberts county, Z. D. Scott; thirty-second district, Day county, Duncan McFarlane; thirty-third district, Brown county, James H. Kyle, B. Abbott; thirty-fourth district, Marshall county, D. T. Hindman; thirty-fifth district, Faulk county, R. W. Maxwell; thirty-sixth district, McPherson and Edmunds counties, E. G. Kennedy; thirty-seventh district, Walworth and Campbell counties, Joseph E. Horton; thirty-eighth district, Lawrence county, Frank J. Washabaugh, W. S. O'Brien; thirty-ninth district, Pennington county, David H. Clark; fortieth district, Meade and Butte counties, John T. Potter; forty-first district, Custer county, Isacher Scholfield. Officers of the second state senate—George H. Hoffman, president, and Charles N. Cooper, secretary. House—First district, Union county, Michael J. White, Isaac Moore, H. D. White; second district, Clay county, Horace J. Austin, John Norin; third district, Yankton county, Frederick Schnauber, James H. Hoxeng, Frank Lane, J. I. Welo; fourth district, Bon Homme county, R. N. Stout, August Koenig, John Wittmayer; fifth district, Lincoln county, Edward Moscrip, Roger O. Donahue, Alfred Sherman; sixth district, Turner county, Christian J. Bach, Marcus A. Christenson, Arch. E. Rundell; seventh district, Hutchinson county, Christian Buechler, Aaron M. Kline; eighth district, Douglas county, William Clark, Frank E. Peacock; ninth district, Charles Mix county, Le Roy Walker, Ezekiel Reece; tenth district, Minnehaha county, John F. Norton, Charles W. Hubbard, Robert Buchanan, Lars J. Aga, William F. Kelly, Gaston D. Banister, Charles Boy; eleventh district, McCook county, Robert J. Odell, Jerome E. Hamaker; twelfth district, Hanson county, John O. Bard, W. D. Vandanacker; thirteenth district, Davison county, Charles F. Raymond, John K. Johnson; fourteenth district, Aurora county, John Davis, Julius D. Bartow; fifteenth district, Brule county, Louis Richards, Clark S. Rowe, M. R. Covey; sixteenth district, Moody county, Thomas Fountain, John E. Kelley; seventeenth district, Lake county, Frank Hammer, James S. Keegan, Basil B. Bowell; eighteenth district, Miner county, Stephen Jones, Peter Kreuscher; nineteenth district, Sanborn county, Seth T. Winslow, William H. McKeel; twentieth district, Jerauld county, Vincent I. Converse; twenty-first district, Buffalo county, Hans N. Cleven; twenty-second district, Brookings county, George S. Knipe, Andrew Olson, Henry Heintz; twenty-third district, Kingsbury county, Percy Crothers, William L. Gleason, Andrew N. Dahlen; twenty-fourth district, Beadle county, Benjamin F. Teets, John Dukes, King S. Taylor, Ethereal Wilson, Charles M. Harrison; twenty-fifth district, Hand county, J. C. Heilman, John Campbell, Frank Trotman; twenty-sixth district, Hyde county, Benjamin F. McCormick; twenty-seventh district, Hughes county, Tracy W. Pratt; twenty-eighth district, Sully county, David Hall; twenty-ninth district, Deuel county, B. O. Roe, C. J. Peterson; thirtieth district, Hamlin county, A. O. Arneson, Thomas Mellor; thirty-first district, Codington county, Alexander McIntyre, Charles X. Seward, John H. King; thirty-second district, Clark county, A. H. Cornwell, W. C. Waldron; thirty-third district, Spink county, David Robertson, H. H. Hill, Charles M. Stephens, O. E. Wheeler, Joshua F. Wood; thirty-fourth district, Faulk county, John Douglas, William S. Belknap; thirty-fifth district, Potter county, Albert Scharf; thirty-sixth district, Grant county, L. M. Kaercher, James E. Street; thirty-seventh district, Roberts county, Frank A. Stiles; thirty-eighth district, Day county, William H. Jones, Martin L. Sateren, F. A. DeCoster; thirty-ninth district, Marshall county, Ole Ruswick, George A. Stevens; fortieth district, Brown county, J. L. Brown, Charles D. Jones, O. P. Maxon, Nathaniel Brown, J. W. Eppard, W. I. Storm, Samuel Johnston, W. O. Lester; forty-first district, Edmunds county, David Gamble, Joe Jilson; forty-second district, Walworth county, William O'Neill; forty-third district, McPherson county, George Hickman, John E. Reagan; forty-fourth district, Campbell county, Ole Swenson; forty-fifth district, Fall River county, Harlow A. Goddard; forty-sixth district, Custer county, Alvin S. Way, Orin D. Moore; forty-seventh district, Pennington county, William Gardner, James M. Baldwin; forty-eighth district, Meade county, Miles M. Cooper, Willis E. Putnam; forty-ninth district, Lawrence county, Robert Graham, J. W. Rouse, Harry M. Gregg, E. P. Fowler, Andrew J. Knight, John McLeod; fiftieth district, Butte county, A. H. Snyder. Officers—Charles X. Seward, speaker; James W. Cone, chief clerk; Dell Coy, first assistant clerk; E. S. Ashley second assistant clerk; Henry Schatz, bill clerk; Rev. W. S. Carpenter, chaplain; Hart Barton, sergeant-at-arms; R. S. Whittaker, assistant sergeant-at-arms; Henry S. Volkmar, engrossing and enrolling clerk; L. H. Comstock, postmaster; L. F. Dow, messenger; James Oleson, watchman and janitor; O. Bradley Towne and Charles E. Arnold, pages.

Third Session, 1893.—Senate—First district, Union county, Newis N. Crill; second district, Clay county, Carl Gunderson; third district, Yankton, Walter A. Burleigh; fourth district, Bon Homme county, Robert Dollard; fifth district, Lincoln county, Edgar Dean; sixth district, Turner county, Isom H. Newby; seventh district, Hutchinson county, John Schamber; eighth district, Charles Mix and Douglas, B. F. Fulwider; ninth district, Minnehaha county, James Hart; tenth district, McCook county, C. E. Johnson; eleventh district, Hanson county, M. E. Conlan; twelfth district, Davison county, C. F. Raymond; thirteenth district, Aurora county, A. M. Andrews; fourteenth district, Brule county, L. A. Foote; fifteenth district, Moody county, Thomas Fountain; sixteenth district, Lake county, John J. Fitzgerald; seventeenth district, Miner county, J. P. Ryan; eighteenth district, Sanborn county, James P. Willis; nineteenth district, Jerauld and Buffalo counties, J. R. Miliken; twentieth district, Brookings county, J. C. Allison; twenty-first district, Kingsbury county, J. C. Crawford; twenty-second district, Beadle county, A. W. Burtt; twenty-third district, Hand county, W. S. Major; twenty-fourth district, Hughes and Stanley counties, H. R. Horner; twenty-fifth district, Sully and Hyde counties, John E. Lawrence; twenty-sixth district, Deuel county, Joseph Hebal; twenty-seventh district, Hamlin county, K. G. Springen; twenty-eighth district, Codington county, J. C. Miller; twenty-ninth district, Clark county, D. O. Bennett; thirtieth district, Spink county, William Bird; thirty-first district, Grant county, N. I. Lowthian; thirty-second district, Day county, A. C. Roberts; thirty-third district, Brown county, F. D. Adams; thirty-third district, Brown county, S. A. Kennedy; thirty-fourth district, Marshall and Roberts counties, Peter Berkman; thirty-fifth district, Faulk and Potter counties, Wesley F. Cattron; thirty-sixth district, Edmunds and Walworth, William Edwards; thirty-seventh district, McPherson and Campbell counties, E. C. Chilcott; thirty-eighth district, Lawrence county, Sol Starr; thirty-ninth district, Pennington county, D. B. Ingham; fortieth district, Meade and Butte counties, James E. Newland; forty-first district, Custer and Fall River counties, William J. Thornby. Officers—Charles N. Herreid, president of the senate; Sol Star, president pro tem; Charles N. Cooper, secretary; J. E. Pilcher, first assistant secretary; I. D. Aldrich, second assistant secretary; H. A. Roberts, third assistant secretary; D. Eastman; sergeant-at-arms; G. W. Chamberlain, first assistant sergeant-at-arms; John S. White, bill clerk; M. B. Kent, engrossing and enrolling clerk; Rev. D. R. Landis, chaplain; W. N. Perry, messenger and postmaster; J. H. Wright, watchman and janitor. House—First district, Union county, Henry Oakes, Charles LaBreche; second district, Clay county, C. W. Gilbert, N. W. Paulson; third district, Yankton county, Andrew O. Saugstad, Felix Dilger, William Box; fourth district, Lincoln county, Roger O. Donahue, Ole Hokenstad; fifth district, Turner county, Albert Apland, E. H. Withee, Daniel Dwyer, Sr.; sixth district, Hutchinson county, E. F. Hosmer, W. A. Williams, A. M. Kline; seventh district, Bon Homme county, George Hilzinger, August Koening; eighth district, Douglas county, J. S. Bean; ninth district, Charles Mix county, W. A. Prather; tenth district, Minnehaha county, William F. Kelley, Charles Boy, Carl A. Grinde, G. Bie Ravndal, Eric J. Berdahl; eleventh district, McCook county, Cyrus J. Keve, Charles Kostboth; twelfth district, Hanson county, P. T. Fissell; thirteenth district, Davison county, George Watson; fourteenth district, Sanborn county, W. J. Sessions; fifteenth district, Aurora county, A. F. Herrick; sixteenth district, Jerauld and Buffalo counties, Ezra W. Cleveland; seventeenth district, Brule county, Simeon A. Lumbard, Louis Smith; eighteenth district, Miner county, James Douglas; nineteenth district, Lake county, S. A. Ayres, Richard Patterson; twentieth district, Moody county, C. A. Chamberlain; twenty-first district, Brookings county, Royal Cranston, O. J. Otternes, Charles Preston; twenty-second district, Kingsbury county, A. Anderson, E. J. Read; twenty-third district, Beadle county, T. S. Everitt, Albert Patten; twenty-fourth district, Hand county, John Campbell, R. T. Sedam; twenty-fifth district, Hyde and Sully counties, Titus E. Price; twenty-sixth district, Hughes and Stanley counties, William Summerside, George D. Mathieson; twenty-seventh district, Clark county, E. S. Ashley, E. C. Dahl; twenty-eighth district, Codington county, G. H. Stuverud, J. T. Belk; twenty-ninth district, Hamlin county, M. W. Harrington; thirtieth district, Deuel county, A. B. Anderson; thirty-first district, Grant county, O. B. Fornell, S. R. Gold; thirty-second district, Marshall county, Ole Ruswick; thirty-third district, Roberts county, David Johnson; thirty-fourth district, Day county, F. S. Patterson, M. B. Peterson; thirty-fifth district, Brown county, A. M. Gearey, James M. Lawson, Harvey L. Sheldon, John C. Hall; thirty-sixth district, Spink county, D. S. Hooper, G. W. Motley, H. P. Packard; thirty-seventh district, Edmunds county, John Grant; thirty-eighth district, McPherson county, F. W. Schamber; thirty-ninth district, Walworth county, William O'Niell; fortieth district, Campbell county, J. J. Fenelon; forty-first district, Potter county, Herman Malchow; forty-second district, Faulk county, Alexander Miller; forty-third district, Custer county, M. J. Scanlon; forty-fourth district, Fall River county, John L. Burke; forty-fifth district, Pennington county, Zack Holmes, A. S. Amerman; forty-sixth district, Meade county, W. A. Lynch; forty-seventh district, Butte county, A. H. Snyder; forty-eighth district, Lawrence county, Benjamin F. Walters, Elijah P. Fowler, Archie Ferguson. Officers—James M. Lawson, speaker; James W. Cone, chief clerk; Andrew N. Van Camp, first assistant clerk; Albert J. Kuhns, second assistant clerk; S. F. Lucas, engrossing and enrolling clerk; W. A. Crooks, sergeant-at-arms; P. H. Johnson, assistant sergeant-at-arms; F. D. Powers, bill clerk; W. S. Ingham, messenger; R. W. Levitt, postmaster; Haldo Sater, watchman; Archie Fuller, Rodger K. Williams, Charles Snider, Frank Weston, pages.

Fourth Session, 1895-6.—Senate—First district, Union county, J. E. Sinclair; second district, Clay county, Ole Oleson, Jr.; third district, Yankton county, George W. Kingsbury; fourth district, Bon Homme county, James H. Stephens; fifth district, Lincoln county, B. C. Jacobs; sixth district, Turner county, Thomas C. Elce; seventh district, Hutchinson county, John Schamber; eighth district, Charles Mix and Douglas counties, Edwin S. Johnson; ninth district, Minnehaha county, Frank L. Boyce, E. J. Elliott; tenth district, McCook county, Charles E. Johnson; eleventh district, Hanson county, Andrew H. Betts; twelfth district, Davison county, G. A. Schlund; thirteenth district, Aurora county, O. H. Storia; fourteenth district, Brule county, L. A. Foote; fifteenth district, Moody county, Charles A. Chamberlain; sixteenth district, Lake county, John A. Johnson; seventeenth district, Miner county, L. W. Aldrich; eighteenth district, Sanborn county, A. P. Doran; nineteenth district, Jerauld and Buffalo counties, C. C. Wright; twentieth district, Brookings county, J. C. Allison; twenty-first district, Kingsbury county, J. C. Crawford; twenty-second district, Beadle county, Edward H. Alpin; twenty-third district, Hand county, John W. Schultz; twenty-fourth district, Hughes and Stanley counties, Cassius C. Bennett; twenty-fifth district, Sully and Hyde counties, J. E. Lawrence; twenty-sixth district, Deuel county, Joseph Hebal; twenty-seventh district, Hamlin county, K. G. Springen; twenty-eighth district, Codington county, E. D. Wheelock; twenty-ninth district, Clark county, D. O. Bennett; thirtieth district, Spink county, W. D. Craig; thirty-first district, Grant county, N. I. Lowthian; thirty-second district, Day county, J. F. Kelley; thirty-third district, Brown county, Frank G. Brooberg; thirty-third district, Brown county, Charles A. Howard; thirty-fourth district, Marshall and Roberts counties, H. R. Pease; thirty-fifth district, Faulk and Potter counties, Darius S. Smith; thirty-sixth district, Edmunds and Walworth counties, James R. Howell; thirty-seventh district, McPherson and Campbell counties, E. G. Kennedy; thirty-eighth district, Lawrence county, W. G. Rice; thirty-ninth district, Pennington county, Levi McGee; fortieth district, Meade and Butte counties, J. M. Priest; forty-first district, Custer and Fall River, Stephen E. Wilson. Officers—Hon. Charles N. Herreid, president; Hon. S. E. Wilson, president pro tem; R. S. Person, secretary; J. E. Pilcher, first assistant secretary; J. F. Halladay, second assistant secretary; D. Eastman, sergeant-at-arms; G. W. Chamberlain, assistant sergeant-at-arms; John A. Stanley, bill clerk; Charles S. Kelsey, engrossing and enrolling clerk; William M. Blackburn, D. D., LL. D., chaplain; J. D. Mason, postmaster and messenger; John McDonald, watchman and janitor; Henry Basford, page; Hill Beckwith, page. House—First district, Union county, Joel F. Webber, A. W. Johnson; second district, Clay county, E. S. Hesla, Ellis White; third district, Yankton county, William D. Russell, A. O. Saugstad, Joseph Papik; fourth district, Lincoln county, Ole Hokenstad, A. J. Kuhns; fifth district, Turner county, W. E. Ege, Jacob Pfaff, Joel Fry; sixth district, Hutchinson county, W. A. Williams, Jacob Crosmer, E. F. Hosmer; seventh district, Bon Homme county, Joseph Leach, J. O. Smith; eighth district, Douglas county, J. O. Wheatley; ninth district, Charles Mix county, A. B. Lucas; tenth district, Minnehaha county, Charles T. Austin, Thomas McKinnon, George E. Wheeler, W. A. Crooks, John A. Egge; eleventh district, McCook county, Frank E. Smith, H. A. Ramsdell; twelfth district, Hanson county, C. I. Miltimore; thirteenth district, Davison county, John Colvin; fourteenth district, Sanborn county, Robert E. Dowdell; fifteenth district, Aurora county, A. F.

Herrick; sixteenth district, Jerauld and Buffalo counties, Henry Klindt; seventeenth district, Brule county, J. W. Orcutt, S. A. Lumbard; eighteenth district, Miner county, James Douglas; nineteenth district, Lake county, W. A. Drake, C. W. Shirley; twentieth district, Moody county, Andrew Hollen; twenty-first district, Brookings county, P. C. Truman, P. Peterson; O. J. Otternes; twenty-second district, Kingsbury county, G. W. Ankerson, P. R. Crothers; twenty-third district, Beadle county, Robert Allison, C. A. Campbell; twenty-fourth district, Hand county, Thomas Cawood, W. S. Thomas; twenty-fifth district, Hyde and Sully counties, E. O. Parker; twenty-sixth district, Hughes and Stanley counties, Charles H. Burke, Joseph Donahue; twenty-seventh district, Clark county, C. C. Perrin, Charles Young; twenty-eighth district, Codington county, Wilbur S. Glass, J. H. Michaels; twenty-ninth district, Hamlin county, John C. Sharp; thirtieth district, Deuel county, K. A. Gullikson; thirty-first district, Grant county, S. R. Gold, William O. Storlie; thirty-second district, Marshall county, Ole Ruswick; thirty-third district, Roberts county, Theodore A. Gunnarson; thirty-fourth district, Day county, P. Holmquist, James Gorman; thirty-fifth district, Brown county, Daniel D. Jones, John T. Gratton, E. S. Nelson, Charles H. Eygabroad; thirty-sixth district, Spink county, C. T. Howard, R. H. McGaughey, S. Ebbert; thirty-seventh district, Edmunds county, Curtis H. Barron; thirty-eighth district, McPherson county, John F. Wilson; thirty-ninth district, Walworth county, G. P. Vick; fortieth district, Campbell county, James Reid; forty-first district, Potter county, J. W. Francis; forty-second district, Faulk county, Alexander Miller; forty-third district, Custer county, C. J. Patton; forty-fourth district, Fall River county, J. D. Dickover; forty-fifth district, Pennington county, A. S. Amerman, A. C. Boland; forty-sixth district, Meade county, B. N. Oliver; forty-seventh district, Butte county, George E. Hair; forty-eighth district, Lawrence county, James T. L. Henry, M. L. Rice, A. P. Cindel. Officers—Hon. Charles T. Howard, speaker; Hollace L. Hopkins, chief clerk; Victor C. Wass, first assistant clerk; Paul Dutcher, second assistant clerk; Clarence E. Hayward, engrossing and enrolling clerk; Albert H. Barnhart, sergeant-at-arms; John H. Slater, assistant sergeant-at-arms; Danford H. Hawn, bill clerk; Robert T. Sedam, messenger; Erick W. Erickson, postmaster; Haldo Sater, watchman and janitor; James B. Ackerman, night watchman; Rev. George W. Austin, chaplain; Maurice B. Hastings, A. Roland Schlosser, Arthur Snyder, Edward F. Purcell, pages.

Fifth Session, 1897-8.—Senate—First district, Union county, Louis N. Crill; second district, Clay county, Carl Gunderson; third district, Yankton county, F. D. Wyman; fourth district, Bon Homme county, J. H. Stephens; fifth district, Lincoln county, W. H. Wilkinson; sixth district, Turner county, A. A. Powers; seventh district, Hutchinson county, E. T. Sweet; eighth district, Charles Mix and Douglas counties, W. A. Prather; ninth district, Minnehaha county, C. S. Palmer; Lasse Bothum; tenth district, McCook county, D. C. Morgan; eleventh district, Hanson county, E. E. King; twelfth district, Davison county, George A. Schlund; thirteenth district, Aurora county, V. S. Cook; fourteenth district, Brule county, J. S. Stewart; fifteenth district, Moody county, Rufus Whealy; sixteenth district, Lake county, M. E. Hart; seventeenth district, Miner county, D. W. Jackson; eighteenth district, Sanborn county, S. T. Winslow; nineteenth district, Jarauld county, Jefferson Stickler; twentieth district, Brookings county, D. D. Sage; twenty-first district, Kingsbury county, I. A. Keith; twenty-second district, Beadle county, H. C. Hinckley; twenty-third district, Hand county, W. S. Major; twenty-fourth district, Hughes county, H. R. Horner; twenty-fifth district, Sully and Hyde counties, D. B. Thayer; twenty-sixth district, Deuel county, M. F. Greely; twenty-seventh district, Hamlin county, S. R. Burlingame; twenty-eighth district, Codington county, G. W. Case; twenty-ninth district, Clark county, J. A. Grant; thirty-first district, Spink county, W. D. Craig; thirty-second district, Grant county, Thomas L. Bouck;

thirty-second district, Day county, J. T. Goodwin; thirty-third district, Brown county, Frank W. Webb; thirty-third district, Brown county, John C. Lindschy; thirty-fourth district, Marshall and Roberts counties, James Ross; thirty-fifth district, Faulk and Potter counties, John F. Whitlock; thirty-sixth district, Edmunds and Walworth counties, E. J. McGlenn; thirty-seventh district, Campbell and McPherson counties, Ira A. Hatch; thirty-eighth district, Lawrence county, John B. Fairbank; thirty-ninth district, Pennington county, Joseph B. Buck; fortieth district, Meade county, William Bradley; forty-first district, Custer and Fall River counties, A. J. Kellar. Officers—Hon. Daniel T. Hindman, president; Louis N. Crill, president pro tempore; T. M. Simmons, secretary; Hugh Smith, first assistant secretary; L. M. Meredith, second assistant secretary; J. M. Spears, sergeant-at-arms; F. Richardson, assistant sergeant-at-arms; J. W. Jones, bill clerk; D. M. Birdseye, postmaster and messenger; James Olson, watchman and janitor; Rev. W. A. Lyman, chaplain; H. S. Volkmar, enrolling and engrossing clerk; Charles Chrysler, George Elton, pages. House—First district, Union county, Charles W. Deane, Edward Brusseau; second district, Clay county, N. R. Gilchrist, Hans Hansen; third district, Yankton county, Ole P. Oleson, A. L. Davison, Fred Schnauber; fourth district, Lincoln county, A. L. Kuhns, P. A. Overseth; fifth district, Turner county, F. W. Downing, John M. Downer, W. E. Heeren; sixth district, Hutchinson county, Gottlieb Meisenhoelder, J. J. McLaury, S. W. Ulmer; seventh district, Bon Homme county, Robert Dollard, Christ Bangart; eighth district, Douglas county, William Pfeifer; ninth district, Charles Mix county, John P. Williamson; tenth district, Minnehaha county, John Smith Kirk, Henry Aulwes, H. H. Swartz, W. O. Colton, A. G. Risty; eleventh district, McCook county, Oliver Gibbs, John I. Purdin; twelfth district, Hanson county, P. H. McManus; thirteenth district, Davison county, John Colvin; fourteenth district, Sanborn county, M. S. Sheldon; fifteenth district, Aurora county, O. D. Anderson; sixteenth district, Jerauld and Buffalo counties, Henry Klindt; seventeenth district, Brule county, Irving A. Weeks, Daniel F. Burkholder; eighteenth district, Miner county, Moses Moseson; nineteenth district, Lake county, Mathias A. Hedgal, Joseph Powee; twentieth district, Moody county, B. F. Wright; twenty-first district, Brookings county, Peter Peterson, S. T. Johnson, H. C. Halvorsen; twenty-second district, Kingsbury county, G. W. Anderson, L. E. Blackstone; twenty-third district, Beadle county, J. W. Houston, John T. Baker; twenty-fourth district, Hand county, A. L. McWhorter, John Mitchell; twenty-fifth district, Hyde and Sully counties, Thomas H. Goddard; twenty-sixth district, Hughes and Stanley counties, Charles H. Burke, Joseph Donahue; twenty-seventh district, Clark county, M. C. Ryan, G. H. Gunnison; twenty-eighth district, Codington county, W. S. Glass, J. H. Michaels; twenty-ninth district, Hamlin county, John Jardine; thirtieth district, Deuel county, C. H. Lohr; thirty-first district, Grant county, W. O. Storlie, A. G. Somers; thirty-second district, Marshall county, Samuel Denton; thirty-third district, Roberts county, C. H. Lien; thirty-fourth district, Day county, William H. Jones, Ole L. Hanse; thirty-fifth district, Brown county, George B. Daly, William E. Kidd, James R. Neer, L. M. Benson; thirty-sixth district, Spink county, R. H. McCaughey, C. K. Thompson, S. Ebbert; thirty-seventh district, Edmunds county, A. H. German; thirty-eighth district, McPherson county, S. P. Howell; thirty-ninth district, Walworth county, Freeman Stewart; fortieth district, Campbell county, Wilbut F. Varnum; forty-first district, Potter county, Frank G. King; forty-second district, Faulk county, James B. Devine; forty-third district, Custer county, H. S. Mastick; forty-fourth district, Fall River county, D. G. Bruce; forty-fifth district, Pennington county, Zachariah Holmes, Otto L. Anderson; forty-sixth district, Meade county, B. N. Oliver; forty-seventh district, Butte county, George E. Hair; forty-eighth district, Lawrence county, Andrew H. Oleson, Henry Court, Robert H. Lilly. Officers—Hon. John Colvin, speaker; Jonas H. Lien, chief clerk;

David F. Connor, first assistant clerk; C. A. Crane, second assistant clerk; J. G. Jones, enrolling and engrossing clerk; Jacob Tschetter, sergeant-at-arms; J. P. Griffith, assistant sergeant-at-arms; P. A. Johnson, bill clerk; D. G. McLaughlin, messenger; L. W. Stoeckle, postmaster; R. E. Talent, watchman and janitor; J. J. P. Hardy, night watchman; Rev. Clark Loudon, chaplain; Wilbur Hargrove, Felan Y. Hughes, N. C. Rogers, Raymond Dowdell, pages.

Sixth Session, 1899-1900. — Senate — First district, Union county, W. J. Bulow; second district, Clay county, Carl Gunderson; third district, Yankton county, E. G. Edgerton; fourth district, Bon Homme county, George W. Snow; fifth district, Lincoln county, P. A. Overseth; sixth district, Turner county, L. W. Cooke; seventh district, Hutchinson county, J. W. Ulmer; eighth district, Douglas, Charles Mix, Gregory counties, J. W. Jones, J. E. Jones; ninth district, Minnehaha county, A. H. Sites, L. S. Tyler; tenth district, McCook county, William Hoese, Jr.; eleventh district, Hanson county, V. K. Stillwell; twelfth district, Davison county, George A. Johnson; thirteenth district, Aurora county, S. W. Pease; fourteenth district, Brule county, Jesse Hiatt; fifteenth district, Moody county, Edward Jordan; sixteenth district, Lake county, John J. Fitzgerald; seventeenth district, Miner county, D. W. Jackson; eighteenth district, Sanborn county, E. M. Smith; nineteenth district, Jerauld and Buffalo counties, L. N. Loomis; twentieth district, Brookings county, Charles L. Wohlheter; twenty-first district, Kingsbury county, Thomas Reed; twenty-second district, Beadle county, E. H. Vance; twenty-third district, Hand county, John M. King; twenty-fourth district, Hughes, Hyde and Sully counties, R. W. Stewart; twenty-fifth district, Stanley, Nowlin, Sterling, Jackson, Lyman, Pratt and Presho counties, James Phillip; twenty-sixth district, Deuel county, William Rohweder; twenty-seventh district, Hamlin county, A. O. Arneson; twenty-eighth district, Codington county, J. B. Hanten; twenty-ninth district, Clark county, J. A. Grant; thirtieth district, Spink county, C. W. Gregory; thirty-first district, Grant county, Thomas L. Bouck; thirty-second district, Day and Marshall counties, E. C. Toy; thirty-second district, Day and Marshall counties, Richard Williams; thirty-third district, Brown county, E. P. Ashford; thirty-third district, Brown county, J. M. Lawson; thirty-fourth district, Roberts county, T. A. Gunnarson; thirty-fifth district, Faulk and Potter counties, J. H. Bottum; thirty-sixth district, Walworth and Edmunds counties, H. C. Boyland; thirty-seventh district, McPherson and Campbell counties, Fred W. Schamber; thirty-eighth district, Lawrence county, W. S. O'Brien; thirty-eighth district, Lawrence county, H. T. Cooper; thirty-ninth district, Pennington county, Edmund Smith; fortieth district, Meade and Butte counties, S. S. Littlefield; forty-first district, Custer and Fall River counties, W. E. Benedict. Officers—John T. Kean, president; Carl Gunderson, president pro tempore; J. H. Scrivan, secretary; B. F. Pucket, first assistant secretary; J. W. Jones, second assistant secretary; Maurice Flaven, bill clerk; George P. Vick, engrossing clerk; A. A. Bowen, assistant engrossing clerk; C. T. Porter, sergeant-at-arms; S. C. Turner, assistant sergeant-at-arms; A. Folsom, messenger and postmaster; A. G. Eberhart, watchman and janitor; Rev. G. S. Clevenger, chaplain; Willie Courtney, Gaylord Thomas, pages. House—First district, Union county, Gustaf Nilson, Peter M. Limoges, B. A. Rozell; second district, Clay county, Hans Myron, Hans Hanson; third district, Yankton county, A. L. Davison, Ole Odland, B. C. Woolley; fourth district, Lincoln county, Herman Koch, Wilbur Kinsley, Frank Dortland; fifth district, Turner county, W. H. Stoddard, E. H. Odland, Gust Norgreen; sixth district, Hutchinson county, G. Mesenhoelder, Conrad Guericke, Paul Wildermuth; seventh district, Bon Homme county, James H. Baskin, George B. Trumbo; eighth district, Douglas county, R. M. Hutchinson; ninth district, Charles Mix county, E. W. Woody; tenth district, Minnehaha county, A. G. Risty, C. T. Austin, John F. Sophy, J. M. Woodruff, C. W. Knodt; eleventh district, McCook county, Theodore W.

Dwight, John I. Purdin; twelfth district, Hanson county, Joseph F. Roselle; thirteenth district, Davison county, H. L. Bras; fourteenth district, Sanborn county, H. H. Heath; fifteenth district, Aurora county, O. D. Anderson; sixteenth district, Jerauld and Buffalo counties, George S. Nelson; seventeenth district, Brule county, Nels Larson, J. A. Stransky; eighteenth district, Miner county, J. George Johnson; nineteenth district, Lake county, D. D. Holdridge, Thomas Hoidal; twentieth district, Moody county, T. E. Spalding, Jacob Lorenston; twenty-first district, Brookings county, N. C. Carlson, P. D. Davis, Peter Peterson; twenty-second district, Kingsbury county, John Rowe, Gilbert C. Wade; twenty-third district, Beadle county, Albert W. Wilmarth, John T. Baker; twenty-fourth district,Hand county, John Pusey; twenty-fifth district, Hughes, Sully and Hyde counties, Thomas M. Goddard, Denton B. Thayer; twenty-sixth district, Lyman, Presho, Sterling, Nowlin, Jackson, Pratt and Stanley counties, J. Charles Russell; twenty-seventh district, Clark county, Albert H. Cornwell, Michael C. Ryan; twenty-eighth district, Codington county, Wilbur S. Glass, Andrew Foley; twenty-ninth district, Hamlin county, R. L. Cooper; thirtieth district, Deuel county, Hans P. Holden; thirty-first district, Grant county, A. G. Somers, William Schaffer; thirty-second district, Marshall county, O. K. Wilson; thirty-third district, Roberts county, C. H. Lien, Thomas Huhn; thirty-fourth district, Day county, Neils J. Lindgren, James L. Bullock, B. F. Herington; thirty-fifth district, Brown county, Henry Stabnaw, A. J. Johnson, E. C. Moulton, R. R. Hurlbut; thirty-sixth district, Spink county, H. P. Packard, T. S. Everitt; thirty-seventh district, Edmunds county, John J. Rees; thirty-eighth district, McPherson county, John Peitz; thirty-ninth district, Walworth county, J. W. Lowry; fortieth district, Campbell county, W. F. Varnum; forty-first district, Potter county, Andrew C. Murdy; forty-second district, Faulk county, J. B. Devine; forty-third district, Custer county, M. F. Smith; forty-fourth district, Fall River county, Edward D. Bond; forty-fifth district, Pennington county, F. A. Hamilton, W. W. Pinkerton; forty-sixth district, Meade county, Frank Cottle; forty-seventh district, Butte county, W. J. Chiesman; forty-eighth district, Lawrence county, A. P. Chindel, E. H. Warren, John N. Hawgood, John Peterson. Officers — A. G. Somers, speaker; Willis C. Bower, chief clerk; L. V. Doty, first assistant clerk; E. A. Werne, second assistant clerk; W. A. Branch, chief engrossing clerk; J. D. Sogn, first assistant engrossing clerk; T. G. Orr, sergeant-at-arms; W. H. Wilson, assistant sergeant-at-arms; H. D. Chamberlain, bill clerk; Paul F. Zafft, postmaster; John McDonald, messenger; Rev. A. McFarlane, chaplain; J. S. Green, watchman and janitor; George Grass, watchman; William Hargrove, John Crow, C. H. Chrysler, Volney Tuttle, pages.

Seventh Session, 1901.—Senate—First district, Union county, F. M. Gilmore; second district, Clay county, Carl Gunderson; third district, Yankton county, E. G. Edgerton; fourth district, Bon Homme county, Joseph Leach; fifth district, Lincoln county, Peter A. Overseth; sixth district, Turner county, William R. Stoddard; seventh district, Hutchinson county, E. T. Sweet; eighth district, Charles Mix and Douglas counties, H. W. Johnson; ninth district, Minnehaha county, A. H. Stites, C. L. Johnson; tenth district, McCook county, Henry Van Woert; eleventh district, Hanson county, V. K. Stillwell; twelfth district, Davison county, George A. Johnson; thirteenth district, Aurora county, Joseph Close; fourteenth district, Brule county, John Wilkes; fifteenth district, Moody county, George H. Few; sixteenth district, Lake county, John H. Williamson; seventeenth district, Miner county, L. J. Martin; eighteenth district, Sanborn county, A. B. Rowley; nineteenth district, Jerauld and Buffalo counties, L. N. Loomis; twentieth district, Brookings county, Philo Hall; twenty-first district, Kingsbury county, Henry Mauch; twenty-second district, Beadle county, E. H. Vance; twenty-third district, Hand county, W. S. Bell; twenty-fourth district, Hughes, Sully and Hyde counties, R. W. Stewart; twenty-fifth district, Stanley and Lyman counties, Fred S. Rowe; twenty-sixth district, Deuel county, J. T. Newby; twenty-seventh district, Hamlin county, E. N. Johnson; twenty-eighth district, Codington county, Charles H. Englesby; twenty-ninth district, Clark county, O. H. LaCraft; thirtieth district, Spink county, C. W. Gregory; thirty-first district, Grant county, Pierce Cahill; thirty-second district, Day and Marshall counties, Ross E. Harks, Richard Williams; thirty-third district, Brown county, James M. Lawson, Frank E. Campbell; thirty-fourth district, Roberts county, John H. Lewis; thirty-fifth district, Faulk and Potter counties, John F. Whitlock; thirty-sixth district, Edmunds and Walworth counties, A. F. LeClaire; thirty-seventh district, McPherson and Campbell counties, Wilber F. Varnum; thirty-eighth district, Lawrence county, L. P. Jenkins, H. T. Cooper; thirty-ninth district, Pennington county, George P. Bennett; fortieth district, Meade and Butte counties, Peter Edwards; forty-first district, Custer and Fall River counties, John L. Burke. Officers—George W. Snow, president; J. M. Lawson, president pro tempore; J. H. Schriven, secretary; P. A. Bliss, first assistant secretary; B. F. Pluckett, second assistant secretary; L. H. Larson, bill clerk; A. Rowen, engrossing clerk; Ira P. Bradford, assistant engrossing clerk; James E. Kibbler, sergeant-at-arms; J. H. Wright, assistant sergeant-at-arms; Samuel Harter, postmaster; A. G. Eberhart, watchman and janitor; Thomas H. Purcell, messenger and nightwatchman; Rev. E. Burton, chaplain; Wells Alger, John H. Crow, pages. House—First district, Union county, Samuel A. Omdahl, Oscar E. Lawson, F. W. Ryan; second district, Clay county, John Frieberg, L. A. Iverson; third district, Yankton county, Titus E. Price, John M. Larson, Henry Stoller; fourth district, Lincoln county, W. A. Kinsley, Frank Dortland, Herman Koch; fifth district, Turner county, Soren C. Nelson, Thomas T. Sletten, E. H. Odland; sixth district, Hutchinson county, Christian Rempfer, C. Gunthner, Emanuel Eberhardt; seventh district, Bon Homme county, George B. Trumbo, Christopher Bangart; eighth district, Douglas county, B. T. Boylan; ninth district, Charles Mix and Gregory counties, S. M. Lindley; tenth district, Minnehaha county, R. E. Vreeland, H. T. Parmley, C. W. Locke, L. Renner, John A. Egge; eleventh district, McCook county, D. J. Kane, John Kruse; twelfth district, Hanson county, W. H. Stark; thirteenth district, Davison county, Harry L. Bras; fourteenth district, Sanborn county, H. H. Heath; fifteenth district, Aurora county, Guilford Mullen; sixteenth district, Jerauld and Buffalo counties, A. J. Wooledge; seventeenth district, Brule county, John A. Stransky, John J. Yirsa; eighteenth district, Miner county, R. D. Stove; nineteenth district, Lake county, Duncan Ferguson, Nicholas Sampson; twentieth district, Moody county, William H. Loucks, L. Hasvold; twenty-first district, Brookings county, W. A. Burgess, J. L. Alseth, Sol Waters; twenty-second district, Kingsbury county, G. C. Wade, Henry Menzel; twenty-third district, Beadle county, A. W. Wilmarth, James P. Davis; twenty-fourth district, Hand county, James O. Dean; twenty-fifth district, Hyde, Hughes and Sully counties, Thomas M. Goddar, August N. Gerhart; twenty-sixth district, Stanley and Lyman counties, John Q. Anderson; twenty-seventh district, Clark county, Anton Fryslie, J. F. Johnson; twenty-eighth district, Codington county, C. X. Seward, A. C. Burnstad; twenty-ninth district, Hamlin county, William Trumm; thirtieth district, Deuel county, Edward Winnor; thirty-first district, Grant county, Albert G. Somers, William Schaffer; thirty-second district,, Marshall county, John E. McDougall; thirty-third district, Roberts county, C. H. Lien, M. A. Westby; thirty-fourth district, Day county, James L. Bullock, Nils J. Lindgren, Fred C. Moore; thirty-fifth district, Brown county, E. C. Moulton, Henry F. Stabnaw, Martin V. Redding, John L. Browne; thirty-sixth district, Spink county, T. S. Everitt, Harlan P. Packard; thirty-seventh district, Edmunds county, John Davies; thirty-eighth district, McPherson county, John Pietz; thirty-ninth district, Walworth county, George P. Vick; fortieth district, Campbell county, T. A. Fossum; forty-first district, Potter county, Evan F. Gross; forty-second district, Faulk county, Andrew J.

Porter; forty-third district, Custer county, Willis E. Benedict; forty-fourth district, Fall River county, E. S. Kelley; forty-fifth district, Pennington county, F. A. Hamilton, Alexander Madill; forty-sixth district, Meade county, Samuel Martin; forty-seventh district, Butte county, W. J. Chiesman; forty-eighth district, Lawrence county, Edward H. Warren, John N. Hawgood, John Peterson, Amos Patriquin. Officers—Albert G. Somers, speaker; William A. Remer, chief clerk; George W. Moulton, first assistant clerk; E. B. Dawson, second assistant clerk; Carl R. Jones, bill clerk; James R. Howell, chief clerk engrossing and enrolling force; W. H. Green, first assistant clerk engrossing and enrolling force; James B. Devine, sergeant-at-arms; J. A. Hofer, assistant sergeant-at-arms; E. A. Somerville, postmaster; G. M. Stormont, messenger; John T. Ellis, chaplain; John McDonnell, watchman and janitor; William Toomey, night watchman; H. Burrington, Wilbur Hargrove, Charles Tuttle, Earl P. Johnson, pages.

Eighth Session, 1903.—Senate—First district, Union county, August Frieberg; second district, Clay county, J. E. Payne; third district, Yankton, Charles H. Dillon; fourth district, Bon Homme county, J. P. Cooley; fifth district, Lincoln county, Martin E. Rudolph; sixth district, Turner county, William H. Stoddard; seventh district, Hutchinson county, J. W. Ulmer; eighth district, Charles Mix, Douglas and Gregory counties, Homer W. Johnson; ninth district, Minnehaha county, E. B. Northrup, Henry Robertson; tenth district, McCook county, E. L. Aber; eleventh district, Henson county, Henry Boehmer; twelfth district, Davison county, O. L. Branson; thirteenth district, Aurora county, J. H. Close; fourteenth district, Brule county, W. L. Montgomery; fifteenth district, Moody county, George H. Few; sixteenth district, Lake county, John H. Williamson; seventeenth district, Miner county, J. W. Seney; eighteenth district, Sanborn county, A. B. Rowley; nineteenth district, Jerauld and Buffalo counties, T. W. Lane; twentieth district, Brookings county, Martin N. Trygstad; twenty-first district, Kingsbury county, Adam Royhl; twenty-second district, Beadle county, Fred M. Wilcox; twenty-third district, Hand county, Frank E. Saltmarsh; twenty-fourth district, Hughes, Sully and Hyde counties, Cassius C. Bennett; twenty-fifth district, Stanley and Lyman counties, Douglas F. Carlin; twenty-sixth district, Deuel county, John T. Newby; twenty-seventh district, Hamlin county, E. N. Johnson; twenty-eighth district, Codington county, C. A. Neill; twenty-ninth district, Clark county, O. H. LaCraft; thirtieth district, Spink county, R. H. McCaughey; thirty-first district, Grant county, Pierce Cahill; thirty-second district, Day and Marshall counties, E. R. Thompson; thirty-second district, Day and Marshall counties, J. E. McDougall; thirty-third district, Brown county, James M. Lawson, William Knoepsel; thirty-fourth district, Roberts county, C. F. Porter; thirty-fifth district, Faulk and Potter counties, Joseph H. Bottum; thirty-sixth district, Edmunds and Walworth counties, H. G. Bovland; thirty-seventh district, McPherson and Campbell counties, John Stoller; thirty-eighth district, Lawrence county, L. P. Jenkins, James C. Moody; thirty-ninth district, Pennington county, John F. Schrader; fortieth district, Meade and Butte counties, Henry E. Perkins; forty-first district, Custer and Fall River counties, John L. Burke. Officers—George W. Snow, president; J. H. Williamson, president pro tempore; J. F. Armstrong, secretary; E. Burt Parker, first assistant secretary; W. J. Simons, second assistant secretary; J. R. Howell, bill clerk; A. A. Rowen, chief clerk engrossing and enrolling bills; R. E. Grimshaw, first assistant clerk engrossing and enrolling bills; Orlando Searles, sergeant-at-arms; Samuel Harter, assistant sergeant-at-arms; L. G. Walstrom, postmaster; T. McKeon, assistant postmaster; Edward Larson, watchman and janitor; G. M. Stormont, messenger and nightwatch; G. T. Netson, chaplain; Walter Trask, Frank Tobey, Benjamin Crow, pages. House—First district, Union county, O. E. Lawson, F. W. Ryan, Andrew Martin; second district, Clay county, M. J. Chaney, John Frieberg; third district, Yankton county, Titus E. Price, Henry Stoller, John M. Larson; fourth district, Lincoln county, Willard

H. Huff, William M. Brown, Jacob S. Kehm; fifth district, Turner county, Soren C. Nelson, Albert N. Apland, A. F. Elliott; sixth district, Hutchinson county, C. Rempfer, John J. Wipf, George E. Scobell; seventh district, Bon Homme, Theodore Berndt, August Koenig; eighth district, Douglas county, R. Hutchinson; ninth district, Charles Mix and Gregory counties, Irving H. Welch; tenth district, Minnehaha county, R. E. Vreeland, P. J. Rogde, John A. Egge, Charles J. Mahl, L. Renner; eleventh district, McCook county, B. Countryman, F. T. Jackson; twelfth district, Hanson county, H. Montgomery; thirteenth district, Davison county, Mark C. Betts; fourteenth district, Sanborn county, William N. Brown; fifteenth district, Aurora county, Gulliford Mullen; sixteenth district, Jerauld and Buffalo counties, H. B. Farren; seventeenth district, Brule county, H. C. Mussman, W. C. Graybill; eighteenth district, Miner county, F. N. Dexter; nineteenth district, Lake county, N. Sampson, D. Ferguson; twentieth district, Moody county, W. H. Loucks, A. C. Allen; twenty-first district, Brookings county, Edward Hillestad, August King, George W. Brown; twenty-second district, Kingsbury county, Martin Madison, J. H. Carroll; twenty-third district, Beadle county, G. S. Hutchinson, John Longstaff; twenty-fourth district, Hand county, Richard Smith; twenty-fifth district, Hughes and Sully counties, T. M. Goddard, A. N. Gerhart; twenty-sixth district, Stanley and Lyman counties, Warren Young; twenty-seventh district, Clark county, J. M. Johnson, Anton Fryslie; twenty-eighth district, Codington county, A. C. Burnstad, H. Hildebrandt; twenty-ninth district, Hamlin county, William Trumm; thirtieth district, Deuel county, E. E. Distad; thirty-first district, Grant county, Edgar Kelley, I. D. Steiner; thirty-second district, Marshall county, Dan G. Stokes; thirty-third district, Roberts county, G. J. Jenkins, John Teare; thirty-fourth district, Day county, S. L. Potter, A. W. Bigelow, Chris Falmer; thirty-fifth district, Brown county, I. L. Browne, M. V. Redding, P. D. Kribs, I. D. Tower; thirty-sixth district, Spink county, W. D. Craig, N. P. Bromley; thirty-seventh district, Edmund county, John J. Rees; thirty-eighth district, McPherson county, Jacob Muhlbeier; thirty-ninth district, Walworth county, H. DeMalignon; fortieth district, Campbell county, T. A. Fossum; forty-first district, Potter county, Evan F. Gross; forty-second district, Faulk county, A. J. Porter; forty-third district, Custer county, Miles F. Smith; forty-fourth district, Fall River county, Ellis T. Pierce; forty-fifth district, Pennington county, Patrick Daley, Charles Ham, forty-seventh district, Butte county, R. L. Chuning; forty-eighth district, Lawrence county, Robert C. Hayes, Alex A. Moodie, Ernest May, John H. Russell. Officers and Employes—J. L. Browne, speaker; J. C. McLemore, chief clerk; Lucian Vreeland, first assistant clerk; George Merriman, second assistant clerk; J. A. Hooper, sergeant-at-arms; John McDonald, assistant sergeant-at-arms; B. A. Williams, chief engrossing and enrolling force; Frank Kuhns, postmaster; Z. M. Horseley, assistant postmaster; R. F. Edwards, messenger; C. F. Vreeland, chaplain; Frank Smith, janitor; T. O. Thompson, night watchman; Charles Tuttle, page; William Hargrove, page; Ray Goddard, page; Howard Porter, page, and H. Gassman, bill clerk.

CHAPTER LXXVI

ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT, SOUTH DAKOTA VOLUNTEERS.

In the following roster, the age of each man follows the designation of his official rank, followed by the dates of muster in and muster out, respectively.

FIELD STAFF AND BAND.

Alfred S. Frost, colonel, 42, April 27, 1898, August 31, 1899. In command of regiment on firing line during every engagement in which the regiment participated.

Lee Stover, lieutenant colonel, 33, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles A. Howard, major, 30, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William F. Allison, major, 28, May 5, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Rodell C. Warne, major and surgeon, 34, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Adelbert H. Bowman, captain and first assistant surgeon, 47, May 4, 1898, February 27, 1899.

Frederick W. Cox, captain and second assistant surgeon, 34, May 9, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Harry F. Thompson, first lieutenant and third assistant surgeon, 29, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private in Company B; transferred to Hospital Corps, United States Army. Appointed acting hospital steward, United States Army. Discharged February 23, 1899. Mustered in March 11, 1899, as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, vice Bowman, resigned.

Charles M. Daley, captain and chaplain, 89, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Jonas H. Lien, first lieutenant and adjutant, 23, May 4, 1898. Killed in action at battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Evan E. Young, first lieutenant and adjutant, 20, April 25, 1898, August 10, 1899. Mustered in as second lieutenant Company M, mustered out April 12, 1899. Mustered in as first lieutenant and adjutant South Dakota Infantry, United States Volunteers, April 13, 1899, vice Lien, deceased. Discharged to accept commission as captain Eleventh United States Cavalry.

Jay W. Beck, first lieutenant and adjutant, 23, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private in Company L; appointed lance corporal; appointed regimental sergeant major, vice Stover, deceased. Discharged June 21, 1899. Mustered in as second lieutenant First South Dakota Infantry, United States Volunteers, June 22, 1899, vice Crabtree, promoted and assigned to Company L. Discharged August 10, 1899. Mustered in as first lieutenant and adjutant First South Dakota Infantry, United States Volunteers, August 11, 1899, vice Young, discharged.

Henry Murray, first lieutenant and quartermaster, 45, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as first lieutenant and quartermaster; resigned; assigned to Company M.

Fred L. Burdick, first lieutenant and quartermaster, 37, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as second lieutenant Company H; discharged July 17, 1898. Mustered in as first lieutenant First South Dakota Infantry, United States Volunteers, July 18, 1898, and assigned to Company M. Appointed regimental quartermaster January 12, 1899, vice Murray, resigned.

Roy W. Stover, sergeant major, 22, May 4, 1898. Died of continuous fever and diarrhoea at Manila, Philippine Islands, October 21, 1898.

Alonzo J. Grover, sergeant major, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private of Company B; appointed lance corporal; appointed corporal, vice Crandall, reduced; appointed regimental sergeant major, vice Beck, promoted.

Marion D. McMahan, quartermaster sergeant, 28, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William T. P. Ledeboer, quartermaster sergeant, 24, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant Company L; appointed regimental quartermaster April 15, 1899, vice McMahan, reduced. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Frank R. Osborn, quartermaster sergeant, 26, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private Company M; appointed corporal; promoted to sergeant; appointed regimental quartermaster August 12, 1899, vice Ledeboer, discharged.

Frank M. Halstead, chief musician, 33, May 19, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank A. Schroeder, principal musician, 34, May 19, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Chase E. Mulinex, principal musician, 24, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Louis W. Hubbard, principal musician, 23, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as quartermaster sergeant Company E; appointed principal musician, vice Schroeder, who upon his own request was reduced to private and transferred to Company E.

Clyde W. Allen, principal musician, 21, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as musician Company H; appointed principal musician.

Herbert J. Barker, hospital steward, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles F. Clancy, hospital steward, 33, May 13, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Harry M. Fletcher, hospital steward, 25, May 19, 1898, October 5, 1899.

COMPANY A.

Arthur L. Fuller, captain, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Oscar F. Smith, first lieutenant, 22, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as second lieutenant Companuy K, First South Dakota United States Volunteers; appointed first lieutenant Company A, First South Dakota Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Munson M. Z. Guthrie, second lieutenant, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edwin H. Spurling, first lieutenant, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal; appointed sergeant, then first sergeant.

Amariah Rathmall, quartermaster sergeant, 41, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edward A. Beckwith, sergeant, 18, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Wellington D. Oldfield, sergeant, 28, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in left hand by accidental gunshot.

Samuel E. Snyder, sergeant, 22, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private; appointed corporal, then sergeant.

Charles B. Green, sergeant, 21, April 20, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private; appointed corporal, then sergeant.

William M. Walters, corporal, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private; appointed corporal.

James H. Pratten, corporal, 34, May 7, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private; appointed corporal.

Ray L. Greer, corporal, 25, April 27, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private; appointed artificer, then corporal.

Frank Groseclose, corporal, 26, April 28, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private; appointed corporal.

Ernest E. Hanson, corporal, 33, May 7, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private; appointed corporal.

Calvin F. Barber, corporal, 24, May 19, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private; appointed musician, then corporal.

Arthur J. Bushnell, musician, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private; appointed musician.

Edward E. Graham, artificer, 25, April 27, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private; appointed artificer.

John Frisk, wagoner, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1898. Mustered in as private; appointed wagoner.

Melvin A. Perkins, musician, 27, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private; appointed musician.

Howard H. Ainsworth, private, 27, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Royle T. Atkins, private, 21, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Peter T. Bayard, private, 29, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Howard B. Boyles, private, 18, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Wesley M. Bradford, private, 23, April 21, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William C. Bradford, private, 25, April 28, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Jeston E. Calhoun, private, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Harry Christensen, private, 24, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Fred C. Cloeter, private, 30, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Arthur C. DeHart, private, 24, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles H. Doane, private, 23, May 7, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Oliver P. Fellers, private, 27, May 7, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Lucius F. Ferry, private, 27, May 7, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Philip H. Ferry, private, 22, May 7, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John N. Garner, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frederick Gifford, private, 22, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John H. Goddard, private, 19, April 28, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William H. Green, private, 28, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Alfred E. Hegglund, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Wilson Hinkley, private, 33, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Covert N. House, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John Jess, private, 27, April 28, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Fred A. Jewell, private, 22, May 7, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Harry R. Johnson, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Bert L. Jones, private, 27, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank E. Kephart, private, 26, May 7, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Drew O. Kierbow, private, 25, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John W. Latta, private, 22, April 28, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Lawrence Lawler, private, 23, April 27, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Terence P. Leonard, private, June 24, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Peter L. Lynott, private, 22, April 27, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edward J. McMackin, private, 24, May 19, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William H. McNutt, private, 19, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Havilah W. Melone, private, 25, May 7, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ole Miller, private, 22, May 7, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Christopher Mallick, private, 23, April 27, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ray E. Munson, private, 27, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William C. Notmeyer, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ole Oleson, private, 31, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Jesse W. Owens, private, 23, April 27, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Daniel F. O'Neil, private, 21, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edward J. Phares, private, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George Reynick, private, 22, May 7, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Leonard T. Scovel, private, 29, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Milton A. Snider, private, 21, April 25, 1898, Octo- 1899.

Andrew Stich, private, June 16, 1898, October 5, 1898.

Oscar I. Williams, private, 20, April 27, 1898, October 5, 1899.

DISCHARGED BY ORDER.

Samuel G. Larson, first lieutenant, 22, April 25, 1898, August 10, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands. Mustered in as second lieutenant Company C, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V. Appointed first lieutenant Company A, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V.

George E. Barker, first sergeant, 20, April 25, 1898, August 10, 1899. Wounded in right hand by gunshot. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands, to accept commission as second lieutenant First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V.

Charles Kiser, sergeant, 34, May 7, 1898, June 30, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Ernest E. Goding, sergeant, 20, May 7, 1898, July 19, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Robert J. Webster, corporal, 24, May 4, 1898, July 19, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

John W. Wilson, corporal, 31, April 25, 1898, August 26, 1899. Discharged at San Francisco, California.

Albert T. Cavaness, wagoner, 27, April 26, 1898, July 16, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Frank B. Anderson, private, 20, April 25, 1898, June 4, 1898. Discharged at San Francisco, California.

Henry W. Bowers, private, 27, May 7, 1898, September 7, 1899. Discharged at San Francisco, California.

Charles M. Bray, private, 22, May 2, 1898, August 2, 1899. Discharged at San Francisco, California.

Abraham Cayce, private, 24, May 7, 1898, August 27, 1899. Discharged at San Francisco, California.

Horace A. Chase, private, 20, April 27, 1898, August 26, 1899. Discharged at San Francisco, California.

Robert Hall, private, 26, April 26, 1898, August 21, 1899. Discharged at San Francisco, California.

William C. Hoover, private, 19, May 27, 1898, August 28, 1899. Discharged at San Francisco, California.

Albert A. Johnson, private, 19, May 10, 1898, August 28, 1899. Discharged at San Francisco, California.

Thomas S. Kingston, private, 23, May 10, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Charles P. Peterson, private, 37, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Alfred Pines, private, 39, April 25, 1898, September 6, 1899. Discharged at San Francisco, California.

TRANSFERRED.

Jay W. Miller, private, 32, April 26, 1898. Transferred to Company B, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V.

George S. B. Cooke, private, July 16, 1898. Transferred to Company G, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V.

Leonard A. Ruby, private, 26, April 25, 1898. Transferred to Company H, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V.

Wilford Martin, private, 27, April 27, 1898. Transferred to Company M, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V.

DROWNED.

Edwin A. Harting, first lieutenant, 25, April 25, 1898. Drowned February 14, 1899, in River Pasig, near town of Pasig, Philippine Islands.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Jim Goddard, musician, 18, April 28, 1898. Died June 15, 1898, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

COMPANY B.

Alonzo B. Sessions, captain, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John C. Fox, first lieutenant, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Victor M. Dalthorp, second lieutenant, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant in Company D. Appointed second lieutenant Company B September 18, 1899, vice E. E. Hawkins, mustered out.

Arthur R. Schlosser, first sergeant, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed first sergeant.

Donald H. Fox, quartermaster sergeant, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles L. Butler, sergeant, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded at Five Mile Trench, April 24, 1899.

William Hill, sergeant, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Henry C. Schlosser, sergeant, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Erik J. Aslesen, sergeant, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant.

August Anderson, corporal, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Charles B. Ward, corporal, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Julius N. Rodenburg, corporal, July 2, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Frank Augustine, corporal, 25, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Newton W. Powers, corporal, 22, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Grant H. Stone, corporal, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

George I. White, musician, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

Milton S. Crandall, musician, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

Carl F. Roman, artificer, 35, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Claus Thielsen, wagoner, 27, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed wagoner.

John W. Anker, private, 24, May 19, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Albert C. Bunce, private, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Emanuel N. Cole, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles A. Chester, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William E. Dickinson, private, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Roy Ellis, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Louis A. Flaskey, private, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George W. Flick, private, 40, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Adam F. Glaser, private, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Fred Hengel, private, 27, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Wallace Hill, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Thomas J. Haffey, private, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Henry A. Homan, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Levi W. James, private, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John Johnson, private, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

James A. Jones, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

David Lahiff, Jr., private, July 21, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John O. McLeran, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Harry Pawley, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Eugene L. Parker, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles A. Ruh, private, 29, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Homer B. Smith, private, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Timothy Spencer, private, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Howard W. Simpson, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Joseph J. Whalen, private, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Forest D. Wells, private, 20, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Malcolm M. Waite, private, 23, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ernest Wehling, private, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Fred J. Watson, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William R. Yeoman, private, 29, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George J. Ziegelmaier, private, 31, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

Arthur W. Swenson, sergeant, 25, April 25, 1898, August 15, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant. Wounded in action, April 25, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Albert J. Anderson, private, 20, April 25, 1898, July 19, 1898. Discharged at Camp Merritt, San Francisco, California, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Herman M. Bellman, private, May 11, 1898, August 15, 1899. Wounded in action, February 27, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Fred Tobin, private, 25, May 11, 1898, June 17, 1899. Discharged at Camp Stotsenberg, Manila, Philippine Islands, on surgeon's certificate of disability, incurred in line of duty.

DISCHARGED PER ORDER.

Edwin E. Hawkins, second lieutenant, 24, April 25, 1898, August 29, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Walter S. Doolittle, sergeant, 22, April 25, 1898, April 12, 1899. Discharged at Malolos, Philippine Islands, to accept commission as second lieutenant First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V.

Carl W. Anthony, corporal, 22, April 25, 1898, August 15, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Nathaniel W. Stewart, corporal, 26, April 25, 1898, July 2, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Hammond H. Buck, corporal, 22, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician, then lance corporal, then corporal. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Harry V. Fuller, musician, 19, April 25, 1898, July 16, 1898. Discharged by favor, Camp Merritt, San Francisco, California.

Angus P. Roman, wagoner, 29, April 25, 1898, August 24, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Irwin W. Blackburn, private, 25, April 25, 1898, January 14, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Jesse E. Barlow, private, 22, April 25, 1898, July 2, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Martin Bahnsen, private, 29, April 25, 1898, September 6, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

John A. Foster, private, 32, April 25, 1898, April 27, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Nels Frederickson, private, 22, April 25, 1898, July 16, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

James Gibb, private, July 19, 1898, August 27, 1899. Wounded in action April 25, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Frank H. Goebel, private, 20, April 25, 1898, August 31, 1899. Wounded in action, April 25, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Andy Garrigan, private, 28, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Robert W. Hawkins, private, 26, May 11, 1898, August 25, 1899. Wounded in action, April 25, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Alfred Hauert, private, July 5, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippinue Islands.

Jay W. Miller, private, April 26, 1898, August 9, 1899. Transferred from Company A. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Vernon I. Montague, private, 34, July 19, 1898, July 2, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Robert B. McGregor, private, July 19, 1898, September 19, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Arthur O. Nichols, private, 22, April 25, 1898, July 20, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Swan Olsen, private, 29, April 25, 1898, July 16, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Lawrence Reynolds, private, 26, April 25, 1898, July 2, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Ralf Schuman, private, 29, May 11, 1898, August 27, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Albert Stringham, private, 21, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Charles Smith, private, 22, May 11, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Harry B. Wilson, private, 22, May 11, 1898, July 20, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Peter Welsh, private, 24, April 25, 1898, July 2, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

TRANSFERRED.

Alonzo J. Grover, corporal, 25, April 25, 1898. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal. Appointed regimental sergeant-major and transferred to non-commissioned staff, June 22, 1899.

Jay B. Sessions, musician, 19, April 25, 1898. Transferred to Company D, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., July 11, 1898.

William Bickley, private, 25, May 11, 1898. Transferred to Company H, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., June 11, 1898.

William M. Jeffreys, private, 27, April 25, 1898. Transferred to hospital corps U. S. A., June 24, 1898.

Oscar E. P. Lind, private, 22, May 11, 1898. Transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., June 24, 1898.

Harry F. Thompson, private, 29, April 25, 1898. Transferred to hospital corps U. S. A., June 24, 1898.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Harvey M. Breed, corporal, 19, May 19, 1898. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal. Killed in action at Calumpit, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Arnt Carlson, private, 23, April 25, 1898. Died in hospital on U. S. A. transport "Sheridan," August 25, 1899.

Frank S. Denison, private, 22, May 19, 1898. Died in Division Hospital, San Francisco, California, October 17, 1898.

Charles Eschels, private, 19, April 25, 1898. Died in First Regiment hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands, April 13, 1899.

DESERTED.

David Lahiff, Jr., July 21, 1898, October 5, 1899. Absent without leave at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands from August 10 to 20, 1898. Dropped for desertion August 20, 1898. Reported at Soldiers' Home, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, August 13, 1898. Rejoined company for duty December 1, 1898. Restored to duty without trial.

COMPANY C.

William S. Gray, captain, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William L. Schoettler, first lieutenant, April 25, 1898, October 5 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed quartermaster sergeant, then first sergeant. August 3, 1899, appointed first lieutenant, vice Foster, discharged.

Oliver C. Lapp, second lieutenant, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as quartermaster sergeant. Appointed first sergeant. Appointed second lieutenant May 9, 1899, vice Larson, promoted. Wounded in action at Calumpit, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

Sidney J. Cornell, Jr., first sergeant, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant, then first sergeant. Received gunshot wound in right lower leg at battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Frederick L. Hunt, quartermaster sergeant, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal, then sergeant, then quartermaster sergeant.

Frank B. Stevens, sergeant, 30, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Received gunshot wound in right heel, at battle of Guiguinto, Philippine Islands, March 29, 1899.

Maurice L. Blatt, sergeant, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant.

Ottis R. Robinson, sergeant, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician, then lance corporal, then corporal, then sergeant.

Justin A. Baxter, sergeant, 25, April 25, 1898,

October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed sergeant.

Frederick B. Vinson, corporal, 27, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William H. Thomas, corporal, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Homer W. Stevens, corporal, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private, Appointed corporal.

Eugene Callan, corporal, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Charles A. Davis, corporal, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician, then corporal.

Herbert G. Cushing, corporal, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Frederick B. Ray, lance corporal, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal.

Herman H. Wright, musician, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

John W. Thomas, musician, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

Emil S. Staeger, artificer, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed artificer.

Charles L. Jackson, wagoner, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed wagoner.

James F. Anderson, private, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank W. Baade, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John H. Benedict, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George D. Benson, private, 27, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Received gunshot wound in right leg, battle of Meyacauayan, March 26, 1899.

Milton P. Black, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Robert F. Brownrigg, July 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George H. Brownson, private, 39, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Morell T. Caley, private, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Allen C. Carr, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George B. Croy, private, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles E. Davis, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Guy P. Davis, private, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Gunshot wound in left hand, accidental, March 28, 1899.

Anthony F. Drey, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George F. Drey, private, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Gustav P. Goettsche, private, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Robert E. Hodges, private, July 14, 1898, October 15, 1899.

Otto J. Keeler, private, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Andrew H. Kisecker, private, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edward E. Markley, private, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Walter A. Marvin, private, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

James J. McInerney, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John J. McLain, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Irving C. Meizner, private, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George A. Moore, private, July 2, 1898, October 5, 1899. Gunshot wound in left leg, battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Nels P. Nelson, private, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Lancing B. Nichols, private, 31, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Thomas B. O'Gara, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Arthur E. Rickard, private, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Olga L. Rickard, private, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William E. Rickard, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Arthur D. Russell, private, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edward J. Walsh, private, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Monroe Wells, private, 29, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John C. Williams, private, 27, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John E. Wilson, private, July 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

Chauncey W. Owens, sergeant, 24, April 25, 1898, June 18, 1899. Discharged at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska.

Lewis F. Barber, private, 26, April 25, 1898, August 15, 1899. Received gunshot wound in right leg,

battle of Guiguinto, Philippine Islands, March 29, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Frank L. Hanson, private, 25, April 25, 1898, September 6, 1898. Discharged at San Francisco, California.

Joseph O. Lee, private, April 25, 1898, January 16, 1899. Discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Homer C. Lickens, private, 29, April 25, 1898, July 16, 1898. Discharged at San Francisco, California.

Daniel W. Meeks, private, 24, April 25, 1898, November 10, 1898. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Marion Stewart, private, 22, April 25, 1898, August 19, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Joseph F. Tiebel, private, 21, April 25, 1898, August 15, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

DISCHARGED BY ORDER.

Leo F. Foster, first lieutenant, 34, April 25, 1898, August 7, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands, to accept commission as captain in Thirty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.

Samuel G. Larson, second lieutenant, 22, April 25, 1898, May 8, 1899. Mustered out to receive appointment as first lieutenant First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

George F. English, first sergeant, 23, April 25, 1898, July 22, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed first sergeant. Discharged to accept appointment as second lieutenant First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

John Holman, quartermaster sergeant, 32, April 25, 1898, April 12, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant, then quartermaster sergeant. Discharged at Malolos, Philippine Islands, to receive appointment as second lieutenant First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

John L. Russell, sergeant, 24, April 25, 1898, July 17, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Frederick Albers, sergeant, 27, April 25, 1898, August 8, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Reduced to private at his own request. Appointed sergeant. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

David A. Martindale, corporal, 23, April 25, 1898, August 25, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician, lance corporal, then corporal. Gunshot wound in right leg, repulse of attack by enemy at San Fernando, Philippine Islands, May 25, 1899.

Joseph D. Waugh, wagoner, 20, April 25, 1898, August 29, 1899. Gunshot wound in left leg near hip, battle of Malolos, Philippine Islands, March 31, 1899.

Ephraim Babb, private, 41, April 25, 1898, August 28, 1899.

Earl C. Barker, private, 19, April 25, 1898, August 19, 1899.

Edward E. Burner, private, 29, April 25, 1898, August 26, 1899.

George E. Burt, private, 22, April 25, 1898, July 29, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Thomas O. Finson, private, 22, April 25, 1898, March 15, 1899.

George Helmsdorfer, private, April 25, 1898, September 11, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Charles Jacobs, private, 23, April 25, 1898, July 29, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Joseph H. Jelli, private, 21, April 25, 1898, July 13, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Eugene D. Karr, private, April 25, 1898, August 25, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Hazen A. Martin, private, July 5, 1898, August 28, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Pete M. McGillis, or McGibbs, private, 23, April 25, 1898, July 13, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

John J. Nickel, private, 37, April 25, 1898, August 27, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Roland A. Spence, private, 24, April 25, 1898, August 27, 1899. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Adrian C. Williams, private, 23, April 25, 1898, July 29, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

DISCHARGED.

Bert H. Ward, artificer, 23, April 25, 1898. Transferred to hospital corps First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, June 24, 1898.

Homer J. Bradley, private, 34, April 25, 1898. Transferred to Company F, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, July 15, 1898.

Roy W. Johnson, private, 22, April 25, 1898. Transferred to Company D, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, July 2, 1898.

John R. Wilson, private, 30, April 25, 1898. Transfered to hospital corps, June 24, 1898.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Oscar Felker, private, July 12, 1898. Killed in action, battle of the trenches near Manila, Philippine Islands, February 23, 1899.

DIED OF DISEASE.

William Fahrenwald, private, 42, April 25, 1898. Died of acute dysentery and enteritis, at Manila, Philippine Islands, May 13, 1899.

Charles R. Prouty, private, 25, April 25, 1898. Died of typhoid fever, at Manila, Philippine Islands, June 12, 1899.

COMPANY D.

Clayton P. Van Houten, captain, 33, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Recommended by Col. A. S. Frost for medal of honor for carrying Hotchkiss mountain gun across railroad bridge under heavy fire at Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Ludvig L. Dynna, first lieutenant, 28, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Amos Patriquin, second lieutenant, 34, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as first sergeant Company L. Appointed second lieutenant April 13, 1899, and assigned to Company D.

Henry F. Gerber, first sergeant, 29, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed first sergeant.

William E. Green, quartermaster sergeant, 42, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John O. Larson, sergeant, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George P. Benedict, sergeant, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Andrew Smith, sergeant, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant.

Grant Escarius, sergeant, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal, then sergeant.

Olof O. Hilsted, corporal, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

John Hammerly, corporal, 35, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Edwin R. Lambertson, corporal, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

George A. Wright, corporal, 26, May 12, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Marvin Z. Leonard, corporal, 23, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Will Beck, corporal, 23, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Frank A. Fenzel, musician, 24, May 3, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Leo C. Bergoff, musician, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

Elias K. Eliason, artificer, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Reduced to private. Appointed artificer.

Herbert L. Wood, wagoner, 28, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Reduced to private. Appointed wagoner.

Fred H. Brenner, private, 28, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ernest B. Brown, private, 29, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Leo Cawthorne, private, 22, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Burton R. Cole, private, 25, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edward J. Davis, private, 23, May 3, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edward E. Dever, private, 22, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles Gage, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Samuel S. Gale, private, 19, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Thomas L. Gray, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edwin W. Heald, private, 25, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in left leg at San Fernando, Philippine Islands, May 25, 1899.

Peter C. Holbak, private, 31, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Willoughby P. Howe, private, 22, May 3, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Lawrence B. Hunt, private, 26, May 12, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Thomas Jerrow, private, 20, May 12, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Roy W. Johnson, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Transferred from Company C. See Company C, "transferred."

Edgar W. Lease, private, 26, May 3, 1898, October 5, 1899.

James W. Mathison, private, 21, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ralph R. Morris, private, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Carl J. Nelson, private, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles E. Norton, private, 27, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Peter B. Raben, private, 20, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Arthur F. Rust, private, 20, May 3, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Leroy Scott, private, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1898.

Henry Smith, private, 19, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Mike L. Sullivan, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John P. Tobin, private, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John H. Webb, private, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edward F. White, private, 25, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

Ernest Madden, first sergeant, 21, April 25, 1898, August 18, 1899. Received gunshot wound in left arm and chest.

Charles E. Bland, private, 27, May 11, 1898, July 19, 1899.

Emanuel Rickman, private, 23, May 3, 1898, August 14, 1899. Wounded in action at Guiguinto, Philippine Islands, March 29, 1899.

Charles T. Sand, private, 31, April 25, 1898, July 12, 1899.

DISCHARGED BY ORDER.

Earl B. Grinnell, corporal, 28, April 25, 1898, August 10, 1899.

John T. Pickett, corporal, 31, April 25, 1898, August 10, 1899.

Jay B. Sessions, corporal, 19, April 25, 1898, July 22, 1899. Mustered in as musician. Transferred to Company D from Company C. Appointed corporal.

Amos G. Jones, corporal, 23, May 3, 1898, August 25, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal. Discharged at Presidio, San Francisco, California.

Ray V. Bennett, musician, 21, April 25, 1898, April 13, 1899.

John Allen, private, 37, May 19, 1898. July 1, 1899.

Homer A. Baker, private, 19, May 12, 1898, August 31, 1899. Wounded in action at Guiguinto, Philippine Islands, March 30, 1899.

John M. Barnes, private, 34, May 11, 1898, May 8, 1899.

Frank L. Barnard, private, 22, May 11, 1898, July 17, 1899.

Jonn M. Bleibaum, private, 19, May 17, 1898, July 17, 1899.

George M. Brenner, private, 30, April 25, 1898, July 30, 1899.

John D. Christianze, private, 26, May 12, 1898, August 29, 1899.

Anthony K. Eliason, private, 21, April 25, 1898, July 1, 1899.

Robert J. Jerrow, private, 22, May 12, 1898, September 6, 1899.

Isaac Johnson, private, 19, April 25, 1898, August 28, 1899. Wounded in action at Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 22, 1899.

Lester A. Lines, private, 24, May 15, 1898, August 15, 1899.

Otto L. Levy, private, July 26, 1898, August 26, 1899.

Alfred E. Martin, private, 39, May 12, 1898, July 15, 1899.

John Murphy, private, 44, May 12, 1898, September 6, 1899. Wounded in action at Bag-Bag river, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

Peter Peterson, private, 23, April 25, 1898, July 30, 1899.

Michael J. Riley, private, 37, April 25, 1898, July 22, 1899.

Jacob Roos, private, 25, April 25, 1898, July 22, 1899.

Frank A. Schimpf, private, 24, April 25, 1898, August 15, 1899.

Clarence A. Thomas, private, 20, May 15, 1898, July 30, 1899.

Ray L. Washburn, private, 20, April 25, 1898. August 26, 1899. Wounded in action at Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Hans G. Williamson, private, 21, May 3, 1898, July 15, 1899.

Alexander Wipf, private, 20, May 11, 1898, July 30, 1899.

Edward M. Yochem, private, 20, May 12, 1898, July 30, 1899.

TRANSFERRED.

George G. Jennings, second lieutenant, 23, April 25, 1898. Mustered out April 13, 1899, to accept commission as first lieutenant. Assigned to Company M.

Victor M. Dalthorp, sergeant, 22, April 25, 1898. Mustered out September 17, 1899, to accept promotion.

Harry A. Lambertson, private, 28, April 25, 1898. Transferred to hospital corps U. S. A., June 24, 1898.

Wallace Woodward, private, 28, April 25, 1898. Transferred to hospital corps U. S. A., June 24, 1898.

KILLED IN ACTION.

James W. Nelson, private, 22, May 3, 1898. Killed in action at Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Matthew N. Ryan, private, July 21, 1898. Killed in action at Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Oliver W. Davis, private, 19, May 11, 1898. Died of typhoid fever, April 27, 1899.

Askel O. Eidsnes, private, 25, May 14, 1898. Died of typhoid fever, November 3, 1898.

Fred C. Greenslit, private, 21, May 12, 1898. Died of typhoid fever, October 11, 1898.

Leon Hull, private, 45, April 28, 1898. Died of catarrhal pneumonia, July 24, 1898.

COMPANY E.

George W. Lattin, captain, 40, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

J. Harris Hubbard, first lieutenant, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Appointed adjutant Second Battalion, April 4, 1899.

John Holman, second lieutenant, 32, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. See "Company C; Loss by Order." Recommended for brevet rank of second lieutenant by regimental commander for gallant conduct at battle of Meyacauayan, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1899.

William J. Barnes, first sergeant, 43, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed quartermaster sergeant, then first sergeant.

Eben W. Troupe, quartermaster sergeant, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant, then quartermaster sergeant.

Justus R. Manson, sergeant, 24, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant.

Frank E. Wheeler, sergeant, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant. Wounded in action, slightly, at battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Walter V. Braun, sergeant, July 7, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant.

Thomas Smith, sergeant, 23, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal, then sergeant. Wounded in left cheek on outpost near Manila, Philippine Islands, January 10, 1899.

Clarence A. Dwight, corporal, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Harry E. Baker, corporal, 26, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

David E. Frame, corporal, 23, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as musician. Relieved. Appointed corporal.

Bertram D. Estey, corporal, 29, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Grove B. Sampson, corporal, 18, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Edward A. Rice, corporal, 28, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Frank H. Standenmaier, musician, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

Harry H. Haynes, musician, 34, May 17, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

J. Lawrence Sheets, artificer, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ole Knutson, wagoner, 32, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William C. Akers, private, May 18, 1898, October 5, 1899. Transferred from Company I.

Elias T. Barker, private, 45, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ernest Blaseg, private, 34, May 17, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John Crotty, private, 23, May 12, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Thomas H. Coleman, private, July 8, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in forehead at battle of Calumpit, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

Edward M. Ennis, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Thomas A. Finnegan, private, 28, May 17, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Irving J. Flanders, private, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William Grundy, private, 22, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899. Appointed lance corporal, September 15, 1899. Wounded in right leg at battle of Malolos, Philippine Islands, March 31, 1899.

Andrew Harbo, private, 26, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William M. Henry, private, 21, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George Humphrey, private, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Julius Jenson, private, 21, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Raymond S. Jepson, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John Kingsrude, private, 28, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edward Kraml, private, 29, May 17, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Joseph M. Le Brec, private, 21, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

David Lindsay, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Bradner Lott, private, 26, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Grant McManus, private, 30, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Conrad Miller, private, 28, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Michael J. Moran, private, 22, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Enis A. Nelson, private, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Chrest P. Nelson, private, 28, May 17, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Luman P. Nimbar, private, 23, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Mell B. Pay, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Daniel R. Pratt, private, July 7, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William H. Rush, private, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Henry Schultz, private, 24, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Martin L. Shipley, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John Smith, private, 22, May 17, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Myron G. Sutherland, private, 27, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Daniel R. Sweezey, private, 26, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George F. Sweezey, private, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Peter T. Thompson, private, 24, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles H. Tracy, private, 28, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Peter S. Walstra, private, 28, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Otto A. Wurl, private, 21, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Joseph Yeaman, private, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

Arthur A. Northrop, sergeant, 37, May 2, 1898, August 20, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant. Wounded in leg, battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Christ L. Myhre, corporal, 28, May 2, 1898, August 25, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal. Wounded in left shoulder, battle of Calumpit, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

Charles A. Keller, private, 20, May 3, 1898, July 19, 1898.

John Stanke, private, 23, April 25, 1898, August 20, 1899. Wounded in right chest, battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

DISCHARGED BY ORDER.

Ole E. Gulbranson, sergeant, 30, April 25, 1898, August 24, 1899.

Edgar B. Ricker, sergeant, 28, April 25, 1898, August 24, 1899.

William J. McNamara, sergeant, 20, April 25, 1898, August 31, 1899.

Hendre Anderson, private, 26, May 3, 1898, August 26, 1899.

John O. Johnson, private, 36, April 25, 1898, August 26, 1899.

Claude C. Swafford, private, 19, April 25, 1898, August 26, 1899.

Clarence A. Van Vranken, private, 19, April 25, 1898, August 26, 1899.

Anton Weiler, private, 26, May 17, 1898, August 26, 1899.

Amili Wold, private, 21, May 2, 1898, August 25, 1899.

Perry C. Bishop, sergeant, 31, April 25, 1898, July 19, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant. Discharged to re-enlist in Thirty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.

William A. Carlisle, private, 28, April 25, 1898, July 1, 1899. Discharged to re-enlist in the Thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry.

William F. Pankey, private, 27, April 29, 1898, July 16, 1899. Wounded in left arm, battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899. Discharged to re-enlist in Thirty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.

Albert J. Voeltz, private, 21, April 25, 1898, July 22, 1899. Discharged to re-enlist in Thirty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.

Charles E. Walker, private, 20, April 25, 1898, July 19, 1899. Discharged to re-enlist in Thirty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.

George Wortser, private, 26, May 17, 1898, August 9, 1899.

Martin A. Madison, private, 25, May 17, 1898, May 30, 1898. Discharged without pay or allowances.

DISCHARGED TO ACCEPT COMMISSION.

Delbert F. Wilmarth, first sergeant, 22, April 25, 1898, August 10, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed quartermaster sergeant, then first sergeant. Discharged to accept commission as second lieutenant.

TRANSFERRED.

Robert Ray Davison, private, June 16, 1898. Transferred to Company H, July 2, 1898.

Byron F. Hastings, private, 30, May 17, 1898. Transferred to Company I, July 2, 1898.

John A. Hentz, private, 25, April 25, 1898. Transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., June 24, 1898.

Nelson A. Hoberg, corporal, 21, April 25, 1898. Mustered in as corporal. Reduced to private and transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., June 24, 1898.

Louis W. Hubbard, quartermaster sergeant, 24, April 25, 1898. Transferred to non-commissioned staff as principal musician, May 27, 1898.

Edward Sutherland, private, 29, April 25, 1898. Transferred to hospital corps, U. S. A., June 24, 1898.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Sidney E. Morrison, second lieutenant, 30, April 25, 1898. Killed in action at battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Lewis Chase, private, 26, April 25, 1898. Killed in action at battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Harry R. Keogh, private, July 7, 1898. Killed in action at battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

DIED FROM WOUNDS.

Peter S. Ryan, private, July 21, 1898. Wounded in action at battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899. Died of wounds, Manila, Philippine Islands, March 28, 1899.

Frank A. Schroeder, private, May 12, 1898. Wounded in action at battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899. Died of wounds, Manila, Philippine Islands, March 28, 1899.

DIED FROM DISEASE.

Royal H. Smith, corporal, 26, April 25, 1898. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal. Died of complication of pneumonia and variola, at Manila, Philippine Islands, October 26, 1898.

Martin C. Mortenson, private, 30, May 17, 1898. Died from puerpera haemorrhagica, at Cavite, Philippine Islands, September 27, 1898.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Charles D. Giles, private, 25, May 4, 1898, October 25, 1898.

COMPANY F.

Charles L. Brockway, captain, 36, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Horace C. Bates, first lieutenant, May 18, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as second lieutenant. Appointed first lieutenant.

Fred G. Huntington, second lieutenant, 22, April 25, 1898. October 5, 1899.

George W. Moulton, first sergeant, 26, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed color sergeant, then first sergeant.

Joseph E. Collins, quartermaster sergeant, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant, then quartermaster sergeant.

John R. Kelly, sergeant, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

David S. Marker, sergeant, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant.

Eugene J. Pierrelee, sergeant, 33, April 27, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant.

William W. Reaman, sergeant, 29, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant. Wounded at battle of Calumpit, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

Andrew Saltzer, corporal, 31, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as musician. Appointed corporal.

Odion Dillingham, corporal, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Transferred from Company G, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Fred Riley, corporal, 26, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal.

Leslie D. Kirk, corporal, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal.

Dirk Kirkhoven, corporal, 25, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal.

William S. Grant, corporal, 34, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Peter J. Tierney, lance corporal, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal.

Cloyed Sherer, musician, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

George T. Squire, musician, 20, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

George W. Rahskopf, artificer, 28, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899. Transferred from Company G. Mustered in as private. Appointed artificer.

Edward Dingman, wagoner, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed wagoner.

Otto Albert Anderson, private, 26, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Henry G. Barnett, private, 24, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank M. Bennett, private, 31, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Fernando S. Brisbois, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Zeno D. Brisbois, private, 24, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Floyd Butcher, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Lloyd Butcher, private, 23, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edward T. Cheatham, private, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George L. Converse, private, 22, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John W. Daley, private, 24, May 1, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank Feldhaus, private, 19, May 10, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Emanuel Hendriksen, private, 23, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George L. Keating, private, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edward M. Kelley, private, 22, May 9, 1898, October 5, 1899.

James H. Lee, private, 25, May 10, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charley A. Lindquist, private, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Carl H. Osgood, private, 24, April 27, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Clarence Phillips, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Noah P. Rahskopf, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William Seward, private, 29, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Vestor Skutt, private, 22, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

James A. Stephens, private, 31, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Sheldon S. Terry, private, 24, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles I. Thorne, private, 30, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Gideon R. Tiffany, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

DROPPED.

Charles A. Howard, captain, 32, April 25, 1898. Dropped April 25, 1898, to become major of First Battalion.

DISCHARGED BY ORDER.

Palmer D. Sheldon, first lieutenant, 21, April 25, 1898, July 24, 1899. Discharged to accept commission as captain of Company K, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V.

Hiram A. Pratt, first sergeant, 30, April 26, 1898, April 14, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed first sergeant. Wounded at battle of Meyacauayan, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1899. Discharged to accept commission as second lieutenant Company M, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V.

Fred H. Parks, sergeant, 20, April 25, 1898, August 3, 1899.

Leon S. Richmond, sergeant, 25, April 25, 1898, August 30, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant. Wounded at battle of Malolos, Philippine Islands, March 31, 1899.

Daniel P. Ryan, corporal, 25, May 10, 1898, August 27, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal.

Amos Weaver, lance corporal, July 9, 1898, July 10, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal.

Edward Hall, wagoner, 21, April 26, 1898, August 9, 1899.

Raymond R. Tennant, private, 22, April 25, 1898, February 22, 1899.

Vernon D. Bennett, private, 22, April 26, 1898, July 14, 1899.

Christ Peterson, private, 22, April 30, 1898, July 30, 1899.

Albert F. Horne, private, 22, April 25, 1898, July 24, 1899.

David C. Lindsay, private, 22, May 10, 1898, July 30, 189.

Orman K. Osbon, private, 24, May 10, 1898, July 20, 1899.

Albert Piercy, private, 23, April 29, 1898, July 30, 1899.

Fred R. Lyons, private, 22, April 30, 1898, August 3, 1899.

Isaac N. Graham, private, 28, May 1, 1898, August 9, 1899.

George Munroe, private, 25, May 9, 1898, August 9, 1899.

Harry J. Whicher, private, 23, May 10, 1898, August 9, 1899.

John Zentel, Jr., private, 26, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899.

Samuel Lubin, private, July 7, 1898, August 9, 1899.

Elva W. Woodruff, private, 23, April 30, 1898, August 9, 1899.

Barney J. Quinlan, April 30, 1898, August 9, 1899.

Homer J. Bradley, private, 34, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899.

Otto W. Shade, private, 23, April 30, 1898, August 28, 1899.

Henry C. Brees, private, 22, April 26, 1898, August 27, 1899.

Leo Peashak, private, 24, May 10, 1898, August 26, 1899.

Clifton Dickerson, private, 22, April 27, 1898, August 26, 1899.

Benjamin H. Strobel, private, 19, April 29, 1898, August 26, 1899.

Guy P. Squire, private, 24, April 30, 1898, August 15, 1899.

Levi L. Heald, private, 22, May 2, 1898, April 27, 1899.

Frank B. Overbaugh, private, 24, April 25, 1898, July 13, 1898. Discharged without honor, per surgeon's certificate of disability; disease, syphilis.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

Edward Beechwood, private, 23, April 25, 1898, January 12, 1899.

Llewellyn Morgan, private, 27, April 29, 1898, May 17, 1899.

George W. Whittridge, private, 25, May 23, 1898, March 21, 1899.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Joseph Middlesworth, private, 25, May 23, 1898, July 3, 1898.

Rial T. Rolfe, private, 22, April 25, 1898, July 3, 1898.

TRANSFERRED.

Charles P. Green, private, 26, April 25, 1898. Transferred to Company G, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., August 6, 1898.

Dayton M. Ingraham, private, 22, April 26, 1898. Transferred to Hospital Corps, U. S. A., June 24, 1898.

David L. Smith, private, 30, May 10, 1898. Transferred to Company H, First South Dakota Infantry, United States Volunteers, June 13, 1898.

Jesse Shafer, private, July 16, 1898. Transferred to Company L, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., August 6, 1898.

John Woodard, private, 23, May 10, 1898. Transferred to Hospital Corps, U. S. A., June 24, 1898.

DIED FROM DISEASE.

Wilson M. Osbon, corporal, 21, May 10, 1898. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal. Died at Manila, Philippine Islands, of variola, February 15, 1899.

Otto J. Berg, musician, 22, April 29, 1898. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician. Died of dyphtheria, at Manila, Philippine Islands, January 27, 1899.

Irving J. Willett, musician, 24, April 30, 1898. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician. Died of dysentary, at Manila, Philippine Islands, November 30, 1898.

Nelson B. McKellar, artificer, 26, May 7, 1898. Mustered in as private. Appointed artificer. Died of variola, at Manila, Philippine Islands, March 28, 1899.

Lestis A. Roberts, private, 19, April 25, 1898. Died of pneumonia, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, May 23, 1898.

Judson P. C. Wickham, private, 23, May 2, 1898. Died of typhoid fever, at Presidio, San Francisco, California, September 9, 1898.

Horace G. McCordie, private, April 25, 1898. Transferred from Company H, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V. Died of variola, at Manila, Philippine Islands, March 28, 1899.

William R. Bartlett, private, 25, May 1, 1898. Died of acute dysentary on board hospital ship "Relief," at sea, July 28, 1899.

COMPANY G.

Rob R. McGregor, captain, 27, May 6, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Olin M. Fisk, first lieutenant, 23, May 29, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George F. English, second lieutenant, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed first sergeant, then second lieutenant. Joined Company G July 23, 1899.

James R. Keeling, first sergeant, 23, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1898.

Samuel F. S. How, quartermaster sergeant, 27, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed quartermaster sergeant.

Charles F. O'Brian, sergeant, 29, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant.

Frederick W. Dricken, sergeant, 23, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant.

Henry J. Tunis, sergeant, 21, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant.

Robert T. Lucey, sergeant, 33, May 13, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private, then appointed wagoner, then corporal, then sergeant.

Frank Stewart, corporal, 21, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private of Company K. Transferred from Company K, July 13, 1898. Appointed corporal.

Joseph T. C. Smith, corporal, 27, May 20, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed wagoner, then corporal.

Albert H. Eisele, corporal, 22, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Bert Kellett, corporal, 22, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal. Wounded in right arm at San Fernando, Philippine Islands, May 25, 1899.

William W. Spain, corporal, 20, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Randolph M. Laulo, corporal, 20, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Lowell F. Chesley, musician, 32, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

Louis F. Wesley, musician, 26, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

George Swanholm, artificer, 27, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed artificer.

Frank L. Sayles, wagoner, 26, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed wagoner.

Peter H. Albert, private, 31, May 17, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edwin J. Allen, private, 19, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Swan Anderson, private, 22, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John J. Banks, private, 22, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John P. Birkems, private, 22, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George W. Bowen, private, 24, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Thomas H. Briggs, private, 21, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Oliver R. Burdett, private, 25, May 13, 1898, October 5, 1899.

James E. Canty, private, 28, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

James E. Doughty, private, 20, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles H. Fonda, private, 21, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles P. Green, private, 26, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899. Transferred from Company F.

Henry E. Hanson, private, 24, April 4, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Fred C. Hazelton, private, 26, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John I. Howe, private, 28, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ira G. Husted, private, 23, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John C. January, private, 22, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles L. Kelso, private, 29, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John Knodel, private, 20, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John D. Lees, private, 25, May 12, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Patrick A. Maney, private, 26, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank T. McLain, private, 19, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Carl F. Oliver, private, 19, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Nelson Oliver, private, 22, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Francis L. O'Reilly, private, 22, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Louis C. Peterson, private, 29, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles L. Scott, private, 22, May 20, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Clarence A. Strong, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Orval Tucker, private, 27, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Paul Weiss, private, 20, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded across forehead, at Pulilan, Philippine Islands, April 24, 1899.

Emory S. West, private, 24, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Eugene L. Williams, private, 22, May 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

DISCHARGED AND PROMOTED.

William A. Hazel, second lieutenant, 25, May 3, 1898. Mustered in as second lieutenant. Promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to Company H, April 13, 1899.

Walter S. Doolittle, second lieutenant, 22, April 25, 1898. Mustered in as first sergeant Company B. Promoted to second lieutenant and assigned to Company G. Promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to Company L.

DISCHARGED BY ORDER.

Oscar W. Coursey, sergeant, 26, May 7, 1898, August 16, 1899.

William A. Alexander, sergeant, 25, April 30, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Ephraim O. Sloan, sergeant, 25, May 15, 1898, August 27, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant.

Horace G. Vose, corporal, 26, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899. Mustered in as private Company L. Transferred from Company L July 11, 1898. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Alexander W. Hardy, corporal, 32, May 16, 1898, August 25, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal. Wounded through hip at Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Charles B. Townsand, corporal, 34, May 13, 1898, July 16, 1899. Mustered in as artificer. Appointed corporal. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

John B. Colbert, artificer, July 21, 1898, August 9, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed artificer. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

George S. Bertrand, private, 22, May 16, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

James Black, private, 31 April 25, 1898, August 27, 1899. Struck by spent ball in stomach, May 25, 1899, at San Fernando, Philippine Islands, ball not entering.

Clyde Butcher, private, 19, May 15, 1898, August 28, 1899.

George S. B. Cooke, private, July 16, 1898, September 6, 1899. Transferred from Company A August 10, 1898.

Lewis H. Dexter, private, 35, May 2, 1898, August 2, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Ezra R. Fuller, private, 25, April 25, 1898, August 27, 1899. Transferred from Company K August 14, 1898.

Ray A. Hatch, private, 19, May 16, 1898, August 1, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Walter M. Jellis, private, 28, May 16, 1898, August 28, 1899.

Peter J. Lavelle, private, 20, May 15, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

John G. McFadden, private, 22, May 13, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Jay A. Parsons, private, 19, May 16, 1898, August 28, 1899.

Arthur E. Spawn, private, 20, April 30, 1898, August 27, 1899.

Charles Stange, private, 20, April 30, 1898, August 1, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Dale M. Williams, private, 25, May 16, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

Walter C. Brown, private, 23, May 16, 1898, June 17, 1899. Wounded in right elbow, at San Francisco del Monte Church, Philippine Islands, March 25, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Sayer Jensen, private, 26, May 16, 1898, October 3, 1898. Discharged in Manila, Philippine Islands.

Carl W. McConnell, private, 19, May 16, 1898, August 16, 1899. Wounded in right foot, at San Fernando, Philippine Islands, May 25, 1899.

Clyde B. Palmer, private, 23, May 13, 1898, August 16, 1899.

John A. Russell, private, 27, April 25, 1898, August 21, 1899.

Harry O. Thompson, private, 22, April 29, 1898, August 22, 1899.

Melle Travaillie, private, 27, May 16, 1898, July 20, 1899. Discharged at Camp Merritt, San Francisco, California.

Jerry C. Turman, private, 35, May 7, 1898, August 25, 1899.

Oscar I. Welo, private, 20, April 25, 1898, May 8, 1899.

TRANSFERRED.

Howard H. Ainsworth, private, 28, May 16, 1898. Transferred to Company A, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., August 10, 1898.

Odion Dillingham, private, 21, May 16, 1898. Transferred to Company F, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., August 6, 1898.

Wayne B. Larrabee, private, 22, May 16, 1898. Transferred to Company M, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., October 5, 1898.

Roy Perry, private, 20, May 16, 1898. Transferred to Hospital Corps, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., June 24, 1898.

George W. Rahskopf, private, 28, May 16, 1898. Transferred to Company F, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., August 6, 1898.

Joe K. Vermilyea, private, 19, May 16, 1898. Transferred to Hospital Corps, First South Dakota fantry U. S. V., June 24, 1898.

Roger G. Wearne, private, 20, April 25, 1898. Transferred to Company K, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., October 15, 1898.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Daniel E. Colleran, private, 22, May 13, 1898. Killed in action at San Fernando, Philippine Islands, May 25, 1899. Buried in National Cemetery, Grave No. 17, Manila, Philippine Islands.

DIED FROM DISEASE.

Jay A. Smith, private, 19, May 16, 1898. Died at Manila, Philippine Islands, November 14, 1898. Buried in Paco Cemetery, Grave No. 87, Manila, Philippine Islands.

COMPANY H.

Charles H. Englesby, captain, 30, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in left shoulder at battle of Meyacauayan, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1899.

William A. Hazel, first lieutenant, 25, May 3, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as second lieutenant of Company G. Promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to Company H, April 13, 1899.

Harry J. Mowrey, second lieutenant, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as first sergeant. Appointed second lieutenant.

Frank E. Munger, first sergeant, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as quartermaster sergeant. Appointed first sergeant.

Thomas J. Mahoney, quartermaster sergeant, May 29, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private in Company L. Transferred from Company L June 11, 1898. Appointed corporal, then sergeant, then quartermaster sergeant.

Walter F. Miller, sergeant, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Hugh D. McCosham, sergeant, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Guy E. Kelly, sergeant, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Osceola Carpenter, sergeant, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant.

Lewis H. McMullen, corporal, 37, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as artificer. Appointed corporal.

Bertram M. Cosgrove, corporal, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal.

Wilson M. Connor, corporal, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

William B. Johnston, corporal, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal.

Robert R. Davison, corporal, June 16, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private in Company E. Transferred from Company E July 2, 1898. Appointed corporal.

David T. Black, corporal, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Siver T. Johnson, lance corporal, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal.

John H. Grant, artificer, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed artificer.

Thomas Underland, wagoner, 34, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed wagoner.

Chester K. Snyder, musician, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Homer J. Warfield, musician, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Reduced to private and appointed musician.

William H. Alter, private, 37, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ross Barnes, private, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edward O. Berg, private, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Clarence E. Bisher, private, 27, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank Brown, private, 29, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Adam Carpinski, private, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank W. Chapman, private, 28, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Pearl M. Cook, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George H. Doersch, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

James H. Duncan, private, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Henry E. Feay, private, 26, May 10, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank C. Ferris, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William C. Flood, private, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William E. Foy, private, 26, May 10, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Daniel A. Gannon, private, 29, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Alvord T. Hopkins, private, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Joel E. Hopkins, private, 22, May 10, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Albert L. Howe, private, 20, May 10, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John W. Hughes, private, July 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Arthur Jaekel, private, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ernst R. Kastner, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Collin Lock, private, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Percy R. Lyons, private, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank A. E. McGregor, private, July 26, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Hugo Meisner, private, 22, May 10, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Abraham C. Miller, private, 22, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Robert J. Moes, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George D. Moore, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Chase E. Mulinex, private, 24, May 19, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Michael Raml, private, 30, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Leonard A. Ruby, private, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Transferred from Company A, First South Dakota Infantry, United States Volunteers, October 10, 1898.

Harold S. Smith, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Bennett Stenson, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank Stieh, private, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Sylvester B. Tanner, private, 27, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Guy E. Thompson, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Gilbert T. Timmerman, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Andrew E. Waterman, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Lawrence Witcani, private, 27, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

William A. Whaley, corporal, 29, April 25, 1898, August 19, 1899.

Henry Mauritzen, private, 27, April 25, 1898, August 16, 1899.

Frank G. Mullarky, private, 31, April 25, 1898, June 22, 1899.

David L. Smith, private, 30, May 10, 1898, August 18, 1899. Transferred from Company F, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., June 11, 1898.

DISCHARGED BY ORDER.

Fred L. Burdick, second lieutenant, 38, April 25, 1898, July 18, 1898. Mustered out to accept commission as first lieutenant.

Harry J. Mowrey, first sergeant, 26, April 25, 1898, July 18, 1898. Mustered out to accept commission as second lieutenant.

Harold J. Schull, sergeant, 22, April 25, 1898, August 19, 1899.

George T. Hipp, corporal, 29, April 25, 1898, August 28, 1899.

Charles T. Bartlett, artificer, 22, April 25, 1898, August 27, 1899.

Marvin C. Bowen, wagoner, 20, April 25, 1898, August 28, 1899.

John T. Antlitz, private, 35, April 25, 1898, June 22, 1898.

Leroy Berry, private, 23, April 25, 1898, August 27, 1899.

William Bickley, private, 25, May 11, 1898, August 24, 1899.

Charles W. Cramer, private, 25, May 10, 1898, July 12, 1899.

William Hanson, private, 19, April 25, 1898, July 3, 1898. Dishonorably discharged.

Henry N. Kerney, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 14, 1898. Dishonorably discharged.

Jess O. Kirkpatrick, private, 23, April 25, 1898, August 27, 1899.

Merton W. Knight, private, 24, April 25, 1898, July 1, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

James E. Montgomery, private, 36, April 25, 1898, September 6, 1899.

Charles W. Morgan, private, 20, April 25, 1898, August 29, 1899.

John S. Peterson, private, 26, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899.

John A. Taylor, private, 32, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899.

Henry A. Thompson, private, 20, April 25, 1898, August 26, 1899.

Francis L. Wylie, private, 30, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899.

TRANSFERRED.

Clyde W. Allen, musician, 21, April 25, 1898. Transferred to non-commissioned staff June 24, 1898.

Herman M. Bellman, private, 23, May 11, 1898. Transferred to Company B, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., June 11, 1898.

Bjorge Gjelsteen, private, 23, April 25, 1898. Transferred to Hospital Corps, U. S. A., June 24, 1898.

Doc. Jenkins, private, 20, April 25, 1898. Transferred to Hospital Corps, U. S. A., March 18, 1899.

Horace G. McCordie, private, 20, May 10, 1898. Transferred to Company F, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., June 11, 1898.

Orth D. Stewart, private, 27, April 25, 1898. Transferred to Company L, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., June 11, 1898.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Frank H. Adams, first lieutenant, 26, April 25, 1898. Killed in action at battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Oscar E. Johnson, corporal, 30, April 25, 1898. Killed in action at Pulilan, Philippine Islands, April 24, 1899.

Mortimer C. Bowen, wagoner, 42, April 25, 1898. Killed in action at Pulilan, Philippine Islands, April 24, 1899.

Guy Jones, private, July 14, 1898. Killed in action at Calumpit River, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

Horace J. McCraken, private, June 27, 1898. Killed in action at La Loma Church, Philippine Islands, February 5, 1899.

Charles W. Peterson, private, 22, April 25, 1899. Killed in action at Calumpit River, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

Charles Stulz, private, July 1, 1898. Killed in action at Pulilan, Philippine Islands, April 24, 1899.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

John Dale, private, 22, May 10, 1898. Accidentally shot in line of duty, July 9, 1898. Died at Marine Hospital, San Francisco, California, July 28, 1898.

COMPANY I.

Paul D. McClelland, captain, 28, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in left arm at battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899. Mustered in as first lieutenant. Appointed captain, vice Charles S. Denny, resigned, June 22, 1899.

George H. Crabtree, first lieutenant, 29, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed sergeant, then hospital steward, then second lieutenant, then first lieutenant, vice, Paul D. McClelland, promoted, June 22, 1899.

Gustave Reimer, second lieutenant, 22, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as first sergeant. Appointed second lieutenant, July 23, 1899.

Hezekiah I. Putnam, first sergeant, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed first sergeant.

William Wiehe, quartermaster sergeant, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John C. Wells, sergeant, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Boyd Wales, sergeant, 26, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant.

Orri J. Putnam, sergeant, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant.

Tenus C. Hanson, sergeant, 26, May 17, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant.

William F. Hill, corporal, 31, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Theodore Reder, corporal, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William R. Amoo, corporal, 27, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal. Wounded in right shoulder at battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

John B. May, corporal, 27, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Frank Miller, corporal, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal.

Thomas V. Richards, corporal, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Conrad Bachman, lance corporal, 23, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal.

Oscar W. Ortmayer, musician, 27, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

James H. Ruddy, artificer, 33, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed artificer.

William J. Doyle, wagoner, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Bert S. Barnum, private, 21, May 18, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Eli F. Biggers, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Benjamin H. Blackney, private, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Paul H. Bryant, private, 23, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Aubert M. Canfield, private, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William E. Chamley, private, 21, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William Chilson, private, 22, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Warren E. Crosiar, private, 22, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in left arm at battle of Meycauayan, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1899.

Louis A. Crouter, private, 18, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Chris Davick, private, 24, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

David D. Faris, private, 22, May 12, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John G. Feldhous, private, 22, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in left foot by accidental discharge of rifle in line of duty, April 20, 1899.

John P. Foran, private, 41, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Mark J. Foran, private, 27, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Julius F. Giraud, private, 19, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles D. Gorton, private, 25, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Hans Hanson, private, 26, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William H. Harrison, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Harley Horsley, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Homer J. Jones, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ulysses G. Jones, private, 33, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George Kenyon, private, 33, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John H. Kinrade, private, 27, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Gustave C. Loeb, private, 21, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Robert Maley, private, 24, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Nels C. Matson, private, 40, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in left foot by accidental discharge of rifle in line of duty, March 23, 1899.

Richard Mills, private, 21, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Nels F. Sanderson, private, 24, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank Seney, private, 23, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Fred Seney, private, 23, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank Smith, private, 29, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Jacob H. Stockmyer, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Fred F. Trumbo, private, 19, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ollie Twait, private, 24, May 17, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Albert Wagner, private, 22, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

RESIGNED.

Charles S. Denny, captain, 34, April 25, 1898, March 27, 1899. Honorably discharged by reason of resignation.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

Thomas J. Fenwick, sergeant, 24, April 25, 1898, August 14, 1899.

Frederick W. Barber, private, 31, April 25, 1898, August 17, 1899. Wounded through right lung at battle of Meycauayan, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1899.

William Elliott, private, 21, May 17, 1898, January 12, 1899.

Byron F. Hastings, private, 30, May 17, 1898, August 20, 1899. Transferred from Company E July 2, 1898. Wounded in left knee at battle of Meycauayan, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1899.

Harry S. Keck, private, 23, May 12, 1898, January 16, 1899.

Herbert A. Putnam, private, 18, April 25, 1898, August 25, 1899. Wounded in left thigh at battle of Calumpit, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

Will G. Stewart, private, 28, May 15, 1898, August 19, 1899.

DISCHARGED BY ORDER.

Horace C. Bates, second lieutenant, 21, May 18, 1898. Appointed first lieutenant July 23, 1899, and assigned to Company F.

Oliver C. Lapp, first sergeant, 26, April 25, 1898, May 9, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed first sergeant. Wounded in left leg and right thigh at battle of Calumpit, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899. Discharged to accept commission as second lieutenant First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

Joseph W. Palmer, corporal, 26, May 18, 1898, August 27, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Thomas B. Shaff, musician, 24, May 15, 1898, August 15, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

Ira Allen, artificer, 37, April 25, 1898, July 1, 1899.

Charles Canfield, private, 45, April 25, 1898, September 6, 1899.

Andrew Elda, private, 24, May 15, 1898, August 31, 1899.

Hiram W. Fay, private, 28, May 15, 1898, September 6, 1899. Wounded through left knee at capture of La Loma Church, Philippine Islands, February 5, 1899.

Charles Hammer, private, 21, May 17, 1898, August 30, 1898.

Arthur E. Haskell, private, 38, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899.

Hiram R. Leonard, private, 35, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899.

Clifton E. Malamphy, private 19, May 14, 1898, August 29, 1899.

Edwin E. Ortmayer, private, 23, May 15, 1898, April 12, 1899.

Louis E. Schmitt, private, 42, May 15, 1898, July 1, 1899. Discharged to re-enlist in Thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry.

Joseph Trost, private, 25, April 25, 1898, August 25, 1899.

Wilber D. Todd, private, 36, April 25, 1898, August 25, 1899.

Charles P. Wagner, private, 20, May 15, 1898, September 6, 1899. Wounded slightly in head at battle of Calumpit, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

TRANSFERRED.

William C. Akers, private, 24, May 15, 1898. Transferred to Company E, First South Dakota Infantry U. S. V., July 2, 1898.

James A. Ross, private, May 15, 1898. Transferred to Hospital Corps, U. S. A., March 24, 1899.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Fred E. Green, private, 22, May 15, 1898. Killed in action near Block House No. 4, Manila, Philippine Islands, February 5, 1899.

William G. Lowes, private, 31, May 15, 1898. Killed in action near Block House No. 4, Manila, Philippine Islands, February 5, 1899.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

William H. May, private, 22, May 15, 1898. Wounded through abdomen at battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899. Died from wound March 31, 1899.

DIED FROM DISEASE.

James E. Link, private, 25, May 15, 1898. Died of dysentery at Manila, Philippine Islands, December 1, 1898.

Victor E. Schofield, private, 21, April 25, 1898. Died of smallpox at Manila, Philippine Islands, February 4, 1899.

DESERTED.

Eugene Cooper, private, 27, April 25, 1898. Deserted March 17, 1899.

COMPANY K.

Palmer D. Sheldon, captain, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as second lieutenant Company F. Appointed first lieutenant, vice Brockway. Appointed captain and assigned to Company K, July 23, 1899.

George W. Roskie, first lieutenant, 24, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as second lieutenant. Appointed first lieutenant.

Delbert F. Wilmarth, second lieutenant, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed quartermaster sergeant, then first sergeant, then second lieutenant. Transferred from Company E, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., August 10, 1899.

Albert J. Messerschmidt, first sergeant, 29, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant, then first sergeant.

Theodotus Wosnuk, quartermaster sergeant, 22, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant, then quartermaster sergeant.

George D. Schlosser, sergeant, 23, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Eugene E. Stevens, sergeant, 23, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician, then corporal, then sergeant. Wounded in action at Manila, Philippine Islands, February 5, 1899.

James McGlone, sergeant, 23, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant.

Patrick H. Carroll, sergeant, 24, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant.

Michael A. Duffy, corporal, 22, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

William J. Uppendahl, corporal, 21, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Carsten Hauge, corporal, 26, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as wagoner. Appointed corporal.

John Richardson, corporal, 28, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal.

Herman Wulff, corporal, 33, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal.

Dion E. Pearce, corporal, 22, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Frank E. Ferguson, lance corporal, 19, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal.

Robert J. Van Hook, musician, 22, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician. Wounded in action at Santa Tomas, Philippine Islands, May 4, 1899.

Fred Herbert, musician, July 14, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

Charles C. Brunsoman, artificer, 21, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed artificer.

William Barth, wagoner, 28, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed wagoner.

Barnabus C. Barrow, private, 24, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Nels Bellbe, private, 27, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Herman A. Braese, private, 37, May 11, 1898, Octobe 5, 1899.

Gardner D. Child, private, July 16, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Homer L. Coxhead, private, 35, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Leroy E. Cuckow, private, 26, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John G. De Muth, private, July 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Henry S. Durham, private, 25, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John L. Ferguson, private, 22, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Patrick H. Flynn, private, July 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Albert Gatzke, private, 29, May 11 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles H. Hattenburgh, private, 22, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John F. Johnson, private, 22, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Henry C. Killion, private, 27, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Hans M. Korstad, private, 28, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Gus O. Kruger, private, 23, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Nels Mathison, private, 29, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ernest R. Merritt, private, 19, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John S. Miller, private, 31, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Paul E. Miller, private, 28, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Lloyd J. McDonald, private, 20, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Bay S. Nicholls, private, 19, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in action at battle of Meycauayan, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1899.

Adam Ohlinger, private, 22, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

James P. Parsons, private, 26, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Walter M. Parsons, private, 24, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Benjamin B. Phelps, private, 24, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in action at Manila, Philippine Islands, February 5, 1899.

Roy E. Ranous, private, 22, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in action at battle of Calumpit, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

Edward Ricketts, private, 22, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Herman Reinke, private, 29, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Scott M. Sawyer, private, 21, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Henry Schneider, private, 35, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Guy E. Skinner, private, 19, May 4, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in action at battle of Calumpit, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

Claude D. Thompson, private, 22, May 9, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in face at battle of Malolos, Philippine Islands, March 31, 1899.

Roger G. Wearne, private, 20, May 9, 1898, October 5, 1899. Transferred from Company G, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., October 14, 1898. October 14, 1898.

Fred Willard, private, 30, May 11, 1898, October 5, 1899.

DISCHARGED.

Harry A. Hegeman, captain, 24, May 4, 1898, July 12, 1899. Discharged to accept commission in Thirty-sixth Infantry, U. S. V.

Oscar F. Smith, second lieutenant, 22, May 4, 1898, August 10, 1899. Discharged to accept commission as first lieutenant.

Gustave Reimer, first sergeant, 22, May 4, 1898, July 22, 1899. Discharged to accept commission as second lieutenant.

Edwin E. Mann, sergeant, 34, May 4, 1898, July 2, 1899. Discharged to accept commission as second lieutenant in Thirty-sixth Infantry, U. S. V.

Isaiah Cranston, sergeant, 22, May 4, 1898, August 27, 1899.

Frank E. Harkins, sergeant, 34, May 11, 1898, August 28, 1899.

William H. Gray, corporal, 21, May 4, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Fred W. Cuckow, corporal, 20, May 4, 1898, January 12, 1899. Wounded in left hand by accidental discharge of rifle while on duty, October 29, 1898, Manila, Philippine Islands. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Arne Haugse, artificer, 26, May 11, 1898, August 18, 1899. Mustered in as musician. Appointed artificer. Wounded in action at battle of Meycauayan, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1899.

George F. Aldrich, wagoner, 44, May 4, 1898, March 24, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed wagoner.

Earl D. M. Aspinwall, private, 21, May 4, 1898, August 29, 1899.

Marion S. Bohn, private, July 25, 1898, August 29, 29, 1899.

Charles E. Coates, private, 29, May 11, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Burdette A. Crumb, private, 26, May 4, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Frank C. Fuller, private, 26, May 11, 1898, August 27, 1899.

William Harvey, private, January 20, 1899, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Harrison F. Lake, private, 29, May 11, 1898, August 28, 1899.

Michael F. McAdams, private, February 4, 1899, August 29, 1899.

Nels P. Nelson, private, 30, May 11, 1898, August 27, 1899.

Peter Nelson, private, 22, May 4, 1898, August 27, 1899.

Benny O. Lindeburg, private, 22, May 4, 1898, April 2, 1899.

Don J. Ranous, private, 24, May 11, 1898, August 21, 1899. Wounded in action at battle of Calumpit, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

Nels Simonson, private, 25, May 11, 1898, August 28, 1898.

Charles M. Way, private, 20, May 4, 1898, July 16, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Oscar Orchard, private, July 23, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Walter N. Bryan, private, 19, May 11, 1898, July 12, 1898.

Herman F. Kruger, private, 33, May 11, 1898, August 18, 1899. Wounded in action at battle of Malolos, Philippine Islands, March 31, 1899.

William H. Quardt, private, 22, May 11, 1898, August 20, 1898.

George F. Stillwagon, private, 25, May 4, 1898, July 21, 1898.

Roscoe Van Horne, private, 20, May 4, 1898, July 12, 1898.

TRANSFERRED.

Hiram L. Atwood, private, 23, May 11, 1898. Transferred to Company H, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., July 21, 1898.

Ezra R. Fuller, private, 25, May 11, 1898. Transferred to Company C, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., October 14, 1898.

Frank Stewart, private, 21, May 4, 1898. Transferred to Company G, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., July 13, 1898.

Alfred L. Thompson, private, 22, May 11, 1898. Transferred to Hospital Corps, United States Army, June 26, 1898.

KILLED IN ACTION.

James A. Lizer, private, 29, May 4, 1898. Killed in action at battle of Phileilan, Philippine Islands, April 24, 1899.

DIED FROM DISEASE.

Roy P. Anderson, private, 22, May 11, 1898. Died of smallpox at Manila, Philippine Islands, November 2, 1898.

James M. Clark, private, 22, May 11, 1898. Died of acute dysentery at Manila, Philippine Islands, November 25, 1898.

John J. Mahoney, private, 24, May 11, 1898. Died of typhoid fever at Manila, Philippine Islands, December 1, 1898.

Henry A. Uppendahl, private, 20, May 4, 1898. Died of typhoid fever, hemorrhage, at Manila, Philippine Islands, July 10, 1899.

DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Thomas J. Berckheimer, private, 27, May 4, 1898, July 30, 1899. Dishonorably discharged.

DROPPED.

Henry S. Sheldon, artificer. Did not appear for muster.

George J. Quardt, private. Did not appear for muster.

COMPANY L.

William McLaughlin, captain, 30, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Walter S. Doolittle, first lieutenant, 23, April 28, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as first sergeant Company B, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V. Appointed second lieutenant. Appointed first lieutenant and assigned to Company L, July 23, 1898.

George E. Barker, second lieutenant, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as first sergeant Company A, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V. Appointed second lieutenant and assigned to Company L, August 10, 1899.

George G. Ainsworth, first sergeant, 30, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed first sergeant.

Robert B. Ross, sergeant, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Marion D. McMahan, sergeant, 28, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as regimental quartermaster sergeant. Reduced to private at his own request and assigned to Company L. Appointed sergeant.

John L. Wells, quartermaster sergeant, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant, then quartermaster sergeant.

Edwin A. Watson, sergeant, 24, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant.

Gus A. Holton, sergeant, 20, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant.

Jesse R. Shafer, corporal, July 16, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private Company F, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V. Transferred from Company F August 6, 1898. Appointed corporal.

William C. Schmoker, corporal, 29, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal.

William H. McManus, corporal, 25, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

John J. Crist, corporal, 35, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician, then corporal.

Lewis R. Sharpe, corporal, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Henry Roberts, corporal, 30, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Thomas R. Davis, musician, 24, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

Frank C. Barnett, musician, 21, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician.

Ira L. Hazleton, artificer, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Overcome by heat at battle of Calumpit, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

William G. Stufft, wagoner, 35, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed wagoner.

Ralph A. Blackwell, private, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John Burin, private, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Victor Buxton, private, 22, April 25, 1898, October

William H. Cline, private, 35, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frederick F. Davis, private, 28, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

James H. Davis, private, 25, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in right foot, at Calumpit, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

Otto P. Georgeson, private, 21, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Lewis M. Hime, private, 39, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Joseph Holmer, private, 29, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frederick R. Lubker, private, 23, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Blaine Mealey, private, 34, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William L. Mabbott, private, 23, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles J. McClendon, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charley W. McHugh, private, 23, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899.

August C. Moses, private, 26, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Allison Myers, private, 21, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in right hand and arm at battle of Meycauayan, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1899.

George Nelson, private, 28, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Joseph Nenzel, private, 22, May 2, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Thomas F. O'Brien, private, 22, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William F. Radecke, private, 19, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George B. Redding, private, 26, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Otto E. Ross, private, 27, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Percy Ross, private, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Dietrich Schrader, private, 29, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Fred Schrier, private, 35, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Alfred C. Schrivens, private, 28, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Albert Siebert, private, 24, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Axel L. Sjoblom, private, 19, May 15, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in left hand, at second trench, battle Pulilan, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

Oscar G. Stevens, private, 22, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Anthony Sweeney, private, July 12, 1898.

Henry Syverson, private, 32, April 20, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William M. Wallick, private, June 28, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Guy O. Walford, private, 19, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

Fred C. Lorencen, private, 19, May 15, 1898, August 9, 1899. Wounded in left chest, at battle of Meyacauayan, Philippine Islands, March 26, 1899.

John F. Rogers, private, 23, May 15, 1898, August 21, 1899. Wounded in back, battle of Guiguinto, Philippine Islands, March 29, 1899.

DISCHARGED BY ORDER.

John Q. A. Braden, first lieutenant, 41, May 8, 1898, July 14, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

George H. Crabtree, second lieutenant, 29, April 26, 1898, June 21, 1899. Discharged to accept commission as first lieutenant.

Jay W. Beck, second lieutenant, 23, April 26, 1898, August 10, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then regimental sergeant major and transferred to non-commissioned staff. Discharged and mustered in as second lieutenant, June 22, 1899, and assigned to Company L. Discharged to accept promotion as first lieutenant and adjutant First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

Amos Patriquin, first sergeant, 33, April 25, 1898, April 12, 1899. Discharged to accept commission as second lieutenant.

Anton Jurich, Jr., quartermaster sergeant, 23, April 26, 1898, August 22, 1899. Wounded in left elbow at Calumpit, Philippine Islands, April 25, 1899.

Earl Whaley, sergeant, 27, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Otto T. Craig, corporal, 22, April 25, 1898, August 28, 1899.

William Barr, private, July 2, 1898, July 1, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Moses M. Bowen, private, 32, April 26, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Fred C. Brunger, private, 27, April 25, 1898, September 6, 1899. Wounded in left arm at Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Joseph C. Brooks, private, 27, April 25, 1898, July 15, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Horace M. Bramham, private, 30, May 2, 1898, July 15, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Philip Curran, private, 31, April 26, 1898, August 9, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

John Duffy, private, 36, May 1, 1898, July 15, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Oscar W. Horney, private, 30, April 25, 1898, July 1, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

William Hamilton, private, 32, April 26, 1898, August 22, 1899.

Isaac Harry, private, 26, April 26, 1898, August 28, 1899.

Charles L. Kelly, private, June 20, 1898, July 29, 1899.

Edward A. McCartney, private, 22, April 26, 1898, July 15, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Jerome B. Morse, private, 45, May 15, 1898, August 28, 1899.

John W. Ortman, private, 34, April 25, 1898, July 9, 1899. Wounded in left thigh, at Guiguinto, Philippine Islands, March 29, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Roy W. Perry, private, 25, May 2, 1898, July 15, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Knut K. Peterson, private, 23, April 26, 1898, July 15, 1899. Wounded in right thigh and hip, at Guiguinto, Philippine Islands, March 29, 1899. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

John P. Richardson, private, 27, April 26, 1898, August 27, 1899.

Samuel J. Surpless, private, 22, May 15, 1898, May 27, 1898. Discharged at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Orth D. Stewart, private, 27, April 25, 1898, August 9, 1899. Transferred from Company H, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., June 11, 1898. Discharged at Manila, Philippine Islands.

William E. Weller, private, 41, May 15, 1898, August 26, 1899.

Jesse Cook, private, 19, May 15, 1898, November 6, 1898. Discharged at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Alfred Fought, private, 22, April 26, 1898, November 3, 1898. Discharged at Fort. Crook, Nebraska.

TRANSFERRED.

William F. P. Ledeboer, sergeant, 24, April 25, 1898. Transferred to non-commissioned staff, April 15, 1899.

Jay W. Beck, lance corporal, 23, April 26, 1898. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then regimental sergeant major and transferred to non-commissioned staff. Discharged and mustered in as second lieutenant, June 22, 1899, and assigned to Company L. Discharged to accept promotion as first lieutenant and adjutant First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

Thomas J. Mahoney, private, 21, May 29, 1898. Transferred to Company H, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., June 11, 1898.

Oscar H. Clark, private, 25, April 25, 1898. Transfered to hospital corps First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, June 26, 1898.

John W. Primmer, private, 36, May 15, 1898. Transferred to hospital corps First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, June 26, 1898.

Horace G. Vose, private, 26, April 25, 1898. Transfered to Company G, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., July 13, 1898.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Harlowe De Jean, private, 22, May 15, 1898. Killed in action at first trench, Pulilan, Philippine Islands, April 24, 1899.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

David C. Dean, private, 20, May 15, 1898. Wounded at second trench, Pulilan, Philippine Islands, April 24, 1899. Died April 25, 1899. Buried at Battery Knoll, Grave No. 220, Manila, Philippine Islands.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Jay L. Rundell, sergeant, 20, April 25, 1898. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant. Died July 19, 1899, on transport Morgan City. Remains sent to Spearfish, South Dakota.

Samuel C. Frazee, private, 25, May 15, 1898. Died of cerebro spinal meningitis, at French Hospital, San Francisco, California, June 19, 1898. Buried in National Cemetery, Grave No. 628, San Francisco, California.

Newell E. Jenks, private, 22, April 25, 1898. Died of pneumonia in ship's hospital, S. S. Rio de Janeiro, July 26, 1898. Buried at sea.

DESERTED.

Henry L. Wood, private, 19, April 25, 1898. Deserted at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, August 2, 1898.

COMPANY M.

Frank W. Medbery, captain, 31, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

George G. Jennings, first lieutenant, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as second lieutenant. Appointed as first lieutenant and assigned to Company M, April 13, 1899.

Hiram A. Pratt, second lieutenant, 30, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed quartermastermaster sergeant, first sergeant. Appointed second lieutenant and assigned to Company M, April 12, 1899.

Henry F. Spethman, first sergeant, 32, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant, then first sergeant.

John P. Smith, quartermaster sergeant, 27, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant, then quartermaster sergeant.

Elmer H. Olmsted, sergeant, 29, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Fred Wheeler, sergeant, 22, April 28, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant.

John P. Haslan, sergeant, July 16, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed sergeant.

Forrest Merrin, sergeant, 22, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant.

Elisha L. Olmsted, corporal, 23, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank Moderegger, corporal, 22, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal.

Frank P. McMahon, corporal, 29, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Wayne B. Larrabee, corporal, 22, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private in Company G. Transferred from Company G, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., October 5, 1898. Appointed corporal.

Ira B. Holtzclaugh, corporal, 26, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal.

Eugene Parrish, corporal, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal.

Leroy Smith, lance corporal, 22, April 28, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal.

Charles Hultberg, musician, 22, April 28, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician. Wounded in battle at Trenches, February 23, 1899.

Hans Rasmussen, artificer, 24, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John H. Stark, wagoner, 31, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed wagoner.

Von Ressler Blondin, private, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Frank Comyns, private, July 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John Donnley, private, 24, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in battle of Guiguinto, Philippine Islands, March 29, 1899.

Robert N. Estrup, private, 29, April 27, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Herbert J. Faulk, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Samuel D. Fister, private, 31, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William F. Goddard, private, 21, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Thomas Gordon, private, 34, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John O. Helgeson, private, 22, May 19, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Cloyd Hockensmith, private, 26, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

John L. Hockensmith, private, 22, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Barney Houghtaling, private, 22, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Oscar R. House, private, 20, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Jesse T. Hume, private, 20, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Alfred Jacob, private, 24, May 14, 1898, October 5 1899.

William Lewis, private, 22, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Curvin Marsh, private, 30, April 26, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Wilfred Martin, private, 27, April 27, 1898, October 5, 1899. Transferred from Company A, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., February 2, 1899.

Charles M. McCue, private, 25, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Luther McNutt, private, 36, April 28, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Fred Mitchell, private, 25, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in left hand at battle of Simon, Philippine Islands, May 14, 1899.

William H. Nelson, private, 27, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William C. Nolan, private, 37, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Elmer H. Oliphant, private, 25, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Wilber A. Olmsted, private, 32, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles O. Olson, private, 25, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Bert Parkson, private, 22, April 28, 1898, October 5 1899.

Clemens A. Peck, private, 19, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Peter A. Ribb, private, 23, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Leonard F. Routson, private, 36, April 27, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Matt Schueler, private, 32, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Jesse A. Smith, private, 19, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Ole J. Sogge, private, 23, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Wilbur G. Spielman, private, 27, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Abner C. Swilley, private, 45, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Edgar Teal, private, 20, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Charles F. A. Theiss, private, 24, April 29, 1898, October 5, 1899. Wounded in left side at battle of Guiguinto, Philippine Islands, March 29, 1899.

Martin Thoma, private, 33, April 25, 1898, October 5, 1899.

Arthur Tyler, private, 37, April 30, 1898, October 5, 1899.

William J. Wallace, private, 37, May 14, 1898, October 5, 1899.

RESIGNED.

Charles S. Hunt, first lieutenant, 41, April 25, 1898, July 11, 1898. Resignation accepted.

Henry Murray, first liuetenant, 45, May 4, 1898, February 16, 1899. Resignation accepted.

DISCHARGED TO ACCEPT COMMISSION.

Evan E. Young, second lieutenant, 20, April 25, 1898, April 12, 1899. Discharged to accept commission as first lieutenant and adjutant First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V.

DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

Robert V. Carr, sergeant, 21, April 25, 1898, April 4, 1899.

Boyd Lambert, sergeant, 19, April 25, 1898, November 24, 1898.

David Elmes, musician, 29, May 14, 1898, August 17, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed musician. Wounded in right leg at battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Charles N. Day, private, 38, April 25, 1898, August 11, 1899.

Harry N. Myers, private, 22, April 25, 1898, July 14, 1899.

Owen Sheeran, private, 24, May 5, 1898, July 19, 1898.

DISCHARGED BY ORDER.

William L. Schoettler, first sergeant, 21, April 25, 1898, August 2, 1899. Mustered in as sergeant. Appointed quartermaster sergeant, then first sergeant. Discharged to accept commission as first lieutenant First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V.

Charles Zabel, quartermaster sergeant, 29, April 27, 1898, August 7, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed lance corporal, then corporal, then sergeant, then quartermaster sergeant.

John W. Platt, sergeant, 21, April 25, 1898, August 26, 1899.

Ernest K. Painter, corporal, 24, April 25, 1898, August 15, 1899. Mustered in as private. Appointed wagoner, then corporal.

Hiram L. Atwood, private, 23, April 30, 1898, July 17, 1899. Transferred from Company K, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., July 21, 1898.

Paul Christman, private, 41, April 30, 1898, April 27, 1899.

Martin Eide, private, 22, April 30, 1898, September 11, 1899. Wounded in right arm, in Trenches, February 23, 1899.

Charles H. Jackson,, private, 35, April 26, 1898, August 30, 1899. Wounded at Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899.

Charles P. Mullenger, private, 24, April 30, 1898, July 17, 1899.

John O'Connor, private, 24, April 25, 1898, February 2, 1899.

Thomas Parr, private, 33, May 17, 1898, August 8, 1899.

Fred W. Schneider, private, 28, May 14, 1898, April 13, 1899.

Carl Taylor, private, 19, April 29, 1898, July 17, 1899.

Charles Trusty, private, 29, April 25, 1898, August 26, 1899.

John Joseph Tompkins, private, June 23, 1898, September 14, 1899.

TRANSFERRED.

Fred L. Burdick, first lieutenant, 38, April 25, 1898. Mustered in as second lieutenant. Discharged to accept commission as first lieutenant First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., and assigned to Company M. Appointed to quartermaster January 12, 1899, and transferred to regimental staff.

Frank R. Osborn, sergeant, 26, May 14, 1898. Mustered in as private. Appointed corporal, then sergeant. Appointed regimental quartermaster sergeant and transferred to the non-commissioned staff, August 12, 1899.

John W. Allen, private, 24, April 25, 1898. Transferred to hospital corps U. S. A., June 26, 1898.

Frank Dixon, private, 26, April 25, 1898. Transferred to hospital corps U. S. A., June 26, 1898.

Frank Baxter, private, May 3, 1898. Transferred from Company C, First South Dakota Infantry, U.

S. V., July 2, 1898. Transferred to Company C, First South Dakota Infantry, U. S. V., January 2, 1899. Does not appear on rolls of Company C.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Charles B. Preacher, first sergeant, 45, April 25, 1898. Mustered in as quartermaster sergeant. Appointed first sergeant. Wounded at battle of Marilao, Philippine Islands, March 27, 1899. Died March 31, 1899.

William B. Smith, sergeant, 21, April 25, 1898. Mustered in as corporal. Appointed sergeant. Wounded in action, February 23, 1899. Died February 23, 1899.

Oscar Fallen, private, 23, April 30, 1898. Wounded at battle of Guiguinto, Philippine Islands, March 29, 1899. Died March 30, 1899.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Wayne B. Larrabee, corporal, 22, April 30, 1898. Died in general hospital, San Francisco, California. No date of death given. See roll of companies G and M.

Joseph W. Whitman, wagoner, 29, April 29, 1898. Died of acute tuberculosis, at Cavite, Philippine Islands, August 26, 1898.

Olavus T. Felland, private, 25, April 30, 1898. Died of smallpox February 3, 1899.

Edward Mancher, private, 19, May 14, 1898. Died of appendicitis, at Cavite, Philippine Islands, September 8, 1898.

DESERTED.

Ole O. Rugnes, private, 43, April 25, 1898. Deserted from hosiptal at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, May 30, 1898.

CHAPTER LXXVII

THIRD UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

The following is the complete roster of Grigsby's Cowboys, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, Spanish-American war, at the time of muster out, also including the profession and postoffice address of each man. Unless otherwise indicated, the postoffice address is in South Dakota.

Colonel, Melvin Grigsby.
Lieutenant Colonel, Charles F. Lloyd.
Major, Robert W. Stewart.
Adjutant, Otto L. Sues.
Quartermaster, Ralph W. Parliman.
Chaplain, Galon S. Clevenger.

TROOP A.

Captain, Seth Bullock, stockman, Deadwood.

First lieutenant, Myron E. Wells, engineer, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Second Lieutenant, James E. Cusick, mine inspector, Lead City.

First Sergeant, George T. Etter, engineer, Deadwood.

Quartermaster Sergeant, James H. Corcoran, miner, Lead City.

Sergeants, Michael McAylen, miner, Lead City; William A. Rankin, stockman, Deadwood; Merritt L. Day, mine superintendent, Deadwood; Con Sullivan, stockman, Lead City; Michael J. Mullen, stockman, Lead City; Charles Large, stockman, Deadwood.

Corporals, Frederick Meikel, stockman, Terry; Morris S. Johnson, stockman, Deadwood; Joseph D. Wiggins, soldier, United States army; Horace Ross, miner, Lead City; Hugh D. Ford, miner, Lead City; Albert Smith, stockman, Deadwood; Peter L. Edholm, stockman, Deadwood; William Gibson, miner, Terry.

Trumpeters, Joseph W. Languth, miner, Lead City; John H. Conway, miner, Terry.

Farrier, Martin Gilligan, stockman, see remarks.

Blacksmith, Andrew Brower, blacksmith, Deadwood.

Saddler, Sander H. Hecox, saddler, Deadwood.

Wagoner, James E. Huston, stockman, on the range.

Privates, Armstrong, Arthur C., cowboy, Deadwood; Anderson, Christian, soldier, Fort Meade; Anderson, Eric, miner, Terry; Atkins, Benjamin F., miner, Deadwood; Ballenger, Jesse E., miner, Terry; Bartlett, Frank A., cowboy, Crystal Lake, Minnesota; Bandry, William, miner, Terraville; Blaylock, Ulysses A., cowboy, McAllister, Indian Territory; Blodgett, Eugene, miner, Lead City; Bransfield, William R., cowboy, Lafayette, Tennessee; Bray, Andrew N., druggist, Lead City; Brotherson, Thomas, cowboy, Dickinson, North Dakota; Carney, Louis, miner, Deadwood; Cafferty, Patrick H., miner, Lead City; Casner, Dwight, miner, Deadwood; Collins, Arthur L., cowboy, Deadwood; Cook, John W., cowboy, Terry; Denning, Alfred H., miner, Baltimore, Maryland; Demorest, Jesse B., miner, Deadwood; Domke, Charles, miner, New York, N. Y.; Farley, Thomas, miner, Terry; Finley, Archy R., miner, Pluma; Ford, Cornelius, miner, Lead City; Frizzle, William H., soldier, Deadwood; Fryrear, Frederick, miner, Deadwood; George, Edward, cowboy, Lead City; Gilson, Edward L., cowboy, Deadwood; Godberry, William R., soldier, Cuba; Green, Thomas J., cowboy, Deadwood; Hardacker, Guy V., miner, Terry; Harris, Martin L., miner, Angels, California; Hogan, Charles F., cowboy, on the range; Hunt, Benjamin R., cowboy, O'Neill, Nebraska; Huston, Francis C., cowboy, on the range; Kane John F., miner, Terry; Karcher, Charles C., Jr., soldier, Fort Meade; Kuhn, Jacob, cowboy, Havana, Cuba; Lott, Frank L., miner, Terry; Linnett, Large C., cook, Fort Meade; Maclaren,

George A., miner, see remarks; McFarland, William J., editor, Deadwood; McMahon, Frederick W., miner, Lead City; McMichael, William, miner, Terry; Meraner, Frank, miner, Deadwood; Mitchell, Frederick C., cowboy, Belle Fourche; Moore, Holly H., miner, Lead City; Neber, Louis, cowboy, Omaha, Nebraska; Oliver, William J., miner, Hill City; Peterson, Carl, cowboy, Lead City; Purvis, Ralph G., miner, Terry; Rainey, Philip M., miner, Deadwood; Rickel, Milton C., miner, Terry; Schneider, Fred W., cowboy, Scribner, Nebraska; Smith, Frank W., cowboy, Whitewood; Stewart, John T., cowboy, Whitewood; Sutterfield, Frank, cowboy, Terry; Wells, Royal S., engineer; Deadwood; Williams, William E., miner, see remarks; Williams, William R., cowboy, see remarks.

REMARKS.

Captain Seth Bullock; mustered in three days after the troop upon special order from the secretary of war.

First Lieutenant Myron E. Wells; on sick leave in Chattanooga, Tennessee, for thirty days by special orders from headquarters First Army Corps and Department of the Gulf, for disability contracted in the service and line of duty.

Sergeant Merritt L. Day; originally mustered in as sergeant Troop A, promoted to regimental color sergeant July 20, 1898, per general orders No. 27, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; on sick furlough at muster-out of regiment.

Farrier Martin Gilligan; died at Deadwood, South Dakota, shortly after muster-out, from fever contracted at Camp Thomas, Georgia, in service and line of duty. He was interred at Tecumseh, Nebraska.

Private Chris. Anderson; re-enlisted in the United States army after muster-out of volunteer service, and is now serving in the First United States Cavalry at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Corporal Joseph D. Wiggins; re-enlisted in the United States army after muster-out, and is now serving with the Eight United States Cavalry in Cuba.

Private Arthur L. Collins; discharged upon surgeon's certificate of disability August 12, 1898, for disabilities contracted in service and line of duty at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia.

Private William R. Godberry; re-enlisted in the United States army after muster-out of volunteer service, and is now serving with the Eighth United States Cavalry in Cuba.

Private Charles C. Karcher; re-enlisted in United States army after muster-out of volunteer service, and is now serving with the First United States Cavalry at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Private Large C. Linnett; re-enlisted in the United States army after muster-out of volunteer service, and is now serving with the First United States Cavalry at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Private George MacLaren; died of typhoid fever in First Division Hospital, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, summer of 1898, and was interred at Humphreys, Nebraska.

Private William E. Williams; discharged upon surgeon's certificate of disability August 21, 1898, for disabilities contracted in service and line of duty at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia.

Private William R. Williams; died of typhoid fever in Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, after muster-out. He is interred at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

TROOP B.

Captain John Foster, stockman, Chamberlain.

First Lieutenant George B. Grigsby, lawyer, Sioux Falls.

Second Lieutenant John N. Wright, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

First Sergeant John S. Wells, cowboy, Estherdale.

Quartermaster Sergeant Peter Gardner, plumber, Sioux Falls.

Sergeants, James S. Woods, farmer, Sioux Falls; John H. Kipp, Thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, Philippine Islands; George F. Petrie, railroad man, Sioux City, Iowa; Roy S. Avery, laundryman, Sioux Falls; John B. Benson, cowboy, Hotch City; Charles L. Wade, farmer, Flandreau; Thomas W. Wilkes, lawyer, Sioux Falls; Walter H. James, hotel keeper, Tyndall.

Corporals, Montague A. Cass, photographer, Eldora, Colorado; Harry P. Bond, elevator man, Wentworth; Charles E. Spawn, cowboy, Armour; Thomas R. Marshall, farmer, Flandreau; Jacob A. Pritchard, lawyer, Smithland, Iowa; Frederick Jones, cowboy, Oacoma; William Rigney, First United States Infantry, Cuba; Michael F. Lawler, cowboy, Kimball.

Trumpeters, Henry G. Gaskey, farmer, Winifred; Milton Douglass, clerk, Crow Creek; Patrick W. Murphy, soldier, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Farrier, David G. Dales, horseman, Sioux Falls.

Blacksmith, Joseph Cloverdale, blacksmith, Elk Point.

Saddler, Carl Wild, saddler, Bristol.

Wagoner, Charles Conklin, horseman, Hurley.

Privates, Daniel L. Anderson, lawyer, Elrod; Thomas J. Arrowsmith, farmer, Flandreau; Mads. Askson, farmer, Webster; Harry L. Barbour, farmer, Webster; Algernon J. Beach, clerk, Sioux Falls; Jacob Beecher, cowboy, St. Louis, Missouri; Luther W. Bills, printer, Woonsocket; Harry T. Brown, printer, Sioux Falls; Arthur T. Bryant, cowboy, Sioux Falls; George L. Burr, cowboy, Chamberlain; George W.

Byrnes, merchant, Beresford; Carl W. Carlson, cowboy, Pukwana; George L. Cease, cook, Webster; William F. Copelin, clerk, Sioux Falls; Augustus Creason, farmer, Morton, Missiouri; Nicholas Engler, farmer, Bristol; Perry E. Erickson, farmer, Canton; Hans Fors, farmer, Brookings; Frederick J. Foster, cowboy, Clark; George E. Grimes, cowboy, Ellis; Emery F. Hardin, horseman, Ross, Iowa; Thomas W. Hicks, cowboy, Santee Agency, Nebraska; Charles H. Hill, horseman, Luverne, Minnesota; John N. Hollan, clerk, Wentworth; Clinton C. Jenkins, cowboy, Waubay; Samuel E. Johnson, cowboy, Henry; Elmer E. Kearney, cowboy, Chamberlain; Pearl R. Kelsey, lawyer, Mankato, Minnesota; John A. Knott, laborer, Bristol; Walter Knowles, laborer, Sioux Falls; John Law, farmer, Sioux Falls; William F. Lawler, cowboy, Kimball; William H. Lee, carpenter, Yankton; Roy Lovell, cowboy, Pukwana; Martin J. McCormick, farmer, Flandreau; Robert S. McDonald, proofreader, South Africa; William Mahaney, cook, Webster; Frederick W. Manson, clerk, Sioux Falls; James Mattison, cowboy, Sioux Falls; John McKeon, clerk, Sioux Falls, James E. Patten, publisher, Salem; Tobias Rodemaker, cowboy, Sioux Falls; Clark D. Sanders, publisher, Flandreau; Elmer E. Sanderson, cowboy, Sioux Falls; Clarence W. Spawn, cowboy, Brandt Lake; James L. Spawn, cowboy, Brandt Lake; Howard Squires, school teacher, Flandreau; Harry L. Stevens, cowboy, Crow Creek; Everett L. Stevens, cowboy, Crow Creek; Frank J. Suckey, photographer, Millerville, Minnesota; Charles Thompson, cowboy, Interior; Elmer Wager, cowboy, Pukwana; Thomas Waring, farmer, Ellis; Samuel Webb, liveryman, Mitchell; William E. Wilkes, actor, Sioux Falls; John L. Williams, cowboy, Sioux Falls.

REMARKS.

First Sergeant Pearl R. Kelsey; enrolled as first sergeant; reduced to duty sergeant per troop order, August 6, 1898; reduced to rank of private by his own request August 6, 1898. On sick furlough at time of muster-out of regiment.

Sergeant Thomas W. Wilkes; enrolled as sergeant and served as such; on detail at regimental headquarters as postmaster from May 28 to July 11, 1898; sick in hospital with malarial poisoning and discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability on July 21, 1898.

Sergeant James E. Patten; originally enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; reduced to private at his own request August 25, 1898, per general orders No. 58, headquarteres Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; furloughed August 25, 1898, on account of injuries contracted in the service and line of duty. Was on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of the regiment.

Trumpeter Patrick W. Murphy; served as acting chief trumpeter of the regiment from muster-in to July 6, 1898; dishonorably discharged per special order No. 57, series of 1898, headquarters First Army Corps and Department of the Gulf, in pursuance with sentence of general court martial July 15, 1898. Sentence of court martial was disapproved and Murphy restored to duty by headquarters of the army subsequent to muster-out of regiment.

Sergeant John H. Kipp; originally enrolled as corporal, and served on detail in office of regimental quartermaster and detailed as acting brigade quartermaster sergeant, First Cavalry Brigade; promoted sergeant July 25, 1898, per general orders No. 22, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; re-enlisted in Thirty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, and at present writing is serving as quartermaster sergeant of the said regiment.

Sergeant George F. Petrie; originally enrolled and mustered in as private; promoted sergeant per general orders No. 22, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, July 25, 1898.

Sergeant Walter H. James; originally mustered in as sergeant; honorably discharged August 15, 1898, upon surgeon's certificate of disability.

Sergeant Roy S. Avery; originally enrolled and mustered in as corporal; promoted to sergeant August 25, 1898, per general orders No. 58, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Sergeant John B. Benson; originally enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal July 29, 1898, per general orders No. 37, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and promoted sergeant August 25, 1898, per general orders No. 58, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Corporal Jacob A. Prichard; originally enrolled and mustered in as private; appointed corporal July 25, 1898, per general orders No. 32, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Corporal Frederick Jones; originally enrolled and mustered in as private; promoted corporal August 25, 1898, per general orders No. 58, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Corporal William Rigney; originally enrolled and mustered in as private; promoted corporal August 25, 1898, per general orders No. 58, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; was sick in Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas, Georgia, at the time of muster-out of the regiment.

Corporal Michael F. Lawler; originally enrolled and mustered in as private; promoted to corporal August 25, 1898, per general orders No. 58, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Blacksmith Joseph W. Coverdale; foot injured in service and line of duty.

Trumpeter Milton Douglass; originally enrolled and mustered in as corporal; reduced to private at his own request July 29, 1898, and appointed trumpeter July 31, 1898, per troop orders.

Wagoner Charles Conklin; originally enrolled and mustered in as private; promoted to troop wagoner per troop orders July 21, 1898; was sick in Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas, Georgia, at muster-out of regiment.

Private Mads Askson; was on sick furlough at time of muster-out of regiment.

Private Harry L. Barbour; was on sick furlough at time of muster-out of regiment.

Private Algernon J. Beach; was on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of the regiment, and died at Champion, Michigan, of disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, September 21, 1898.

Private Luther W. Bills; originally enrolled and mustered in as corporal; reduced to private at his own request July 29, 1898, per general orders No. 37, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Private William F. Copelin; was present with the regiment at muster-out, after which he proceeded to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he died September 23, 1898.

Private Thomas W. Hicks; originally enrolled and mustered in as sergeant; reduced to private at his own request and detailed as ambulance driver in regimental hospital corps, per special orders No. 62, July 23, 1898.

Private George W. Byrnes; detailed as hospital attendant June 20, 1898, per special orders No. 1, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Private Clinton C. Jenkins; detailed as hospital attendant June 20, 1898, per special orders No. 1, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Private John A. Knott; on sick furlough at the time regiment was mustered out. Origin not stated.

Private Benjamin Mattison; deserted at Camp Thomas, Georgia, July 28; apprehended at Nashville, Tennessee, July 29, 1898, and returned to Camp Thomas, Georgia, under guard consisting of Sergeant Peter Gardner and Private John McKeon, and placed in confinement at the latter place August 1, 1898; was in confinement, awaiting trial for desertion, at the time regiment was mustered out.

Private John McKeon; injured in the line of duty at Camp Thomas, Georgia, August 24, 1898.

Private Tobias Rodemaker; appointed troop wagoner June 1, 1898, and returned to duty as private July 1, 1898; was on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of the regiment.

Private Robert S. McDonald; honorably discharged upon surgeon's certificate of disability, for disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, August 18, 1898.

Private John Law; honorably discharged upon surgeon's certificate of disability, for disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, August 16, 1898.

Private Roy Lovell; honorably discharged upon surgeon's certificate of disability, for disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, August 15, 1898.

Private Harry L. Stevens; sick in Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas, Georgia, at the time of muster-out of regiment.

Private Everett Stevens; originally mustered in as corporal Troop E, same regiment; transferred to Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, as private, June 9, 1898, per general orders No. 14, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. On sick furlough at muster-out of regiment.

Private Charles Thompson; originally enrolled and mustered in as wagoner same troop; returned to duty as private June 1, 1898, per troop ordered. Was on sick furlough at the time of mustering out of the regiment.

Private Samuel Webb; injured in the line of duty. On sick furlough at the time of muster-out of the regiment.

Private William E. Wilkes; honorably discharged upon surgeon's certificate of disability August 9, 1898.

Private John L. Williams; sick in Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas, Georgia, at the time of muster-out of regiment.

TROOP C.

Captain, George E. Hair, merchant, Belle Fourche.

First Lieutenant, Rush Spencer Wells, United States Army, War Department.

Second Lieutenant, Almond B. Wells, Jr., student, Fort Meade.

First Sergeant, George W. Taylor, barber, Deadwood.

Quartermaster Sergeant, Andrew Vogesser, farmer, Deadwood.

Sergeants, Robert H. Nemitz, painter, Deadwood; Ulysses S. Griggs, civil engineer, Tama, Iowa; John H. Horner, lawyer, Deadwood; William B. Dwinnell, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Clarence S. Chase, cowboy, Belle Fourche; John W. Butcher, soldier, War Department.

Corporals, Thomas Tully, miner, Deadwood; William H. Thompson, carpenter, Belle Fourche; William Doyle, brakeman, Deadwood; James W. Hilton, miner, Deadwood; Henry C. Reeds, miner, Deadwood; Frank E. Rochon, engineer, Deadwood; James McBride, cowboy, Deadwood; William A. Sherrill, cowboy, Belle Fourche.

Trumpeters, Chauncey Rickard, clerk, Deadwood; Harry T. Elliott, cowboy, Deadwood.

Farrier, George P. Thayer, cowboy, Deadwood.

Blacksmith, Charles Durematt, blacksmith, New York, New York.

Saddler, George M. Nyce, cowboy, Eighth United States Cavalry.

Wagoner, Ronald Bain, stage driver, quartermaster department, Cuba.

Privates, Gideon Anderson, farmer, Deadwood; George R. Armstrong, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Rupert E. Averill, miner, Belle Fourche; Harvey Babcock, miner, Deadwood; William R. Bebb, cowboy, Deadwood; Charles Burnett, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Edward Burton, cook, Deadwood; Dell Cabel, cowboy, Deadwood; Michael Connolly, miller, Deadwood; John W. Congleton, painter, Deadwood; Fred L. Curtaz, stage driver, Deadwood; Ellis Davies, miner, Deadwood; Noah Davis, stage driver, Deadwood; Stanley R. Dunnick, miner, Terry; John E. Doyle, carpenter, Deadwood; Artimus Edson, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Joseph Felt, fireman, Deadwood; Joseph Foley, miner, Deadwood; Orlando B. Giertz, cowboy, Belle Fourche; John Gollan, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Ernest Gray, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Vernon Harley, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Joseph W. Hedrick, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Frank W. Hogue, cowboy, Rapid City; Fred Hook, cowboy, Deadwood; Samuel Hoey, laborer, Deadwood; Charles R. Larrimer, clerk, Deadwood; Leon J. Libbey, cowboy, Belle Fourche; George Ludwig, miner, Terry; Theodore J. McConaughy, cowboy, Belle Fourche; William McCoy, miner, Deadwood; Allen Miller, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Isadore Molash, cowboy, Company I, Forty-fifth United States Volunteer Infantry; Edward W. Moore, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Charles J. Moritz, printer, Deadwood; Irving J. Morrell, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Charles M. Morris, cowboy, Deadwood; Harry H. Miller, druggist, Deadwood; John H. O'Connor, miner, Deadwood; Michael P. O'Reilly, sailor, Deadwood; John Odgers, miner, New York, New York; Peter Off, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Peter Pearson, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Melvin Penn, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Henry Schipke, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Arthur J. Schultz, stage driver, Deadwood; E. John Smith, farmer, Deadwood; Harry Stevens, miner, Deadwood; Eugene L. Stillwell, cowboy, Deadwood; Frank S. Stillwell, stage driver, Deadwood; Robert H. Stofferson, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Andrew Stream, miner, Deadwood; Clifton B. Sylvester, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Jerry Sullivan, miner, Deadwood; Alfred E. Swanson, cowboy, Belle Fourche; James Ure, cowboy, Belle Fourche; Richard M. Waugh, miner, Deadwood; Leslie W. White, cowboy, Belle Fourche; James S. Wing, cowboy, Belle Fourche.

REMARKS.

First Lieutenant Rush Spencer Wells; originally mustered in as first lieutenant Troop C, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; discharged July 12, 1898, to accept commission in the regular army.

Second lieutenant Almon B. Wells, Jr.; sick at Chattanooga at muster-out of troop.

Sergeant Michael O'Reilly; honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability August 17, 1898, on account of disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty.

Sergeant William B. Dwinnell; on detail as clerk in the office of the regimental adjutant from June 20 to August 19, 1898; honorably discharged by order of the honorable secretary of war August 18, 1898.

Sergeant Andrew Vogesser; on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Sergeant John W. Butcher; absent sick in Sternberg General Hospital, Camp Thomas, at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered with troop.

Blacksmith Charles Durematt; originally mustered in May 2, 1898, in Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry; transferred to Third United States Volunteer Cavalry at Camp Thomas, Georgia.

Saddler George M. Nyce; absent on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private George R. Armstrong; absent sick in Sternberg General Hospital, Camp Thomas, at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private Edward Burton; absent on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Sergeant Clarence C. Chase; originally mustered in as private; promoted to corporal May 18, and sergeant same troop June 2, 1898.

Trumpeter Harry T. Elliott; originally mustered in as corporal, reduced to private at his own request and made trumpeter.

Private Joseph W. Hedrick; discharged on surgeon's certificate for disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, August 18, 1898.

Private Fred Hook; absent sick in Leiter General Hospital, Camp Thomas, Georgia, at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private Leon J. Libbey; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability August 18, 1898, for disabilities incurred in service and line of duty.

Private Isadore Molash; absent sick in Sternberg

General Hospital at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Trumpeter Chauncey Richard; absent sick in Sternberg General Hospital at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private Henry Schipke; absent on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private E. John Smith; absent on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private Eugene L. Stillwell; absent on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private Leslie W. White; absent on sick furlough at the time of muster-out of regiment; not mustered out with troop.

Private Harry H. Miller; originally enrolled as private Troop C, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, promoted to regimental hospital steward May 31, 1898, and subsequently made chief steward of the regiment; discharged August 25, 1898, on surgeon's certificate of disability, for disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty.

TROOP D.

Captain, John E. Hammon, stockman, Sturgis.

First Lieutenant, David F. Conner, publisher, Sturgis.

Second Lieutenant, Walter L. Anderson, lawyer, Lincoln, Nebraska.

First Sergeant, William N. Ray, soldier, Manila, Philippine Islands.

Quartermaster Sergeant, Edward C. Steele, miner, Lead City.

Sergeants, George F. Von Ostermann, clerk, San Juan, Porto Rico; Franklin M. Jones, farmer, Fort Meade; Elmer C. Parker, cowboy, Sturgis; George Cassells, cowboy, see remarks; Bernhard Sturtmer, cowboy, on the range; George D. Hammon, soldier, Fort Yellowstone, Montana.

Corporals, Charles C. Kohrdt, blacksmith, Helena, Montana; Ray Mayhew, soldier, Fort Meade; Daniel Trazivick, cowboy, San Juan, Philippine Islands; William J. Stewart, miner, Terry; Columbus Bessant, cowboy, on the range; Frank E. Drake, cowboy, Hot Springs; John Watkins, cowboy, Deadwood.

Trumpeters, John E. Hammon, soldier, Fort Meade; George C. Ebersole, saddler, Lead City.

Farrier, Charles W. Ranger, miner, Hot Springs.

Blacksmith, Charles W. Billups, blacksmith, Hot Springs.

Saddler, Theopile Bonneau, saddler, Lead City.

Wagoner, Lawrence H. Sargent, soldier, Fort Meade.

Privates, Lars Aaberg, cowboy, Terraville; William Armstrong, miner, Terraville; Christian Bahler, cowboy, see remarks; William A. Baird, cowboy, Sturgis; Marcellus A. Blalock, miner, Sturgis; George Burk, cowboy, Sturgis; James Cady, jockey, Rapid City; Emil J. Casteau, miner, Deadwood; Jack Cranshaw, cowboy, Sturgis; Clarence Dangler, miner, Lead City; Charles Eadie, soldier, Fort Meade; John T. Eliason, miner, Hudson; Frank Ettinger, miner, Deadwood; Charles L. Fish, soldier, Sturgis; John Fordyce, cowboy, Lead City; Joseph Grinnell, cowboy, Lead City; Edward W. Hauschild, cowboy, Sturgis; David T. Henry, electrician, Lead City; Josef Holzer, miner, Lead City; Joseph F. Jaques, soldier, Lead City; Carl L. Johnson, soldier, Sturgis; Thomas Johanson, soldier, Sturgis; Walli Karki, soldier, Lead City; Augustus Kaun, soldier, Sturgis; Samuel Kelly, soldier Lead City; James L. King, soldier, Sturgis; Charles Ludwig, cowboy, Lead City; James Mansfield, farmer, Terry; Charles Means, cowboy, Sturgis; Frederick Miller, farmer, Sturgis; Thomas Olson, laborer, Sturgis; Messick Parry, miner, Lead City; Nicholas Parsons, soldier, Sturgis; Charles Phillips, cook, Lytle, Georgia; Herman Rau, stone cutter, Deadwood; Ernest Reed, cook, Sturgis; George F. Robinson, miner, Deadwood; George R. Saunders, miner, Deadwood; James M. Skane, farmer, Sturgis; Arthur Schaffer, miner, Sturgis; Charles Schneff, miner, Two Bit; Frederick Schwender, stone cutter, Deadwood; Roy N. Skutt, cowboy, Terry; Edward Spence, cowboy, Sturgis; John Sommers, cowboy, Lead City; Henry Stephan, miner, Sturgis; William Stout, miner, Sturgis; John P. Summay, clerk, Sturgis; Frederick Teasdale, farmer, Sturgis; George Thain, miner, Lead City; John Thorrell, farmer, Sturgis; Absalom Tribbett, saddler, Deadwood; Ubertram Underhill, cowboy, Hot Springs; Charles C. Vorce, cowboy, Terry; Frederick Wales, cowboy, Terry; Elijah Waldron, cowboy, Deadwood; James P. Whitehead, cowboy, Deadwood; George H. Wilson, cowboy, Portland; James W. Yates, soldier, see remarks.

REMARKS.

Captain John E. Hammon; served in transportation department, United States quartermaster's department, in Havana and Puerto Principe, Cuba, from muster-out, September 8, 1898, to September 11, 1899.

First Lieutenant David F. Connor; detailed as acting regimental adjutant from June 2 to August 22, 1898, when relieved on account of sickness contracted in the service and line of duty.

Second Lieutenant Walter L. Anderson; detailed as adjutant first squadron August 5, 1898, in which position he served until muster-out September 8, 1898.

First Sergeant William N. Ray; re-enlisted in

United States hospital service, and is now serving on United States "Hospital Ship Relief," and stationed at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Sergeant George F. Von Osterman; entered United States service at Porto Rico after muster-out, and is now clerk in civil department at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Sergeant Clarence Dangler; originally mustered in as second duty sergeant, reduced to the rank of private August 19, 1898, per general orders No. 52, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. On detail from June 2 to June 28, 1898, as acting brigade commissary sergeant.

Sergeant George Cassells; drowned in British Columbia July, 1899, place of interment not known.

Sergeant George D. Hammon; originally mustered in as first corporal, promoted to sergeant August 19, 1898, per general orders No. 52, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, vice Dangler reduced; re-enlisted in First United States Cavalry (Troop M), and is now serving at Fort Yellowstone, Montana.

Corporal Daniel Trazivick; re-enlisted in United States service after muster-out, and is now keeper of a castle at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Corporal John Watkins; originally mustered in as private; promoted to corporal August 19, 1898, per general orders No. 52, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, vice Hammon promoted.

Corporal Ray Mayhew; re-enlisted in First United States Cavalry, in which regiment he is now serving as sergeant of Troop G, at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Trumpeter George C. Ebersole; detailed in regimental band August 1, 1898, in which he served until muster-out with his troop, September 8, 1898.

Wagoner Lawrence H. Sargent; re-enlisted in Troop I, First United States Cavalry, and is now serving with his troop at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Private Charles Eadie; re-enlisted in Troop G, First United States Cavalry, and is now serving with his troop at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Private Charles W. Yates; died of accidental gunshot wound October 10, 1898, at Long Pine, Nebraska, while serving in First United States Cavalry. Is interred at Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

Trumpeter John E. Hammon, Jr.; appointed chief trumpeter from trumpeter Troop D, July 6, 1898, per general orders No. 22, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry. Transferred to Troop D as private July 20, 1898, per general orders No. 27, headquarters Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, and reappointed trumpeter Troop D. Re-enlisted in First United States Cavalry, and is now serving in the band of that regiment at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

Private Joseph F. Jaques; re-enlisted, present service not known.

Private Carl L. Johnson, re-enlisted, present service not known.

Private Thomas Johanson; re-enlisted, present service not known.

Private Wallikarki; re-enlisted, present service not known.

Private Augustus Kaun; re-enlisted, present service not known.

Private Samuel Kelly; re-enlisted, present service not known.

Private James L. King; re-enlisted, present service not known.

Private Nicholas Parsons; re-enlisted, present service not known.

TROOP E.

Captain, Joseph B. Binder, stockman, Pierre.

First Lieutenant, John W. Laughlin, stockman, Pierre.

Second Lieutenant, Lowell G. Fuller, hotel keeper, Huron.

First Sergeants, Frank Ball, soldier, Lead City; Wesley T. Stafford, lawyer, Sioux City, Iowa.

Quartermaster Sergeant, Harrie Grant, cowboy, Fielder.

Sergeants, John P. Purcell, cowboy, Pierre; John W. Murphy, cowboy, Blunt; John Ketelson, cowboy, Huron; George E. Seelye, cowboy, East Pierre; William De Witt, cowboy, Highmore; Harland Stafford, cowboy, Huron.

Corporals, Clifford E. Bradley, laborer, Rock Rapids, Iowa; Thomas K. Ludlow, engineer, Sioux Falls; Carlos E. Hensley, cowboy, Frankfort; Richard W. Seiffert, brick-mason, Pierre; Robert Coleman, cowboy, Okobojo; Robert W. Lumley, cowboy, East Pierre; William A. Cleland, cowboy, Huron; William J. Wagenknight, lawyer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Trumpeters, Carl S. McCoy, cowboy, Faulkton; Sim Goddard, cowboy, Shiloh.

Farrier, William B. Wolfe, cowboy, Lampassas, Texas.

Blacksmith, Charles H. Croome, horseshoer, Pierre.

Wagoner, John C. Connor, cowboy, Pierre.

Saddler, Irving Pritchard, saddler, Wesley.

Privates, William Arnold, cowboy, Blunt; John E. Batchelder, merchant, Armour; William L. Beyer, cowboy, Onida; Drew P. Blymyer, engraver, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Avry A. Brown, farmer, Pierre; Earl E. Boyden, carpenter, Hermosa; De Witt S. Burnett, teacher, Pierre; Arthur L. Carney, electrician, Rock Rapids, Iowa; Albert S. Clouse, cowboy, Miller; John A. Grim, farmer, Pierre; Charles W. Cook, cowboy, Hawley; Elmer Dunning, laborer, Yankton; Raymond Dunning, cowboy, Armour; Anthony S. Fouch, cowboy, Pierre; Arthur F. France, cowboy, Sioux Falls; Harry L. Gebhart, cowboy, Pierre; Martin Giblin, cowboy, Webster; Henry H. Gregg, cowboy, Blunt; Walter K. Haas, cowboy, Pierre; Clement P. Hagan, laborer, Waterloo, Iowa; William L. Hagler, veterinary, Armour; Luther P. Hanscom, cowboy, Pierre; Walter L. Harmon, cowboy, United States Army; Henry Hemphill, cowboy, Kimball; Ernest G. Hodgeson, cowboy, Huron; Levi M. Hoisington, cowboy, Pierre; John C. Hostetter, carpenter, Pierre; Amos C. Johnson, barber, Rock Rapids, Iowa; Myrt J. King, stage driver, Pierre; Ernest G. Kleinschmidt, stockman, Blunt; Burt Lanning, merchant, Yankton; Herbert F. Lawrence, cowboy, see remarks; William Lewis, cowboy, Blunt; Samuel J. Loomis, laborer, Pipestone, Minnesota; Walter A. Luce, cowboy, Pierre; Charles R. McMartin, cowboy, Okobojo; Scott E. McKean, cowboy, Fielder; Arthur G. Nickerson, jockey, Pierre; John P. Nelson, cowboy, Pierre; Bernard J. O'Donnell, cowboy, Harold; Fred A. Parkhurst, farmer, Miller; Algernon A. Plunkette, cowboy, Faulkton; Francis R. Pyle, cowboy, Highmore; Frank A. Porter, cowboy, Fort Bennett; William E. Riley, cowboy, Blunt; William Ritchie, farmer, Pierre; Herman G. Rohweder, laborer, Goodwin; Peter C. Saffell, cowboy, Fielder; Carl Skogstad, farmer, Flandreau; Richard C. Spaulding, drayman, Armour; Charles T. Stanage, driver, Yankton; Everett G. Stevens, cowboy, Crow Creek; Oren Strevel, stockman, Faulkton; Elmer U. Tempelton, farmer, Pierre; William F. Toothaker, cowboy, Blunt; Wilbur C. Trask, saddler, Elrod; William Tucker, cowboy, Pierre; Howard G. Urquhart, laborer, Huron; Elbert C. Vilas, saddler, Clark; Charles R. Waldrip, farmer, Huron; Walter J. Wilcox, cowboy, Cheyenne Agency; Emory G. Woodring, cowboy, Pierre.

REMARKS.

Captain Robert W. Stewart; originally mustered in as captain Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 15, 1898. Promoted to major same regiment May 18, 1898.

Captain Joseph B. Binder; originally mustered in as first lieutenant Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry May 15; promoted to captain same troop May 18, 1898.

First Lieutenant John W. Laughlin; originally mustered in as second lieutenant Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, May 15; promoted to first lieutenant same troop May 18, 1898.

Second Lieutenant Lowell G. Fuller; originally mustered in as first sergeant Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry May 15; promoted to second lieutenant same troop May 18, 1898; detailed as adjutant second squadron July 12, and served as such until muster-out. On detail as canteen officer from May 30, 1898, to September 8, 1898.

First Sergeant Wesley T. Stafford; originally mustered in as quartermaster sergeant Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to first sergeant same troop May 18, 1898. Promoted to regimental sergeant major July 7, 1898.

First Sergeant Frank Ball; originally mustered in as sergeant Troop D, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to sergeant major same regiment May 30, 1898. Transferred to first sergeant Troop E, same regiment, July 7, 1898.

Sergeant Harrie Grant; originally mustered in as sergeant Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry; promoted to quartermaster sergeant, same company, May 18, 1898.

Sergeant John W. Murphy; on detached service from August 1 to September 3, 1898, as sergeant in charge of regimental band.

Sergeant Harland Stafford; originally mustered in as corporal; promoted to sergeant May 18, 1898. Acting sergeant major Second Squadron July 7, to September 8, 1898.

Corporal William J. Wagenknight; enlisted at Camp Thomas, Georgia, June 15, and promoted corporal, same troop, E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Trumpeter Carl S. McCoy; on detail in regimental band as first cornet from August 1 to September 8, 1898.

Private Ernest G. Hodgeson; enlisted in Troop E, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, at Camp Thomas, Georgia, June 21, 1898.

Private Herbert F. Lawrence; died June 13, 1898, at Leiter Hospital, Camp Thomas, Georgia, of typhoid fever contracted in service and line of duty.

Private Everett G. Stevens; transferred to Troop B, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, June 25, 1898.

Private Wilbur C. Trask; originally mustered in as private Troop E; promoted to regimental saddler sergeant, per general orders No. 5, May 31, 1898.

Wagoner John C. Connor; originally mustered in as private and appointed wagoner, per troop orders. Discharged August 21, 1898, on surgeon's certificate of disability, for disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty.

Private William L. Hagler; detailed as regimental veterinary surgeon May 30, 1898, and so served until July 13, 1898; detailed in regimental hospital as nurse August 1, 1898, and served as such until muster-out September 8, 1898.

CHAPTER LXXVIII

BENCH AND BAR OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

Just when the control of the action of individuals, through the operation of law, had its genesis in South Dakota may not again be known, but certain it is that the Rees and the Sioux had well defined codes of common law which extended to most of the relations of their simple lives; treating of marriage and divorce, the rights of property, for the protection of game, the preservation of peace, and the observance of these laws was exacted with a fidelity unknown to modern days in our civilized society. No rule was adopted not essential to the happiness of the community, but the thing upon which public happiness was dependent must be observed at every cost. The administration of these laws were somewhat dependent upon the character of the matter at issue. Every camp had its policeman, appointed at the pleasure of the chief, and the enforcement of the law, as it affected petty offenses, was left to his arbitrary will. Quarrels, especially between women and children, little infractions of good morals, he punished summarily with a cuff, a shake, or, in case of incorrigibles, by more severe punishment. He was judge, jury and executioner. In the more serious cases the matter was tried out in council and the punishment fixed by the council, and if a capital offense, the entire tribe took a hand in the execution. These tribal councils, in which the head men, with much dignity and circumstance, sat down to enquire into an alleged offense against the common law of the tribe, and to mete out the character of the punishment if the conviction ensued from the testimony, were the primitive courts of South Dakota. The inquest by council, however, appears to have been employed only when there was doubt of the guilt of the accused. When law was openly broken within the view of the tribe, the punishment was summarily administered by the people. Or, if the wrong was personal to some member of the tribe, he was left to take his own revenge, or to accept such reparation as could be agreed upon between the parties. The council, however, frequently assessed civil damages.

When the fur trade became thoroughly established and the substantial posts were built and placed in command of a "burgeois," that functionary, by virtue of his position, became a sort of justice of the peace, having very large powers in the matter of the preservation of the peace and the punishment of offences. Kenneth McKenzie and William Laidlaw, at Fort Pierre, were even more than mere justices, arrogating to themselves the prerogatives of the supreme court. Their jurisdiction was of course assumed, being based upon no statute. In fact during the greater portion of the fur period South Dakota, west of the Missouri, was not within any civil jurisdiction. Though they arbitrarily arrested and tried men, sentenced and imprisoned them, or sent them in chains to St. Louis, it is not recorded that their jurisdiction was ever questioned. Kelsey, trader at Fort George in 1842, went even to the extent of shooting four incorrigibles to death, and public opinion in the neighborhood quite justified his action, though he took fright and went to Mexico.

Had he kept his nerve and stayed by his action, there is no doubt that he would have been sustained and justified. The fact is, that it was necessary for the post commandant to dispense justice with the iron hand if life was to be safe in the wilderness. It is not asserted that any innocent man was ever punished or the guilty unduly sentenced by these improvised courts. These courts were very much like the feudal administrations in early France and Germany, rather than like the miners' courts set up in the later days in the Black Hills. The latter were popular institutions, the officers of which were elected by the assembled people, and in which the cases were conducted after the recognized procedure of the lawful courts.

So far as the record shows, the first regularly admitted lawyer to enter Dakota seems to have been Col. Henry Leavenworth, in 1823. Leavenworth had given up a successful law practice to volunteer in the war of 1812. He was so successful as a soldier that the authorities gave him a commission in the regular army and he lived the remainder of his life a soldier, and as the visit to South Dakota was a military one, it has no further pertinence to this topic.

Wilmot W. Brookings was admitted to practice before coming to Dakota in 1857. Naturally he did not do much law business in the little frontier settlement, though, as we shall see, he grew into a high place in the profession in later years in Dakota. Henry Masters, the provisional governor at Sioux Falls, was also a lawyer and he maintained an office and did such business as came to his hand. He was also justice of the peace for Big Sioux county. His death, in September, 1859, cut short his career. He is reported to have been a lawyer of fine attainments. He may go into history as South Dakota's first practicing lawyer, and first regularly appointed white justice of the peace, the foundation stone in South Dakota's bench and bar.

The first important case in which a South Dakota lawyer took part was tried in Sioux City, in 1859. S. B. Brookings, a brother of Judge Wilmot W., was accused of a murder, said to have been committed at his claim on the Iowa side of the Sioux river near the mouth of Rock river. He was arrested and taken to Sioux City for preliminary examination. His brother appeared as his counsel. He was bound over, escaped from jail, and was never brought to trial.

Sixty days before the death of Governor Masters, Enos Stutsman arrived in Yankton with the first settlers there, on July 10, 1859. He was an able lawyer, but of course found little opportunity to exercise his powers. The first profitable business he had in his line were divorce cases, a line of business still said to be profitable to some Dakota lawyers. Enos, however, took a very simple and direct method of winning his suits. He simply ran for the legislature, was elected, had himself appointed to the proper committee and then introduced the necessary bills directly divorcing his clients. He had splendid success until, in 1864, Governor Edmunds' Episcopalian principles got in the way of Enos's brand of justice. Edmunds vetoed all divorce bills and compelled the lawyers to try their cases in court. In one of Enos's cases which Edmunds vetoed, as chairman of the committee to whom the bill was referred, he reported: "If the defendant is not already an inmate of a state's prison, he ought long ago to have been," and upon this showing the legislature promptly passed the bill. Notwithstanding this peculiar practice, Stutsman was a good deal of a man and he impressed a good deal of good legislation upon the statute books of Dakota during the many terms he was in the legislature.

The territory of Dakota was created March 2, 1861, and a short time afterward President Lincoln appointed the territorial officers, sending out for chief justice Philemon Bliss, of Ohio, who later won reputation in the Missouri School of Law and as the author of a well-known work upon code pleading. Bliss came against the code for the first time in his Dakota experience and it was here that he conceived the notion and laid out the plan of his text book. Judge Bliss was assigned to the first, or Elk Point, district and held some terms of district court there and elsewhere in the territory. He took a claim on Brule creek. He heard some motions in chambers, acted as member of the territorial canvassing board and performed other statutory duties, but never sat in supreme court. Neither did his associates, B. P. Williston, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph L. Williams, of Tennessee. William E. Gleason, of Baltimore, Maryland, came with the first court as United States district attorney. With the coming of this court the bench and bar of the territory may be said to have for the first time been really established. Neither Williston or Williams left a record, or made an impression from which any adequate judgment of their efficiency may be ascertained. Gleason resigned to accept an appointment from Andrew Johnson as an associate justice and after a year resigned this place to go to Italy as a consul. He was a somewhat brilliant lawyer and judge, though, like his predecessors, he did not sit in the supreme court, no case yet having arisen of sufficient moment to warrant an appeal. As a lawyer he was rather unscrupulous in his methods, and after his return from Italy he engaged in practice in Baltimore, where he made money, but was finally convicted of perjury and disbarred. Gleason was followed as United States attorney by George H. Hand, who served until 1869. He was an able lawyer and an upright man, who throughout his long public service held the high regard and respect of his fellow citizens.

About the time of Gleason's resignation, an entirely new court came in. Ara Bartlett, of Minnesota, who had been first appointed an associate justice to succeed Williston, was promoted to become chief justice, and Jefferson P. Kidder, of St. Paul, and John W. Boyle, of Vermillion, were appointed as associates. Some appeals came up to this court and in the spring of 1867 the first supreme court of Dakota territory sat in banc.

The first opinion was written by Judge Kidder. Except an occasional admiralty case growing out of the steamboat business, there were no cases of importance in the earlier years, not even on the criminal side. It speaks well for the morals of the pioneer community that during the ten years of settlement not a single murder occurred.

Judge Kidder was the strong man of the bench, and was undoubtedly the first lawyer of the territory of that day, a position he continued to hold for many years. Gideon C. Moody located in Dakota in 1865, but as at first there was too little business to fully occupy his time, he gave a good deal of attention to other business interests, and politics. In fact, however able a lawyer he may have been, he had little opportunity to demonstrate his powers in South Dakota until after 1870. All of the opinions of the supreme court from the foundation until 1878, a period of seventeen years, made but one small volume, half the size of the ordinary court report, and from that statement may be derived a fair judgment of the meager opportunities afforded the Dakota lawyer of the pioneer days.

In 1869 Bartlett Tripp came to Yankton and from that time divided the honors of the bar with Messrs. Moody and Hand. Dr. Burleigh was an acute lawyer, but gave his attention almost exclusively to private interests and to politics. Judge Brookings, always adventuresome in business affairs, gave his attention to a large extent to exploiting the advantages of the country as a place for home making and to railway enterprises, except during the period from 1869 to 1873, when he served as an associate justice of the supreme court. In 1869 Dr. Burleigh secured the appointment of George W. French, of Maine, as chief justice, to succeed Ara Bartlett. French was, and probably ever will be, the joke of the Dakota bench. He was not a lawyer, but was a boyhood friend of Dr. Burleigh who wanted to do something for him. So he went to his excellent friend, President Johnson, and requested him to nominate French for chief justice of Dakota territory. "Is he a good lawyer?" asked the President. "I don't know about his strength in law;" replied Burleigh, "equity is his strong suit." French got the appointment. He early earned the soubriquet of "Necessity," because he knew no law. He was absolutely ignorant of practice and procedure. One of the early cases which came before him was the trial of his brother justice of the supreme court, Judge Brookings, upon an indictment for perjury, growing out of a land deal. If Chief Justice French was short on law, he was all right in courtesy and good breeding, and he realized that he could not do less than invite a fellow justice, present in his court, to sit with him, so the defendant occupied a seat at the chief justice's right hand. Early and constantly, in the course of the procedure, questions of law arose which puzzled the unsophisticated chief justice, but with a brother justice at his elbow, he was able to render prompt decisions, and if they did in fact tend to strengthen the defense, why, there were authorities on both sides of the question and the defendant was certainly entitled to the benefit of the doubt. In 1873 Chief Justice French was succeeded by Peter C. Shannon, of Pennsylvania, an able lawyer of strong character, who remained a Dakotan until his death in 1899. Judge Brookings was followed the same year by Alanson H. Barnes, and in 1875 Judge Kidder, having been elected to congress, gave up his seat on the bench to Granville G. Bennett. Before this time several young lawyers who still occupy a high place at the Dakota bar had made their appearance in the territory. Among these were John L. Jolley, who came to Vermillion in 1866, and Curtis H. Winsor, who located in Canton in 1871. John R. Gamble located in Yankton in 1873 and was recognized as a strong lawyer from the beginning.

The first great case in Dakota to try the metal of the lawyers was the Wintermute murder trial in 1874. In 1873 Peter P. Wintermute shot and killed Edwin S. McCook, secretary of Dakota territory, at Yankton. At the October term of that year Wintermute was indicted, but the indictment was quashed at an adjourned term in January, by Judge Shannon. At the April term, 1874, he was reindicted and his trial began upon May 11th. He was prosecuted by Phil K. Faulk, county attorney, assisted by George H. Hand and Jason Brown, of Cheyenne, and was defended by Moody & Cramer (the latter, Nelson J. Cramer, having recently located in Yankton and still is engaged in practice there), Bartlett Tripp, William Tripp and Leonard Swett, of Chicago. The defense was "self-defense." It was a hard-fought case, in which Judge Moody and Judge Tripp demonstrated their great power, but their client was convicted. The case was appealed and reversed and sent to Clay county for a new trial. The action of the supreme court called out an indignation meeting from the anti-Moody element in Yankton. On the second trial John L. Jolley was associated in the defense, which resulted in an acquittal. In those days Richard F. Pettigrew was in active practice in Sioux Falls. Melvin Grigsby was his law partner. About this time,—the date is lost,—Judge Shannon was holding court at the falls and Senator Pettigrew and the Judge were in a continual altercation. Pettigrew was sarcastic and the court irascible. Pettigrew left the court room and went to his office, where he took all of the money from the safe and placed it in his pocket. "What are you going to do?" asked Grigsby. "I'm going to pay this out in fines for contempt of court," replied the embryo senator. "I'll let that old — — — understand that he can't run over me." He returned to the court room and at the first opportunity poured a volley of abuse upon the judge. "Enter a fine of ten dollars against Mr. Pettigrew," ordered the court. Pettigrew paid the money, the meantime keeping up a flood of vituperation. "Enter another fine of fifty dollars," shouted the judge in high fury; "I'll have it understood that this court is a gentleman." "Give me an exception to that last ruling of the court," piped Pettigrew. Judge Shannon enjoyed a good hit as well as any man living and he laughed heartily. "Remit the fine, Mr. Clerk," he said. After that things proceeded more smoothly.

The opening of the Black Hills in 1876 brought a new element into the legal practice of Dakota and there was a rush of young lawyers to that section. But a few of the early men proved stayers. Judge Bennett was assigned to the Black Hills counties in the spring of 1877 and held the first terms there. He was elected to congress the next year and Gideon C. Moody succeeded him on the bench. A fourth district was created by congress in the spring of 1879, and Judge Kidder's second term in congress having expired, he was at once appointed to the new place, which he continued to fill until his death, in the autumn of 1883.

By this time many of the strong men whose names have made the South Dakota bar lustrous were upon the ground. Robert J. Gamble and Ellison G. Smith came to Yankton in 1875 and Levi B. French but little later. E. C. Ericson was at Elk Point, Oscar S. Gifford, Martin E. Rudolph and J. R. Carter at Canton, W. H. Lyon, Charles O. Bailey, Park Davis and Dana R. Bailey at Sioux Falls, George Rice at Flandreau, George A. Matthews at Brookings, the Thomases, Seward, Glass, Mellette and Bennett at Watertown, Elrod and Sherwood at Clark, Thomas Sterling and Judge Poindexter in Spink county, A. W. Campbell and M. J. Gordon at Aberdeen, Eugene Huntington at Webster. H. S. Mouser, Americus B. Melville and A. W. Burtt at Huron, Charles E. DeLand and Coe I. Crawford at Pierre, H. C. Preston at Mitchell, Dick Haney and Lyman Fellows at Plankinton, John T. Kean at Woonsocket, John H. King and A. G. Kellam at Chamberlain, Robert Dollard at Scotland and James D. Elliott at Tyndall. In the Black Hills there were Edwin Van Cise, Dighton Corson, William R. Steele, John R. Wilson, William Gardner and others. It is impossible to enumerate all of the men who made good positions for themselves at the bar and it is not intended to make invidious comparisons by the use of the names selected, but they are some of those who at this late date are recalled.

Upon the death of Judge Kidder, Cornelius C. Palmer, of Vermont, was appointed his successor, serving until 1887. Judge Moody left the bench to become attorney for the Homestake mine and William E. Church was appointed in 1883 to succeed him. In 1881 Alonzo J. Edgerton, of Minnesota, was sent out as chief justice, holding the position until 1885, when he was followed by Bartlett Tripp. Louis K. Church, of New York, was appointed in 1885 to succeed Seward Smith, who for a single year was judge of the central Dakota circuit. Church resigned in 1887 to become governor, and James Spencer, another New Yorker, got his place. John E. Carland succeeded Judge Palmer in 1887 and L. W. Crofoot was appointed in 1888 to a new district. After the election of Harrison, Frank R. Aikens was appointed to the Sioux Falls circuit. Otherwise the Democratic appointees were not disturbed.

In 1869 George H. Hand was followed as United States attorney by Warren Coles, who was in turn succeeded by William Pond in 1873. Pond died in office and President Hayes at once appointed Hugh J. Campbell, of Louisiana, to the position. Campbell was the most aggressive man who had held the office and he had an abundance of business. Among other things he secured the indictment of Governor Ordway for corruption in county-seat deals, but could not make the indictment stick. He also had the prosecution of the Cameron and Spaulding subornation of perjury cases, growing out of fraudulent land entries, as well as the Cameron-Carpenter bogus scrip cases. Campbell was succeeded in 1885 by John E. Carland, who resigned the position in 1888 to become judge. William E. Purcell, of North Dakota, was given the place and he was followed by John Murphy, who served until statehood.

All of the decisions of the territorial supreme court are embraced in six volumes, five of which were produced in the last eleven years previous to statehood. As a whole they are a fair and authoritative interpretation of the law and, considering the condition under which they were produced, are creditable from a literary standpoint. Some of them are particularly strong and would have been creditable to any court in the land. This is hardly to have been expected, when we realize that during the period when five-sixths of them were written the judges were worked beyond all reason in the trial of jury cases, and were provided with neither the conveniences nor the leisure for careful work.

During the territorial period the requirements for admission to practice law were very lax and the practice in relation to admission more lax still. About all that was required in most cases was to secure some admitted attorney to move that the applicant be admitted and the certificate issued as a matter of course, upon paying the usual fee to the clerk. Thus it came about that everywhere land agents and insurance men, who had made no preparation for practice, were admitted to the bar and for a time the profession was not in good repute. A few of these ready-made lawyers industriously worked themselves into good standing in the profession, but the large majority, after a few years, dropped out of sight.

Statehood came with November 2, 1889, and the new supreme court, consisting of Dighton Corson, of Deadwood, A. G. Kellam, of Chamberlain, and John E. Bennett, of Clark. They were all lawyers of standing and gave the young state a dignified bench. Judge Corson yet, after almost fourteen years of service, is holding the honored position. Judge Bennett, after re-election in 1893, died, just as his second term was to commence and Howard G. Fuller was appointed his successor, and he still holds the position, having been re-elected by the people in 1899. Judge Kellam resigned in 1895 and Dick Haney, of Mitchell, was appointed to the place by Governor Sheldon, and he, too, was re-elected in 1899 and still serves. The judges are of equal rank and they annually choose a presiding judge, so that each holds the position in rotation. The opinions of the supreme court of Dakota rank well with those of the western courts and are quoted authoritatively by lawyers everywhere in the states.

William B. Sterling was the first United States district attorney for South Dakota and served with distinction until 1893, when he was succeeded by Ezra Miller, of Elk Point. Charles G. Howard, of Redfield, was assistant to Mr. Sterling and Stephen B. VanBuskirk, of Watertown, to Mr. Miller. James D. Elliott, of Tyndall, followed Miller and is now serving his second term, as is also William G. Porter, of Custer, his assistant.

Robert Dollard was the first state attorney general. Major Dollard had made wide fame by the defeat of the fraudulent Douglas county bonds. As attorney general, at the period when the state machinery was first set in motion, he made an enviable record. He was succeeded by Coe I. Crawford. To Mr. Crawford fell the arduous duties incident to the Taylor defalcation. Melvin Grigsby followed Mr. Crawford, coincident with the first administration of Andrew E. Lee. An early break occurred between the governor and attorney general, rendering the administration somewhat stormy. John L. Pyle was elected in 1898 and served to his death, in February, 1902. Mr. Pyle was an able and conscientious lawyer and his early death was a distinct loss to the bar. Governor Herreid appointed A. W. Burtt to the vacancy. Philo Hall, of Brookings, was elected in 1892 and still serves.

The bar of the state has been honored in several notable ways. President Cleveland chose Bartlett Tripp his minister to the court of Austria, and President McKinley made Mr. Tripp one of the high joint commissioners in the Samoan settlement. Melvin Grigsby is the present United States attorney for Alaska. William B. Sterling was chosen general counsel for the Elkhorn Railway and was holding that position at the date of his untimely death in 1899.

With statehood a new circuit judgeship came in vogue, and these judges were not required to sit in supreme court, as in territorial days. The state was divided into eight circuits. Ellison G. Smith was chosen judge of the first circuit and has since served continuously. Frank R. Aikins was elected to the second (Sioux Falls) circuit and was succeeded in 1894 by Joseph W. Jones, who continues in office. Judge Aikens is conducting a remunerative practice in Sioux Falls. Jeremiah O. Andrews, of Brookings, was chosen judge of the third (Watertown) circuit at statehood and was re-elected once; Julien Bennett was chosen his successor in 1897 and still serves. Dick Haney was first judge in the Mitchell circuit and when he became supreme judge in 1895 Frank B. Smith, of Alexandria, was appointed judge by Governor Sheldon, and is still in the service. Howard G. Fuller, first judge of the sixth circuit, went to the supreme bench in 1894 and was succeeded in the circuit by Loring E. Gaffey. Albert W. Campbell served the fifth (Aberdeen) circuit until 1902, when he retired to engage in practice at Aberdeen and James H. McCoy was elected. The Black Hills country is divided into two districts, the seventh, or Southern Hills district, and the eighth, or Northern Hills. J. W. Nowlin was the first judge of the seventh, but his health failing, he resigned in 1901 and Governor Mellette appointed William Gardner, of Rapid City, to the vacancy. Gardner was a member of the legislature and a nice point arose as to his eligibility under the constitutional provision limiting the right of a legislator to hold other office during the term for which he was elected. Levi McGee, at the next election, ran for the position and received all of the votes cast without opposition. He then brought an action in the nature of quo warranto to try Gardner's eligibility. The real point in issue did not come before the court, for McGee could not qualify until January 1, 1893, and at the same time Gardner's term as a legislator expired and one of the first acts of Governor Sheldon was the reappointment of Gardner, thus saving any point which might have been made against him through Mellette's appointment. In the next election McGee was elected by the people to succeed Gardner.

In the eighth circuit Charles M. Thomas was the first judge, continuing in the office until 1893, when he was succeeded by Adroniam J. Plowman, and he in turn by Joseph B. Moore in 1897, serving until 1901, when Frank J. Washabaugh was elected to the position. The next year Judge Washabaugh died and Governor Herreid appointed William G. Rice to the vacancy. The legislature of 1903 created a ninth circuit, from Spink, Beadle, Kingsbury and Miner counties and Governor Herreid selected Charles E. Whiting, of DeSmet, for judge.

In the winter of 1898 the State Bar Association was organized at Yankton and the strongest men of the state were among its promoters and still are active in it. Bartlett Tripp was the first president and Robert Dollard, E. C. Ericson, John L. Jolley and Charles O. Bailey were among the promoters. It holds annual sessions and many exceedingly strong papers have been presented by its members. E. C. Ericson is the president for the current year.

Since statehood a large number of new men have appeared in the Dakota field, some of whom have already won wide prominence and others who give excellent promise of attaining a high position. The list is too extended for full presentation here and to note some of this large class without according equal prominence to all would be a manifest injustice.

Several valuable compilations and treatises have been published by South Dakota lawyers. Among these are a "Justice's Practice," by Americus B. Melville; "Annotated Trial Practice and Appellate Procedure," "Annotated Rules Supreme Court," and "Annotated Incorporation Laws," by Charles E. DeLand; several editions of a Dakota digest of decisions by Horace G. Tilton; an aid to the code, by Jones & Matthews.

The first revision of the laws of Dakota was made by Bartlett Tripp, Granville G. Bennett and Peter C. Shannon in 1877. They were assisted in the work by W. H. H. Beadle. The laws were compiled in 1887 by Ernest W. Caldwell and Charles H. Price. Mr. E. T. Grantham, of Custer, got out a private compilation of the laws in 1899. The Dakota Reports were edited by Ellison G. Smith and Robert Tripp. The South Dakota Reports, now sixteen volumes, by Robert W. Stewart and Henry R. Horner.

The legislature of 1901 provided for the opening of a law department at the State University and Thomas Sterling was chosen dean. The school is in a prosperous condition. Bartlett Tripp, John L. Jolley, Jason W. Payne and E. C. Ericson are among the lecturers upon stated topics.

CHAPTER LXXIX

EDUCATION.

REVISED BY HON. GEORGE W. NASH.

Zeal for learning has characterized the South Dakotan from the earliest period. The French traders of the old days, if they were men of any standing, all undertook to give their half Indian children some education and some of them were educated highly. Manuel Lisa and the Picottes are examples of this class. Their children were taken down the river for this purpose, usually to St. Louis, and upon their return to the wilderness they imparted the rudiments of education to other members of the family in the home. Audubon relates that when he was coming up the river in 1842, they met Andrew Dripps, Indian agent at Fort George, and William Laidlaw, burgeois at Fort Pierre, down between Vermillion and Elk Point taking Laidlaw's children to St. Louis to be educated.

In the first territorial legislature in 1862 a bill was under consideration conferring the right to vote upon the half-breeds, but it was violently opposed, because the half-breeds outnumbered the whites. It was proposed then to limit the bill in its operations to those half-breeds who could read and write, but this, too, was deemed inexpedient, as likely to throw the dominence in territorial affairs into the hands of the half Indians.

The first regular school in Dakota was conducted at Fort Randall in the winter of 1857-8 by a relative of Captain Todd's who gave regular instruction to several white children about the fort and several half-breed boys and girls.

The reservation was opened July 10, 1859, and the settlement commenced at once. There were no families among the settlers at Yankton at that time, but there were several in the communities planted at Vermillion and at Bon Homme. Dr. Franklin Caulkins settled at Vermillion that fall, coming down the river from Fort Randall. Toward spring he was employed by the settlers to teach a school, which was conducted in a room over McHenry's store at Vermillion, under the hill. A factional fight arose and soon the settlers divided in their allegiance to the Doctor's school, and one faction employed Miss Hoyt (now Mrs. Dr. H. S. Livingstone, of Yankton) to teach another school, which was held in the little Presbyterian church just erected through the efforts of Father Charles D. Martin.

That spring of 1860 the settlers at Bon Homme, under the leadership of the energetic John H. Shober, built a little schoolhouse of logs, floorless and dirt roofed, and in it, in the month of May, Miss Emma J. Bradford assembled ten children and taught them for three months. This was the first regular schoolhouse in Dakota.

The Indian outbreak of August, 1862, put a stop to all school operations and there is no record of any attempt of this kind until the return of a company of the Dakota cavalry from the upriver Indian campaigns in the autumn of 1864. When they were encamped at Vermillion Captain Miner proposed that they build a school house and the tireless soldier boys soon had a comfortable log schoolhouse completed, in the ravine at Vermillion, and Amos Shaw, one of the soldiers, conducted a school therein during the winter, and from that date there has been no break in the public school system of Vermillion. A year later the ladies of Yankton undertook to raise means for the construction of a school building and their efforts resulted in the erection of the old Brown schoolhouse on Walnut street, which for years was the pride of the people of Yankton.

In 1865 Prof. James S. Foster arrived from New York with his famous colony of sixty families and almost immediately Governor Edmunds appointed him superintendent of public instruction, and, although the compensation of the superintendent was but twenty dollars per annum, he gave himself energetically to the work and in a brief period had a regular system of public schools, supported by taxation, established. They were scattered from Fort Randall to Sioux City, but he visited every one of them and encouraged both teachers and patrons, and induced the organization of districts and schools wherever he deemed it possible to sustain an establishment. He conducted the first teachers' institute held in the territory on November 11, 1867, at Elk Point, which continued in session two weeks. Rev. E. C. Collins, father of the late state superintendent, was one of the instructors in this institute and addresses were delivered by Judge Wilmot W. Brookings and Hon. S. L. Spink, afterwards delegate to congress and at that time secretary of the territory.

The legislature has always given much attention to school matters. In addition to the location of the university, the first session in 1862 adopted a complete code of laws for the conduct of common schools, and it may be added very few of its successors have failed to follow its example in this respect. By this first code the schools were only open to white children. As late as 1867 a hard fight was made in the legislature, without avail, to strike the word "white" out of the school law, and it was not until the passage of the civil rights bill by congress that colored children were permitted full rights in our common schools.

As a part of the political arrangement by which Yankton procured the location of the territorial capital, the University of Dakota was located at Vermillion in 1862. It may be noted in passing that it obtained its first grant of public money for building and maintenance as an incident of the deal by which the capital was removed from Yankton, in 1883, at that time receiving the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the purpose.

The first effort toward a school for higher learning in Dakota was the founding of Yankton Academy in 1871, through the efforts of the renowned Joseph Ward. A good building was erected for this academy upon the site of the present central school building in Yankton and the academy was successfully conducted by Prof. Nathan Ford and a corps of assistants until February, 1875, when an act of the legislature having organized the independent school district of Yankton and provided a board of education therefor, the Yankton high school was established and purchased the academy property and began the work which has built up the excellent school system of the Mother City.

From the planting of the schoolhouse in the ravine at Vermillion the development of the South Dakota school system has kept pace, if it has not actually led, the demand of the constantly increasing population. A general territorial or state and county supervision has been the constant policy. The legislatures were exceedingly erratic in the method of the appointment or election of these officers. They were alternately appointed by the governor and elected by the people, the method changing with the adoption of each new school code, and this was a matter of annual procedure in the early days, which was only modified in the progress of time by the action of congress in abolishing annual sessions of the Dakota legislature, so that it became impossible to change the plan oftener than biennially.

The efficient work of James S. Foster for the establishment of the school system was efficiently supplemented by other territorial superintendents, the office being filled by such men as General W. H. H. Beadle, J. J. McIntyre, Eugene A. Dye and A. Sheridan Jones. The work of General Beadle in this office made a deep impress both for the efficiency of the schools at the period and for the cause of education through all of the subsequent years. He was the first to grasp the propositions of the value and possibilities of South Dakota's great inheritance of school lands and to him more than to any other is due the wise safeguards which protect it from waste and speculation as well as the minimum price at which it can be sold.

The earliest attempt to establish an institution giving a collegiate course was undertaken by the general association of Congregational churches which met at Canton in June, 1881, and resolved to establish a college at Yankton. This, as was true of very many of the enterprises for the good of the community of that day, was due to the initiative and the self-sacrifice of Dr. Joseph Ward, and under his direction the college was established and received its first classes in September of that year.

This same year the people of Vermillion, spurred to it by the foundation of the college at Yankton, and fearing that unless some positive action was taken they would be deprived of the fruit of the foresight of the pioneers in securing the location of the territorial university, set about to place the institution upon its feet and an organization was effected in the voting of ten thousand dollars of bonds by Clay county, the proceeds of which was used to construct a building which was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1882 and in it was instituted the university, which the ensuing legislature was prevailed upon to endow. That same legislature of 1883 located the Agricultural College at Brookings, the Normal at Madison and at Spearfish, and appropriated funds to the Agricultural College and the Madison Normal, which were opened the succeeding year. The next legislature endowed the Spearfish Normal and in 1887 the School of Mines at Rapid City was set up.

The legislature of 1883 also located a normal school at Springfield, conditional upon the village providing a quantity of land as a site, and the condition was complied with. It was not until 1900, however, that an endowment of public money was provided for it, but in 1895 the people of Springfield, at their own expense, erected a suitable building and turned it over to the regents of education who established a normal school there, as they were required to do under the law, the means of its support being provided by the people of Springfield.

The legislature of 1899 located the Northern Normal and Industrial School at Aberdeen and the legislature of 1901 gave it an endowment so that the main building was erected and the school opened in the autumn of 1902.

In 1883 the Methodists located Dakota University at Mitchell and the same year Pierre University was established by the Presbyterians. This establishment has since been removed to Huron where it is continued as Huron College.

In 1884 the Congregationalists established an additional college at Redfield and the Episcopalians undertook All Saints' School at Sioux Falls. In 1892 Sioux Falls College was undertaken by the Baptists and the Scandinavian Lutherans began the Normal School there in 1889. Augustana College was established by the Scandinavian Lutherans at Canton in 1889. The Catholics have academies at Aberdeen, Elkton, Jefferson, Marion, Millbank, Sturgis, Tabor, Vermillion, Yankton and Zell.

The Congregationalists maintain an academy at Academy, in Charles Mix county, and the Free Methodists have a flourishing institution at Wessington Springs. The Mennonites have an academy at Freeman.

All of these institutions of higher learning, both state and sectarian, are thoroughly equipped with buildings and apparatus, are modern and progressive and are doing magnificent work, having a combined registration of three thousand students.

The state constitution adopted in 1889 was particularly solicitous for the school system and safeguarded it in every possible way. The state supervision has been under the direction, successively, of Profs. Pinkham, Cortez Salmon, Frank Crane, Edward E. Collins, and at present, George W. Nash.

From the latest official returns there are at present 132,000 school children in South Dakota; teachers, 4,800; schools, 4,100, maintained at an annual cost of $1,750,000. The annual apportionment of the income from the school moneys amounts to $2.74 per capita. The present investment in schoolhouses and school property amounts to $2,500,000.

CHAPTER LXXX

BANKS AND BANKING.

During the fur-trading era in the Dakota country the fur companies of St. Louis were the bankers for all of this section. Very little cash was brought up the river at any time. Payments for services or property were made in orders upon the company, and wages were left upon deposit there until the employe returned to civilization. All purchases made in the wilderness were upon credit charged against the employe's account for wages. So it was that there was scarcely any necessity for money. Occasionally some thrifty frontiersman who had permanently established himself upon the upper river demanded and received his returns for labor, furs, or live stock in cash, that he might have the satisfaction of looking upon the coin, but when he had received it into his possession and the first enjoyment of its tangible presence was over he found it a real incumbrance to him. His ordinary resource was to bury it in the earth. Among those who thus cached their gold was Dupree, Narcelle and Rencontre.

Old Pierre Narcelle, who settled at the mouth of Chapelle creek in 1825, was employed by the American Fur Company at one thousand dollars per year and his expenses. He thus told his story shortly before his death: "Instead of sending my money back to the states, I invested it in ponies and articles that the fur company did not want to handle. The ponies I sent out on the range with those belonging to the Indians. The articles that I bought I sent back to friends, who sold them at a good profit and the money was sent back to me. My money in those days was always in gold and silver and as there were no banks within hundreds of miles there was nothing to do but bank in the ground. In half a dozen places around my house between the years 1850 and 1860 I had at times from thirty thousand to sixty thousand dollars buried. These places were known to all the members of the family, but to no other persons. These banks were good enough and safe enough until the spring of 1861, when three of them broke and I lost seventy-two thousand dollars in gold and silver. Just how my bank happened to break may be of interest to those who have lost money through the operations of dishonest cashiers. Out in front of the house was a beautiful little park of perhaps five acres. It was filled with huge cottonwood trees. These were along the stream and deep down beneath their roots I placed my gold and silver wrapped in buckskin. All of these trees were marked and in the house I kept a plat, showing the location of each bag and the sum of money it contained. The winter of 1860-61 the snowfall was very heavy—at least three feet on the level. When warm weather came the snow went off rapidly and there was every prospect of high water. The little bottom about the house had never overflowed, so we felt secure. The house stood fully forty feet above the water, while the place where the money was buried was nearly as high. Day after day the warm weather continued and the river kept rising. Suddenly there was a cold spell and the flood was checked. One day some Indians came down the river and told us there was a great ice dam at Farm Island, near Bad river, and that the water had backed up for miles. That night the gorge broke and the water came down. When we arose in the morning the water had overflowed the park in front of the house and had backed up to within a few feet of the door. All day it continued to rise and at night it was on the floor and we moved out and took refuge in the barn, which was higher up the bank. In the morning we were up bright and early, but a great change had come over the situation. The house was still standing, but the bank where I had kept my money was gone. There was nothing to mark its location except a waste of muddy water. All of the trees which had marked the spots where the money was located had been washed out by the roots and had floated down stream. After the water subsided the boys and myself hunted for the money, but not one cent did we find."

Felix Duboise, who lived upon an island a little way below Chapelle creek, lost forty-five thousand dollars in the same flood. His wife and four children and six hundred head of cattle also were lost.

For ten years after the beginning of the permanent settlements at Yankton and in that vicinity no bank was established nor found necessary, but in 1869 L. D. Parmer established a bank in Yankton and for some years did a prosperous business. His bank was situated on Second street between Douglas and Walnut, making it more tributary to the eastern, or Capitol street, section of the city, hence there was an immediate necessity for another bank upon Broadway. This need was supplied in 1872 by Peter P. Wintermute, who continued in the business until his unfortunate trouble with General Edwin S. McCook, in September, 1873, which resulted in the killing of the latter. Governor Newton Edmunds thereupon undertook to close up Wintermute's affairs and upon that foundation the banking house of Edmunds & Winn was established and which in the course of time developed into the strong Yankton National Bank, still under the control of Governor Edmunds and his family.

In 1873 the First National Bank of Yankton was established by M. M. Parmer and Moses K. Armstrong, which a short time afterwards passed into the control of James V. and William H. McVey, who still own and manage it. The two national banks of Yankton are among the strongest and most conservative banks of the northwest.

In 1878 L. D. Parmer's Bank, the original one, failed. This was the first bank failure in South Dakota. He effected a settlement with his creditors at forty cents on the dollar. The second bank in South Dakota was established at Vermillion in 1871 by Vernette E. Prentice and Henry Newton and was known as Prentice & Newton's Bank. Both gentlemen still reside at Vermillion, Mr. Prentice being the well-known partner in the firm of Lee & Prentice. They conducted a safe business and conservatism has been characteristic of banking in Vermillion, where the business is now represented by the First National Bank, under the management of Hon. Darwin M. Inman, and the Clay County Bank, directed by L. T. Sweezy. The third bank in Dakota was established at Elk Point in 1872 and was known as the Union County Bank. In 1873 E. E. Otis established the first bank in Sioux Falls, but he continued in business but a few months. On June 5, 1874, John D. Cameron established the Bank for Savings, which was operated for about two years.

The banking history of Sioux Falls is interesting and shows the marks of several "campaigns that failed." First and last, fifteen banks have been established there since Otis made his first venture, October 10, 1873. Two national banks, the First National and the Dakota National, each with fifty thousand dollars capital, have failed and one other, the Union National, has liquidated. There remain in the city six strong banking institutions, each doing a safe and profitable business and representing more than six hundred thousand dollars of capital. They are the Sioux Falls National Bank, one hundred thousand dollars, C. E. McKinney, president, D. L. McKinney, vice-president, and C. L. Norton, cashier; Minnehaha National Bank, one hundred thousand dollars, P. F. Sherman, president, George Perry, vice-president, W. L. Baker, cashier; State Banking and Trust Company, W. C. Hollister, president, F. H. Hollister, cashier; Sioux Falls Savings Bank, R. B. Dennis, president, and W. G. Knappen, cashier; Security Savings Bank, J. N. Weston, president, and C. L. Norton, cashier; Central Banking and Trust Company, H. H. Natwick, president, and C. G. Leyse, cashier.

The banks of Deadwood and Lead are exceptionally strong. The American National and the First National of Deadwood and the First National of Lead, three great banks in alliance, have stood as a bulwark of financial integrity since their foundation, soon after the gold discoveries of 1876. These banks came to the relief of the state in 1895, when the Taylor defalcation left the treasury empty, and provided the funds to bridge the state over the difficulty until the treasury could be replenished through the regular channels.

With the great homesteading and townbuilding boom, setting in about 1878, banks sprung up everywhere, and though in the very nature of things some adventurers came and set up wild-cat and unstable banks, the great majority of the banks established in the early days were under the management of prudent men of high integrity, and a surprising number of the foundations, still the reliance and the pride of the several communities, date back to the early 'eighties and have withstood the storms of two panics and still are enjoying the confidence and the prosperity due to honest management and fair dealing. Among these old establishments of the newer era in South Dakota are the First National and Citizens' National of Watertown, the First National and Aberdeen National of Aberdeen, the three national banks of Pierre, the First National of Huron, the Fishback's and Morehouse banks of Brookings, Ruth & Carroll, of DeSmet, Kennedy's Bank and the First National of Madison, Uline, Kennefeck & Smith, of Dell Rapids, Lord's and Danforth's banks of Parker, Snow & Groot, of Springfield, Davidson's, at Mitchell, and Beebe, of Ipswich. It is not intended to make invidious comparisons, but it is believed that the banks enumerated comprise the most of those which have continued under unchanged management from the foundation of the institutions soon after the towns were established in the days of the boom. To this list may be added many others which successfully withstood the panic of 1893 and the terrible days following it.

The banks of South Dakota are of three classes: National banks, under the supervision of the comptroller of the currency and regularly examined by the national bank examiner, and state and private banks, under the supervision of the public examiner, who examines into their condition at short intervals and to whom the banks are required to report upon call. The law affords the public every safeguard which can be devised and makes it extremely difficult for a rascal to engage in the banking business in South Dakota.

The exceptional prosperity which has favored the people of South Dakota for the past six or seven years has reflected itself in the extension of banks and the increase of deposits, and this good condition in turn proved very attractive to the Yegg men, who swooped down upon our banks in a manner to cause great alarm, but the enterprising managers were prompt to provide themselves with every protection against bank robbers which modern ingenuity has produced and the most invincible safes and sensitive systems of burglar alarms have rendered the Yegg business so hazardous that successful bank breaking is becoming very rare.

There has been but little of the spectacular in South Dakota banking. Primarily of course conditions have not been favorable to much plunging, but financial Napoleons have not found favor, and however adventurous the South Dakotan may have been he has selected for his banker the man of calm pulse, conservative judgment and good habits. In times of prosperity the banker has been the backbone of every enterprise for the advancement of the community and in times of adversity the community has looked to him for the assistance to tide over the emergency. The bankers of South Dakota organized themselves into an association in 1884, being now the oldest bankers' association in the United States. The present officers are: President, E. L. Abel, president First National Bank of Bridgewater; vice-president, W. A. Mackay, president banking house of Mackay Brothers, Madison; secretary, George C. Fullinweider, cashier Standard Savings Bank, Huron; treasurer, S. Drew, president Bank of Highmore.

CHAPTER LXXXI

PHYSICIANS AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

REVISED BY DR. DE LORME W. ROBINSON.

Some one may make a valuable contribution to scientific knowledge by collecting and classifying the plants, roots, herbs, blossoms and berries which the Dakota Indians, in the primitive days, used for the cure and alleviation of human ills. An old French history of Louisiana, printed in Paris in 1750, attempted to do this, but its information was so meager and its descriptions so obscure that at this distance it is difficult to identify many of those enumerated. It is certain, however, that they used quite an extended range of plants for medicine, a few of them with an intelligent understanding of their medical properties, others with only a hint of their value, while in the main, it may be assumed, with no more reason than they applied to the mummery of the medicine men. The observations of many trustworthy witnesses prove, however, that they used emetics and physics; and also poultices for inflammations, and to counteract the poisons from wounds and snakebites, with commendable judgment.

Sweating was a favorite treatment among all of the Indians, and, though carried to excess in many instances, was probably their most convenient and efficient method of treating disease. Many writers tell of instances where patients have been so weakened by the Indian sweats that swooning was common. They, too, practiced a rough, almost brutal kind of surgery, but with little success, as the large number of cripples among them testify. Superstition generally dominated and if the medicine man was present the case was turned over to him, and his brand of Christian science, faith cure or what you will, was not very effective in setting a broken limb or healing a lesion. Like all sorts of suggestion, by whatever name called, he could rouse the patient to a belief in the possibility of cure, and of course that control of the mind is in most cases helpful. It should be noted too that the Dakotas used massage intelligently and effectively.

No regular physician accompanied Lewis and Clarke, but Captain Clarke possessed a fair knowledge of "simples," as it was said in his day, and he carried a well-stocked medicine chest, from which he ministered to the ills of the company, which, however, were few. In the case of Sergeant Floyd, who died in sight of Dakotaland, even as Moses gave up the ghost when in sight of the land of Canaan, Dr. Clarke's simples were not effective. He diagnosed the case as "inflammation of the bowels," a disease unknown to the modern practitioner. Captain Clarke was more proficient in surgery and the treatment of wounds, as evidenced by the happy event of his treatment of the serious wound received by Captain Lewis upon the return trip, from which he made a splendid recovery.

The Leavenworth expedition against the Rees, in 1823, brought the first lawyer into South Dakota as we have seen in another chapter, and the first doctor of medicine also. Major John Gale, surgeon on the staff of General Atkinson, accompanied the expedition and covered himself with glory, not in the practice of his profession, for it does not appear that he had any calls upon his medicine case, but for prompt and efficient action in each of the shipwrecks which befell the enterprise, in that way saving both lives and property. Dr. Gale was back again with the Atkinson-O'Fallon expedition of 1825, but there is no record that his professional services, were called into requisition upon either trip. Dr. Gale, however, had a fine record as a physician and surgeon. He was a native of New Hampshire, from which state he entered the army as a volunteer in 1812 and continued in the service until his death, on July 27, 1830.

The fur companies never employed any regular resident physicians at the posts, but after the awful smallpox scourge of 1837 they regularly sent up from St. Louis each year doctors to vaccinate as many Indians as could be prevailed upon to submit to the operation. The coming of these doctors was an event eagerly looked forward to by the tribes who early came to have faith in the efficiency of vaccination. As early as 1832 the Fort Pierre Journal notes that "Dr. Martin arrived to vaccinate the men."

Dr. Joseph N. Nicollet, who visited South Dakota in 1838 and 1839, was, among his many accomplishments, a doctor of medicine, but his visits here had nothing to do with medicine. It is probable that Dr. Williamson, the missionary, was frequently in South Dakota, among the Sissetons, at Big Stone and Chanopa at about this time, but I am not able to verify the fact.

When General Harney wintered at Fort Pierre in 1855-6 he was accompanied by his brother, Major Benj. F. Harney, who was his staff surgeon, assisted by Dr. David L. Magruder, the latter having the rank of captain. Dr. Harney spent the winter at Pierre, but Dr. McGruder went down to the camps along the river and put in the most of the winter at Handy's Point.

Among the little band of sixteen hopeful pioneers who spent the winter of 1857-8 at Sioux Falls was Dr. J. L. Phillips, then but recently graduated in medicine. He came from Dubuque the previous August. When Wilmot W. Brookings returned from his unfortunate expedition to secure the Yankton townsite in February, 1858, with his feet so badly frozen that decay set in, Dr. Phillips, with no other instrument than a butcher knife and a tenon saw, amputated both his feet, and though the operation was performed in a bachelor's shanty without any of the aseptic appliances, or even cleanliness now considered so essential in surgery, his patient, bunked on a bed of buffalo robes, came out all right, and is still living, a most valuable citizen. Dr. Phillips remained in Sioux Falls until the place was abandoned, but returned again after the Indian troubles and lived and died, a most respected citizen of that community. He was the first regular physician to establish himself as a practitioner in Dakota.

With the first settlers who located at Yankton was Dr. Justus Townsend, a physician, who found the community so horribly healthy that he was scarcely able to subsist himself, the seeing which Dr. William Jayne, the governor, took pity upon him and added to his cares by making him territorial auditor. The salary was fifty dollars a year, but there was no money to pay even that, so it is yet an open question whether or not he was assisted or burdened by the governor's kindness.

The same time, that is in the fall of 1859, Dr. James Caulkins came down the river—which predicates the fact that he at some time must have gone up-river—to Vermillion, where he opened an office, but, like his brother professioner at Yankton, was sorely afflicted by the good health of the people. An opportunity was opened to him, however, to patch out a living by teaching a school in the village, which was probably the first school in the civil settlements ever taught in Dakota, antedating by a few months the school taught in the first school house, by Miss Bradford at Bon Homme. Dr. Caulkins' school was conducted in an upper room in James McHenry's house.

Dr. Caulkins, like the other Dakota physicians mentioned, Drs. Phillips and Townsend, was public spirited and was active in every movement looking to the upbuilding of the community. He was secretary of the mass meeting in November, 1859, which memorialized congress to create Dakota territory.

As above mentioned, Governor Jayne was a physician, and a very successful one too at home in Springfield, Illinois, where he was President Lincoln's family physician and it was largely due to this relation that he received the appointment. In Dakota, however, he was "working at something else," and therefore was not a medical practitioner here. After his Dakota experience he returned to Springfield and resumed his practice and accumulated a fine competence.

In the early years the doctors found even harder picking than the lawyers. For months at a time there was literally nothing for them to do in a professional way, but as that was likewise true of most other lines of business, their bad plight was not the subject of especial notice. It seems almost miraculous that many of the pioneers were able to sustain themselves at all. Living, however, such as it was, was very cheap. Social requirements made few demands, and openhanded hospitality on the part of those who had the means made life very endurable.

Dr. Burliegh had been a physician but had taken up law, and in fact devoted no time to medicine and very little to law after he came to Dakota. Among the earliest physicians were Dr. Frank Wixson, who settled in Yankton and eked out his practice by serving at least one term as chief clerk of the legislature. Dr. Henry F. Livingstone arrived in the autumn of 1865, and almost at once went into the Indian service. Up to this time not a single Dakota doctor had been able to sustain himself solely by his profession, notwithstanding which fact a bill regulating the practice of medicine was introduced in the legislature of 1866, by William Gray, of Union county. The committee upon public health reported that it was a very worthy bill, but under existing circumstances it was against public policy to pass it. The first law of Dakota affecting the physicians was passed by the first session and exempted him from jury duty, but at the same time made him guilty of a misdemeanor if he poisoned a patient while intoxicated, if the life of the patient was endangered thereby, but if the poison killed the patient then the physician was to be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

The first legislative enactment of the territory to regulate the practice of medicine, further than as above stated, was passed by the session of 1868-9 and was entitled, "An act to protect the citizens of Dakota territory and elevate the standing of the medical profession," and was introduced by A. N. Hampton, of Clay county. It contained two sections, the first of which provided that it should be unlawful for anyone to practice medicine or surgery, for pay, without first having taken at least two full courses of lectures and instruction and have graduated from a medical college, and the second section provided that anyone violating the provisions of section one should be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars for the first offense and to fine and imprisonment for the second offense. Persons who had practiced for ten years and dentists were exempted from the operation of this law.

The legislature of 1885 passed the first elaborate law for the safeguarding of the public health and the licensing of physicians. This act was drafted by DeLorme W. Robinson, M. D., of Pierre, and was introduced into the legislature by J. H. Westover, representative in the house from the Pierre district. This act created a territorial board of health. It consisted of the attorney general, who was ex-officio president of the board, and a vice-president and superintendent to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the council. It gave to this board large powers in the administration of the health laws and provided that every physician must be a graduate of a medical college, or in lieu thereof pass an examination before the superintendent of the board of health and two other selected physicians.

After this enactment there was very little legislation affecting physicians, except some change in the exemption laws in favor of doctors' bills, until the legislative session of 1891, when a state board of health was created, providing for three members who should be resident physicians in good standing. This act provided for the licensing of physicians by the board, but it vested the board with no discretionary power. If the applicant could produce the diploma of a reputable medical school and a certificate of good moral character, the board was bound to license him regardless of his ability to cure. Notwithstanding the weakness of this law, which at the time of its enactment was the strongest measure it was possible to secure, no change of material import was made in it until the session of 1903, when the present efficient board of medical examiners' law was enacted through the persistent efforts of Doctors McNutt, Hawkins, Robinson and Stewart, supported by all of the reputable members of the profession in the state.

There are state medical societies of both the regulars and the homeopaths, as well as several district societies. In recent years a better understanding has grown up between these two major branches of the medical profession and there is now a likelihood of a merger into one society.

CHAPTER LXXXII

THE DAKOTA CENTRAL TELEPHONE LINES.

The largest business proposition in South Dakota, organized exclusively by South Dakota men and conducted with South Dakota capital, is the corporation known as the Dakota Central Telephone Lines. The history of this institution deserves more than passing notice, for it is the story of success won by persistent effort against obstacles which appeared insurmountable.

The genius who by unflagging zeal has wrought out this success is J. L. W. Zietlow, a gentleman who works with the handicap of a single hand to perform the labor which he has so arduously contributed to the enterprise. Mr. Zietlow is naturally of a mechanical turn and deeply interested in electrical science, and when the telephone first came into general use in the early 'eighties and the instruments were all embraced in the Bell patents, he determined to produce an instrument of his own. The successful Bell machines all used an undulating current and scientists did not deem it possible to make a satisfactory telephone upon any other principle. Mr. Zietlow took up an invention, brought out by Professor Ries, of Germany, some time prior to the Bell invention. This instrument, on account of using a "make and break" current, was held to be capable of reproducing musical and mechanical sounds only, but, after much experimenting, he brought out a machine that reproduced human speech. With this telephone he interested Governor Mellette and other prominent business men of the state and in the fall of 1886 organized a company for the purpose of building exchanges in all the principal towns in the state and connecting same with toll lines. During the winter of 1886-7 exchanges at Aberdeen and Columbia and a toll line connecting these points were built. The latter was extended to Groton and an exchange was built at Watertown in the spring of 1887.

Speaking of this period, Mr. Zietlow says: "On account of the opposition and threatening attitude of the Bell people this company became discouraged and in the fall of 1887 practically disbanded. The Aberdeen and Watertown exchanges and the toll line between Aberdeen, Columbia and Groton were, however, maintained in spite of the opposition and are, I believe, the only ones in the United States which bear the distinction of having been operated in opposition, during the period of patent litigation. It was very difficult to maintain these exchanges from the fact that it was almost impossible to buy anything pertaining to telephones, and makeshifts had to be devised." A very important discovery was made by Mr. Zietlow in the spring of 1887. While extending the line from Bath to Groton, a switch was placed at Bath, and a man put in charge to operate same when signals were given from Groton. This man, however, conceived the idea of connecting all three lines and in so doing accidentally connected an extension bell, which was wound to a resistance of about two hundred and fifty ohms, onto the short end of the line, and thus left all lines connected. When Mr. Zietlow discovered this he was very indignant. He hunted up the man and upbraided him for neglecting his duty, but the fellow calmly remarked, "I have got that matter fixed all right." In looking over the contraption, Mr. Zietlow discovered that the placing of the extension bell on the short end of the line had balanced the resistance of the three lines and upon studying the thing a little further, improved the same by increasing the resistance of the 'phone located at Columbia. The lines thus connected were operated successfully for several years. Mr. Zietlow did not deem this device of sufficient value to patent it, but later practically the same thing was discovered and patented. It is known as the "Carty bridging system" and is practically indispensable to long distance work. The fact that several novel features had been introduced into this system may have deterred the big companies from attacking it and thus enabled the movement to get a start. The business, however, was not profitable and in spite of the utmost efforts Mr. Zietlow found himself deeper and deeper in debt. Again speaking of this time, he says, "In the spring of 1896, being practically out of employment, with a $5,000 debt hanging over me, with only very limited resources, I undertook to build a line from Aberdeen to Redfield, with branches thereto. This was looked upon as an insane undertaking by many of the citizens and business men along the line." But, undismayed by poverty, lack of public confidence, as well as a general stagnation in all business affairs, this line was completed in July, 1896, and operated by him during that summer and fall and through the winter of 1896-7. The hardships encountered were terrific and there was often a great risk of life in the blizzards of that winter and in the high water that followed in the spring. Space will not permit describing the hardships endured, but on account of the railroads being blockaded and the telegraph lines being disabled, and this line having been kept in working condition, it proved itself very remunerative and Mr. Zietlow says that this line earned more money during that awful winter and spring than any other line he has ever built. Encouraged by this success, Mr. Zietlow built a line from Aberdeen to Ortonville, with a branch to Sisseton, in 1897, and also extended the Redfield lines to Huron and Doland. Speaking again of this time, Mr. Zietlow says, "I could not have successfully carried through this undertaking had it not been for the support I received from my family, all of whom practically worked night and day to get the lines on a paying basis."

In the spring of 1898 W. G. Bickelhaupt came into the enterprise and the Western Dakota Telephone Company was organized. This company has since been embraced in the Dakota Central Telephone Lines. They built the line from Aberdeen to Eureka, with branches to Leola and Bowdle. That year Mr. Zietlow, individually, built the lines from Doland to Watertown and from Elrod to Brighton. By this time the enterprise had expanded to a point requiring a thorough reorganization and on August 27, 1898, the Dakota Central Telephone Lines were incorporated to embrace the entire system and from the date of that organization the expansion has been marvelous and continues with a momentum that makes it appear likely to take in the entire telephone system of the state and contiguous territory. The lines run north to Ft. Yates, Kulm, Oakes, Edgeley and Cogswell, North Dakota; east, to Wheaton, Ortonville, Hanley Falls and Canby, Minnesota; south, to Yankton and adjacent territory; and west to Pierre and all Missouri river points. This system now embraces three thousand miles of toll lines, with one thousand miles of copper lines strung in addition to the ordinary lines. It embraces sixty exchanges and its employees are counted by the hundreds, while its pay rolls are substantial elements in the revenue of many sections. A point to be emphasized is that the capital required has been furnished by South Dakota men and the earnings are distributed in South Dakota. From the beginning, it has been Mr. Zietlow's policy to provide service in every section demanding it, regardless of present revenues. He extended the line into Huron at a time when the gross receipts of that office were but four dollars per month. He is, as far as possible, pushing his lines into the rural districts for the accommodation of the farmers, although the accounts show that the rural business is, as yet, conducted without a profit. It has been his constant policy to avoid friction, both at home and abroad, and, while acting independently, he has always maintained pleasant relations with the Bell people, who have never, since the early days of the telephone war, attempted to enter his field, nor in anywise to interfere with his business, but, on the contrary, have always shown him all the courtesy that could be expected from an honorable business competitor. That its founder should have made a great success of the undertaking is naturally a source of satisfaction and pride to all of that large class of Dakotans who regard every South Dakota success as, in a way, of the character of a personal achievement, in which they are participants.

The Dakota Central Telephone Lines is one of the most thoroughly established independent telephone systems in the United States. It has established the cheapest rates of any institution of its kind doing a telephone business in the Northwest.

CHAPTER LXXXIII

BLACK HILLS FOREST RESERVE.

BY CAPT. SETH BULLOCK.

The Black Hills Forest Reserve was established on September 19, 1898, by President William McKinley, who on that date by proclamation withdrew from settlement practically all of the timbered area of the Black Hills of South Dakota, including a small strip in Wyoming along the Dakota line, the amount of land set aside for this purpose being 1,211,680 acres, all of this large area being in the state of South Dakota excepting 48,640 acres in the Wyoming strip. The object of the forest reserve is for the purpose of preserving the living and growing timber, promoting the younger growth and the regulation of the water supply, as the dependence of the latter for a sure and sustained flow is wholly upon vegetation which prevents rapid run-off and is best attained by a dense and vigorous growth of timber. The permanent industries of the Black Hills are wholly dependent upon timber and water. Destroy one and these industries will disappear, while if both are destroyed the "richest one hundred miles square" will become a desert. The withdrawal of the lands embraced in the reserve from settlement does not, however, prevent their use by residents in or adjoining, nor does it in any way interfere with prospecting, locating or developing the mineral resources thereof, as witness the following extract from the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 36), relating to the creation and administration of forest reserves: "Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting the egress or ingress of actual settlers residing within the boundaries of such reservation, or from crossing the same to and from their property or homes; and such wagon roads and other improvements may be constructed theron as may be necessary to reach their homes and to utilize their property under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior. Nor shall anything herein prohibit any persons from entering upon such forest reservations for all proper and lawful purposes, including that of prospecting, locating and developing the mineral resources therein: Provided, that such persons comply with the rules and regulations covering such forest reservations."

The control and management of the reserve rests with the commissioner of the general land office, Washington, D. C., under the supervision of the secretary of the interior. The local management consists of a forest supervisor, with headquarters in Deadwood, assisted by a corps of rangers, who are stationed on the reserve, to each of which is assigned a certain area, known as a ranger district. The duties of these forest reserve officers are to carry out the rules and regulations governing the reserves, patrol and protect the forest from fire and depredations and the unlawful taking of timber; they also act as game wardens and assist the state officers in protecting wild game upon the reserves. Timber, both living and dead, may be procured from the reserve in the following manner: The law prescribes that it may be had without charge by settlers, farmers, prospectors and others residing within or in the neighborhood of the forest reserve for individual use, but not for sale. It is refused to corporations, companies, sawmill parties and owners of large establishments who are expected to purchase and to non-residents of the state in which the reserve is located. Permits for an amount not exceeding twenty dollars in stumpage value may be granted by the forest supervisor. Permits for a larger amount, and within the stumpage value of one hundred dollars, are granted only by the secretary of the interior. The same person can apply but once in a year and the permit holds good for six months or less time in the discretion of the forest supervisor. All kinds of timber may be obtained, but generally dry firewood, dry poles and logs; also, if really needed, green timber. Applications for the free use of timber must be made to the forest supervisor upon blanks furnished by the forest officers, the timber must be located by a forest officer and only the timber applied for can be cut, and it must be measured and marked by a forest officer. The applicant is required to pile the brush and other debris resulting from the cutting and removal of the timber. The purchase of timber, both green and dry, from the reserve for use within the state (no timber cut on reserve lands being permitted to be shipped out of the state in which it is grown) is made through the forest supervisor. The question to be decided by the supervisor before the sale of green timber is recommended is whether another growth of timber will replace the one removed or whether the land will become waste, and if the removal of the timber will in any way affect the water supply by removing the shade from the ground, by permitting the gullying of the hillsides, entailing the destruction of the seedlings, or will in any way injure the source of the water supply. The number of small trees, their kind, their vigor, the seed-bearing capacity of those which will be left after cutting, the possible destruction of the young growth by logging or fire; all these points must be fully considered. If it seems certain that the timber may be safely cut, the best method of cutting must be decided, whether the trees below a certain diameter should be left to form the next crop. Whether a number of seed trees should be left, or what system will be surest to bring about satisfactory reproduction. If the supervisor decides that the sale is advisable and the purchase of the timber asked for, he fixes the conditions under which it must be cut and the price. The applicant then signs a definite application which, with the forest officers' map, forest description and recommendation, is sent to the interior department in Washington. If approved, the timber will be advertised in a local paper for six weeks and bids received by the secretary of the interior in Washington for the timber, and the timber awarded to the highest bidder. The successful bidder is required to deposit with the receiver of the land office the value of the timber purchased, and pile the brush and debris resulting from his cutting away from living trees. The forest ranger then marks each tree to be cut and after it is cut he measures the lumber and cordwood contents and certifies the amounts to the forest supervisor twice each month until the cutting is completed. The ranger is also required by the forestry law to stamp the letters "U. S." on the end of each log cut.

The grazing of cattle and horses in limited numbers is permitted on the reserve, permits being issued by the forest supervisor. The settlers upon the reserve are given the prior right to graze their stock. No charge is made for grazing privileges, but the owner of the stock is required to assist the forest officers in preventing and extinguishing fires.

The business of the Black Hills Forest Reserve exceeds that of all the other forest reserves, as the following statistical statement, taken from the report of the commissioner of the general land office for the fiscal year ending 1902, will show:

Total number of forest reserves..........	54
Total area of all forest reserves, acres....	60,175,165
Area Black Hills Forest Reserve, acres....	1,211,680
Grazing permits issued by the supervisor of the Black Hills Forest Reserve.......	303

Greatest number issued by supervisor of any other forest reserve	91
Public timber sales, all forest reserves	77
Public timber sales, Black Hills Forest Reserve	58
Amount received from sale of timber, all reserves	$ 25,431.75
Amount received from sale of timber in the Black Hills Forest Reserve	$ 20,269.55
Free use of timber permits issued, all reserves	1,322
Free use of timber permits issued, Black Hills Forest Reserve	705

The commissioner in his annual report says: "The revenue derived from timber sales in the Black Hills Forest Reserve has been double the expense connected with the work."

CHAPTER LXXXIV

GOLD MINING IN THE BLACK HILLS.

BY MAJOR A. J. SIMMONS.

Gold represents the most potent factor in the civilized world. The average man will forego greater hardship and take more chances in its acquisition than in all else combined. This is perhaps more fully exemplified in the discovery and settlement of the great gold camps of the western half of the continent; in the marvellous influence a reported discovery of gold exerts over the minds and actions of men and the eagerness with which they stampede to the scene. However remote and inaccessible, thousands rush to the spot, native tribes are overcome, crude government and law are established and civilization is planted in a wilderness, encouraged and supported as no other agency or power is capable of doing.

The yellow particles of gold panned by Marshall in the mill-race on Sutter's creek in California, in 1848, startled and electrified the civilized world—it was a history-making epoch. Adventurous spirits from the four quarters of the earth, the ubiquitous Yankee predominating, rushed to the scene. A vast region, peopled by uncivilized tribes, save a handful of white pioneers, containing the undeveloped resources of a mighty empire (the great state of California), was conquered and speedily transformed to civilization and a state in the American Union!

And so the process has been many times repeated during the latter half of the nineteenth century within the memory and lives of many living participants in the stirring events. The trail-blazing prospector in search of the precious metals penetrated the mountain fastnesses and desert wastes of the great pathless wilderness stretching from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean and from Alaska on the north to Arizona on the south. Under the irresistible spell of the discovery of gold, hosts of men and women followed the trail of the prospector and great prosperous mining camps sprang up throughout the region. Conditions were made possible for the development of other resources, and thus were laid the foundations for the admittance of half a dozen new states into the Union, besides three great mineral territories knocking at the door and whose ultimate destiny is the same. Indeed, the civilizing influences of the pioneer miner in the conquest of nature and hostile tribes, in preparing the way for prosperous communities and statehood, forms a brilliant chapter in the history of the times—nor will his mission be fulfilled so long as other mineral worlds remain to be conquered.

The Black Hills, occupying the southwestern corner of the territory of Dakota, remained in grand isolation, jealously guarded by the Sioux Indians, long after the conquest of the great western wilderness. No prospector of whom there is any authentic record had broken or sampled its auriferous rocks or panned its golden sands prior to the Custer expedition of 1874. At last, however, the magic words, "a golden land," rang out from its borders and the dense unbroken solitude of countless ages was rudely invaded by the gold seeker. The Black Hills had met its fate—henceforth to be dedicated to the peaceful pursuit of the miner, civilization and commerce of the world.

The Black Hills at this time was part of the Sioux reservation, and the United States was bound by treaty to restrain its citizens from trespassing upon the Indian lands. The government proposed entering into negotiations with the tribe. The Indians, however, seeing their territory invaded, without diplomatic delay, began to shoot and ambush the intruders. The Indians generally got the worst of these encounters and made no impression whatever in stemming the swelling tide of immigration to the new Eldorado. And likewise after some futile attempts in that direction by the government, in which the United States troops were brought into requisition, the military arm found it was up against a hard proposition—a stampede to a gold excitement which no human power could suppress—and the government concluded it would be wise economy to purchase the land at any price. A treaty with the Indians was finally consummated, whereby, for a satisfactory consideration, the Indians relinquished to the United States their rights to the Black Hills, and the United States mineral code took effect and became operative therein on the 28th day of February, 1877, which memorable occasion signalized the earliest date the locator could stake and acquire a valid mineral claim.

From the first the Black Hills was settled by a sterling class of men largely from the Missouri valley states, Montana, Colorado, California and the Pacific slope, together, as usual in such cases, with more than the ordinary percentage of the lawless element and desperate characters. The western gold miners, an aggregation representing all industries, mechanical arts and the professions, a noted class of men, born of the exigencies of the frontier, inured to its vicissitudes and the excitement of new camps, well-known conservators of the peace and square dealing, were prominent on the scene. It is the habit of these men in emergencies, in the absence of law, to adopt a code of rules and enforce the same in a summary manner.

Washing the gravel beds of the bars and creek channels, or placer mining, was in successful operation in 1876. The gold fields were situated about midway between the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific railways, two hundred and fifty miles from the nearest settlement in any direction. Travelers to the mines, transport of supplies and stage coaches were subjected to attacks from marauding bands of Indians and the more sanguinary road agent.

Deadwood, a typical frontier mining camp, bristled with activity. It was the mining and commercial center of a strenuous mass of humanity suddenly thrown together under peculiar conditions and strange environments. Yet American spirit and energy prevailed over all obstacles and these early-time stalwarts planted the foundations strong and deep upon which grew in peace and prosperity a new-found golden empire.

True, the benign influence of the laws of the territory of Dakota were felt in the camp and the flag of the great republic spread its protecting folds over the region. Nevertheless, in conformity with time-honored usage of the government in dealing with the frontier, the enforcement of the laws, if enforced at all, was left almost wholly to the sturdy pioneers. However, the country passed rapidly through early chaotic conditions to well-organized, orderly and peaceful communities. The Indians ceased hostilities; the road agent was exterminated; the desperadoes and lawless characters were forced to seek more congenial fields; and the United States census of 1880 showed the then three counties of the Black Hills to contain a resident population of 16,487, which, with development of its region, has steadily increased since that time.

About this time a critical and eventful period developed in the history of mining in the Black Hills. The rich placers were practically exhausted; the stamp mills operating on the beds of conglomerate ore were gradually shutting down and going out of business; the great siliceous deposits, if discovered, were not yet available to the miner owing to the refractory nature of the ore; and there was an exodus from the country; many astute business men, bankers and miners foresaw, as they believed, the end and quietly retired from a worked-out (?) camp.

And yet the quartz veins or lodes, the original source of the gold, the depositories of nature's vast treasure vaults, remained unexplored, the bonanzas were still sleeping in the depths of the rocks. But exploitation was persistently continued in the great fissure lodes with promising results and at this early period their values were discerned by the farseeing miner, which foreshadowed the magnitude, permanency and profit of future mining in the district, at this day being abundantly realized—and the refluent tide again set towards the Hills.

The Black Hills is an isolated igneous uplift from the great surrounding plains, covering an area of sixty-five by one hundred miles, with its longest diameter in a northwestern and southeastern direction. Its altitude ranges from two thousand five hundred feet above the sea level, in the foot hills, to seven thousand two hundred and fourteen feet, at Harney's Peak, the highest elevation. The western slope of the range extends over the boundary of the state of South Dakota into the state of Wyoming. It is essentially an igneous, volcanic intrusion, three hundred miles east of the great Rocky Mountain chain, forming a completely segregated mineral world, widely paraphrased as the "richest one hundred miles square on earth."

Gold, the chief commercial product, is found in a great variety of rocks covering a wide expanse of territory. All the varied rock formations of the uplift may be said to be gold-bearing; gold is mined in slate, granite, eruptive rocks, sandstone, conglomerate, shale, quartzite, limestone, and in placer deposits.

The principal mining districts are covered by the counties of Lawrence, Pennington and Custer, South Dakota, which extend across the mountain range from east to west to the boundary of Wyoming on the west.

Besides gold, a great variety of useful metals and minerals and many of the rarer elements are found in the Hills. The following metals and non-metallic minerals are exploited on a merchantable basis: Silver, copper, lead, tin, iron, coal, gypsum, mica, Fuller's earth, spodumene, lithograph stone, marble, building stone, salt, fire clay, mineral oil, mineral paint, wolframite or tungstate of iron, graphite and lime.

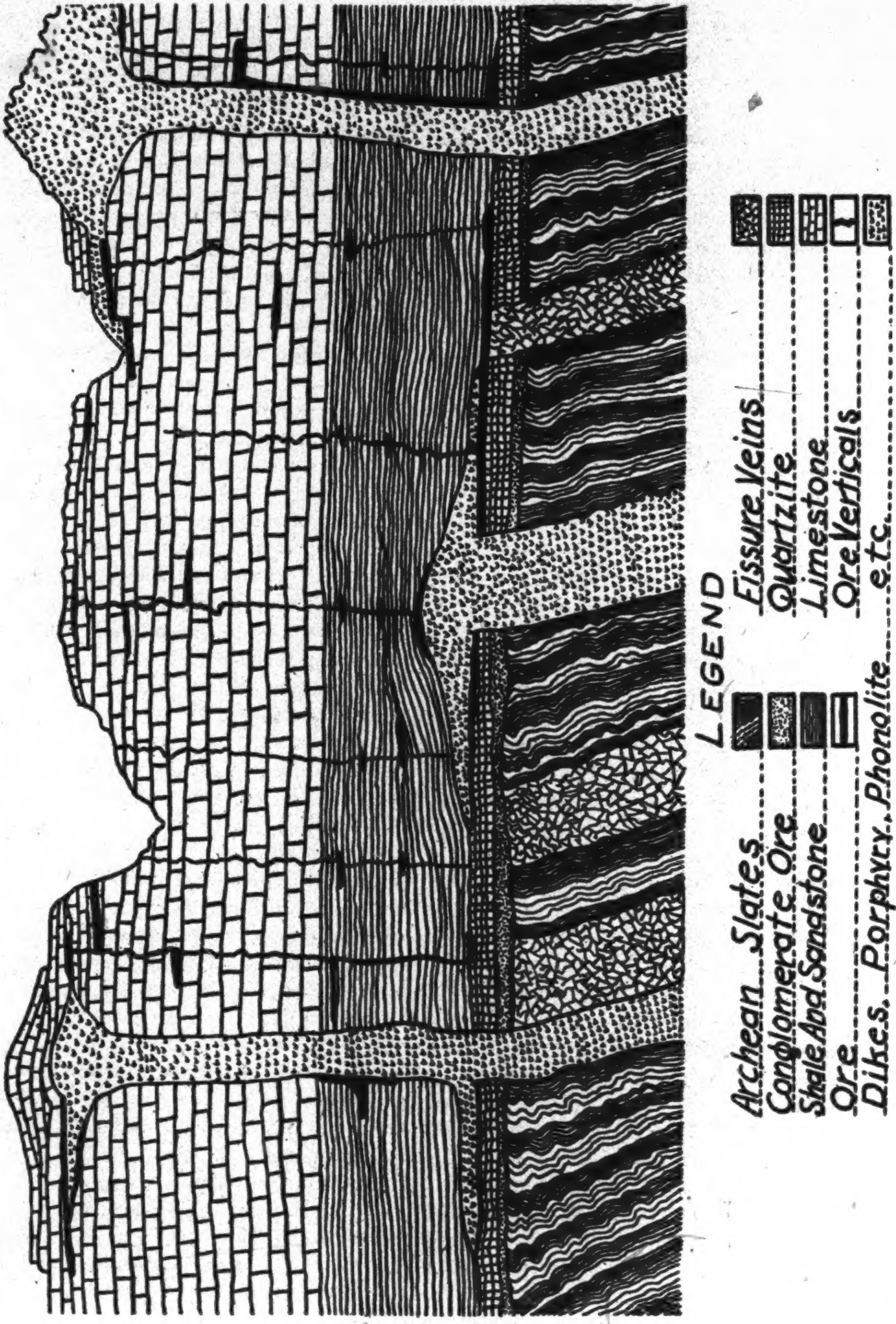
The elevated region is heavily timbered with pine forests, supplying building material, mine timbers and fuel. However, most of the fuel and coke used in the steam power mining plants is furnished by coal mines in the northern and southern foot hills and from other points in Wyoming having railroad connection with the coal mines.

Water, one of the most essential auxiliaries to successful mining, is also abundant. The elevated plateaus and divides of the range are the source of many perennial springs and streams which flow out of the Hills in all directions.

The accompanying sketch is an ideal east-west section illustrating the geological structure and gold measures in Lawrence county, the chief gold-producing district of the Black Hills.

The lowermost formation shown in the sketch is the ancient Archaen slates or schists—or Algonkian, a subdivision of the same. The Archaen is one of the principal gold-bearing formations of the district, the habitat of the vertical quartz veins and the great fissure lodes known as the Homestake Belt. These rocks consist of stratified, highly crystalline, metamorphic slates or schists with a general strike of north thirty-five degrees west, and south thirty-five degrees east, with an average dip to the northeast of thirty-five degrees from the horizontal, with many local variations. Quartz veins, accompanied by eruptive dikes of the porphyry family, hornblende and diorite, traverse the formation in conformity with the strike and dip of the bedding of the slates. The "belt" is a well-defined system of parallel, more or less irregular and interlapping quartz veins, a highly mineralized zone one to two miles in width, which traverses the Archaen rocks on the easterly slope of the range.

It is not to be supposed that the great ore-bearing lodes of this system have an endless linear continuity; on the contrary, while individual veins may consolidate and develop strength and persistency in strike, they may be


LEGEND
Archean Slates
Conglomerate Ore
Shale And Sandstone
Ore
Dikes, Porphyry, Phonolite
Fissure Veins
Quartzite
Limestone
Ore Verticals
etc.

expected to again split into endless smaller bodies, spread out laterally over a much wider area and again reform or be replaced on either side by other interlapping veins; however, the great mineral zone, or belt, has an indefinite continuity on its strike, and is known to be practically co-extensive with the Archaen formation, which extends through the entire mountain range.

The greatest development of the belt is in the Homestake at Lead and group of surrounding mines, such as the Columbus, next north of the Homestake, the Oro Hondo on the south, the Hidden Fortune on the northwest, the Globe on the west, the Pluma on the east and other mines in this neighborhood. Eight miles southeast of the Homestake the Clover Leaf, a producing mine, is developed to the seven-hundred-foot level, with various other active mine explorations in the vicinity. Thirty-six miles southerly from the Homestake on the trend of the belt, explorations have been carried to the depth of one thousand two hundred feet following the Holy Terror vein by the Holy Terror-Keystone Mining Company, at Keystone, Pennington county. Other companies are operating in this vicinity and exploratory work is in progress at various intermediate points between the places named. Nearly all of Lawrence and the western half or mountainous portions of Pennington and Custer counties, comprise the active mineral area and mining is conducted throughout the same. Gold, copper, mica and tin are the chief mineral products of Pennington and Custer counties.

Overlying and resting unconformably upon the vertical Archaen slates is the horizontal Cambrian formation some four hundred feet in thickness where undisturbed by erosive action. The Cambrian rocks consist of a conglomerate base overlain by quartzite, sandstone and shale, the whole being pierced by intrusive dikes and laccolithic sheets of eruptive rocks. The Cambrian is highly mineralized, containing the remarkable "blanket" deposits of the Black Hills. In the Bald mountain and Ruby Basin region some of these deposits on the quartzite are known to have a continuous length of more than one mile, several hundred feet in width and of great thickness. In the upper shales similar blankets of ore and vertical deposits are found throughout the formation.

The Cambrian deposits cover a large area in the vicinity of Bald Mountain, Terry's Peak, Ruby Basin, Yellow Creek, Maitland, Custer's Peak, Carbonate Camp, Galena and Elk Mountain. Some of the principal producing mines in these measures are the Golden Reward, Horseshoe, Penobscot, Wasp No. 2, Hidden Fortune, Imperial, Dorr & Wilson, Dakota, Portland, Columbus, Iron Hill and Cleopatra.

Still another distinct geological formation uppermost in the Black Hills structure, the carboniferous limestone, overlies the Cambrian with horizontal bedding in conformity therewith, as shown in the geological section, and is one thousand feet thick in the absence of erosion. Grouped around Ragged Top mountain, in the northwestern part of Lawrence county in the great lime plateau, extensive blanket and vertical deposits have been explored and the ores are being mined and milled. Among the chief mining companies operating here may be mentioned the Spearfish, Deadwood Standard, Potsdam, Balmoral, American, Little Bud, Ulster, Victoria, Eleventh Hour and Magnet. The largest mill, that of the Spearfish company, reduces three hundred tons of ore daily.

The variety of chemical and mechanical combinations of the gold-bearing rocks of the Black Hills, necessitating radically different kinds of treatment for the several different classes of ore, has called for the application of the highest scientific methods of the metallurgists and skill of the mechanic for the economic extraction of the values. While many problems are yet to be solved and the industry still remains in the educational stage, nevertheless, persistent application, years of experimentation and invention, have brought the business up to the present high standard of efficiency and results.

The ores of the Belt mines, known as free milling, are reduced by the ordinary stamp mill amalgamation process, with a secondary treatment of the tailings by cyanide of potassium. The so-called refractory or siliceous ores of the Cambrian and carboniferous deposits are treated largely by the cyanide process, especially the oxidized lower grades, while the more refractory high-grade ores of this class are smelted. Pyritic or iron matte smelting is an outgrowth of conditions in the Black Hills and was first applied here from necessity and has proven highly satisfactory. The other new process, cyanide of potassium, has worked a revolution in the economy of mining in the Black Hills.

The cyanide process of recovering gold from refractory ores is a highly scientific chemical operation, the most valuable metallurgical discovery of modern times. The cheapness of the process permits of the working at a profit of low-grade ores not adapted to any other known method. It has turned old waste dumps and tailings piles into valuable assets; abandoned mines are rejuvenated and their lean values made available by cyanide; it has widened the mining field by transforming vast low grade areas heretofore unworkable to active paying business.

There are now in operation in the various districts throughout the Black Hills nineteen stamp-amalgamation-mills working on free milling ores, with a total of one thousand two hundred and forty stamps, having an aggregate reduction capacity of four thousand nine hundred and sixty tons of ore each twenty-four hours; seventeen cyanide mills operating on crude ore with a total capacity of two thousand four hundred and ninety-five tons; and two cyanide mills treating tailings of eight hundred and one thousand three hundred tons daily capacity respectively; and two pyritic smelters with a daily capacity of three hundred and five hundred tons respectively. While these figures show the total capacity of present Black Hills reduction plants, they do not represent the actual tonnage of ore reduced since the exigencies of the business necessitate periods of inactivity among the mills. New mines are being opened up and equipped with new mills, and each successive year witnesses the starting of new plants.

According to statistics compiled by Hon. Geo. E. Roberts, director of the United States mints, South Dakota stands third among the states of the union in gold production. The great mining states of Colorado and California only exceed the Black Hills of South Dakota (the only gold-producing district in a great agricultural state) in annual production of gold.

The following table gives the total annual production since gold was first mined in the Black Hills from 1876 to 1903, inclusive:

Year.	Total Production.
1876	$ 1,200,000
1877	2,000,000
1878	2,250,000
1879	2,500,000
1880	2,650,000
1881	2,550,000
1882	2,550,000
1883	2,525,000
1884	2,575,000
1885	2,750,000
1886	3,250,000
1887	3,420,000
1888	3,485,000
1889	3,550,000
1890	3,904,160
1891	4,619,270
1892	5,101,630
1893	6,750,000
1894	6,500,000
1895	6,800,000
1896	6,775,000
1897	6,524,760
1898	6,800,000
1899	7,000,000
1900	7,250,000
1901	7,500,000
1902	7,400,000
1903	7,229,000
Total	$127,408,820

From a mining point of view this young mineral empire occupies a unique position and stands out in bold relief on the mining horizon, upon which nature has bestowed her choicest treasures with a bountiful hand. It may be said to contain practically all of the nobler as well as the chief useful metals and minerals of inorganic nature, the development of which brings new and buried wealth into circulation which administers to the comforts and pleasures of mankind and adds to civilization and the commerce of the world. In the very infancy of development and production, yet its splendid record of results shows continuous expansion with a future full of promise and unlimited possibilities. Its engineers and miners have perfected and applied economic methods to mining which have set the pace in other fields and placed the industry here in the class of legitimate industrial enterprise—with no more risk and far greater profit.

And yet the most important consideration, the basic principle upon which the whole mineral fabric rests, is the splendid geological conditions guaranteeing permanency and long life to the mines. It is a well established fact that the permanent mining camps of this country—that the great productive metalliferous mines of the world are associated with eruptive rocks. Without going into detail on the subject, suffice it to say there are fixed general principles accounting for the influence of eruptive rocks on the formation of ore bodies. The eruptive rocks and mineralizing agencies have a deep-seated origin and under powerful dynamic pressure, such as elevated the Black Hills, the eruptives were forced through the crust of the earth to the surface, opening channels and passage-ways whereby the mineral solutions could ascend and penetrate the strata, fill the fissures and deposit their values, thus creating and mineralizing the great primary veins and lodes famous from the earliest dawn of history to the present day in the annals of mining for indefinite continuity downward and workable longevity. Such mines are still yielding their treasures in Cornwall, Bohemia, Germany, Mexico and elsewhere under the same geological conditions, in contact or association with the eruptive rocks. Identical conditions prevail in the Black Hills, and its economic geology is equally favorable for long-lived and productive mines.

However, a demonstration of facts far outweighs comparison, analogy, theory: Working shafts upon the lodes and the still deeper exploration of the diamond drill warrant the statement that the great lodes of the Black Hills are practically limitless and will continue to be worked on a merchantable basis by generations of the distant future.

THE HOMESTAKE MINE.

The Homestake Mining Company was incorporated under the laws of California in 1877 by several prominent mining men and capitalists of San Francisco, for the purpose of taking over the Homestake lode claim, from which the company derived its name, given to the claim by Moses Manuel, the locator. The claim consisted of a gold prospect of less than ten acres, upon which an option to purchase for the sum of seventy thousand dollars had been secured by L. D. Kellogg, a trusted agent and mine expert who had examined and recommended the property. The prospect was visited later by George Hearst, the veteran miner, who approved of the same, and he, with James B. Haggin and Lloyd Tevis, became the active organizers of the company—responsible for the creation, development and success of the Homestake mine.

On the retirement and death of Samuel McMasters in 1884, Thomas J. Grier, in the employ of the company, was promoted to the superintendency, under whose conservative but able and forceful guidance of the working end, the Homestake mine in the past twenty years has grown and expanded to the magnificent proportions of today, the story of which will be briefly summarized in the following pages.

At the time of the purchase of the claim, exploration consisted of small surface pits only; and the prospect was considered by mining men as a doubtful proposition, but with favorable surface indications for the development of a mine. The Homestake Company, possessed of an abundance of capital and controlled by expert miners, lost no time in further exploiting the property. Two shafts equipped with hoisting engines and various drifts were soon under way and the first mill of eighty stamps was constructed and placed in commission in July, 1878.

The mine proved a producer from the first dropping of stamps, and the Homestake Company from this small beginning entered upon that remarkable industrial career which has broken all records and set a new pace in the world of gold mining. The values in the ore were small, but illimitable tonnage was placed in sight. Large mills and mining machinery and immense mechanical power to handle vast quantities of material with the most economic methods, were indispensable, under the conditions, for creating and upbuilding the most gigantic gold mining enterprises the world had ever known.

Guided by the development of the region, based on positive knowledge and results, uninfluenced by the elements of chance, but governed by conservative business methods, the Homestake Company pursued a consistent policy of expansion and absorption. During the past twenty-five years it has acquired by purchase the properties of the Highland, Deadwood-Terra, Caledonia and Father DeSmet mining companies, besides other lesser companies and groups of claims and many individual holdings. Starting with less than ten acres, the Homestake of today controls a contiguous body of mining ground extending from Deadwood creek on the north over the divide to Whitewood creek on the south, practically a distance of two miles, comprising an area of two thousand six hundred and twenty-four acres, covering the strike of the great parallel lode system known as the Belt. The extensive mining operations of the Homestake are confined to this area, and the commercial and mining town of Lead, of eight thousand inhabitants, has grown up on and surrounding the property.

The enlargement of old and construction of new milling plants, hoisting and other machinery, the building of a great water-works system and extensive mine exploration have kept pace with the expansion in territory. The company now operates six stamp mills; the smallest drops one hundred and the largest two hundred and forty stamps, with a total of one thousand stamps, which reduce four thousand tons of ore every twenty-four hours. Two cyanide mills treat the tailings from the stamp mills, of eight hundred and one thousand four hundred and fifty tons daily capacity respectively—both of which are undergoing enlargement.

Six shafts equipped with steam hoists, cages and modern appliances, from eight hundred to one thousand one hundred feet in depth, are located at convenient points on the ground connecting with the underground workings of the mine. All the ore mined is raised through these shafts, thence delivered to the mills by tramways operated by compressed air motors.

According to Bruce C. Yates, of the engineering department of the Homestake Company, in a paper read by him before the Black Hills Mining Men's Association, there are forty-one miles of tramway track opened and laid in the underground workings; this does not include the shafts, winzes, raises and other connections without tracks, which would make a total of many more miles of rock passage ways in the great mine. Air motors are being introduced for underground tramming of ore to hoisting stations, thereby supplanting horse and mule power in the mine.

The same authority gives the combined engine power, steam, electric and compressed air, applied to mills, hoists, rock drills, pumps, transportation, light, et cetera, to a total aggregating about ten thousand horse-power in daily use by the Homestake Company.

The original capitalization of the Homestake Company of one hundred thousand shares has been increased on two separate occasions, the additional stock being devoted to the purchase, consolidation and betterment of the property. The company now has an authorized capitalization of twenty-one million eight hundred and forty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each. In so far as the business of the company is concerned the par value is a negative quantity; all individual holdings, transactions in the capital stock and dividends paid are computed by shares.

The Homestake Company began its marvellous dividend career in October, 1878, and each succeeding month since that time it has earned and made a contribution to its stockholders. From October, 1878, to April, 1904, inclusive, covering a period of twenty-five years and seven months, three hundred and seven consecutive monthly dividends have been paid, which aggregate a total sum of $12,640,750—equivalent to $126.40 per share on the original 100,000 shares of the company. The combined dividends paid by the Homestake and the other mining companies prior to their consolidation with the Homestake amount to about twenty million dollars; and the total gross yield of the same is approximately seventy-five million dollars; based on the United States mint returns, about ninety-nine per cent. of the values of the Homestake bullion is gold and one per cent. silver.

The annual gold production of the Homestake mine is close to five million dollars, fifty per cent. of which is disbursed for the labor of two thousand five hundred employes carried on the pay rolls, and about one million dollars is profit.

In the various stopes and mine workings about one million tons of ore is always broken ready to draw from for supplying the mills. The great consolidated lode in depth with an ore body from three hundred and fifty to five hundred feet in width contains explored ore reserves sufficient for the operation of the company for a long and indefinite period of the future.

The Homestake Mining Company employs more labor than any other organization in the state, and is by far the largest financial and wealth-producing concern in South Dakota. (Bankers' Register, July, 1903.) It has created and put in circulation ninety per cent. more hard money than the combined paid-up capital, surplus and deposits of the three hundred and twenty-four banking institutions in the state. It produces annually a sum equal to the paid-up capital of all of said banks. The Homestake is essentially a great manufacturing enterprise engaged in the development of nature's storehouses and bringing new found riches from the depths of the earth to the light of day, the profits of which are disbursed monthly to two thousand stockholders—alike swelling the coffers of the affluent and bringing cheer and substance to many humble homes.

The exploitation of mother earth for the precious metals does not admit of unlawful monopolies or trusts; it is a free and open field, accessible alike to the poorest prospector or the greatest financial corporation. The very nature of the business precludes monopolistic combinations for the reason that nature's most favored product, gold, the basis of all values, commands the markets of the world with an unvarying price as stable and immutable as the civilized governments of the earth. Legitimate gold mining despoils nature, not man, and however successful, its accumulations are not drawn from existing stores, but new wealth is transmuted from the stubborn rocks and diverted to the channels of commerce and the enrichment of mankind.

As a mine, the Homestake is recognized by the highest authorities as the leading producer of the world. The magnitude of its operations; gross output; twenty-five and a half years of consecutive monthly dividends; immense unbroken ore reserves imparting vast longevity and unmeasured value to the mine, are conditions heretofore unknown and unequalled in the annals of gold mining.

CHAPTER LXXXV

ODD CHARACTERS AND INCIDENTS OF THE BLACK HILLS.

BY ELLIS TAYLOR PEIRCE.

[Ellis Taylor Peirce, a Pennsylvania Quaker, is a native of Lancaster county, and came of English-Irish-Scotch stock. He is a cousin of Bayard Taylor, the celebrated traveler-author. Ellis was born April 24, 1846, and was educated at the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersburg, from which institution he enlisted, in June, 1863, and rendered noteworthy service until March 16, 1865, when he was mustered out at St. Louis, a veteran of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Mounted Infantry. He arrived at Custer in February, 1876, and has from that time been an active citizen of the Hills. Having some knowledge of medicine and surgery, he was early called into requisition by ailing miners, whom he treated gratuitously and his cabin soon became a free hospital to which the destitute and friendless instinctively turned. Peirce scouted in the Indian troubles, tried his hand at mining, chased road agents, and in 1878 was appointed sheriff of Custer county. Two years later he was elected sheriff of Pennington county and thus he came in contact with most of the hard characters who infested the Hills in the days of the early boom. Among his other exploits, he chased, with others, the Cold Spring road agents to the Missouri river. In 1902 he was elected to the legislature from Fall River county, where he now lives and is the manager of the Mammoth Plunge, at Hot Springs. Early in his Black Hills experience the old Oglala, Stinking Bear, gave the genial doctor the appellation "Bear Tracks," a soubriquet which still adheres to him. Mr. Peirce is a natural story-teller, and the following sketches indicate his method of handling the veracious history of an unique period.]

THE HINCH MURDER TRIAL.

On the night of July 9, 1876, John Hinch was stabbed to death in a saloon in Gayville. John McCarty and John R. Carty were afterwards arrested by deputy United States marshals down near Fort Laramie and held for the murder. Upon the last day of that July a wagon drove through the streets of Deadwood at a breakneck speed and those who saw it thought the team was running away. In that wagon was the person of John R. Carty, rolled up in blankets, in charge of Little Jack Davis, a deputy marshal from Cheyenne, who was bringing the prisoner back at his own request to stand trial. At the foot of Break Neck hill some one met Davis and told him it was unsafe to take the prisoner through Deadwood, as Hinch had many friends there who would certainly lynch Carty if they saw him. Davis consulted the prisoner and they concluded to adopt the ruse spoken of. When they arrived at Gayville, it being a very warm day, Davis unrolled the blankets and found the prisoner was about dead from suffocation, but he soon recovered. As soon as it was noised about that Carty was in town times became pretty lurid and the excitement was great. It was, however, agreed that he should have a fair trial, and the next day was selected as court day. On the morning of August 1st Deadwood Gulch resembled a stampede, the objective point being Gayville. I followed the crowd and when we arrived at the town found the streets filled with excited people discussing the coming trial and its probable results. One man had a rope in his hand and was explaining how they used to do up in Montana. Another one had a pair of Colonel Colt's equalizers, and was speaking very forcibly against Judge Lynch's court, saying they had hanged his partner, an innocent man, up in that country and it was the ambition of his life to live long enough to use his guns on a band of stranglers. Fearing he might conceive the notion that I did not agree with his views upon capital punishment, I moved on. The miners soon organized a court, selected a man (O. H. Simonton) for judge, another (A. B. Chapline) to prosecute, and another (Mr. Mills) to defend the prisoner. A jury was selected and sworn in and given seats upon a big pile of logs in the middle of the street. A soap box was provided for the prisoner's seat, and twelve men sworn in as deputies to guard the prisoner. When all was ready the court ordered the prisoner to be produced, he having been guarded up to this time in a restaurant near by. The guards brought him out and you could hear a murmuring of threats, which made the prisoner at least feel very uneasy. The prosecuting attorney arose and began to outline his case, when big Bill Trainor got up and interfered. Johnny Flaherty, thinking that the court was not being properly respected, struck Mr. Trainor a terrific blow over the head with his big navy pistol and the jury fell off the log pile; so did I; and in an instant every one had his gun in his hand. The guards rushed the prisoner into the restaurant and guarded the door, for it looked as if the trial was over. At this stage of the proceedings, Little Jack Davis (a braver man God never made) mounted a box and addressed the mob: "Fellow citizens and miners—I arrested this man Carty and at his request brought him through an Indian country to stand trial for murder, as he wanted to be tried by a jury of his peers—miners. Now if you will take him and give him a fair and square trial I will assist you, and if you find him guilty of that cold-blooded murder I will help you hang him. If he is found innocent I will take him back out of this country or leave my lifeless body here; but by the living God, you shall not strangle him without a trial. I appeal to your better natures, to act like men, not like devils thirsting for this man's lifeblood without knowing whether he is guilty or not." Jack's speech quieted down the mob and they yelled, "Bring him out and he shall have a fair trial. Bully for you, little fellow. You are all wool and a yard wide. We'll stand by you." The prisoner was again brought into court and the trial proceeded without further incident. It was close to midnight when the case was given to the jury, and they retired to an old shed to deliberate. The mob had pretty nearly dispersed. A few men stood picket around town. Whiskey and excitement had driven the majority to bed. Just as the gray streaks of dawn were showing in the east a party of horsemen rode up from Deadwood and went in behind the shed and a moment later rushed out and dashed down the gulch on a dead run and with them went Davis and Carty. The jury had found him not guilty.

McCarty, whom it was claimed was the real murderer, was never brought to the Hills for trial, but was taken to Yankton, where he broke jail the time McCall did, was retaken and held for trial, but I have never been able to learn what disposition was made of him.

Most of the actors in that drama have passed from this world's stage of action. In 1882 I found Jack Davis in a stage coach, dead. He had been to the Hot Springs in search of health, but growing weaker, he started home and died on the Sidney trail.

LAME JOHNNY.

There came to the Hills in the spring of 1876 a young man who wore the handle of Lame Johnny, and as a promoter of diversified industries I think he wore the blue ribbon. He was a civil and topographical engineer; a No. 1 bookkeeper; pretty fair in music; was a splendid judge of a horse (no matter who owned it); in fact, he could turn his hand to most anything. He was not addicted to any of the smaller vices. Being of a retiring disposition, he did not seek company and was hard to get acquainted with, but was a friend to any man if he liked him. Having saved my life once, I cultivated his acquaintance. That was, however, before he changed his business and concluded to open up an office in the woods. There was something mysterious in that young man's make-up that excited my curiosity, so I endeavored to learn something in regard to his antecedents. He had several names, which, however, he informed me did not belong to him. One was John Hurley and another was John Donohue, but his true name he never to my knowledge divulged. Since his death I have learned that it was Cornelius Donohue. On one occasion, when we were alone and speaking of Philadelphia, he remarked: "That was my home before coming west." Seeing a chance to draw him out, I inquired of him what he knew of the Quaker City, whereupon he told me the following story:

"I was born in Ridge avenue, Philadelphia. When a child I fell from a horse, receiving injuries which has left me a cripple for life. I was educated at Girard College, and after leaving school drifted to Texas, where I engaged myself to a rich old cattle man who agreed to give me a share in the increase of stock for my services. I worked hard and was doing nicely and had earned about seven hundred head of my own brand when one moonlight night the Comanche Indians made a raid up our way and drove off all my stock. That discouraged me. I went over to see old Caststeel, chief of the Tongaway Indians, and made medicine with him in regard to going down and visiting the Comanches. He listened until I was through talking, studied for a few minutes, and then arose and said: 'My people are few in numbers, but they are brave. We will go with you; but our tribe raids on dark nights. Wait until the moon changes and then come.' The first dark night I struck out, the Indians going along. We made a pretty good haul,—sixty head of horses, which I disposed of and divided the proceeds with the Indians. That trip gave me a taste for adventure and I have been working ever since to get even for the loss of my cattle. When the Black Hills excitement started I drifted north with the Kansas crowd and settled on Castle creek and tried mining. It proved a failure, but while stopping up there the Sioux made a raid and stole the miners' horses. The boys tried to organize an expedition of sixty men to go down to Red Cloud agency and steal them back, together with as many others as were mixed up with them. Fearing that the government would interfere and cause trouble, the scheme was abandoned. I spoke to one or two of the men and told them I would take a ride down to the agency and see if I could locate any of their stock. If I did I knew just how to proceed to get it back. I went down to Custer City and borrowed a horse of Long Haired Owens and started that night for the agency. I approached Red Cloud from the northwest and when I reached the head of Sow Belly Gulch I went into camp and hid myself and horse until the next night, when I saddled up and proceeded to take an inventory of Old Red Cloud's private herd, consisting of three hundred head of ponies. Just my size, I thought, so I made a reconnoisance to see if the camp was still. Finding conditions favorable to removing the stock to where it could be used to better advantage, I rode over into a small basin or valley where they were feeding. As I was riding along I saw a dark object outlined against the sky upon one of the ridges. Quietly dismounting and securing my horse to a bush, I crawled up the hill to interview whatever might be on top. The Indian ponies, smelling me, began to snort, as they always do upon the approach of a white man. The object I had been watching on top the hill rose up in the air about six feet, for it was an Indian. My heart did not work just right for a few minutes. After the Indian had looked and listened for a while he sat down again and drew the blanket up over his head. I noticed that my heart subsided about the time the Indian did, so I crawled up close enough to shoot. Lying flat upon the ground so I could get the light to fill my sights, I opened up the meeting by throwing an ounce of lead into his internal gearing. With a loud 'waugh' he bounded into the air and fell over dead. Served him right, thinks I, for he had no business being out so late. Sure to have caught cold if I hadn't come along. Fearing lest the camp should be aroused by the noise of my gun, I ran back, mounted the horse and started the herd due north. If anybody ever did make fast time it was I that night. Whenever I felt my horse growing jaded I would rope a fresh one from the herd and mount him, turning the other into the band. Arriving in the Hills, I cached the main herd on upper French creek just below Calamity Bar, and began distributing them from that point. All summer long it was nip and tuck between myself and the Indians. I would run them in and they would run them back to the agency. Growing tired of the stock business, I hired out to Grashmiller, of the Homestake mine, as bookkeeper. I was knocked out of that job by a man whom I had offended by refusing to let him sell my Indian ponies, he to keep all over six dollars apiece. I was getting as high as one hundred twenty dollars per pair, so I refused his generous offer. He remarked at the time he would get even with me. I guess he did. If it were not for his family I would work a buttonhole in his left breast."

At this point a man came in and Johnny quit talking and I could never get him started again. One day I asked him what his true name was. He replied: "It wouldn't do you any good to know and it might, perhaps, do some one harm. I have people whom I respect. A brother-in-law in Philadelphia is now holding one of the best civic positions in the city, and as I don't know what I may get into in this country I don't want any word to go back that would compromise their good names."

Whether Johnny contemplated taking to the road at that time I cannot tell. About the first of March, 1878, he came into my store and wanted to refit his saddle with stirrups and cinches, saying that he was growing lonesome and thought of going down to the Whetstone and Cheyenne river agencies and see what kind of stock those Indians had no hand. Perhaps he could make a trade with them. "I want to get started," he said, "for the equinoctial storm will soon be here and I don't want to get caught in a bizzard. I am taking some partners this time, for it is a new territory to travel over and I expect to have some fighting to do." He selected a man who called himself Tony Pastor, a man named "Brocky," and another who asked permission to go just for the excitement without expecting to share the profits. They started out in great spirits, but had a pretty hard trip of it. They rounded up sixty-eight head of stock and got started by three o'clock one morning, but the Indians, missing their horses, gave chase, and just as the sun was rising the boys could see them coming over a hill not more than a mile behind them. They soon overtook the white men and shooting began from both parties, but the boys kept the herd moving along. Johnny killed one Indian and crippled another. Pastor killed one and Brocky was shot through the arm and wanted to give up, but Johnny would not stand any foolishness. He ordered the visitor to take the lead and gave him a sight to ride for, and told Pastor to keep the ponies running. He next tied Brocky into the saddle and turned his horse into the herd so they would be sure to keep along and not fall into the hands of the Indians. After looking after these details, Johnny formed himself into a rear guard and whenever he came over a hill he would stop and wait until the Indians came in range and then open up his battery, thus giving the boys a chance to get along with the stock. Some of the horses were killed or crippled by the long range guns. After a running fight of many miles, the storm overtook them,—a genuine blizzard. The Indians gave up the chase, but the boys kept traveling toward the hills. The air was so full of snow they could not see Bear Butte or Harney Peak and they soon were lost. They had lost or thrown away their clothing in the fight and were freezing. Brocky begged to be shot, and Pastor wanted to comply with his request, but Johnny would not listen to it, but gave the wounded, freezing boy a terrible thrashing with his quirt, thinking in that way to get him mad and so take fresh courage. It was no use. Brocky begged to die. So Johnny stopped the caravan and roped the best horse in the outfit, saddled it and tied it to the sage brush and laid Brocky down in the snow beside it, saying: 'Perhaps he will get frightened after we are gone and will get up and follow us.' By this time the ravines were drifted full and it took hard work to get the floundering horses through them. They finally reached the Cheyenne, at the mouth of Battle River, a place afterwards made famous by Colonel Day and his troops in the Messiah war. There they camped while Johnny rode to the stage station and got clothes and food. Only thirteen head of horses remained to be brought into the hills.

Tony Pastor was hanged on the Denver road a short time after. Brocky was never heard from again, but in 1881 a cowboy brought a white man's skull into Rapid City, which he had found at precisely the place where Johnny said they had left Brocky, so there was nothing left to do but write "Brocky" across that empty forehead and place it upon the mantel piece for ornamental purposes. The boy who went for excitement is still living and is a good and useful citizen. I met him a few years ago and from the general appearance of the man I should swear positively that he found all of the excitement he will ever need, for he still looks frightened.

On the night of June 20, 1879, Johnny held up the down coach in the crossing of the creek that bears his name. He secured a three-dollar watch and some other trifles without value. He was captured and brought back to the Hills in the same coach he had robbed and was taken off and hanged by vigilantes at the same spot where he had robbed it. The old, leaning cottonwood that served as a gibbet still stands and the stream bearing his name furnishes many legends for tenderfeet. Johnny's body was left hanging for several days when Jerome Parrott, the freighter, stopped his train and his men buried it.

THE PASSING OF FLY-SPECKED BILLY.

This enterprising young man was discovered lying in a cabin in Custer City in the fall of 1876, delirious with mountain fever. He had no bedding or friends and when the party who found him told me about him I went up and carried him on my back to my cabin, where I was running a free hospital. After several weeks of careful nursing he recovered and then told me his name and intimated that I had not selected the best material to bestow charity upon, but seemed to feel grateful and as a slight token of his esteem gave me an order for his horse, saddle and bridle at Harlow's corral. I did not go down town that night, but in the morning found some one had anticipated my coming, and had taken the outfit that night without the ceremony of asking anyone. Billy was very indignant, and said he should borrow a horse as soon as able to travel and bring back a lock of the hair of the fellow who stole his outfit. He soon left me and the next time I heard from him he had put D. K. Snively and party, from Custer, on foot at Fort Reno, by stealing their nine horses, leaving them to walk into the Hills. This occurred in the fall of 1877, and he was not heard of again in Dakota until the winter of 1881, when he came back to Sturgis and robbed and beat almost to death an old colored woman who had befriended him in the early days at Bismarck. From there he went to Buffalo Gap, where he met Abe Burnes' freight teams enroute to Custer. Asking for something to eat, Burnes fed him and allowed him to follow his train to Custer, where Billy proceeded to fill his carcass with poor whiskey which created in him a desire for blood. Meeting Burnes in a saloon, he grabbed Burnes' pistol from his belt and shot him down in cold blood. He was arrested and ironed and placed for safe keeping under guard in the saloon. The bar tender suggested to Billy that there was likely to be a meeting called and some resolutions passed in regard to the late tragedy. Billy laughed and said he would never die with his boots on, but he was mistaken, for in a few short hours he was being dragged along through the deep snow with a rope around his neck, and although he made a desperate effort to kick his boots off, the trail was so rough and the speed so great for the amount of air left in his lungs, that he finally gave it up and remained passive during the latter part of his journey. By the time the vigilantes reached the timber there seemed to be no need of a tree, but as the time-honored custom in the west is to elevate a man where the wolves will not bother him if you are going to leave him out over night, they filed him away on a pine tree for future reference. It was a bitter cold night and next morning when the coroner's jury visited Billy he acted real cool and stiff in his manners. After standing around for a while and looking wise, as all coroner's juries are supposed to do, and wondering how Billy got up that tree, they brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that Fly Specked William, whose true name to the jury is unknown, died from exposure." As true a verdict as ever was rendered by a Black Hills jury. William was freckled, hence his soubriquet. His true name was James Fowler, and he was hanged Sunday night, February 6, 1881.

A BLOODY GOOD MOUNT.

In the palmy days of the tin excitement at Hill City a party of Englishmen came out to examine the properties that they were interested in. They stopped at Rapid City and selected that place as headquarters from which to operate. One morning after they had rested from their long journey from England they concluded to run over to the mines. The stage having gone, they determined to go over on horseback as it would give them a better chance to enjoy the scenery. A committee of one was appointed to secure the horses and arrange the details of the trip. The committee rushed down the street and, entering the first stable he found, inquired: "'Ave you any bloody good mounts to let?" "What's that?" asked the liveryman in reply. "Heny good mounts, you know? Saddle 'orses, you know?" "O yes, plenty of them." "Then let me 'ave five 'ead." The horses were saddled up and while this operation was in performance the committee bobbed about the barn like a hen with one chicken. I never remember of seeing another man quite so busy doing nothing. Big Dan Fergerson, the liveryman, sent one of his men out to notify the business men that there would be a circus held in about ten minutes, up in the grand plaza between the American House and the International Hotel. Everybody stopped business and, to avoid the rush, went early. Upon reaching the pleasure grounds I found four horses standing quietly in a ring and a fifth one dragging a man around the street. This horse was what the cowboys call an outlaw,—a horse which cannot be broken, and in fact had been sold to the liveryman as such. After a good deal of trouble Big Dan got the wild horse into the ring and shouted, "All aboard." The Englishmen came out from the hotel and proceeded to mount. Four of them got on all right, but the committee did not fare so well. It took him some time to get in the neighborhood of his mount. However he finally got into the saddle and seeing the owner holding to the bridle, told him to let go. "Do you think I cannot ride an 'orse? Wy, I used to ride in the gentleman's jockey club, ye know." "O, you did?" said Big Dan. "Well, just go easy with him until you get out of town. The big crowd makes him nervous, as he is high strung." "Just the kind of 'orse I like," said the Englishman. "Very well, there's your mule," said Dan, at the same time releasing his hold on the bridle. In the absence of a band the grand entry was made without music. The horse proceeded to business in the regular way. First he jumped in the air, resembling a bedquilt flapping on a clothes line, and bleating like a Billy goat in distress; then when he had got done flying, coming back to earth and striking it so hard that the rider's teeth sounded like the closing of a steel trap. Now he did not have to do this more than fifteen or twenty times until the Englishman took the hint that the horse wanted him to get off and he began to look for a good place to land. The horse, however, saved him that trouble by dumping him over his head and taking chances upon his finding a soft place to light. I can see him yet as he went up in the air, describing an arc, folding himself up in a ball like a cub bear falling out of an acorn tree. He descended quickly to earth. The concussion was great; you might say grand. After the earthquake was over, Big Dan rushed up to him, and enquired: "What was your idea in getting off? I thought you were going with those men?" Anywhere on earth except in Rapid City such questions under the circumstances would have warranted a verdict from the coroner's jury, of "justifiable homicide," but the Englishman did not tumble. He continued to caress the bruised places on his anatomy as he replied: "Why, 'e ducked is 'ead, don't you know, and 'umped is back, and it was impossible to remain in the seat, don't you know." He turned to his friends and bade them go and see the mines, assuring them he would take their judgment, and the committee hobbled back into the hotel.

CHAPTER LXXXVI

ANECDOTES OF JUDGE KIDDER.

BY HON. C. H. WINSOR.

The case had been tried, and the Judge, coming down from the bench, had entered his private room, where he found several members of the bar sitting aroumd in attitudes of relaxation, smoking, thinking, and each, now and then, expressing the thought uppermost in his mind. In an inconsequent fashion, the talk drifted finally to one subject, which one of the group insisted that he thought ought to be taken up at the next bar meeting. The gray-haired lawyer in the corner, in a reminiscent way, remarked: "Times have changed a good deal since we held the first bar meeting in Lincoln county."

The smart young man, lately admitted, over by the Judge, asked: "Why? Was there anything so remarkable about that meeting?"

The gray-haired lawyer slowly answered: "Well, not what you might call remarkable, but, looking back at it now after more than thirty years, it is what you might call different; yes, quite different! And to me it is very interesting."

"Ah," eagerly assented a new accession to the bar of the state, "tell us something of those times. It must indeed have been different."

"Well, if you care to waste a few minutes in listening, I will tell you about that bar meeting."

A chorus of assent rose from most of those present, but the smart young man got up and yawned, turned toward the door, but finally came back and lingered at the outer edge of the group.

Lighting a fresh cigar and settling himself more comfortably in his chair, the gray-haired lawyer proceeded:

"It was in October of the year 1871 that the first term of the district court of the old territory of Dakota was held at the little village of Canton, in Lincoln county. I had located there some months before, and had managed, in a professional way, to get a sufficient number of people to assert their rights—or to attempt it, at least—so that Judge Kidder, who then lived at Vermillion, concluded to hold a term of the district court at Canton, which was the county seat. He drove across the almost unbroken prairie from Vermillion, some fifty miles, in his carriage, and arrived on the evening of October 8th. The next morning court convened, with three cases on the calendar and three lawyers in attendance. A couple of days sufficed to dispose of all the business before the court. There had come down from Sioux Falls a man by the name of McLaurie, who desired to be admitted to the bar. In those days we did not have the red tape that is now wound around an admission to the bar. The process was quite simple. A lawyer proposed that a committee be appointed to examine the applicant; the judge would appoint such a committee, and if reported favorably (as they usually did) the applicant was sworn in. Mr. McLaurie asked me to move for the appointment of a committee, which I did, and was made chairman of that committee. There being but three members of the bar present, no one was left out and therefore there was no jealousy or pique felt in connection with it. After we had examined the applicant somewhat, I, acting as chairman, made him a little speech telling him that we should recommend his admission, and remembering the advice that had been given to me at the time I was admitted, only two or three years before, I added: 'Now, Mr. McLaurie, although you are to be admitted to the bar as a practicing lawyer, you must remember that you are not yet a lawyer; none of us are; to be a lawyer we require constant study, to be always striving by undivided attention to increase our store of legal knowledge. The fact that you are admitted to the bar will not make you a lawyer.' These words seemed to sink deeply into his heart, and, as you will soon see, were to bear fruit later. After Mr. McLaurie had been sworn in, he came to me and said that he would like to show his appreciation of the honor that had been conferred upon him by giving a supper, and would do so if he only knew of a place where he could give it. After some discussion, it was decided that we should gather in my office, and that Mr. McLaurie be graciously allowed to provide refreshments. The judge, the bar and the officers of the court were included in the invitation. The banquet, as we called it, consisted mainly of crackers and cheese, cove oysters, cigars and plenty of frontier whisky. After a while the guests began to get warmed up, and songs were sung, stories were told, and many drinks were consumed. Judge Kidder presided over the feast, and smiled and joked with all. As the evening drew on toward the wee sma' hours, I proposed that we drink the health of our new made brother in the law, Mr. McLaurie. The Judge smilingly bowed to Mr. McLaurie, and called him by name. Mr. McLaurie, as the 'Exhibit A' of the evening, had been drinking with this, that and the other guest, until he was well nigh too full for utterance. He rose unsteadily to his feet, and, placing his hands upon the edge of the table, bowed with great gravity to the judge and to each of the guests; an instant passed, and, collecting himself with a start, he again bowed to the judge and to each one. Then he began: 'Mr. Chairman,' and again paused to collect his thoughts. The chairman bowed and said, 'Mr. McLaurie.' A moment passed, and then again 'Mr. Chairman.' The chairman repeated, 'Mr. McLaurie.' Finally recalling the incidents of the afternoon, the speaker again commenced: 'Mr. Chairman, I deeply preshate the great honor which has been confrered 'pon me zsish day, by being admitted to zhe bar. I shay I deeply preshate zhat honor—but I know zhat I am not yet a lawyer.' He stopped a moment, striving to recollect something that he wanted to say, and then continued: 'I know I am not yet a lawyer—' Again he stopped and again continued: "I know I am not yet a lawyer." The third time he paused, and Judge Kidder, apparently to encourage him, smiled upon with great urbanity, and said: 'Proceed, Brother McLaurie; so far the court is entirely with you!' Mr. McLaurie never knew why he was not allowed to finish his speech, which was drowned in roars of laughter."

The smart young man, after a moment's thought, said: "Why, the man must have been intoxicated!"

After the laughter had subsided, some one remarked: "Judge Kidder; he was one of your earlier judges in the territory, was he not?" "Yes," answered the gray haired lawyer, "one of the earliest, and one of the best. A man with a heart like a child's. A man who despised technicalities, and who thought that lawsuits ought to be decided by the application of what he termed 'horse sense.' A gentleman of the old school, who would be as polite and gracious to his bitterest enemy as to his dearest friend. A man who placed the utmost confidence in the members of the bar, and who would resent any attempt to deceive him by never again placing any confidence in or in any way trusting that man. He never failed to appreciate an amusing situation or a pleasant joke. I remember one time when he was holding court at Flandreau. The court was held in the second story of a building, the hallway opening from one end of the room and the judge's chair at the other. General Rice had brought an action to recover upon a promissory note from some farmer in that county made in settlement for some machinery purchased by the farmer. Another lawyer, I cannot now recall his name, had put in an answer for the defendant, and wished to have the case continued. There was but one term of court a year held in the county, and should the case be continued it would give a much better opportunity for the settling of the case out of court. At the call of the calendar the lawyer for the defendant stated to the court the facts upon which he desired to have the case continued. General Rice, however, more anxious to protect himself against his own client than anyone else, stated to the court that while he had no reason to doubt the statement made by the counsel, still the rules of court provided that an affidavit should be filed upon an application for a continuance, setting forth the facts, and that he should insist that this be done. Judge Kidder turned to the counsel and said: 'Mr. ———, I always take the statement of the members of the bar, and consider it as binding as I would an affidavit from a layman, but General Rice is correct in this; the rule of court requires that you file an affidavit setting forth the facts necessary for the court to act upon in granting a continuance. Now, sir, I will give you half an hour to take your client out and prepare an affidavit for the continuance.' The counsel whispered to his client, and together they started towards the door. They had taken but a few steps, however, when Judge Kidder called to him, 'Mr. ———!' The counsel hastily returned to receive the further instructions of the court. The court fixed his eyes steadily upon him for a moment, and said, 'And see, that in that affidavit he commits no unnecessary perjury.' To lawyers who are familiar with the manner in which affidavits of continuance are sometimes drawn, the quiet satire of the remark can readily be appreciated.

CHAPTER LXXXVII

SCANDINAVIANS IN SOUTH DAKOTA AND THEIR WORK IN CHURCH AND STATE.

BY P. H. DAHL.

The Norwegians commenced to settle in the Dakota territory in 1859 and the first settlements were made on the Missouri bottom between Vermillion and Dakota rivers. On the 8th of August in that year Ole Olson, Sr., and Halvor Svenson with their families came across the Missouri from Nebraska and squatted on some land about one and a half miles southwest of Meckling. With them came Hon. Hans Myron, then a young boy, and they have since resided here. Mr. Olson is still living on the place which he first selected. On August 17th Syvert H. Myron arrived with his family and settled about three miles south from Mr. Olson, near the river, where he has since had his home. The same fall and in the spring of 1860 there were quite a number of new arrivals, among which may be mentioned Aslak Iverson, Ole Bottolsfon, Ole Sampson, John Aalseth, and others. With few, if any, exceptions, these Norwegians were Lutherans. Having secured for themselves temporal homes, where they by perseverance, industry and frugality were able to make a living and could hope for future prosperity, they soon began to feel the want of a spiritual home. At their former homes they had been accustomed to assemble on Sundays in their churches for public worship and now here they were, not only without suitable places for worship but also without ministers and in this regard the prospects for the future were not very bright, poor as the most of them were and so far out on the frontier.

A few men among them began to gather their neighbors on Sundays at some private house, where they would sing hymns, read portions of Scriptures and sermons from the postils of Luther, Arnd and others and private schools were provided at different places for the children, in which they were instructed principally in reading and religion and occasionally also in other branches, as writing, arithmetic, etc.

As early as in the fall of 1861, they were unexpectedly visited by a young Lutheran minister, Abraham Jacobson. For the purpose of seeking recreation, he had joined a company of immigrants from Iowa and arrived with them at the settlement. At the request of the people, he remained with them for a while, preached at several places, baptized some children and solemnized two marriages. Later in the fall he returned and the settlers were again left in the same circumstances as before. Quite early, attempts were made to organize a church society, but as they did not all adhere to the same general body of Lutheran church, they failed.

On January 11, 1864, a well attended meeting was held at the house of Jacob A. Jacobson, near Meckling, at which meeting a resolution was adopted by a large majority to the effect, that an effort should be made to get a minister from the synod of the Norwegian

Evangelical Lutheran church of America to visit them and that, if they in the future should feel able to call a minister, he should be called from that synod. Accordingly, a request was forwarded to the church council of the above named body, commonly called the Norwegian synod, which request was complied with and Rev. J. Krohn, of Chicago, was sent. He came to the settlement in the month of October, 1864, and on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of that month he conducted services at different places, held confirmation service at the house of Peter Nelson, east of Vermillion, and baptized in all forty-five children.

On the 8th day of October, service was held at the house of Anders Ulven, near Vermillion, and immediately after a meeting was called for the purpose of organizing and then there was the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Dakota territory organized with sixty-seven voting members and with the following persons elected as trustees, viz: Helge Mathiason, Aslak Iverson, Ole Sampson, Peter Nilson and Lars Olson Fanestol. This organization included all that territory in which the Norwegians had then settled, from Brule creek, Union county, to Dakota river. Rev. Krohn visited the congregation again in the month of September, the following year, and this time he came as far west as to Dakota river, where he preached at the house of Torger Nelson. In the summer of 1866, Rev. O. Naes made them a visit, preached several times and administered the sacraments. By this time the congregation began to consider in earnest the question of calling a minister. On February 11, 1866, a meeting was held by the congregation at the house of Peter Nilson, at which Lars J. Rud was elected secretary and Aslak Iverson treasurer and on the 17th of the same month another meeting was held at the house of Syvert H. Myron, at which it was decided to call a minister and the church council of the Norwegian synod was authorized to issue the call. Rev. K. Magelssen was called but did not accept. The call was then sent to Emil Christenson, a graduate from Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri. He arrived at his charge in the month of August, 1867, and held his first service on the 1st day of September.

The congregation was soon divided into three districts, called Vangen, Bergen and Brule Creek. Later two new districts were formed, Clay Creek and Lodi. Brule Creek district was the first to separate from the mother congregation and form an independent church. Later, Clay Creek and Lodi did the same and united with Brule Creek into one parochi or circuit.

The remaining two districts, Vangen and Bergen, have been incorporated separately but are still connected as one charge.

In 1869, Vangen district erected a church building near Mission Hill. The Bergen church was built in 1870. These churches are old land marks and the oldest Lutheran churches in the Dakotas. Part of the material used in the construction of these buildings was hauled from Sioux City with teams. The finishing lumber used was paid for at the rate of eighty dollars and shingles at nine dollars per thousand.

Besides serving his congregation, Rev. Christenson also performed missionary work and visited the settlers in Lincoln, Minnehaha, Brookings and Moody counties, this state, and in Cedar and Dixon counties, Nebraska, and other places and organized many congregations. He had as his assistants successively Rev. G. Gulbrandsen and Rev. N. G. Tvedt.

In 1876, he resigned as pastor for this church and accepted a call as missionary to the Pacific coast.

The work of the Scandinavian churches has kept pace with the growth of population from the first settlement of the territory and no other single nationality has contributed so much to the state's population as has the Scandinavians. By the last census there were 33,473 Scandinavians in the state, who, together with the native-born of Scandinavian parentage, aggregated thirty-eight per cent. of the entire population. They are in the main a thrifty farmer people and wherever they are found established the spire of a Lutheran church points heavenward, nearby. In addition to the very numerous churches, numbering several hundred in all, the Lutherans maintain the splendid Augustana College at Canton, an excellent normal school at Sioux Falls, and orphanages at Bereford and Beloit. No other class of the people are so liberal and systematic in their benevolences nor have done more for the moral uplift of the community.

An exceptionally large percentage of the Scandinavians are prohibitionists and have been strong factors in the promotion of temperance legislation. They too have uniformly stood for a reform in the divorce laws of Dakota which have brought so much scandal to the community.

In this connection it may be proper to note the large number of able men which the Scandinavians have contributed to the public service in South Dakota. Governor Andrew E. Lee, Governor Charles N. Herreid, Secretaries of State Amund O. Ringsrud, Thomas Thorson and Otto C. Berg, Land Commissioner C. J. Bach, Mr. Brandt, regent of education, Dr. Finnerud, in same office, Burre H. Lien, commissioner of charities and corrections, O. S. Swenson, warden of the penitentiary, and a host of others in legislative and county affairs are recalled as honorable representatives of the race.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII

HISTORY OF THE HOLLAND COLONY IN DOUGLAS AND CHARLES MIX COUNTIES.

BY REV. HENRY STRAKS, HARRISON, S. D.

It is known that during the early history of our land the Dutch came in great numbers to our eastern shores, and settled in the middle Atlantic states and prospered there. When the English language became the language of the court and had to be taught in our schools the Dutch language gradually became obsolete. In the years 1840 to 1860 another stream of emigrants from the same source sought to benefit themselves by the opportunities this country so richly offered, and they settled in many states west of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Buffalo, New York. Whole churches, pastor, elders and people, settled in the chosen locations; among others, western Michigan, northeastern Illinois and southern Iowa. In 1870 these settlements, becoming crowded, poured out their surplus settlers into northwestern Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. At first they suffered discouragements, not only such as are usual in new settlements, but the grasshoppers robbed the fields, luxuriant with acres of the finest crops, for two or three years in succession; but soon the country was rid of these pests and the land became valuable for agricultural purposes. In a short time the land was all taken up and raised rapidly in price, so that, as early as 1881, many settlers having large families and lacking means to purchase the high-priced farms, began to look for cheaper land farther west. In said year a mass meeting was held at Orange City, Iowa, of all the people interested in migrating to regions more congenial for our meager purses. A committee was appointed to reconnoitre and look up a suitable location in the great territory of Dakota, consisting of Hon. Frank Le Cocq, Jr., Mr. Leendert Van der Meer and Mr. Dirk Van der Bos. This committee started out overland, with teams, and finally halting in Douglas and Charles Mix counties, South Dakota, decided to locate in western Douglas county at a place now called Harrison.

About the same time Mr. A. H. Kuyper and his son came direct from Holland to Charles Mix county and settled near the present town of Platte. They labored hard and successfully in bringing over many emigrants from their native country to the prairies of said county. The greater majority of these had barely means sufficient to pay their transportation to this land of ours. A few of them were able to purchase a yoke of oxen and a breaking outfit, with which to turn sod on their claims obtained from the government. Many of these, however, had to be aided for years by Mr. Kuyper and his son, now in business at Platte, South Dakota.

This Holland colony has rapidly and steadily increased in population and in wealth. Notwithstanding the fact that many of the settlers abandoned their farms and left for regions farther east to work rented land in older settlements, where, however, the great majority are still paying high rentals with no prospect of ever living to see the day that they become freeholders. They left here on account of the stringency, caused by the failure of crops during the years 1892-1895, resulting from severe droughts. Many did not know that various sections of new country in Iowa had suffered similar drawbacks where today droughts are rarely experienced. Today the above named colony numbers about five hundred people, mostly well off, who speak the Dutch tongue wholly or in part.

When the settlers of Douglas county arrived here they found in the center of the county a settlement known as the Brownsdale settlement. These had taken matters into their own hands and had set out to rob the county by reporting a pretended county organization to the territorial government and issuing and selling bonds. A certain Walter H. Brown was making successful efforts to settle a large indebtedness upon the county by issuing county warrants. They had also proceeded to divide up the county into school districts and had issued bonds on the several districts for thousands of dollars. For some reason or other they had left out of these districts, so divided, the four western townships of Douglas county. In order to get outside of the regions so bounded the Holland settlers settled beyond these borders in said four western townships of said county. These bonds caused the county much trouble. Much money had to be spent to resist the payment of these bonds. After persistent effort these bogus bonds were finally declared void by the higher courts. So the swindle failed and we were glad.

In 1882 the territorial legislature declared the Brownsdale organization fraudulent and void, authorizing the governor to cause a reorganization of the county to be made. Accordingly this was followed by a complete organization, and the election of a full set of legal officers. Among others Hon. Frank Le Cocq, who also was a member of the first legislature of this state, was elected a member of the county board. The center of this Holland settlement was Harrison, now a village of about two hundred inhabitants. It was so named in honor of Senator Harrison, who introduced the first bill into the United States senate to divide the territory and to admit the south half as the state of South Dakota.

The first postoffice in the settlement was at this village, being on the military route from Plankinton to Fort Randall, with Peter Eernisso as postmaster. The whole tract of these four west townships was almost entirely settled upon by Holland settlers. At present they number about one thousand five hundred people who use the Dutch language wholly or in part.

In later years this settlement was still more extended by a number of families from the eastern states, as well as from the mother country, settling at Grandview, near Armour, then the county seat. They number about three hundred and fifty souls, also using the same tongue.

In the fall of 1882 these settlers concluded that they needed, first of all, a church. A Sunday school was accordingly organized and a provisional church building was erected of the customary building material—rough boards and sod. Here services were regularly held on Sundays and during the week. This building also did good service as a public-school building. Miss Sophia Le Cocq, now Mrs. L. Markus, was the first instructor.

The first general merchandise store was put up by Messrs. P. Eernisse and L. Van der Meer, and Mr. L. Markus had a blacksmith shop. Many a breaking plow did he repair for our pioneer farmers. Hon. Frank Le Cocq put up a land office (without which no modern western town is complete), and sold many of the settlers their selections. Soon H. Vis came to us from Orange City, Iowa, with a full line of drugs and medicines, thus providing for the emergency of colds and fevers. Mr. Garret Van der Linden built a hotel where, in the pioneer days, Major Sharp, the paymaster of Fort Randall, often bivouacked for the night, after a hard day's ride in a four-mule ambulance. With the cash wagon without and the howling of the prairie wolf in various directions, and a hotel with crevices between the boards large enough to serve as port holes, and one or two soldiers sitting up all night at his bedside, with rifles in hand, the outfit was an ideal of completeness, making the place attractive and safe also for land seekers with pockets full of money, sleeping with one eye open in every nook and corner of the twelve-by-twenty "Waldorf Astoria." Of course the lonely pioneer settlers did all they could to induce their relatives to hasten on to this land of prospective prosperity, and during the year 1883 the land was all taken up so that nothing but school sections remained unoccupied. The people were all doing well and were highly pleased. Churches and schools were built; dug-outs and sod houses were abandoned for more convenient dwellings.

In 1884 the Reformed church of Harrison was organized and the services of the candidate, Abraham Stegeman, were secured. He served them very acceptably till 1892. During his incumbency a church and parsonage, costing about five thousand dollars, were built by the aid of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America. At about the same time the people of Grandview, under the leadership of Rev. F. J. Zwemer, also built a suitable church and parsonage. Shortly after this the Christian Reformed people built a church at Harrison and one at New Holland, four miles west. The first ministers of these churches were, respectively, Revs. T. M. Van der Bosch and H. Temple. But now sad times waited the people of these settlements. With the people all over the state of South Dakota, they shared in the hard times caused by a failure of crops for three consecutive years.

Nearly every western colony has had discouragements to contend with and those who "stood the storm" and braved the drawbacks and remained on their claims were the wisest after all. Nevertheless many of the settlers became discouraged and returned back east, where they are today paying high rents and repenting for their not staying here. Those who stayed are today well-to-do freeholders, owning large herds of cattle, with tubular or artesian wells to supply abundant water of the purest quality; organs, pianos and lots of work for music teachers; carriages and all sorts of improved farm machinery; homes of the modern type, well furnished,—a wonderful progress in so short a time! When we write this history we are not accounting for many other Holland colonies in the state, all alike or even more prosperous, as, for instance, in the following counties: Bon Homme, Brookings, Campbell, Deuel, Grant, Hamlin and Turner. Today we enjoy the privileges of higher instruction for our children in our own town. A classical academy has a good start and is doing work that will tell on the future generations of our state and country.

People living in South Dakota have reason to be grateful and to take pride in a state that affords such splendid advantages. Great is our responsibility to our country and to our Father in heaven to make the proper use of all the splendid opportunities offered us, for material, mental and spiritual progress.

CHAPTER LXXXIX

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Among the very first settlers of South Dakota were several Masons, and as early as 1862, during the first session of the territorial legislature, consultation began looking to the organization of a lodge, but the Indian troubles of that season suspended operations in that line for a period. However, no sooner was safety to the community assured that the matter was again taken up and Melancthon Hoyt, Episcopal missionary; John Hutchinson, secretary of Dakota territory; Henry C. Ash, the pioneer hotel-keeper, of Yankton; Nelson Miner, captain of Company A, Dakota Volunteer Cavalry; Justus Townsend, physician, and auditor of Dakota territory; Downer T. Bramble, legislator and pioneer merchant; G. N. Propper; James M. Allen, who was secretary of the provisional government established at Sioux Falls, and Frank M. Ziebach, founder of the Dakotan newspaper, petitioned for a dispensation to establish a lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Yankton. The dispensation was duly granted and the lodge instituted with the petitioners above named as charter members, the charter bearing date June 3, 1863. The lodge was called St. John's, No. 166, of the jurisdiction of Iowa. For six years thereafter it was the only lodge in the territory. The genealogy of Dakota Masonry is as follows: From England to North Carolina, from North Carolina to Tennessee, from Tennessee to Missouri, from Missouri to Iowa, from Iowa to Dakota territory, from Dakota territory to South Dakota. The first officers of St. John's lodge were as follows: Melanchton Hoyt, master; Downer T. Bramble, senior warden; John Hutchinson, junior warden; George W. Kingsbury, treasurer; Moses K. Armstrong, secretary; George N. Propper, senior deacon; F. M. Ziebach, junior deacon; Bligh E. Wood, tyler.

The next lodge to be instituted in Dakota territory was Incense No. 257, of Vermillion, chartered February 10, 1869. Alpheus G. Fuller, of Yankton, who had been elected delegate to congress by the Sioux Falls provisional government in 1858, was the instituting officer. A year later, April 16, 1870, Elk Point Lodge, No. 288, was instituted, with H. H. Blair as master; Elias Hyde, senior warden; E. H. Webb, junior warden; P. E. Maynard, treasurer; John Lawrence, secretary; C. W. Beggs, senior deacon; J. A. Wallace, junior deacon; Eli B. Wixson, tyler. On June 10th Minnehaha Lodge, No. 328, was chartered at Sioux Falls, with Thomas H. Brown, R. C. Hawkins, E. Sharpe, T. Pomeroy, G. B. Sammons, W. H. Holt, J. H. Moulton, and George Hill as charter members. On June 3, 1875, Silver Star Lodge, No. 345, was organized at Canton, and W. H. Miller, Sr., M. W. Bailey, S. H. Stafford, Jr., W. M. Cuppett, D. H. Hawn and others were charter members.

Delegates from these five lodges met in the hall of Elk Point Lodge on June 22, 1875. These delegates were empowered to take such measures as were necessary in order to form a grand lodge of Freemasons within and for the territory of

Dakota. This convention adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected officers for a grand lodge and petitioned the Iowa grand lodge, to which they were still subject, for an organization. Pursuant to this action and petition the Iowa grand lodge sent T. S. Parvin to Dakota and at Vermillion, on July 21, 1875, the grand lodge of Dakota was duly instituted by Mr. Parvin in the old Baptist church.

The delegates who met in the convention at Elk Point on June 22d and took the preliminary steps toward the organization of the grand lodge of Dakota were as follows: St. John's Lodge No. 166, Yankton, George H. Hand, L. M. Purdy, F. J. DeWitt; Incense No. 257, Vermillion, Horace J. Austin, A. H. Lathrop, Vernette E. Prentice; Elk Point No. 288, J. A. Wallace, H. H. Blair, D. W. Hassen; Minnehaha No. 328, Thomas H. Brown, J. W. Callendar, Richard F. Pettigrew; Silver Star No. 345, Canton, William H. Miller, Sr., Mark W. Bailey, S. H. Stafford, Jr.

The first officers of the grand lodge were as follows: T. H. Brown, master; Mark W. Bailey, secretary. The grand masters have been Henry H. Blair, 1876; George H. Hand, 1877 to 1880; Thomas H. Brown, 1881; Oscar S. Gifford, 1882 and 1883; John F. Schrader, 1884; William Blatt, 1885 and 1886; Henry M. Wheeler, 1887; John Q. A. Braden, 1888; George V. Ayers, 1889; Theodore D. Kanouse, 1890; George A. Johnston, 1891; Harvey J. Rice, 1892; Richard C. McAllister, 1893; William C. Allen, 1894; Frederick H. Files, 1895; James Lewis, 1896; Albert W. Coe, 1897; J. G. Bullen, 1898; Louis G. Levoy, 1899; W. H. Roddle, 1900; John A. Cleaver, 1901; Charles E. Hill, 1902; Frank A. Brown, 1903, and Byron P. Dague, 1904; Mark W. Bailey was secretary for two years until his death, in 1877; W. E. Caton succeeded him for one term and Charles T. McCoy was secretary from 1878 until 1893, when he was succeeded by George A. Pettigrew, who still serves in that capacity.

The meetings of the grand lodge have been held as follows: 1875, Elk Point and Vermillion; 1876, Yankton; 1877, Yankton; 1878, Sioux Falls; 1879, Yankton; 1880, Yankton; 1881, Sioux Falls; 1882, Watertown; 1883, Rapid City; 1884, Aberdeen; 1885, Fargo; 1886, Bismarck; 1887, Huron; 1888, Deadwood; 1889, Mitchell; 1890, Madison; 1891, Watertown, 1892, Sioux Falls; 1893, Yankton; 1894, Hot Springs; 1895, Pierre; 1896, Huron; 1897, Mitchell; 1898, Sioux Falls; 1899, Yankton; 1900, Aberdeen; 1901, Sioux Falls; 1902, Huron; 1903, Deadwood; 1904, Yankton. At the last report there were one hundred Blue Lodges in South Dakota, having a total of 5,444 members.

The institution of the York Rites in Dakota territory date from 1885, when, on the 25th of February, charters were issued to the following chapters: Yankton No. 1, Yankton; Sioux Falls No. 2, Sioux Falls; Dakota No. 3, Deadwood; Siroc No. 4, Canton; Huron No. 10, Huron; Watertown No. 12, Watertown; Aberdeen No. 14, Aberdeen; and on June 8th of that year Mitchell No. 15, Mitchell; Denver No. 17, Arlington; Brookings No. 18, Brookings; Orient No. 19, Flandreau, and Redfield No. 20, Redfield, were chartered. It will be observed that the above numbers do not run in regular order, this fact being due to the North Dakota chapters then in this jurisdiction.

The grand chapter was organized at Sioux Falls, July 8, 1885, the first fourteen chapters taking part in the organization. The meetings of the chapter since the first have been held at the same place and approximate time as the grand lodge. The grand high priests have been as follows: 1885 and 1886, William S. Blatt; 1887, Peter Picton; 1888, Collins D. Pratt; 1899, John F. Schrader; 1890, John Davidson; 1891, Henry S. Williams; 1891, Park Davis; 1892, William J. McMackin; 1893, Edward B. Bracy; 1894, Robert T. Sedam; 1895, Louis G. Levoy; 1896, Harvey J. Rice; 1897, George V. Ayers; 1898, Samuel J. Coyne; 1899, George A. West; 1900, B. F. Ives; 1901, Martin G. Carlisle; 1902, Samuel J. Moore; 1903, Ed S. Ames; 1904, Samuel H. Jumper. The grand secretaries: Thomas J. Wilder, from organization until statehood, when the jurisdiction was divided, and since that date George A. Pettigrew has held the position. There are now twenty-nine chapters, having at the last report 1,784 members.

The commandery preceded the chapter in this jurisdiction. There are now fourteen of these bodies, the first of which is Dakota No. 1, organized at Deadwood August 19, 1880. The grand commandery was organized at Sioux Falls on May 14, 1884, by Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa, under warrant of the grand commandery of the United States. The right eminent grand commanders since organization have been: 1884, Samuel Roy; 1885, Levi B. French; 1886, Daniel S. Glidden; 1887, Marc A. Brewer; 1888, Joseph A. Colcord; 1889, William D. Stites; 1890, John F. Schrader; 1891, Samuel H. Jumper; 1892, George W. Burnside; 1893, George H. Rathman; 1894, William J. McMackin; 1895, Frank A. Brown; 1896, J. J. Casselman; 1897, Joseph T. Morrow; 1898, William T. Doolittle; 1899, George V. Ayers; 1900, E. W. Coughran; 1901, Morris H. Kelly; 1902, Ed S. Lorimer; 1903, Fred A. Spafford. Edwin E. Sage was the first grand recorder, but was succeeded at the first election by Bruce M. Rowley, who held the office from 1885 until 1892. William H. Holt then held it for two years, when, in 1895, he was succeeded by George A. Pettigrew, who continues in the office.

For the history of the Scottish Rite bodies in South Dakota we are under obligation to T. W. Taubman, of Aberdeen, who writes: "I have had some difficulty in gathering the authentic history of the Rite in the territory of Dakota and the state of South Dakota. In 1874 Albert Pike, the sovereign grand commander, attached Dakota territory to the state of Minnesota and placed the same under the jurisdiction of A. T. C. Pearson, inspector general of that state, but it seems that he did not do any work within the territory. On January 6, 1883, the territory was annexed to Nebraska and was in charge of Robert C. Jordon, the inspector general of that state, but prior thereto and on January 1, 1882, Arthur James Carrier, thirty-second degree, was appointed deputy for the territory of Dakota. He did the first work within the territory and established Alpha Lodge of Perfection No. 1, in Yankton, on February 3, 1882, but I am informed that the date of its charter was February 8th of that year.

"Brother William Blatt writes me that Brother Carrier was an Indian trader and boarded with Mrs. Dawson on the southwest corner of Third and Linn streets in that city, where he occupied the parlor and there communicated to him and several others whose names he was unable to recall the degrees from the fourth to the fourteenth, who immediately thereafter applied for a charter, bought nine hundred dollars worth of paraphernalia, and, in unison with the other Masonic bodies, leased the west half of the present hall, remodeled it at great expense and began work hopefully and energetically, but fearfully in debt. Brother Jordon inaugurated Mackey Chapter, Rose Croix, in Yankton, February 27, 1883, and Dr. D. Frank Etter was elected wise master, and Brother Fleming writes me that John B. Dennis was appointed deputy for Brother Jordon. About the last of July or the first of August of that year Brother Pike visited Yankton and Sioux Falls and he states in his allocution for that year that Brother Dennis accompanied him for the purpose of establishing bodies at Yankton and Sioux Falls. Brother Dennis was appointed deputy for the supreme council for the southern part of Dakota April 25, 1884. Robert B. Bruce Council of Kadosh No. 1 was not chartered until March 10, 1887, but I do not know by whom nor when it was inaugurated, but find that it is mentioned as paying dues in 1886. Brother Rufus E. Fleming, thirty-third degree, who had been deputy for the northern part of Dakota territory, was, on October 19, 1886, made an active inspector general for the entire territory, and Dr. Etter was his deputy until his death. He was succeeded by Brother Blatt and he by Brother Beadle. Oriental Consistory was chartered at the 1888 session of the supreme council and was instituted by Brother Fleming on December 10th of the same year, when George A. Archer was elected master of Kadosh. When first chartered it was known as No. 2, but Occidental Consistory No.

1 at Sioux Falls having forfeited its charter in 1889, the supreme council authorized Oriental to be known as No. 1, which it now is. Other bodies of the Rite which have been instituted in the state are Webster Lodge of Perfection, June 13, 1887; Cyrus Lodge of Perfection, at Watertown, August 1, 1887; Khurum Lodge of Perfection, at Sioux Falls, September 15, 1884; and Albert Pike Chapter, Rose Croix, at Sioux Falls, September 15, 1884. At the session of the supreme council in 1884 there was a petition for a consistory at Sioux Falls, but the same was rejected because there was no council of Kadosh, but one was subsequently established. The application for a consistory was again rejected in 1888, but a recess vote was taken and a charter granted and a consistory at Sioux Falls inaugurated by Brother Fleming on either the day before or after the one at Yankton. Their council of Kadosh was known as Cour DeLain No. 2 and was instituted by Brother Fleming May 2, 1888. The lodge and chapter at Deadwood was constituted May 21, 1892, the council May 23, 1892, and the consistory October 20, 1892. A lodge of perfection was located at Hot Springs in November, 1894; at Aberdeen a lodge and chapter was instituted April 6, 1894; the council February 21, 1895, and the consistory January 16, 1896, and the Albert Pike Lodge of Perfection at Eureka January 18, 1898, but the charters were never granted either to Watertown, Hot Springs or Eureka and those at Sioux Falls were forfeited in 1892 or 1894, they never having done any work. At the present time the total membership in the state in about eight hundred."

After the division of Dakota territory, North and South Dakota remained one jurisdiction, under the supervision of Rufus Eberly Fleming, thirty-third degree, inspector general, until October, 1899, when the supreme council divided the territory and made South Dakota a separate jurisdiction and elected Edward Teare Taubman, thirty-third degree, of Aberdeen, the inspector general for the state.

There are thirty-six chapters of the auxiliary Order of the Eastern Star in South Dakota. The grand chapter was organized at Watertown July 10, 1889, delegates from the chapters at Watertown, Flandreau, Webster, St. Lawrence, Aberdeen and Madison taking part in the organization. The grand matrons have been: 1889, May H. Monks; 1890, Florence M. Mudgett; 1891, L. Leslie McBride; 1892, Lurancy W. Norton; 1893, Mary Brown; 1894, Sarah J. Clark; 1895, Hettie Downie; 1896, Fannie R. Roddle; 1897, Jennette E. Herreid; 1898, Jennie E. Bradley; 1899, Jennie Shirk; 1900, Margaret V. Hitchcock; 1901, Eudora Z. Pettigrew; 1902, Annie Marston; 1903, Eva G. Davison. Mrs. A. C. McAllister has been secretary from the organization. At the last report there were 2,439 members.

Magnificent temples for the Masonic bodies have been erected at Yankton, Aberdeen and Deadwood. The Masonic bodies meeting at Chamberlain own a very commodious and well arranged temple.

There are in South Dakota two temples of the dependent order of Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, El Riad Temple, at Sioux Falls, organized May 25, 1888, and Naja Temple, at Deadwood, founded September 19, 1892. An application for a charter has been made at Aberdeen for the establishment of a temple there.

CHAPTER XC

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

BY HARVEY J. RICE, GRAND SECRETARY.

The first organization of Odd Fellows in the territory of Dakota was at Yankton, May 25, 1870, when Dakota Lodge No. 1, was instituted with five charter members, N. J. Cattell, H. A. James, E. A. Norton, Alex Linn and A. Bruce. At this meeting three new members were initiated and two admitted by card. The following were initiated in this lodge and ever since have been identified with the progress of the order in the territory and state: Fred Schnauber, initiated December 16, 1870; Warren Osborn, October 25, 1871; E. T. White, December 14, 1871; Zina Richey, February 1, 1872; James Kingsbury, February 29, 1873.

Echo Lodge No. 2, was instituted at Ft. Randall February 7, 1872, with twenty-five members.

Vermillion Lodge No. 3, was instituted at Vermillion August 21, 1872, with fourteen members. Among this number was Andrew E. Lee, since governor of South Dakota.

Elk Point Lodge No. 4, was instituted at Elk Point January 21, 1873, with eleven members, among whom was the Hon. Ezra W. Miller, who has since attained quite a prominence in state affairs.

Humbolt Lodge No. 5, was instituted at Yankton May 11, 1874, with eleven members. This was a German lodge. Among its charter members were William Blatt and Herman Ellerman, prominently known throughout the state.

Northern Light Lodge No. 6, was instituted at Fargo in 1874.

All of the foregoing lodges received their charters from the sovereign grand lodge, then known as the right worshipful grand lodge of the United states.

During the month of May, 1875, the propriety of the organization of a grand lodge in Dakota of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was discussed by the members of Vermillion Lodge No. 3, and it was then agreed to submit the matter to the six subordinate lodges then in existence, viz: Dakota Lodge No. 1, located at Yankton; Echo Lodge No. 2, at Ft. Randall; Vermillion Lodge No. 3, at Vermillion; Elk Point Lodge No. 4, at Elk Point; Humbolt Lodge No. 5, at Yankton, and Northern Light Lodge No. 6, at Fargo.

The constitution of the grand lodge of the United States required that there be ten subordinate lodges in a state or territory in order to organize a grand lodge, but it was believed that this obstacle could be overcome by special legislation, provided a proper presentation of facts were duly submitted to the sovereign body. Brother Ralph R. Briggs, past grand, was deputed to visit the other points and consult with the prominent members of the order and make such arrangements as seemed most expedient. Among those who became at once enthusiastic and zealous workers in the cause were William Blatt, Charles Eiseman, M. P. Ohlman, past grand of No. 5, and Norman Learned, past grand of No. 1, and it was decided to correspond with the grand sire and grand secretary, Brother James L. Ridgley and other leading representatives in the sovereign grand lodge, from whom was reported very encouraging replies.

At a regular meeting held on the 25th day of June, 1875, the following resolutions were adopted: "Resolved, That we, the officers and members, are unanimously in favor of organizing a grand lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Dakota," which resolution was duly certified to the other five lodges in the territory, requesting similar action and corporation. All of them promptly responded and a call was issued for a convention to be held at Yankton, August 18, 1875.

Pursuant to this call, a large number of past grands assembled in the Odd Fellows' hall at Yankton August 18, 1875, and were called to order at nine o'clock A. M. by Brother Fred Schnauber, past grand, who stated the object of the convention, and Brother A. Siebrecht, of Ft. Randall, was elected temporary chairman and Brother J. A. Wallace, of Elk Point, temporary secretary.

The following representatives were found to be present, with certificates of election as such from their respective lodges: James H. Magoffin, from Dakota Lodge, No. 1; August Siebrecht, from Echo Lodge, No. 2; R. R. Briggs, from Vermillion Lodge, No. 3; J. A. Wallace, from Elk Point Lodge, No. 4; M. P. Ohlman, from Humbolt Lodge, No. 5; J. P. Knight, from Northern Light Lodge, No. 6.

On motion, James H. Magoffin was elected chairman and R. R. Briggs, secretary of the convention.

Representative Wallace offered the following, which was adopted:

> Whereas, Upon full and mature consideration of the subject, and in view of the fact that there are at this time thirty-nine past grands in good standing belonging to subordinate lodges in Dakota, therefore be it
>
> Resolved, That we, as representatives of said lodges, are heartily and unanimously in favor of organizing a grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Dakota.

A petition was duly signed by all present to the grand lodge of the United States, praying for a grand charter and the appointment of Brother William Blatt as special deputy to institute the grand lodge of Dakota, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and install its officers.

The following were nominated for the grand officers of the new grand lodge when organized: Grand master, Brother Ezra W. Miller; deputy grand master, Brother Norman Learned; grand warden, Brother Aug Siebrecht; grand secretary, Brother Ralph R. Briggs; grand treasurer, Brother Fred Schnauber.

It was decided to request each subordinate lodge to send three past grands as representatives to a meeting to be held in Yankton on the 13th day of October, 1875, at 9 o'clock A. m., at which time it was expected that the grand lodge of Dakota would be organized.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF DAKOTA.

Pursuant to the call issued by the convention of August 18, 1875, a large number of past grands from the different subordinate lodges convened in Odd Fellows Hall in the city of Yankton at nine o'clock A. M., October 13, 1875, and were called to order by Brother William Blatt, who had been appointed special deputy grand sire by the grand sire of the grand lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows (now the sovereign grand lodge).

Prayer was offered by Brother James H. Magoffin, of Yankton.

On the report of the credential committee, the following past grands were found to be present as representatives and entitled to seats as such: From Dakota, No. 1, Yankton, Fred Schnauber, Zina Richey and Norman Learned; from Echo, No. 2, Fort Randall, F. St. Clair, A. Siebrecht, H. A. James and L. D. F. Poore; from Vermillion, No. 3, Vermillion, J. F. Curtis, J. P. Kidder and R. R. Briggs; from Elk Point, No. 4, Elk Point, J. S. Hughes, William Conley and E. W. Miller; from Humbolt, No. 5, Yankton, H. Ptotenhauer, M. P. Ohlman and William Blatt; from Northern Light, No. 5, Fargo, J. P. Knight, J. H. Magoffin and Charles Eiseman.

The special deputy, Brother William Blatt, produced and read the charter of the grand lodge of Dakota, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and after due form proclaimed the said grand lodge duly instituted by the authority of the grand lodge of the United States.

The following grand officers were then elected, appointed and duly installed: Grand master, E. W. Miller; deputy grand master, Norman Learned; grand warden, J. P. Knight; grand secretary, R. R. Briggs; grand treasurer, A. Siebrecht; grand representative to the grand lodge of the United States, William Blatt; grand chaplain, James H. Magoffin; grand marshal, James F. Curtis; grand conductor, Fred Schnauber; grand guardian, M. P. Ohlman; grand herald, Frank St. Clair.

A constitution and a set of by-laws were then adopted for the grand lodge, which provided for the annual sessions. A constitution was also adopted for the government of subordinate lodges. It was decided to hold the next session at Fort Randall in October, 1876. The session lasted two days and was a very harmonious one. The total membership at this time in Dakota was two hundred and twenty-seven.

1876.

The second annual session was held at Fort Randall October 11, 1876, and was called to order by E. W. Miller, grand master, six lodges being represented. During the year the following lodges had been organized: Springfield, No. 7, at Springfield; Dell Rapids, No. 8, at Dell Rapids; Sioux Falls, No. 9, at Sioux Falls; Centennial, No. 10, at Canton; Re-Echo, No. 11, at Fort Sully. Total number initiated during the year, 79. Total paid for relief, $277.12. Total receipts of lodges, $3,845.88.

At this session the grand lodge was incorporated under the laws of the territory of Dakota.

Brother Norman Learned, of Yankton, was elected grand master, Brother R. R. Briggs was re-elected grand secretary and Brother Fred Schnauber, grand treasurer.

1877.

The third annual session was held at Elk Point October 10, 1877, and was called to order by the grand master, Brother Norman Learned.

Brother William Blatt, of Yankton, was elected grand master, Brother R. R. Briggs, grand secretary, and Brother Zina Richey, grand treasurer.

1878.

The fourth annual session was held at Yankton October 9, 1878, Grand Master William Blatt presiding. Two new lodges had been added during the year, viz: Sioux Lodge, No. 14, at Standing Rock, and Flandreau Lodge, No. 15, at Flandreau. The grand secretary's report for the year showed 174 initiations. Total relief paid, $1,772. L. D. F. Poore was elected grand master.

1879.

The fifth annual session convened at Yankton October 8, 1879, Grand Master L. D. F. Poore in the chair. Three new lodges were reported, viz: Croftin, No. 16, at Fort Tolton; Lead City, No. 17, at Lead, and Unity, No. 18, at Gary. Brother Zina Richey was elected grand master and Brother George W. Snow was appointed grand chaplain.

1880.

The sixth annual session was held at Sioux Falls October 8, 1880, and was presided over by Brother Zina Richey, grand master, sixteen lodges being represented. Eight new lodges were instituted, viz: Grand Forks, No. 19, at Grand Forks; Madison, No. 20, at Madison; Chanka, No. 21, at Mitchell; Anniversary, No. 22, at Marion; Mandan, No. 23, at Mandan; Watertown, No. 24, at Watertown; Spearfish, No. 25, at Spearfish; Golden Center, No. 26, at Central City. Amount paid for relief during the year, $1,168.39. Brother J. A. Wallace was elected grand master.

1881.

The seventh annual session was held at Yankton October 12, 1881, Grand Master J. A.

Wallace presiding, twenty-nine lodges being represented. Five new lodges were organized, viz: No. 27, at Goodwin; No. 28, at Valley City; No. 29, at Casselton; No. 30, at Fargo; No. 31, at Jamestown. Total membership, 1,050. Amount of relief paid, $1,066. The date of holding the annual session was changed from October to May and the next session fixed for the 9th of May, 1883. Brother W. A. Bentley, of Bismarck, was elected grand master.

1883.

The eighth annual session was called to order at Fargo by William A. Bentley, grand master, with twenty-four lodges represented. Nineteen new lodges had been instituted during the year, viz: No. 32, at Huron; No. 33, at Hillsboro; No. 34, at Big Stone; No. 35, at Forestburg; No. 36, at Alexandria; No. 37, at Pierre; No. 38, at Wahpeton; No. 39, at Rapid City; No. 40, at Brookings; No. 41, at Pembina; No. 42, at Portland; No. 43, at Mayville; No. 44, at Plankinton; No. 45, at Ashton; No. 46, at Sturgis; No. 47, at Chamberlain; No. 48, at Howard; No. 49, at Aberdeen; Rebekah Lodge, No. 1, at Lead City. Number initiated during the year, 622. Amount paid for relief, $3,325.53. At this session Brother Ralph R. Briggs, who had served as grand secretary continuously from the organization of the grand lodge, was unanimously elected grand master and Brother F. S. Emerson was elected grand secretary.

1884.

The ninth annual session was held at Mitchell and was presided over by Brother R. R. Briggs, grand master. Forty-eight lodges were represented. Eighteen new lodges were organized during the year, viz: No. 50, at Redfield; No. 51, at Frederick; No. 52, at Lisbon; No. 53, at Groton; No. 54, at Milbank; No. 55, at Caledonia; No. 56, at Sioux Falls (German); No. 57, at Scotland; No. 58, at DeSmet; No. 59, at Buxton; No. 60, at Clark; No. 61, at St. Lawrence; No. 62, at Miller; Hope Rebekah Lodge, No. 2, at Madison; Naomi Rebekah Lodge, No. 3, at Alexandria (since defunct). Amount paid for relief, $3,233.80. Total membership, 2,122. A constitution for Rebekah lodges was adopted. Brother A. E. Clough, of Madison, was elected grand master and Brother E. M. Fuller, of Bismarck, grand secretary. The time for the annual session was permanently fixed on the third Tuesday of May of each year.

1885.

The tenth annual session was held at Aberdeen May 20, 1885, A. E. Clough, of Madison, as grand master. Fifty-two subordinate lodges were represented. During the year seven lodges were instituted, viz: No. 66, at Lake Preston; No. 67, at Woonsocket; No. 68, at Ellendale; No. 69, at Columbia; No. 70, at Fort Buford; No. 71, at Eagan; No. 72, at Ree Heights. There were paid during the year $3,580.28 and there was a gain in membership of 364. H. J. Rowe, of Casselton, was elected grand master and R. R. Briggs, grand secretary.

1886.

The eleventh annual session was held at Watertown May 18, 1886, H. J. Rowe, grand master, presiding, forty-nine lodges being represented. Seventeen new lodges were organized during the year, viz: No. 73, at Altoona (now Hitchcock); No. 74, at Hope; No. 75, at Hurley; No. 76, at LaMoure; No. 77, at Alpena; No. 78, at Wittenberg; No. 79, at Carthage; No. 80, at Artesian; No. 81, at Wessington Springs; No. 82, at Milnor; No. 83, at Frankfort; No. 84, at White Lake; No. 85, at Mellette; No. 86, at Park River; No. 87, at Larimore; No. 88, at Parker; No. 89, at Highmore. Total membership January 1, 1877, 2,955. Total paid for relief, $4,674.73. Harvey J. Rice was elected grand master and R. R. Briggs was re-elected grand secretary.

1887.

The twelfth annual session met in the city of Grand Forks May 17, 1887, Harvey J. Rice, grand master, presiding, and fifty-eight lodges being represented. During the year ten lodges were instituted, viz: No. 90, at St. Thomas; No.

91, at Hunter; No. 92, at Arlington; No. 93, at Ludden; No. 94, at Kimball; No. 95, at Tyndall; No. 96, at Vilas; No. 97, at Centerville; No. 98, at Volga; No. 99, at Parkston. 667 new members were initiated during the year. Total relief paid by lodges, $4,867.71. Abbott H. Smith, of Deadwood, was elected grand master and R. R. Briggs, grand secretary.

1888.

The thirteenth annual session was held at Huron May 15, 1888, Abbott G. Smith, grand master, presiding, and sixty-two lodges being represented. Four subordinate lodges and one Rebekah lodge were instituted during the year, viz: No. 100, at Dickinson; No. 101, at Toronto; No. 102, at Drayton; No. 103, at Milton; No. 4, Rebekah Lodge, at Spearfish. 616 new members were initiated during the year, and the several lodges paid for relief, $4,958.05. Frank S. Emerson, of Sioux Falls, was elected grand master and R. R. Briggs, grand secretary.

1889.

The fourteenth annual session was held at Jamestown and was called to order by Frank S. Emerson, grand master, all other grand officers being present and eighty-six subordinate lodges being represented. Four subordinate lodges and two Rebekah lodges were organized during the year, viz: No. 104, at Armour; No. 105, at Bryant; No. 106, at Salem; No. 107, at Northwood; No. 5, Rebekah Lodge, at Watertown; No. 6, Rebekah Lodge, at Ashton. Total initiations during the year, 619. Total relief paid by lodges, $5,552.11.

At this session the representatives at the sovereign grand lodge, who were Abbott G. Smith and Harvey J. Rice, were instructed to take the necessary steps in the sovereign grand lodge to divide the jurisdiction, as the territory of Dakota had been divided by congress and North and South Dakota admitted into the Union as two states, said division of the grand lodge of Dakota to take place at the annual session in May, 1890. A. E. Nugent, of Fargo, was elected grand master and R. R. Briggs as grand secretary.

1890.

The fifteenth annual session convened at Deadwood May 20, 1890, A. R. Nugent presiding. Nine past grand masters were present and representatives from ninety-six lodges. During the year six subordinate lodges and four Rebekah lodges were instituted, viz: No. 108, at Wheatland, North Dakota; No. 109, at Oelrichs, South Dakota; No. 110, at Warner, South Dakota; No. 111, at Hamilton, North Dakota; No. 112, at Hot Springs, South Dakota; No. 113, at Britton, South Dakota; No. 7, Rebekah Lodge, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota; No. 8, Rebekah Lodge, at Deadwood, South Dakota; No. 9, Rebekah Lodge, at Fargo, North Dakota; No. 10, Rebekah Lodge, at Dickinson, North Dakota. Total relief paid by lodges during the year, $7,731. At this time the total membership was 4,330. The total amount of invested funds of lodges, $90,133.74.

This was the most notable session ever held by the grand lodge of Dakota, or perhaps that will ever be held by the two grand lodges growing out of it. Space will not permit going into the details of this eventful meeting. During the fifteen years of existence the official roster of the grand lodge remained unbroken. Now those who had during that time labored together for the upbuilding of this institution were to separate, some never to meet again.

The sovereign grand lodge had decided that the grand lodge of South Dakota should be the legal successor of the grand lodge of Dakota and should retain its present charter, and instructed its grand secretary to endorse thereon, "The Grand Lodge of South Dakota." The division occurred on the afternoon of the third day's session, May 22, 1890, which will never be forgotten by those present. The following brothers participated in the exercises: A. E. Nugent, retiring grand master; H. J. Rowe, past grand master; W. A. Bentley, past grand master; O. S. Basford, grand master-elect; E. W. Miller, the first grand master; A. E. Clough, past grand master; A. G. Smith, past grand master; Zina Richey, past grand master; H. J. Rice, past grand master; R. R. Briggs, past grand master;

F. S. Emerson, past grand master, and George W. Freeman, grand chaplain.

After the exercises the representatives from North Dakota withdrew to another hall, where the grand lodge of North Dakota was duly organized by Harvey J. Rice, special deputy grand sire.

Brother O. S. Basford, of Redfield, was elected grand master of the grand lodge and Ivan W. Goodner was elected grand secretary. Brother R. R. Briggs having declined a re-election.

1891.

The sixteenth annual session was held at Yankton May 19, 1891, and was called to order by Grand Master O. S. Basford, sixty-two lodges being represented and seven past grand masters present. Four Rebekah lodges had been instituted during the year, viz: Colfax Rebekah Lodge, No. 9, at Huron; Evangeline Rebekah Lodge, No. 10, at DeSmet; Esther Rebekah Lodge, No. 11, at Woonsocket; Fountain Rebekah Lodge, No. 12, at Yankton. The grand secretary's report showed 3,122 active members and $7,083.49 paid for relief. In addition to this amount, $8,241.98 was paid out as special relief for seed grain to members in drought districts, making a total of $15,325.47. H. A. Piper, of Hill City, was elected grand master and Ivan W. Goodner, grand secretary.

1892.

The seventeenth annual session was held at Madison and was presided over by H. A. Piper, grand master. Sixty-four lodges were represented and seven past grand masters were in attendance. Five lodges were instituted during the year: No. 114, at Revillo; No. 115, at Webster; No. 116, at Letcher; Rebekah Lodge, No. 13, at Iroquois; Rebekah Lodge, No. 14, at Hot Springs. The amount paid for relief during the year was $7,451.30.

The first death among the past grand masters occurred March 17, 1892, it being that of Justus A. Wallace, at his home in Elk Point. Brother Wallace was an earnest Odd Fellow in its truest and fullest sense and was greatly missed. George W. Snow was elected grand master and Ivan W. Goodner retained as grand secretary.

1893.

The eighteenth annual session was held at Sioux Falls May 16, 1893, and was presided over by George W. Snow, grand master. Seventy-five lodges were represented. During the year eight new subordinate lodges and seven Rebekah lodges were instituted, viz: No. 177, at Doland; No. 118, at Hill City; No. 119, at Belle Fourche; No. 120, at Bristol; No. 121, at Custer; No. 122, at Worthing; No. 123, at Fulton; No. 124, at Elkton; Rebekah Lodge, No. 15, at Bristol; Rebekah Lodge, No. 16, at Milbank; Rebekah Lodge, No. 17, at Canton; Rebekah Lodge, No. 18, at Miller; Rebekah Lodge, No. 19, at Carthage; Rebekah Lodge, No. 20, at Hitchcock; Rebekah Lodge, No. 21, at Dell Rapids. $6,894.07 had been paid for relief by the lodges during the year. C. J. Bach was elected grand master and Ivan W. Goodner, grand secretary.

1894.

The nineteenth annual session was held in Sioux Falls May 15, 1894, and continued the usual three days, C. J. Bach, grand master, presiding. Seventy-eight lodges were represented. During the year one new subordinate lodge and three new Rebekah lodges were instituted, viz: No. 125, at Hartford; Rebekah Lodge, No. 22, at Revillo; Rebekah Lodge, No. 23, at Mitchell; Rebekah Lodge, No. 24, at Pierre. $7,245.85 had been paid for relief. Brother N. C. Nash, of Canton, was elected grand master. Brother Ivan W. Goodner, who had served four years as grand secretary, declined a re-election on account of other duties, and Harvey J. Rice, past grand master, of Huron, was unanimously elected grand secretary.

1895.

The twentieth annual session met at Yankton May 21, 1895, and was called to order by N. C. Nash, grand master, eighty-five lodges being represented. Seven subordinate lodges and eight Rebekah lodges had been instituted during the year, viz: No. 126, at Chamberlain; No. 127, at Waubay; No. 128, at Alcester; No. 129, at Westport; No. 130, at Beresford; No. 131, at Edgemont; No. 132, at LaDelle; Rebekah Lodge, No. 25, at Elkton; Rebekah Lodge, No. 26, at Brookings; Rebekah Lodge, No. 27, at Gettysburg; Rebekah Lodge, No. 28, at Vermillion; Rebekah Lodge, No. 29, at Plankinton; Rebekah Lodge, No. 30, at Oelrichs; Rebekah Lodge, No. 31, at Worthing; Rebekah Lodge, No. 32, at Frederick. $5,912.67 had been paid for relief. 455 new members had been admitted. Brother George W. Freeman, who for twelve years had been grand chaplain of the grand lodge, died at his home in Elk Point March 13, 1895. Willis E. Benedict was elected grand master and Harvey J. Rice, grand secretary.

1896.

The twenty-first annual session met at Hot Springs May 19, 1896, and was called to order by the grand master, Willis E. Benedict. Eight past grand masters were present and representatives from eighty-four subordinate lodges. During the year three subordinate lodges and seventeen Rebekah lodges were organized, viz: No. 133, at Hermosa; No. 134, at Wilmot; No. 135, at White; Rebekah No. 33, at Parker; Rebekah No. 34, at Edgemont; Rebekah No. 35, at Hartford; Rebekah No. 36, at Sturgis; Rebekah No. 37, at Groton; Rebekah No. 38, at Waubay; Rebekah No. 39, at Alcester; Rebekah No. 40, at Beresford; Rebekah No. 41, at Hurley; Rebekah No. 42, at Custer; Rebekah No. 43, at Webster; Rebekah No. 44, at Central City; Rebekah No. 45, at Gary; Rebekah No. 46, at Big Stone City; Rebekah No. 47, at Rapid City; Rebekah No. 48, at Bristol; Rebekah No. 49, at Hill City. The total relief paid by lodges during the year was $5,571.74. Ivan W. Goodner, of Pierre, was elected grand master by the unanimous vote of the grand lodge and Harvey J. Rice was re-elected grand secretary by acclamation.

It was decided to establish an Odd Fellows Home, for which nine trustees were elected, viz: For three years, A. E. Clough, P. G. M., H. A. Piper, P. G. M., and I. W. Goodner, P. G. M.; for two years, S. E. Wilson, of No. 112, J. W. Abbott, of No. 115, and N. C. Nash, P. G. M.; for one year, George W. Snow, P. G. M., C. J. Bach, P. G. M., and M. A. Heath, of No. 53.

1897.

The twenty-second annual session was held at Aberdeen May 18, 1897. Present, Ivan W. Goodner, grand master, and all of the grand officers, ten past grand masters and representatives from eighty lodges. Two Rebekah lodges were instituted during the year, viz: Rebekah No. 50, at Warner, and Rebekah No. 51, at Aberdeen. Voluntary contributions for the Home fund were received amounting to $645.54. $7,759.84 was paid by lodges for relief. Peter Marquart, of Madison, was chosen for grand master and Harvey J. Rice, grand secretary. L. D. F. Poore, past grand master, died May 25, 1897.

1898.

The twenty-third annual session was held at Sioux Falls May 17, 1898, and was called to order by Peter Marquart, grand master, all grand officers being present, and seventy-nine lodges being represented. The following new lodges were chartered: No. 136, at Erwin; Rebekah No. 52, at Springfield; Rebekah No. 53 (German), at Sioux Falls; Rebekah No. 54, at Volga; Rebekah No. 55, at Wilmot; Rebekah No. 56, at Columbia; Rebekah No. 57, at Hermosa; Rebekah No. 58, at White; Rebekah No. 59, at Howard; Rebekah No. 60, at Westport; Rebekah No. 61, at Bryant; Rebekah No. 62, at Lennox; Rebekah No. 63, at Mellette; Rebekah No. 64, at Tyndall. Total relief paid by lodges, $6,372.24. L. L. Lostutter, of Iroquois, was elected grand master and Harvey J. Rice, grand secretary.

1899.

The twenty-fourth annual session was held at Huron May 16, 1899, Brother L. L. Lostutter, grand master, with ten past grand masters and eighty-four representatives present. Two subordinate and four Rebekah lodges were instituted during the year, viz: No. 137, at Terry; No. 138, at Keystone; Rebekah No. 65, at Kimball; Rebekah No. 66, at Flandreau; Rebekah No. 67, at Salem; Rebekah No. 68, at White Lake. There had been paid for relief by lodges, $7,318.72. The Home fund on May 1, 1899, amounted to $1,961.09. Benjamin F. Teall, of Belle Fourche, was elected grand master and Harvey J. Rice, grand secretary, both by a unanimous vote.

1900.

The twenty-fifth annual session was held at Mitchell May 15, 1900, and was presided over by Grand Master B. F. Teall. Eleven past grand masters were present and representatives from ninety lodges. Seven subordinate and twelve Rebekah lodges were chartered during the year, viz: No. 139, at Fairfax; No. 140, at Whitewood; No. 141, at Conde; No. 142 at Ethan; No. 143, at Valley Springs; No. 144, at Clear Lake; No. 145, at Castlewood; Rebekah No. 69, at Terry; Rebekah No. 70, at Erwin; Rebekah No. 71, at Lake Preston; Rebekah No. 72, at Fulton; Rebekah No. 73, at Conde; Rebekah No. 74, at Marion; Rebekah No. 75, at Redfield; Rebekah No. 76, at LaDelle; Rebekah No. 77, at Parkston; Rebekah No. 78, at Chamberlain; Rebekah No. 79, at Key Stone; Rebekah No. 3, at Alexandria. This last Rebekah lodge was instituted in place of the old lodge at Alexandria of the same number, which became defunct in 1888. During the year $648.93 was added to the Home fund. $7,032.63 was paid for relief. The grand lodge paid the dues of all the members who had enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States for the Spanish war. Theron G. Brown, of DeSmet, was elected grand master and Harvey J. Rice, grand secretary, the latter by acclamation.

1901.

The twenty-sixth annual session was held at Canton May 21, 1901, Theron G. Brown, grand master, presiding. Ten past grand masters present and eighty-nine representatives. One subordinate and three Rebekah lodges had been instituted during the year, viz: No. 146, at Canistota; Rebekah Lodge No. 80, at Centerville; Rebekah Lodge No. 81, at Clear Lake; Rebekah Lodge No. 82, at Highmore. The Home fund had increased $770.63, making a total on hand May 1, 1901, of $3,380.65. Lodges had paid for relief the sum of $9,126.13, $351.00 having been sent to the Galveston sufferers. James R. Sharp, of Rapid City, was elected grand master and Harvey J. Rice, grand secretary.

1902.

The twenty-seventh annual session was held at Lead City May 20, 1902, James R. Sharp, grand master, presiding, twelve past grand masters being present and ninety-three lodges represented. Two new subordinate lodges were instituted during the year, viz: No. 147, at Langford, and No. 148, at Winfred. A Rebekah lodge was instituted at Pierre, taking the same number of a prior one at this place, which had become defunct. Total relief paid by lodges was $8,622.63. Received for the Home fund $1,584.45, making a total on hand May 1, 1902, of $4,965.10. James C. Calder, of Plankinton, was unanimously elected grand master and Harvey J. Rice, grand secretary, by acclamation.

1903.

The twenty-eighth annual session was held at Watertown May 19, 1903, James C. Calder, grand master, presiding, thirteen past grand masters being present and ninety-six representatives from lodges. Four subordinate lodges were instituted during the year, viz: No. 149, at Platte; No. 150, at Broadland; No. 151, at Virgil; No. 152, at Ramona. Two deaths occurred during the year in the official roster of the grand lodge, viz: Brother B. F. Teall, past grand master and grand representative to the sovereign grand lodge, who died at his home in Belle Fourche November 5, 1892, and Brother J. J. McIntire, grand chaplain, who died at East Sioux Falls December 20, 1902. $8,484.33 had been paid for relief by lodges. $1,525.31 had been added to the Home fund, making a total May 1, 1903, of $6,490.41. Dyer H. Campbell was unanimously elected grand master and Harvey J. Rice, grand secretary. The twenty-ninth annual session will be held at Yankton May 17-18-19, 1904.

During the twenty-eight years of existence of the grand lodge, the grand master-elect has called the session to order. Three past grand masters have died; three have become members of North Dakota by division; three have permanently left the jurisdiction, while the other eighteen are still active members.

Brother Zina Richey, past grand master, one of the most earnest and respected members, has attended every session from the beginning and holds the honor of being the only one who has answered every roll call since 1875. The following shows the attendance of the past grand masters in their order, who still hold membership in South Dakota: Ezra W. Miller, eighteen sessions; Norman Learned, six sessions; Zina Richey, consecutively, twenty-nine sessions; A. E. Clough, sixteen sessions; Harvey J. Rice, consecutively, twenty sessions; A. G. Smith, thirteen sessions; F. S. Emerson, consecutively, twenty sessions; O. S. Basford, eight sessions; H. A. Piper, eight sessions; George W. Snow, twenty-three sessions; C. J. Bach, seventeen sessions; N. C. Nash, sixteen sessions; W. E. Benedict, consecutively, twelve sessions; I. W. Goodner, eight sessions; Peter Marquart, ten sessions; L. L. Lostutter, fourteen sessions; Theron G. Brown, eleven sessions; James R. Sharp, consecutively, seven sessions; James C. Calder, twelve sessions.

There have been five grand secretaries, viz: Ralph R. Briggs, who served from 1875 to 1883, when he served one year as grand master, and was re-elected grand secretary in 1885 and served until 1890, when he declined further election, having served in that capacity thirteen years. Frank S. Emerson was elected in 1883 and served one year. E. M. Fuller was elected in 1884 and served one year. Ivan W. Goodner was elected in 1890 and held the office until 1894, when he declined a re-election, having served four years. Harvey J. Rice was elected in 1894 and has served nine years and is the present incumbent, having been elected by acclamation every year except one.

In the rank and file there are many zealous and faithful workers who deserve credit and mention, but space will not permit. Leaving the grand lodge, we will briefly take up the other branches.

THE REBEKAH BRANCH.

The first state convention of the Rebekah branch of the order in South Dakota was held at Deadwood May 20, 1890, pursuant to a call of the grand master, A. E. Nugent.

Sister Nannie E. Smith, of Lead City, was elected temporary president; thirteen representatives were present from the several lodges. The total membership of this branch at this time was one hundred and sixty-one; number of lodges, six. A constitution was adopted. Nannie E. Smith was elected president and Emma L. Court, secretary.

In 1895 the name was changed from Rebekah Convention to Rebekah Assembly of South Dakota, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a charter was issued by the grand lodge as such.

The following are the presidents in the order named: Mrs. Nannie E. Smith, Deadwood, 1890-1; Mrs. May D. McDonald, Sioux Falls, 1891-2; Mrs. P. E. W. Walton, Huron, 1892-3; Mrs. Sarah Fuller, Lead, 1893-4; Mrs. Ernie E. Richey, Yankton, 1894-5; Mrs. Hattie B. Borland, Madison, 1895-6; Mrs. Grace Sutphen, Huron, 1896-7; Mrs. Florence M. Jones, Britton, 1897-8; Miss Helen Baker, Deadwood, 1898-9; Mrs. Hanna C. Cripps, Iroquois, 1899-1900; Mrs. Hattie L. Bradley, DeSmet, 1900-1; Mrs. Maude I. Benedict, Custer, 1901-2; Mrs. Ella Kingery, Parker, 1902-3; Mrs. Sallie M. Patton, Sioux Falls, 1903-4.

The secretaries have been as follows: Mrs. Emma L. Court, Spearfish, 1890-1-2; Mrs. Jennie B. Cunningham, Sioux Falls, 1892-3; Mrs. Ernie E. Richey, Yankton, 1893-4; Mrs. Florence M. Jones, Britton, 1894-5-6; Miss Helen Baker, Deadwood, 1896-7; Mrs. Adeline Alexander, Elkton, 1897-8; Mrs. Ella Abbott, Waubay, 1898-9-1900-1-2; Mrs. Maude L. Patterson, Gettysburg, 1902-3; Miss Rose Blanche Spaulding, Huron, 1903-4.

In 1903 there were seventy-nine Rebekah

lodges, with a membership of 3,484, comprised of 2,166 sisters and 1,318 brothers. The Rebekah degree was started as a mere side degree, but has become one of the most important factors in the work of Oddfellowship.

THE ENCAMPMENT BRANCH.

The grand encampment of South Dakota, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized at Yankton, August 10, 1881, the following encampments being represented: Royal Purple, No. 1, of Sioux Falls; Yankton, No. 2, of Yankton; Hesperian, No. 3, of Elk Point; Golden Rule, No. 4, of Bismarck; Black Hills, No. 5, of Deadwood; Sinai, No. 6, of Fargo. F. S. Emerson, of Sioux Falls, was elected grand patriarch and A. E. Ronne, grand scribe. This session then adjourned to meet at same place October 12th, at which session a constitution and set of by-laws was adopted. D. S. Dodds was elected grand patriarch and R. R. Briggs, grand scribe.

The following brothers have held the office of grand patriarch for the years designated: F. S. Emerson, of Sioux Falls, 1881; D. S. Dodds, of Grand Forks, 1882-3; William A. Blatt, of Yankton,. 1883-4; Ezra W. Miller, of Elk Point, 1884-5; George W. Snow, of Springfield, 1885-6; S. E. Blauvelt, of Sioux Falls, 1886-7; T. A. Robinson, of Sioux Falls, 1887-8; J. T. Wooley, of Ashton, 1888-9; A. S. Dam, of Frederick, 1889-90; George W. Mathews, of Sioux Falls, 1890-91; Aug. C. Witts, of Aberdeen, 1891-2; E. P. Mesmer, of Ashton, 1892-3; I. W. Goodner, of Pierre, 1893-4; Fred Schnauber, of Yankton, 1894-5; M. A. Heath, of Groton, 1895-6; C. H. Tinkham, of DeSmet, 1896-7; D. S. Waldo, of Canton, 1897-8; George T. Grove, of Huron, 1898-9; George H. Waskey, of Madison, 1899-1900; C. F. DeMouth, of Deadwood, 1900-1; W. J. Mattice, of Brookings, 1901-2; E. Y. Lane, of Watertown, 1902-3; C. H. Blow, of Dell Rapids, 1903-4.

The grand scribes have been: A. R. Ronne, of Elk Point, 1881; R. R. Briggs, of Sioux Falls, 1882-3-4-6-7-8-9; E. M. Fuller, of Bismarck, 1885; I. W. Goodner, of Pierre, 1890-1-2-3; J. A. Ward, of Sioux Falls, 1894-5; George W. Waskey, of Madison, 1896-7-8-9-1900-1901; Harvey J. Rice, of Huron, 1902-3-4.

For years the order struggled along, gaining little ground, but the few faithful ones were never discouraged, always remembering the watchword "Go on," and today this order stands on the proud eminence of being considered one of the foremost benevolent institutions of the age. It employs no trumpets to sound its praise, but is quietly fulfilling its mission of relieving human misery and trying to lift mankind onto higher ground. Having for its foundation principle "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," it marches on, noiselessly gaining in numbers and public esteem, as the years come and go.

CHAPTER XCI

PYTHIANISM IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

BY CHARLES N. HERREID, P. G. C.

The order of Knights of Pythias was organized in Washington, D. C., on the 19th day of February, 1864, by some eight or ten gentlemen who met by previous agreement. A ritual, previously prepared, largely by J. H. Rathbone, who is recognized as the founder of the order, was reported and adopted and Mr. Rathbone was duly elected worthy chancellor, the first chancellor of the order in the world.

More than twenty centuries ago, in ancient Syracuse, were enacted the thrilling historical incidents which form the basis of the magnificent and impressive ritualistic ceremonies which once seen can never be forgotten. The sublime exemplification of true friendship on the plains of Sicily by Damon and Pythias,—two illustrious disciples of Pythagoras,—is the corner-stone of the splendid and colossal temple of Pythianism. The lofty principles, tenets and usages of this great organization tend to make men better, more friendly, charitable, benevolent and patriotic and promote the highest and best interest of mankind.

"While the operations of the Pythian pioneers in the territory of Dakota," says William D. Kennedy, the distinguished Pythian and historian of the order, "extended to both the northern and southern portions, yet the initial sod was turned in what is now South Dakota. First official mention is made by Supreme Chancellor Davis in 1875, when he intimates that members of the order that had strayed into that then comparatively unknown country were pressing the appointment of a deputy, and that he had made none, but, Diogenes-like, awaiting the finding, as he says, 'of some worthy member' whom he could appoint." In 1876 Jervis W. Carter, of Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, of Omaha, was appointed deputy supreme chancellor for Dakota. Under date of July 14, 1876, Mr. Carter reported, writing from Canton, Dakota territory, that he instituted a lodge at Yankton "about February 20, 1876, with sixteen members." It appears several of the members migrated to the Black Hills, weakening the lodge, and a second meeting of this lodge was never held. All efforts to revive this lodge having proved futile, the remnants of the lodge properties were secured by Arthur C. Phillips, grand keeper of records and seal, and on October 30, 1889, he instituted Phoenix Lodge, No. 34, turning over to it the relics of the first Pythian lodge in Dakota territory.

Yankton's loss appears to have been Deadwood's gain. On April 13, 1879, the second lodge of the Order of Knights of Pythias in Dakota territory was instituted in Deadwood by L. B. Schoenfield and named Marco Bozzaris, No. 3, with a membership of sixty. On September 26, 1879, the lodge room, with all records and property, was destroyed by fire, but meetings were resumed on November 24, 1879. A member of this lodge, writing to W. D. Kennedy, under date of November 5, 1897, thus describes these pioneer days: "The deputy lived many hundred miles away and we were a hundred miles from the railroad. For several years the only way we received the password was by getting it while I was in the east on business." Commenting on this situation, Brother Kennedy says: "Such was its isolation—but it fought the good fight and is one of the best in the domain."

During the following years seven other lodges were instituted in that portion of the territory which now constitutes the grand domain of South Dakota, before the organization of the grand lodge of Dakota territory, to-wit:

General Custer Lodge, No. 4, Central City, instituted by Deputy Supreme Chancellor A. S. Stewart, of Deadwood, July 2, 1880, with fourteen members. This lodge had the misfortune to lose all its records by fire on April 25, 1888.

Dakota Lodge, No. 6, of Lead, instituted October 22, 1880, by Deputy Supreme Chancellor Stewart, of Deadwood, with nineteen members.

Gate City Lodge, No. 8, of Rapid City, was instituted by Hon. John R. Brennan, deputy supreme chancellor, on January 10, 1883, with thirteen members.

On December 4, 1883, Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 9, of Huron, was also instituted by Deputy Supreme Chancellor Brennan, with twenty-four members. This lodge was, on April 14, 1886, declared defunct, and the name Ivanhoe given to Lodge No. 41, at Dell Rapids.

Castle Lodge, No. 10, of Chamberlain, was instituted December 28, 1883. This lodge also became defunct, but in January, 1886, a new lodge was instituted by Deputy Supreme Chancellor A. H. Daniels, who reported as follows: "It was really a new lodge, as I declared the lodge defunct, and proceeded to institute the new one."

Damascus Lodge, No. 11, of Mitchell, was instituted March 31, 1884, by Deputy Supreme Chancellor A. H. Daniels, with twelve members.

Dauntless Lodge, No. 13, of Brookings, was instituted February 6, 1885, but on record of its membership is available. The only relic among the archives is an old ledger, and on the fly-leaf, in the handwriting of Arthur C. Phillips, then grand keeper of records and seal, is the following legend: "This lodge was declared defunct by Grand Chancellor J. F. Edmonds, on July 26, 1889." On May 22, 1894, an effort was made to organize as a successor to Dauntless Lodge, Peerless Lodge, No. 61, but, like its predecessor, it soon became defunct, and was so declared on December 24, 1900.

These were the lodges,—nine in number,—together with four lodges existing in that portion of Dakota territory which now constitutes the state of North Dakota, which through their representatives, in the city of Huron, on April 30, 1885, met and organized the grand lodge Order of Knights of Pythias for the domain of Dakota territory. While Dakota was under the direct supervision of the supreme lodge the deputy supreme chancellors in charge of that territory were as follows, in the order named: Jervis W. Carter, a past grand chancellor from Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, of Omaha; D. J. Tallant, a member of Grand Forks Lodge, No. 2; John R. Brennan, who by historian W. D. Kennedy is described as follows: "John R. Brennan, who came from Colorado, was a faithful, earnest and efficient officer. To him was due the salvation of the order in Dakota at that time." Continuing, Mr. Kennedy says: "Brother John Westdahl, of Huron, was the last deputy, and he also did good service."

The convention was called to order in Castle Hall of Ivanhoe Lodge in Huron, at three o'clock P. M., by Deputy Supreme Chancellor John Westdahl, who introduced Hon. John Van Valkenberg, of Iowa, supreme chancellor of the world, to preside. (Souvenir History of the Knights of Pythias, by Arthur C. Phillips, grand keeper of records and seal.) The organization was completed by the appointment of the following officers of the Lodge of Emergency: J. E. Elson, past supreme chancellor; John Van Valkenberg, supreme chancellor; John Westdahl, supreme vice-chancellor; W. T. Collins, supreme prelate; C. B. Ambrose, supreme master of exchequer; D. H. Metcalf, supreme keeper of records and seal; J. W. McDonald, supreme master-at-arms; R. Sturgeon, supreme inner guard; R. W. Cutts, supreme outer guard.

The committee on credentials reported the following representatives entitled to seats in the grand lodge: Grand Forks Lodge, No. 2, W. T. Collins, R. W. Cutts; Marco Bozzaris, No. 3, J. F. Edmonds, L. Connell; General Custer, No. 4, J. W. McDonald, C. H. Kamman; Dakota, No. 6, P. Cohen, L. May (by proxy); Gate City, No. 8, J. S. Gantz, W. T. Coad; Ivanhoe, No. 9, George J. Love, A. W. Wilmarth; Castle, No. 10, R. Sturgeon, A. Ingliss; Damascus, No. 11, A. H. Daniels, C. W. Emerson; Myrtle, No. 12, A. G. Clark, J. W. Carroll; Dauntless, No. 13, H. P. Finigan, George W. Hopp; St. Elmo, No. 15, W. L. Black. They also reported the past chancellor certificates of C. L. Davis and George A. Mathews, of No. 13, as being correct.

After conferring the grand lodge rank, the following officers were elected and duly installed: Past grand chancellor, Russell W. Cutts, of Grand Forks; grand chancellor, George J. Love, Huron; grand vice-chancellor, J. F. Edmonds, of Deadwood; grand prelate, W. T. Collins, of Grand Forks; grand master of exchequer, A. H. Daniels, of Mitchell; grand keeper records and seal, C. L. Davis, of Brookings; grand master-at-arms, W. Laird Black, of Bismarck; grand inside guard, R. Sturgeon, of Chamberlain; grand outside guard, J. S. Gantz, of Rapid City; supreme representatives, John Westdahl, of Huron; Albert G. Clark, of Steele.

Constitutions for the grand and subordinate lodges were adopted at this meeting. The secret work of the order was exemplified by the supreme chancellor, after which the first grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Dakota territory, duly adjourned.

The second grand lodge convened June 15, 1886, in Rapid City. Six new lodges had been instituted during the year, viz: Kimball, No. 14, at Kimball (charter surrendered February 10, 1892); Tristocotyn, No. 17, Watertown; Granite, No. 18, Sioux Falls; Wahpeton, No. 20, Wahpeton; Fidelity, No. 21, Woonsocket; Calanthe, No. 22, Miller. During the year the lodges at Casselton, Fargo and Huron became defunct. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand chancellor, Lawrence Connell, Deadwood; grand vice-chancellor, A. H. Daniels, Mitchell; grand prelate, Frank E. Ketchum, Huron; grand keeper of records and seal, C. L. Davis, Brookings; grand master of exchequer, Jay Wellman, Chamberlain; grand master-at-arms, W. R. Arnold, Watertown; grand inner guard, J. A. Ebel, Wahpeton; grand outer guard, J. S. Gantz, Rapid City.

The third meeting of the grand lodge was held in Watertown, commencing June 21, 1887. The grand chancellor reported continuing interest and activity within the order and four new lodges: Ivy, No. 23, Redfield; Cyprus, No. 24, Alexandria; Armour, No. 25, Armour; and Malta, No. 26, Faulkton. The officers elected at this session were: Grand chancellor, H. E. Gates, Kimball; grand vice-chancellor, W. R. Arnold, Watertown; grand prelate, E. W. Murray, Redfield; grand keeper records and seal, J. B. Wineman, Grand Forks; grand master of exchequer, Arthur C. Phillips, Sioux Falls; grand master-at-arms, W. S. Arnold, Alexandria; grand inner guard, J. P. Cutting, Miller; grand outer guard, J. H. Bottum, Faulkton.

The fourth grand lodge, being an adjourned meeting, was held at Wahpeton (now North Dakota), August 21, 1888. During the year Damon Lodge, No. 5, at Fargo, had been reorganized and two new lodges instituted, Gettysburg, No. 27, at Gettysburg, and Harmony, No. 28, at Plankinton. The election of officers resulted as follows: Grand chancellor, W. R. Arnold, Watertown; grand vice-chancellor, George D. Swaine, Wahpeton; grand prelate, R. D. Martin, Mitchell; grand keeper of records and seal, Arthur C. Phillips, Sioux Falls; grand master of exchequer, Frank H. Bean, Huron; grand master-at-arms, M. P. Springer, Faulkton; grand inner guard, George A. Knight, Grand Forks; grand outer guard, D. O. Root, Woonsocket.

The fifth convention of the grand lodge was held in Sioux Falls July 16, 1889. The grand chancellor reported having instituted two lodges, viz: Crystal, No. 29, at Valley Springs, March 27, 1889, and Minot, No. 30, at Minot (N. D.), June 7, 1889. With approaching statehood for South and North Dakota, preliminary steps were taken towards the organization of separate grand lodges for the new states. The grand officers elected and installed were: Grand chancellor, J. F. Edmonds, Deadwood; grand vice-chancellor, F. R. Bangs, Grand Forks; grand prelate, Alexander Jacobson, Huron; grand keeper of records and seal, Arthur C. Phillips, Sioux Falls; grand master of exchequer, F. H. Bean, Huron; grand master-at-arms, D. O. Root, Woonsocket; grand inner guard, W. E. Tipton, Armour; grand outer guard, W. J. Hall, Alexandria.

The sixth and last convention of the grand lodge of Dakota was held in Mitchell June 17, 1890. Grand Chancellor Edmonds reported an era of unusual activity during the past year, having "traveled over seven thousand miles on Pythian work," having personally "conferred over five hundred ranks." In this work he was ably supported by Grand Keeper Records and Seal A. C. Phillips. Eleven new lodges had been instituted during the year, being "about seventy per cent." increase in the membership of the order.

In this brief account it is neither necessary nor proper to dwell upon the controversy relating to the legality of the dissolution of the grand lodge of Dakota and the formation of the two new grand lodges. On June 18th, "after a progressive career of five years, one month and twelve days, the grand lodge of Dakota was formally declared dissolved by the grand chancellor."

At 4:30 o'clock P. M., on June 18, 1890, "in accordance with the directions and by the authority of the supreme chancellor, Knights of Pythias of the World," a provisional supreme lodge was called to order by A. C. Phillips, past grand keeper records and seal, and Past Grand Chancellor John R. Brennan was requested to preside. The following lodges in South Dakota were represented by past chancellors: Marco Bozzaris, No. 3, Deadwood; General Custer, No. 4, Central City; Dakota, No. 6, Lead City; Gate City, No. 8, Rapid City; Castle, No. 10, Chamberlain; Damascus, No. 11, Mitchell; Syracuse, No. 16, Huron; Trishocotyn, No. 17, Watertown; Granite, No. 18, Sioux Falls; Fidelity, No. 21, Woonsocket; Calanthe, No. 22, Miller; Armour, No. 25, Armour; Harmony, No. 28, Plankinton; Crystal, No. 29, Valley Springs; Minnekahta, No. 32, Hot Springs; Vermillion, No. 33, Vermillion; Phoenix, No. 34, Yankton; Mystic, No. 40, Madison; Ivanhoe, No. 41, Dell Rapids; Hesperian, No. 42, Elk Point.

On June 19th the following officers, having been duly elected, were installed by acting Supreme Chancellor Brennan: Grand past chancellor, W. C. Graybill; grand chancellor, Arthur C. Phillips; grand vice-chancellor, Frank Abt; grand prelate, C. A. Maxon; grand keeper of records and seal, W. E. Tipton; grand master of exchequer, E. H. West; grand master-at-arms, A. D. Keller; grand inner guard, W. H. Munroe; grand outer guard, George A. Silsby; supreme representatives, John R. Brennan and B. R. Howell; grand trustees, C. M. Runkle, Julian Bennett and D. O. Root. Whereupon the grand lodge of South Dakota was declared legally instituted. According to the official reports for the term ending December 31, 1889, the membership of the order was: South Dakota, 783; North Dakota, 213; total, 996.

The second annual convention was held at Madison, commencing June 2, 1891. During the year a vast amount of work for the good of the order had been performed by the grand chancellor. Two new lodges were instituted: Myrtle Lodge, No. 43, at Clark, with a charter list of twenty, and Tin Center, No. 44, with twenty charter members. The Uniform Rank of the order was reported in a flourishing condition. During the preceding thirteen months, six divisions were organized, while preliminary steps were taken for many others. The number of lodges in good standing at this time was thirty-one. The following officers were installed for the ensuing term: Grand chancellor, W. E. Tipton; grand vice-chancellor, A. D. Kellar; grand prelate, C. A. Maxon; grand keeper of records and seal, U. S. G. Cherry; grand master of exchequer, J. A. Trow; grand master-at-arms, W. H. Timerhoff; grand inner guard, J. C. Calder; grand outer guard, A. E. Witting.

The third annual convention opened in Pierre June 7, 1892, at the capitol building, in the hall of representatives. Like his predecessor, Grand Chancellor Tipton had been called upon to render a large number of decisions on points raised under the new constitution. The order was fortunate in having during the early days of its existence, in the most prominent positions, men who were so pre-eminently qualified to discharge their duties with enthusiasm, fidelity and great ability. During the year lodges had been established as follows: Damon, No. 45, Bryant; Apollo, No. 46, Springfield; Tyndall, No. 47, Tyndall; Security, No. 48, Scotland; Triangle, No. 49, Howard; Monte Christo, No. 50, Beresford; Malta, No. 26, Faulkton; Ivy, No. 23, Redfield,—the last two named being reorganization of lodges that had practically become defunct. For the ensuing year the following officers were elected and installed: Grand chancellor, U. S. G. Cherry; grand vice-chancellor, W. H. Timmerhoff; grand prelate, J. C. Calder; grand master of the exchequer, J. A. Trow; grand keeper of records and seal, A. E. Witting; grand master-at-arms, D. P. Cree; grand inner guard, J. W. McDonald; grand outer guard, C. E. Warner.

The fourth annual convention was held in Chamberlain June 6, 1893. Grand Chancellor Cherry reported the following additions to the roster during the year: Banner, No. 51; Canton, No. 52; Menno, No. 53; Centerville, No. 54; Aberdeen, No. 55; Gettysburg, No. 27, reinstated; Columbia, No. 56; Monitor, No. 57; Eureka, No. 58. Never had the grand lodge of this state, or its predecessor, the grand lodge of Dakota, met under such favorable financial conditions. The receipts of the past year were reported largely in excess of the receipts of any previous year in the history of the order. The total membership of the order, December 31, 1892, was 1,763, and a gain of 411 during the year. For the ensuing year the following officers were elected and installed: Grand chancellor, A. E. Witting; grand vice-chancellor, E. C. Walton; grand prelate, J. W. Riley; grand master of exchequer, J. A. Trow; grand keeper of records and seal, J. C. Calder, grand master-at-arms, J. W. McDonald; grand inner guard, F. E. Davol, grand outer guard, S. Winter.

In the city of Aberdeen, on June 21, 1894, the officers and representatives of the order convened for the fifth annual session of the grand lodge. The postponement from June 5th, the day fixed by the constitution, was for the purpose of enabling Supreme Chancellor Blackwell to attend the grand lodge in this domain. Since the last meeting of the grand lodge the following lodges had been organized: Star Lodge, No. 59, Wakonda; Pythias, No. 60, at Salem; Peerless, No. 61, at Brookings (reorganized). For the ensuing term the following officers were installed: Grand chancellor, Charles T. Howard; grand vice-chancellor, William M. Lyon; grand prelate, Rev. Henry Wilson; grand keeper of records and seal, C. E. Warner; grand master of exchequer, J. A. Trow; grand master-at-arms, F. E. Davol; grand inner guard, F. L. Jackson; grand outer guard, William S. Mitchell.

The sixth annual session convened in Chamberlain June 4, 1895. The grand chancellor, among other things, reported as follows: "At the commencement of my term the discouraging financial conditions of the state were such that it seemed almost impossible to add to the roster of lodges in this domain. * * * Much time and labor has been expended." The grand keeper of records and seal says: "The year just closed has been a remarkable one. The general financial depression of the country, together with the almost total failure of crops throughout our state, has been a clog upon the wheels of Pythian enthusiasm that has much retarded the rapid pace we have been making for the past few years." However, two new lodges had been instituted, Hudson Lodge, No. 62, at Hudson, and Edgemont, No. 63, at Edgemont. The condition of the Endowment Rank of the domain was reported as follows: Number of sections, 20; number of members, 144; amount of endowment, $240,000, being an increase during the year of 84 members. Shortly after the close of the grand lodge session of 1894, Major General James R. Carnahan, of Indianapolis, Indiana, visited the state and organized the First Regiment, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. The increase in membership was reported "very fair during the year, but we have lost heavily from suspensions from non-payment of dues. This is but natural in a year like this." The following officers were installed: Grand chancellor, A. D. Keller; grand vice-chancellor, F. E. Davol; grand prelate, J. Carl Southwick; grand keeper of records and seal, C. E. Warner; grand master of exchequer, J. E. Platt; grand master-at-arms, William Mitchell; grand inner guard, E. H. Benedict; grand outer guard, G. B. Enos.

The seventh annual session was held in Yankton, commencing June 3, 1896. During the year Coteau Lodge, No. 64, at Wilmot, was instituted. Speaking of the prevailing conditions throughout the country, the grand chancellor said: "The state of the order in this domain is as good as it could possibly be expected. The past year has been one of the hardest years financially that this county has ever experienced, or as it probably will ever experience again. It seemed that it was all many of us could do to keep soul and body together, and that every dollar that could be secured in any manner was necessary for our families. * * * The order has at least held its own. That is to say, we have gained as many, if not more, in membership than we have lost." The report of the grand keeper of records and seal for the year ending December 31, 1895, showed total number of members 1,898; loss during the year 95. During the year the following lodges surrendered their charters: Star, No. 59, at Wakonda; Menno, No. 53, at Menno; Apollo, No. 46, at Springfield; Tyndall, No. 47, at Tyndall. For the ensuing year the following officers were elected and installed by Past Grand Chancellor C. T. Howard: Grand chancellor, Charles N. Herreid; grand vice-chancellor, F. E. Davol; grand prelate, E. H. Benedict; grand keeper of records and seal, C. E. Warner; grand master of exchequer, J. E. Platt; grand master-at-arms, William S. Mitchell; grand inner guard, G. B. Enos; grand outer guard, Charles M. Caton.

The eighth annual session convened in Sioux Falls June 2, 1897. The official record notes the fact that before the formal opening of the grand lodge "prayer was offered by Rev. W. H. Jordan, pastor of the First Methodist church of Sioux Falls,"—the first instance of the kind of which a record had been made in the history of the order in this domain. The report of the committee on credentials showed an unusually large attendance. The grand chancellor, among other things, reported: "In view of the terrible financial depression the growth of the order in new membership during the year has been remarkable. There are several places ripe for the institution of new lodges." During the session the grand chancellor presented to Malta Lodge, No. 26, at Faulkton, a beautiful large silk banner in token of excellence manifested by this lodge during his term. The new grand lodge officers were installed by Past Grand Chancellor Keller: Grand chancellor, F. E. Davol; grand vice-chancellor, E. H. Benedict; grand prelate, C. H. Cassill; grand keeper of records and seal, C. E. Warner; grand master of exchequer, J. E. Platt; grand master-at-arms, Charles M. Caton; grand inner guard, G. B. Enos; grand outer guard, F. S. Emerson.

On the first day of June, 1898, the ninth annual session convened in Watertown. During the year two new lodges had been organized: Webster, No. 65, at Webster, and Reservation, No. 66, at Sisseton. The grand keeper of records and seal reported: "We have sustained a net loss during the year of ninety members, but included in this loss is the membership of Rathbone Lodge, No. 39, whose charter was suspended." Past Grand Chancellor Herreid presented the following resolution: "Whereas, the Order of Knights of Pythias is of all orders the most thoroughly American; it represents 'one country, one language, one flag'; its principles are most thoroughly in touch with the spirit of our free institutions; it is most appropriate that as an order we should conspicuously honor the flag of our country. Therefore, resolved, that every subordinate lodge in this grand domain is hereby directed to display the American flag at every regular meeting of the lodge." The resolution was unanimously adopted. The following officers were installed by Past Supreme Representative W. E. Tipton: Grand chancellor, F. S. Emerson; grand vice-chancellor, E. H. Benedict; grand prelate, C. M. Caton; grand keeper of records and seal, C. E. Warner; grand master of exchequer, J. E. Platt; grand master-at-arms, H. C. Burch; grand inner guard, G. B. Enos; grand outer guard, H. E. Cutting.

The tenth annual session of the grand lodge was held at Sioux Falls, commencing June 7, 1899. The grand chancellor reported: "As a rule the lodges under your jurisdiction are in a healthy condition. I have had correspondence in relation to organizing new lodges, but in each case, the failure to organize could be attributed to hard times." The grand chancellor reported the following new lodges: General Terry, No. 67, at Terry; Gold Center, No. 68, at Keystone; Spearfish Lodge, No. 69, at Spearfish, and that a warrant had been issued for the institution of a lodge at Hazel. During the year ending December 31, 1898, there was a net gain of 169 members. During the year considerable interest had been manifested in the Uniform Rank. The following officers were installed: Grand chancellor, J. E, Platt; grand vice-chancellor, C. M. Caton; grand prelate, H. C. Burch; grand keeper of records and seal, J. Carl Southwick; grand master of exchequer, C. H. Cassill; grand master-at-arms, J. A. Beck; grand inner guard, W. J. Markham; grand outer guard, J. E. Patten.

The eleventh annual session was held in Huron, commencing June 6, 1900. The grand chancellor reported an increase to January 1, 1900, of about sixteen per cent. Also the following new lodges: De Morris Lodge, No. 71, Belle Fourche; White Rock, No. 72, at White Rock; Bowdle, No. 73, at Bowdle; Century, No. 74, at Vienna. "Their membership," says the grand chancellor, "is composed of the best citizens of the towns in which they are located,"—a statement which applies to every lodge of the Order of Knights of Pythias in this domain. During the year Cypress Lodge, No. 24, at Alexandria, experienced a revival. Edgemont, No. 63, voluntarily surrendered its charter. This lodge, in 1898, lost all of its property by fire and it never revived from the shock. The following is a list of the officers for the ensuing year: Grand chancellor, Charles M. Caton; grand vice-chancellor, H. C. Burch; grand prelate, J. C. Kuney; grand keeper of records and seal, J. Carl Southwick; grand master of exchequer, C. H. Cassill; grand master-at-arms, W. J. Markham; grand inner guard, J. E. Patten; grand outer guard, C. C. Bras.

The twelfth annual session was held at Lead, commencing June 5, 1901. The grand chancellor reported that he had found it necessary "to suspend the charters of six lodges who had not met for from three to five years, viz: Fidelity, No. 21, Woonsocket; Calanthe, No. 22, Miller; Gettysburg, No. 27, Gettysburg; Security, No. 48, Scotland; Peerless, No. 61, Brookings; and Edgemont, No. 63, Edgemont." The number of members in good standing December 31, 1900, was 2,305, being a net gain during the year 1900 of eighty-five members. The following officers were installed for the next year: Grand chancellor, H. C. Burch; grand vice-chancellor, C. E. Warner; grand prelate, W. J. Markham; grand keeper of records and seal, J. Carl Southwick; grand master of exchequer, C. H. Cassill; grand master-at-arms, W. H. Disney; grand inner guard, George D. Adamson; grand outer guard, J. F. Barry.

The thirteenth convention of the grand lodge convened in Canton June 4, 1902. The grand chancellor reported that while there had been "no gains in lodges and no great gains in membership, on the whole the subordinate lodges had made a good healthy growth." In strong contrast with the reports of the former officers, the grand keeper of records and seal, J. Carl Southwick, in his report for this year, makes the following cheerful statement: "It is a matter for congratulation that our members are enjoying material prosperity to an almost unprecedented extent." The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Grand chancellor, C. H. Cassill; grand vice-chancellor, W. J. Markham; grand prelate, W. H. Disney; grand keeper of records and seal, J. Carl Southwick; grand master of exchequer, C. A. Fountain; grand master-at-arms, George D. Adamson; grand inner guard, F. S. Randolph; grand outer guard, W. A. Roberts.

The fourteenth and last annual convention of the grand lodge convened in Yankton June 3, 1903. The grand chancellor reported the local lodges "as a rule in flourishing condition and Pythianism is looking upward. The plan of holding district meetings has resulted in much good to the order." Two new lodges were added to the order during the year, Charles Mix Lodge, No. 75, at Geddes, and Blunt, No. 76, at Blunt, while Damon Lodge, No. 45, surrendered its charter. In the Endowment Rank there were, on the 1st of April, 1903, nineteen sections in this domain, with one hundred and one members, and insurance in force, $158,000. For the ensuing year the following officers were duly elected and installed: Grand chancellor, J. Carl Southwick; grand vice-chancellor, Einer Johnson; grand prelate, W. H. Disney; grand keeper of records and seal, F. S. Randolph; grand master of exchequer, C. A. Fountain; grand master-at-arms, A. Ericson; grand inner guard, W. H. Schellinger; grand outer guard, J. J. Urquhart.

The following statement from Major General James R. Carnahan shows the following condition in the Uniform Rank in good standing in this domain: Diamond, No. 2, Lead City, Captain H. L. Howard; Deadwood, No. 5, Deadwood, Captain C. L. Chiniquy; General Custer, No. 6, Central City, Captain Thomas O'Connor; Apollo, No. 13, Terry, Captain E. J. Robinson. These compose the First Battalion, Second Regiment.

The following statement shows the number of lodges and their aggregate membership on December 31st of each year in the history of the grand lodge of South Dakota: 1890, 30 lodges, 1,168 members; 1891, 31 lodges, 1,352 members; 1892, 39 lodges, 1,762 members; 1893, 44 lodges, 2,020 members; 1894, 47 lodges, 1,993 members; 1895, 49 lodges, 1,899 members; 1896, 45 lodges, 1,770 members; 1897, 45 lodges, 1,751 members; 1898, 46 lodges, 1,920 members; 1899, 51 lodges, 2,220 members; 1900, 47 lodges, 2,305 members; 1901, 45 lodges, 2,207 members; 1902, 46 lodges, 2,209 members.

This, in brief, brings the story of Pythianism in this grand domain down to date. The fifteenth annual convention will be held in Mitchell, commencing June 1, 1904. This order contains among its membership a large number of the most active and influential men in the state. In closing, I will quote the language which I used officially in communications to the subordinate lodges and the grand lodge, while an officer of the order:

"The Order of Knights of Pythias has a glorious history and a splendid literature. * * * I am profoundly impressed with the idea that the principles of our order should become living realities in the daily life of its membership. * * * The Order of Knights of Pythias is the most distinctively American fraternal organization and as such entitled to our greatest adoration. We admit men upon the broad platform of good morals and right living. It aims to make every Knight a true man, a good citizen. It is one of the great factors tending to the successful perpetuity of our glorious republic. In noble deeds and practical work Pythianism is today helping to make a better history for our nation, for the world, for humanity. As it seeks to instruct the mind in regard to the solemn obligations of life, to develop the moral and social virtues, it is one of the great human institutions of the age, one of the grand forces arrayed against evil, seeking the present and future good of the human race. 'As long as there are tears to wipe away, sufferings to alleviate, orphans to educate, widows to care for, and the weak to protect, our noble order will exist, moving onward and upward in its high and holy mission, with noiseless step, like the rush of an angel's wing. Its foundations are laid in God's eternal truth and love.' "

CHAPTER XCII

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

BY HON. JOHN T. COGAN.

This order was instituted in New York City, in 1868. It was composed only of a few gentlemen of the theatrical profession, drawn together for social intercourse, and was then styled, "The Jolly Corks." As the order grew, its name was changed to that of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and professional and business men generally were enrolled as members. It has now developed into a widespread and powerful order of benevolence and charity, with lodges in over nine hundred of the principal cities of the United States. The idea became prevalent that none but members of the theatrical profession and its dependencies were eligible to membership in the order. This is erroneous. It is true that many of the reputable male portion of the profession are members; but on the roll of membership will be found the names of prominent officials, merchants, bankers, journalists, legal and medical men, and the bright lights of the world in art, literature, science and music. The order is a purely charitable organization, seeking to do its charity in silence, that the proud spirit that suffers in secret, fearing more the blush of shame that comes of asking, than the pangs of hunger, may feel that never will its sore need, nor the manner of its alleviation be published to the world, and that the faults, the frailties, the necessities and the help extended will remain as sacred confidences never to be divulged. And this fully explains the reason for the only secret of the organization. Charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity are the watchwords of this order, and humanity its keynote, and daily and hourly do the prayers of the widow and orphan ascend to the Throne of Grace, craving blessings upon the magnanimous and beneficent order of Elks. Only one lodge of Elks is permitted in any town or city, and the city must contain a population of five thousand. This is done to prevent the rivalry, conflict and jealousy that so often embarrass and injure secret societies, by rivalry among lodges of the same order in the same city. There are no ranks, titles or emoluments in the order. All Elks have equal rights under their laws. The order is born of brotherly love, and aiming to promote the brotherhood of man, it is designed to offer its members the certainty of warm hearts and welcome hearths in the various cities to which business or pleasure may summon them.

THE ORDER IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, was the first lodge of Elks organized in South Dakota. The lodge was instituted on May 6, 1893, by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Caine, of Minneapolis. The first officers of the lodge were: Exalted ruler, A. B. Kittredge; esteemed leading knight, B. H. Lien; esteemed lecturing knight, S. E. Blauvelt; esteemed loyal knight, J. H. Voorhees; secretary, Henry Schaetzel; treasurer, A. Christopherson; tyler, Frank Kunerth; esquire, Theodore Wuest; chaplain, R. F. Brown; inner guard, J. J. Schumacher; trustees, B. F. Campbell, C. C. Crandall, George E. Wheeler.

Huron Lodge, No. 444, was organized June 24, 1898, by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler F. S. Emerson, of Sioux Falls. Following were the officers: Exalted ruler, E. H. Aplin; esteemed leading knight, D. B. Jeffries; esteemed loyal knight, M. F. Montgomery; esteemed lecturing knight, Frank A. Morris; secretary, B. E. Beach; treasurer, E. J. Miller; esquire, George C. Fullenweider; tyler, William Ritchslag; chaplain, O. A. Ricker; inner guard, C. N. McIlvaine; trustees, F. H. Kent, R. O. Richards, William Waibel.

Deadwood Lodge, No. 508, was instituted August 10, 1899, by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler F. S. Emerson, of Sioux Falls. Its first officers were: Exalted ruler, Sol. Star; esteemed leading knight, W. R. Steele; esteemed loyal knight, Joseph B. Moore; esteemed lecturing knight, W. L. McLaughlin; secretary, W. A. Ickes; treasurer, John Treber; tyler, Paul Rewman; esquire, M. J. Donovan; inner guard, John Gray; chaplain, James Conzett; trustees, D. A. McPherson, N. E. Franklin, James Munn.

Lead Lodge, No. 747, was instituted January 6, 1902, by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler H. H. Keith, of Sioux Falls, with the following officers: Exalted ruler, Dr. Newton M. Wade; esteemed leading knight, L. P. Jenkins; esteemed loyal knight, James P. Wilson; esteemed lecturing knight, R. H. Purcell; secretary, John Walsh, Jr.; treasurer, James W. Curran; esquire, Walter A. Quimby; tyler, Herman F. Schiek; chaplain, J. Allen Archibald; inner guard, James B. Parker; trustees, Malcom C. Campbell, Walter E. Smead, Peter H. Gushurst.

Watertown Lodge, No. 838, was instituted March 12, 1903, by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler John T. Cogan, of Sioux Falls, with the following officers: Exalted ruler, M. R. Baskerville; esteemed leading knight, F. A. Countryman; esteemed loyal knight, G. A. Abott; esteemed lecturing knight, A. G. Matter; secretary, F. S. Bramble; treasurer, H. T. Sheldon; tyler, C. E. Fowler; esquire, M. A. Hackman; inner guard, H. D. MacCosham; trustees, J. I. Monks, C. A. Neil, C. C. Whistler.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

United States Senator A. B. Kittredge was the first district deputy grand exalted ruler for South Dakota, serving during the term of 1893-4. F. S. Emerson, of Sioux Falls, was next elected and served as that officer until 1902, when Judge H. H. Keith, of Sioux Falls, was chosen to succeed him. John T. Cogan, of Sioux Falls, was selected as district deputy in 1903.

CHAPTER XCIII

MISSION WORK AMONG THE TETON DAKOTAS.

BY LOUISA IRVINE RIGGS.

In 1872 the mission work among the Teton Sioux was begun, though the field was visited and selection of location made the year previous, 1871. At that time a portion of the Indians of the Cheyenne River agency were distributed along down the Missouri bottoms in little villages and clusters of houses. In a village of this kind, a little below Fort Sully and on the west side of the river, Rev. Thomas L. Riggs erected his first mission station. It was a hewed-log house, with two rooms below, one of which was a schoolroom. The garret was arranged for sleeping apartments. This was called Hope Station. Fort Sully was a military post, the only civilized community within hundreds of miles. Of the experiences of those early days Mr. Riggs writes: "Beginning our mission among the Teton Sioux involved much of hard work and real danger. In the woods with an axe; rafting on the muddy and turbulent Missouri; lifting and fitting the green cottonwood logs to place in the station building—all is fresh and vivid, even to the soreness and pain in hands and back. I could get no help at that time—the summer of 1872. No white man would hire to work unprotected among Indians here, and hence, with the uncertain help of an occasional Indian, a younger brother and I worked at Hope Station. We lived as the natives live, on bacon, greasy bread and black coffee; an Indian woman, the helper's wife, cooked for us. After the burning heat of the day, we slept on the ground with our rifles under our blankets beside us. Often we were awakened at dawn and saluted during the day by the near report of a rifle, the ping of the ball overhead showing that it was the gun of some Indian to scare us, and grim fun it was. Two men were killed at the agency, a few miles away; a messenger was shot dead quite near by and at Fort Sully, that haven of safety as we regarded it, on the opposite side of the river, an officer was shot and severely wounded in the head within sight of the fort.

"We worked on the house weekdays and on the Sabbath services were held long before I could talk Dakota other than in a lame way. The attendance was fitful and uncertain,—now a full house and then but one or two dirty children. Then, as they would not come to us, I went to them. Into their dirty houses or smoky tents I took the A B C book and in this way gathered them in. More or less of opposition had to be met. In a general way the men talked and promised sweeter than honey; the women usually let us alone and the children were shy. On particular issues I had to take many a severe scolding. We did not feed and clothe the children,—they should not come to school! We did not feast all comers,—it would be well for us to leave at once! I would not pay the crowd for wood, in addition to the price paid the man of whom I bought it! On this issue we were besieged for two weeks,—fifteen to thirty armed warriors demanding: 'Will you do as we say?' They failed of course in the attempt, but the contest nearly used me up. This the first year.

"After the coming of Mrs. Riggs and the sweet-tempered Miss Bishop to the mission, we soon began to see a change. The men quieted down; the children came more regularly to school and the women were interested in a patchwork sewing school. Two boys had their hair cut, the nicely braided scalplock cut off with the rest. This, however, did not prevent war parties, the sound of whose drum and dance greeted the birth of our little Theodore.

"A second station was soon established, and then a third. To one of these, that located upon Peoria bottom, selected to be the central and home station, the mission family removed at the beginning of a winter. The cold weather came early. Our home was open and unfurnished and the winds of that November pinched and chilled us. The young mother and her lady assistant both were taken sick. The river closed and there would be no more boats. Our supplies had not reached us and they must be hauled nearly three hundred miles overland, and for a time the missionary's heart failed him; but the good Father cared for us. The sick recovered; we had food for the winter and to spare; our house was made comfortable and warm before the New Year.

"A school was opened for the young men in the work shop. The plane and saw on the bench and the shavings underneath did not prevent study. All began with the A B C. The women, too, were interested in a sewing school. Soon these also wanted to learn from books. It became popular to be able to read and we had to teach them other things as well—the women to wash and iron and the men to work. The gospel of cleanliness is emphatically taught. When a dirty hand is put out to take a book the boy is told to wash himself. A woman is advised to comb her hair, another is told to wash her gown and to clean her house. The men watch my ten-acre lot closely and learn. Many plan to set trees, seeing the success of my first attempt. The other day a shiftless fellow admired my potatoes: 'God helps you very much, I think,' said he. 'Yes,' I answered, 'He helps me. He would help you too if you worked as hard as I do.'"

It was in 1874 that the station on Peoria bottom, fifteen miles below Fort Sully, and on the east side of the river, became the central station and Hope was continued as an outstation only. The other outstation was on the west side of the river at Chantier creek, five miles above the home station. This was the beginning. The missionaries were much encouraged. Mrs. Riggs, in writing of the outlook, said: "It seems like the glow before the dawn." In 1875 Miss Bishop, Mrs. Riggs' first misisonary helper, was called to the home above. That same autumn Miss Collins and Miss Whipple came together as assistants in the work at Peoria bottom. Two years later Miss Whipple was taken from the work she loved so well and engaged in so earnestly and in the following year, 1878, death again entered the mission home, taking from it the beautiful wife and mother. The day "dawned" indeed for her, but for those who were left it seemed as if the dark night had settled around, as though it were impossible to carry on the work without her dear presence and help. But God does not suffer such lives to go out: "Their echoes roll from soul to soul, and grow forever and forever."

The new comers to the mission felt the inspiration of these beautiful lives. At this time there were about three hundred Indians living on Peoria bottom. The work was continued in much the same way, teaching in the day school being combined with teaching in the homes and helping in the attempts to farm, until 1879, when the land on the east side of the Missouri river, which had been a special reservation, was thrown open to settlement. At this time twenty-one heads of families took homesteads, entering their claims as white men do. Those who did not wish to take land moved to the west side of the river. Of the twenty-one families who took homesteads, only seven made final proof. This exodus changed somewhat the character of the mission work. The attendance at the home school was very small and there being but few children, those who came were mostly women—the necessity for our outstation work was greatly increased. Since that time ten new outstations have been established on the Cheyenne river reservation. Hope station, the one at Chantier creek, the first one built on Cheyenne river and one on Bad river were abandoned on account of the Indians having left the vicinity. The Indian families at Oahe, being Christianized and the day school work having grown so insignificant, it almost seemed as though that place as a mission station might be given up. The work done at the outstations was, however, necessarily primary work, carried on by native teachers, wholly in the vernacular, and but little attention could be given to industrial and domestic training, so that it seemed to the missionary in charge a necessity to establish, somewhere in the near vicinity, a boarding school into which pupils from outstations could gather, and where they could be taught to cook and to sew and keep house, as well as to receive instruction in English and the higher branches of study. The foundation for such work had already been laid at Peoria bottom, or Oahe, as it had come to be called. The church organization was there; the Indian families living there were in sympathy with such work; then, too, the place was not so far distant from the Indian homes from which pupils would be secured that they would hesitate to come on that score. Consent was obtained from the American Missionary Association to begin an industrial school and in the winter of 1884-5 twelve Indian girls were taken into the mission home, and thus that phase of the work began. At that time there was no building suitable for the enterprise. A small house, twelve by fourteen feet, which had formerly done service as a day school building, was moved up into the mission enclosure to serve as a kitchen, dining and sitting room. Here the Indian matron and some of the girls slept, while the remainder were provided for elsewhere. In the summer of 1885 a substantial frame building was erected, one that would accommodate fifty pupils. This building was erected by individual gifts entirely and for five years the school was carried on without cost to the treasury of any missionary society, though reporting to the American Missionary Association. The school building is simply but suitably furnished. Here the pupils are taught to work; to cook, to sew, to keep house, to care for their bodies. In the school room the work is primary and intermediate. English is the everyday language. The Bible, both in the vernacular and the English, are studied daily. The great aim is to build up Christian character. At first girls only were taken in, but in the course of a few years the Indian parents asked that we take little boys also. This has been done to the number of ten or twelve, they being kept only until they are ten or twelve years of age. Notwithstanding the establishment of government school system, the day schools on the reservation, the large boarding schools at the agency and at Pierre, Oahe school holds its own popularity. It is essentially a home school. The pupils are treated as individuals; the Bible and Christian training are the foundation of all its teaching, and the Indian people themselves have grown to appreciate its worth. Now they are asking us to make some arrangement for boys from twelve to sixteen years of age.

The Oahe church, which was organized in 1876 with one native and three white members, grew to have a membership of one hundred and nine, of whom more than twenty were white people. After a majority of the Indians moved to the reservation, it became the custom to hold communion service at stated times at the outstations. Finally at the more central ones church organizations were formed and neat church buildings erected; for these the Indians themselves contributed both money and labor. At the present time, 1903, there are the following churches: Oahe, Hughes county, fifteen miles from Pierre; Cheyenne river, Cherry creek, near Leslie; Remington, at Green Grass creek, Moreau river; Little Moreau, further east on the Moreau, and Virgin creek, twenty miles from agency, on creek of same name. There are also four other outstations: one about twenty miles from Cherry creek, at Touch the Clouds village; one at Bear Creek, called Hope Station, seven miles from Remington station; one at Thunder Butte, further west on the Moreau, and one opposite Lindsay, on the Cheyenne river, called Elizabeth Memorial Station. There has also been established at Plum creek, five miles from Cherry creek, a little boarding school for ten pupils, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Griffiths; this takes pupils of six years and upwards and keeps them three years, after which they are transferred to Oahe. This school has been a success in every way. The outstations are all in charge of native workers. The church organizations choose their own pastors and pay their salaries in part. The missionary at Oahe (Mr. Riggs) makes a tour of the field every two months, holding communion services at the different churches, "exhorting, reproving, admonishing, comforting," keeping in touch with the people. To do this a journey of about three hundred miles by team is necessary and a stay of two days, or part of them, is made at each place.

For a time the missionary at Oahe had charge of the outstations on Standing Rock reservation to the north. These have passed into the care of Rev. George W. Reed, with his headquarters at Fort Yates, and Miss Mary Collins, on Grand river. He also had charge of those on White river, one hundred miles southwest, now included in the field of Rev. James F. Cross, whose central station is at Rosebud agency. So the work goes on. It was never more prosperous, never more difficult, never required more wisdom or patience. It has been directed into new channels; those whose presence and help seemed indispensable have been taken away,—workers come and go, but God's work goes on. May He grant to all engaged in it strength for every duty and the realization that now as ever, "Earnest work is prayer." "Laborare est Orare."

CHAPTER XCIV

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON, MISSIONARY.

The first missionary to locate among the Indians in South Dakota was Rev. John P. Williamson. He located at Crow Creek in 1863. He was a Presbyterian, and under appointment of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Other missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant, had previously visited and preached to the Indians. The most noted of these was Father DeSmet of the Catholic church, who went up the Missouri river almost every summer, stopping at trading posts to hold services, and administer mass to the employes, who were mostly Canadian French and their mixed-blood descendants.

The boat on which Mr. Williamson came up the river had on board thirteen hundred Minnesota Sioux, in charge of Col. C. W. Thompson, who located them at Crow Creek. They arrived there May 31, 1863. The country was full of hostile Indians, and not a house within fifty miles. Soon after two more steamboats arrived with two thousand Winnebagoes, also expelled from Minnesota, and were located alongside of the Sioux. That summer Colonel Thompson erected for the use of the agency about a dozen commodious frame houses, sawed out of green cottonwood. Around this he made a cedar stockade for the protection of the agency from the savages. This was known for a time as Ft. Thompson, but is now known as Crow Creek Agency. The stockade is now gone, but a number of the buildings remain.

Mr. Williamson devoted the most of his time to the instruction of the Minnesota Sioux, who after this were called Santees. They were mostly women and children and in a sense prisoners. He found the Winnebagoes strongly opposed to the white man's religion. But the Sioux, partly because he talked their language and was more or less acquainted with them, and partly because they had had a terrible whipping in Minnesota and felt very much humbled, were quite ready to listen to what he had to say. With their help he made an arbor of brush, that would hold a thousand people. There he instructed them daily in religion, church music, and the reading and writing of their own language. A few were advanced to the study of English. The attendance was good and for Sunday services the booth was crowded. Scores professed to be converted and, with their children, were baptized. They were eager to receive all the Christian rites. On one occasion Mr. Williamson preached on marriage, and at the close called upon all who were prepared to come forward and be united in holy marriage. A large number came forward in a bunch and on counting them he found there were sixteen men and only fifteen women. It took some time for him to get them paired off so he could tell which was the odd man. Then the fifteen couple were happily united by one service.

The following winter was one of terrible suffering to the Crow Creek colony, and is still known by them as the winter they lived on cottonwood soup. Steamboats failed to bring expected supplies from St. Louis. Late in the fall a contractor started to bring some over from Minnesota with teams, but snow came and only a small part reached Crow Creek. The situation was desperate. Four months till spring and three thousand Indians to feed on one month's rations. Colonel Thompson ordered a tank made alongside of the sawmill boiler, with a capacity of six thousand quarts. Every evening it was filled with water and the reduced ration for the tribe. The steam from the sawmill kept it foaming all night, and the next morning the long string of pails received two quarts of the compound for every soul. The flavor of the green cottonwood tank gave name to the soup. About one-fourth of the Santees died that winter, and a smaller proportion of the Winnebagoes. However, starvation was not all that caused their death. Of the three hundred Santees in prison at Davenport, as large a proportion died. Indians have feelings, and "the way of the transgressor is hard."

The school and mission work was kept up that winter notwithstanding the woeful surroundings. Indeed they were the more needed. As cold weather came on the booth had to be abandoned and Colonel Thompson offered the use of a large frame structure for mission use, if Mr. Williamson would finish it. As it was barn-like, with only one thickness of boards, he lined it inside with adobes, which made it very warm, so that it was an attraction for the thinly-clad children to come there to keep warm. Thus Edward R. Pond and wife, who had come over from Minnesota to assist Mr. Williamson, had all the pupils they could manage.

In 1865 the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions appointed H. D. Cunningham and wife as lay missionaries to the Yankton Indians at Greenwood, South Dakota. They labored there for a part of two years, but on account of ill health abandoned the field before seeing any direct fruit.

In 1866 the Winnebagoes having all run away from Crow Creek, and the Santees being dissatisfied with the location, the government moved them down to Niobrara, Nebraska. Mr. Williamson, having secured a wife in Minnesota, returned and made that his headquarters for the following three years. He continued, however, to visit the Indians in South Dakota, at Greenwood, Big Sioux Point and other places.

In March, 1869, Mr. Williamson took up his permanent location at Greenwood, where he still resides. That summer he erected a house of hewed cottonwood logs which he still occupies. The agency for the Yankton Indians had then been located there ten years, and consisted of a long warehouse near the steamboat landing, three double log cabins on the bank of the river in a string, and back of them a blacksmith and a tinshop, a large barn, a blockhouse, a stone building and the agent's residence. The last three had been built only a short time, and the agent was Maj. P. H. Conger, of Iowa. The agent kindly gave Mr. Williamson the use of the half of one of the log cabins for his family to live in, and the council-room, which was in one end of the warehouse for church and school purposes except when needed for other assemblies.

The Yanktons were all on the reservation at the time, and the missionary's coming was generally announced. A council of the leading men was called to consider the stand the tribe should take as to this new doctrine. No one knew enough about it to give any reason why they should favor it, but the medicine men had heard enough to know that it meant the destruction of their craft, so they cried out against it and carried the day. A delegation soon waited upon Mr. Williamson and notified him to leave the reservation or suffer consequences. The agent was also waited on and told to see that the missionary did leave. Heralds were also started around the camps to announce that no one would be permitted to attend on the teachings of the newly arrived holy-man. However, the agent pointed to the waving stars and stripes and said that meant that religion was free and the missionary could do as he pleased. It pleased the missionary to remain. The attendance was very small for a time, because it was unpopular and those who came were ridiculed and picked at. The old chief, Strike the Ree, though deeming it unwise on the start to oppose the public sentiment in council, showed his good sense by sending his grandchildren to the school and meetings right along. There were inquisitive young men from the start who would drop in, and take a lesson occasionally. Many of these developed interest and became regular attendants. They were first taught to read and write their own language, which took three months or more. The younger ones were then started in English. The older ones, who could not be expected to stay but a few months, were given some lessons in arithmetic, geography and the Bible, in their own language. The school increased in numbers from year to year until it required two teachers. Mr. Williamson also had three other day schools running part of the year at different points on the reservation. The Indians then still depended on the buffalo for the major part of their living, and so were gone from the agency more than half the time, which was a great drawback to the schools. The mission day-schools, however, were continued for nearly twenty years till the agency boarding school was started, and then the mission closed its schools.

True education is a handmaid to Christianity, so when the schools prospered the church grew. The first church organized among the Yankton Indians was the Presbyterian church of Yankton agency, which was organized at Greenwood, South Dakota, March 18, 1871, by Rev. John P. Williamson, and consisted of eighteen members, all Indians, of whom fourteen were male and four female, and David Tonwanojanjan and Philip Walter Ikdi were chosen and ordained elders. The church has steadily grown until it now numbers one hundred fifty-two members.

Mr. Williamson did not confine his labors to the agency, but had several outstations where meetings were held, and when there was more work than he could do he selected the best of the Indian converts and set them to work. These outstations gradually developed into churches. Hill church, thirteen miles southeast of Greenwood, was organized in 1877 and now has seventy-six members. Cedar church, fifteen miles northwest of Greenwood, was organized in 1887 and now has sixty-seven members. Heyata church, fifteen miles northeast of Greenwood, was organized in 1893 and now numbers forty members. Thus there has been developed four Presbyterian churches among the Yankton Indians, with a united membership of three hundred thirty-five, besides the children of the members.

The Presbyterian church is not the only one that has done mission work among the Yankton Indians. In 1870 Rev. J. W. Cook, an Episcopal minister, located at Greenwood. He was the second missionary of any denomination to settle among the Indians of South Dakota, and he labored faithfully and successfully for thirty years, till he died. He labored along the same lines as Mr. Williamson in school and church work, and as a result of his efforts there are now three vigorous churches of the Episcopal faith among the Yankton Indians. The Episcopal church also conducted a boarding school for Indian boys at Greenwood for many years, called St. Paul's School, but it is now closed.

We cannot here enter into details of the early mission work among the Indians at other places in South Dakota. A brief outline must suffice. In the winter of 1863-4 there was a company of General Sibley's Indian scouts wintered at Buffalo Lakes in northeastern South Dakota. The most of them were Christians, and they held meetings every Sabbath. Rev. John P. Williamson visited them that winter. As they had then no settled abode, no mission station was established; but they were looked after by Rev. Thomas S. Williamson and Dr. S. R. Riggs, of Minnesota. Two years afterwards the government assigned them, and others, the Sisseton reservation, and Rev. Dr. Riggs took charge of the mission among them. He established the boarding school at Good Will, which still exists. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Morris were in charge of it for many years, but Rev. D. E. Evans is now superintendent. At the time of Dr. Riggs' death, in 1883, there were five Presbyterian churches among the Indians of Sisseton reservation, and each one was ministered to by an Indian preacher. The most prominent of these Indian preachers was Rev. John B. Renville. He was ordained in 1865 and was the first Sioux Indian to become a preacher. Mr. Renville was the son of Joseph Renville, a French half-breed, who was probably the best known trader among the Sioux Indians a century ago. In 1805, when Lieut. Z. M. Pike (afterwards General Pike), under commission of the United States, ascended the Mississippi river from St. Louis to inspect the territory that gives rise to that stream, he met a large body of the Sioux at the mouth of the Minnesota river, and concluded the first treaty which the United States ever made with the Dakota Indians, in which the Sioux nation ceded to the United States nine miles square for a military post at the mouth of the St. Peters river, which post was afterwards known as Fort Snelling. In the consummation of this treaty Joseph Renville figures as interpreter, and during that generation in all the dealings of the whites with the Sioux his name is conspicuous. He took a special interest in missions, and when Rev. T. S. Williamson settled near him he was delighted, and when the missionary would come to him with verses of scripture to translate, John B., the son of his old age, was still hanging to his father's knees, and there learned the truths of eternity that he never forgot. After preaching nearly forty years, he died in December, 1903.

For the last twenty years Rev. John P. Williamson has been general missionary for all the Dakota-speaking Indians. Besides the churches already mentioned at Yankton agency, he has, with the help of only Indian preachers, succeeded in gathering and organizing the following Presbyterian churches: Two more churches among the Sisseton Indians; one among the Indians at Flandreau, South Dakota; two among the Lower Brule Indians on Rosebud reservation; two on the Crow Creek reservation; one among the Indians near Granite Falls, Minnesota; and two among the Indians of Devil's Lake, North Dakota.

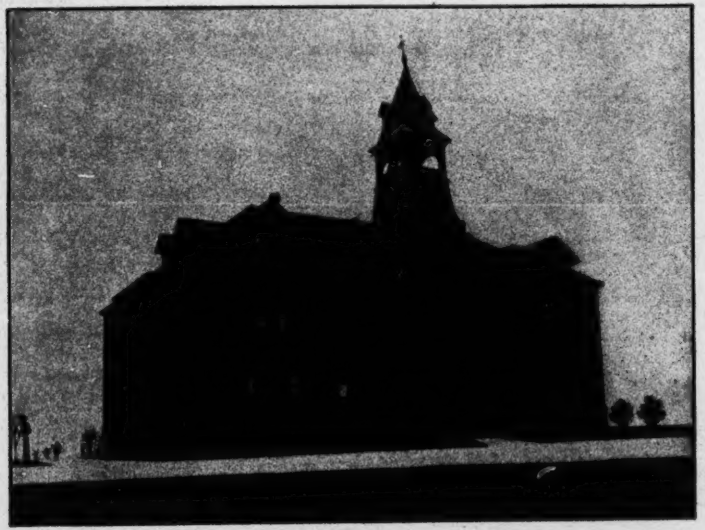
CHAPTER XCV

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

BY G. T. NOTSON, SECRETARY OF DAKOTA CONFERENCE.

Ten years previous to the beginning of the Revolutionary war Methodism was introduced in America by a few humble immigrants at New York city. Here Philip Embury and his associates organized the first Methodist society, and in the year 1768 built the first meeting house owned by our denomination in the new world. From the beginning the movement grew, and in response to urgent appeals, in 1770, Mr. Wesley sent two missionaries to America to minister to his scattered flock in different parts of the country. The appointment of Francis Asbury and Joseph Pilmoor was an event of far-reaching consequence in shaping the future growth and development of the movement known as Methodism in the United States. Of the latter little remains to be told of his ministry, but the former, Francis Asbury, was destined to soon become the first assistant to Mr. Wesley in superintending the work throughout the thirteen colonies, and upon the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1784, at Baltimore, Maryland, was elected to the office of bishop, the first to be thus chosen and consecrated in America. Under his leadership Methodism developed from a scattered membership, few in number, into a great religious movement and at the time of his death, in 1816, numbered more than two hundred thousand members, with seven hundred itinerant ministers. The itinerant circuit system developed by this great leader made Methodism primarily the home missionary agency in the evangelization of the pioneer regions of this country, and enabled the church to keep pace with the rapid settlement of the vast territory west of the thirteen original states.

No settlement was overlooked by these heroic Methodist itinerants, and it is not surprising that the first person to perform a public act of worship within the bounds of our state was a young man named Jedadiah Smith, who had come under the influence of their fervent ministry in western New York, and after experiencing religion became a steadfast witness to the power of the gospel among the fur traders and trappers of the west. This well-authenticated event occurred on the deck of the "Yellowstone," near the mouth of the Grand river, June 2, 1823. John Gardner, a young man, had been mortally wounded by the Ree Indians in the Ashley massacre, and in a dying condition was carried on deck of the "Yellowstone." An associate of Mr. Gardner wrote to his relatives in the east, of his death, and in relating the facts said: "Mr. Smith, a young man of our company, made a most powerful prayer which moved us all greatly, and I am persuaded John died in peace." At the time of this occurrence Jedadiah Smith was only eighteen years of age. In the spring of the above year he came from New York to St. Louis and entered the employ of General Ashley. Before his death he became one of the most notable characters on the frontier, and by his bravery, unwavering Christian character and marked ability made an impression upon the great west that will never be effaced.



MAIN BUILDING,

DAKOTA UNIVERSITY.

NEW CENTURY HALL

DAKOTA UNIVERSITY.

When Smith was only twenty-two years of age General Ashley, upon his retirement, transferred his interests in the fur-trading business to him and he became the head of the firm of Smith, Sublette & Jackson. In 1831 he met his death far down on the Santa Fe trail, in his twenty-seventh year, at the hands of the Comanche Indians. Of him Mr. William Waldo, quoted by Captain Chittenden, says: "Smith was a bold, outspoken, professing and consistent Christian, the first and only known among the Rocky Mountain trappers and hunters. No one who knew him well doubted the sincerity of his piety. He had become a communicant of the Methodist church before leaving his home in New York, and in St. Louis he never failed to occupy a place in the church of his choice, while he gave generously to all objects connected with the religion which he professed and loved. Besides being a hero, a trader and a Christian, he was himself inclined to literary pursuits and had prepared a geography and atlas of the Rocky Mountain region, extending perhaps to the Pacific, but his death occurred before its publication." His devoted Christian character will ever remain as an example to the youth of our state, and especially of his church, of the value of a consistent profession and life. To this young man we owe our connection with the first public act of worship performed within the borders of South Dakota.

At the session of the Upper Iowa conference held in Dubuque, Iowa, August 29, 1860, Bishop Osmon C. Baker presiding, upon the earnest representations of Rev. George C. Clifford, the presiding elder of the Sioux City district, it was decided to appoint a preacher to that portion of the country lying between the Big Sioux and Missouri rivers in the proposed territory of Dakota. Accordingly Bishop Baker appointed the Rev. S. W. Ingham to the Dakota mission. Mr. Ingham was a young man, unmarried, and a graduate of Cornell College, and had only recently entered the ranks of the Methodist ministry. This was the beginning of work in South Dakota under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On October 12, 1860, the young itinerant entered the bounds of his circuit, which in extent included all of North and South Dakota east of the Missouri river, much of which, however, was still in the possession of the Sioux Indians and the buffalo. The first point visited by the pioneer gospel messenger was Elk Point; from thence he pushed on to Vermillion, where, on Sunday, October 14th, he preached the first sermon under the authority of his church in South Dakota. The following Sunday he conducted services in Yankton and on Thursday, October 24th, he visited Bon Homme and there performed the first marriage ceremony above the James river. On the Sunday following he preached twice to about twenty-five people and one week later was again in Vermillion, having completed his first itinerary.

On January 13, 1861, at Vermillion, was formed the first religious organization of any kind in the territory. The occasion was the first visit of the presiding elder, the Rev. George C. Clifford, at which time a meeting of two days' duration was held, the first of the kind in the territory. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was also administered for the first time. Among the new accessions to the ranks of Methodism in South Dakota at this time were two local preachers, Messrs. Bell and Metcalf, who, with a number of settlers, had located on Brule creek near the present village of Richland. The latter was present at the first quarterly meeting and preached on Sunday evening, the first discourse to be delivered by a local preacher in South Dakota. Later an organization was effected on Brule creek with ten charter members, which number soon increased to twenty-five. Mr. Ingham records a visit to Ft. Randall in the summer of 1861, where, on June 16th, he preached twice, and in the afternoon baptized the infant daughter of Captain J. B. S. Todd. This was the second baptismal service performed in the territory among the new settlers, and the first to be performed by a Methodist minister. During the two years of his labors in Dakota Mr. Ingham visited Richland, Fort Randall, Sioux Falls, Canton and other points where settlements had been made and held services. So far as the writer is able to learn the only classes organized during his pastorate were at Vermillion and Richland, both of which were badly scattered by the Sioux uprising a short time after his departure. It was several years before the work was reorganized at Richland, but, excepting a short period of time, caused by the Indian excitement, there has been a visible organization at Vermillion since January 13, 1861.

Rev. Jason L. Paine, of the Upper Iowa conference, was appointed the successor of Mr. Ingham, and remained on the field one year. About this time the work in Dakota became a part of the newly organized Des Moines conference, and owing to the unsettled state of affairs throughout the country, and the evident lack of ability to supply the field with pastors the field was only cared for at irregular intervals for several years. In connection with the work during this period we find the names of Daniel Lamont, Alum Gore, C. W. Batchelder, T. McKendree Stuart, J. T. Walker and John Plummer. Doubtless there are others who deserve mention, but the imperfect records fail to reveal their names. Previous to 1870 Vermillion, Yankton, Elk Point and Canton, in the order named, were organized as charges and included in the appointments of the Sioux City district, Des Moines conference. In connection with the organization of the work at Elk Point it is proper to state that the first services held in that place were by E. C. Collins, a consecrated local preacher, residing at a settlement known as New Michigan, a few miles to the northwest of Elk Point. Mr. Collins was a young man possessing a high order of ability, and, notwithstanding his death in 1870, made an impression for good upon that section which remains to the present day.

In 1871, under the leadership of the Rev. Fred Harris, the first church was erected at Elk Point. Here at a later date the first parsonage was also built. In 1873 at the second session of the Northwest Iowa conference the work in South Dakota, comprising thirteen charges, with six hundred and eighteen members, was organized under the name of the Yankton district, and the Rev. James Williams appointed presiding elder. Three years later, on account of the ravages of the grasshoppers, which caused many of the settlers to leave, and all of the churches being very much weakened thereby, Bishop R. S. Foster discontinued the district and attached the remaining work to the Sioux City district, with the Rev. Thomas M. Williams presiding elder. In 1879 the Yankton district again appears in the appointments of the Northwest Iowa conference with the Rev. Wilmot Whitfield as presiding elder. The same year the Black Hills district was constituted and the Rev. James Williams made presiding elder.

In May, 1880, the general conference at Cincinnati, Ohio, through the earnest representations of the Rev. Lewis Hartsough, delegate from the Northwest Iowa conference, authorized the organization of the Dakota Mission conference. In accordance with this action Bishop Henry W. Warren presided at the first session of the mission conference held at Yankton, September 23, 1880, and completed the organization. The Rev. Wilmot Whitfield was appointed superintendent. The mission conference started off with one thousand and fifty members and probationers, with nineteen charges, nine houses of worship and six parsonages, valued at seventeen thousand dollars. During the previous year five thousand eight hundred dollars had been raised for ministerial support and one hundred and seventy-one dollars for all benevolences, sixty-five dollars of which was the missionary offering. There were fourteen Sunday schools with an aggregate attendance of nine hundred and sixty-six. The second session of the mission conference met October 6, 1881, at Sioux Falls, Bishop John F. Hurst presiding. The superintendent reported general prosperity throughout the mission. Ten new churches had been built. There had been a good increase in membership, and all together the outlook was hopeful. At this session the Rev. Thomas M. Williams was appointed superintendent, and the Rev. Wilmot Whitfield pastor at Yankton and the Rev. Lewis Hartsough to Sioux Falls. Of the twenty-seven pastors assigned to work at this conference only two remain in active connection with the work at the present time, the Rev. O. A. Phillips and the Rev. G. J. Corwin. We have now reached the period of rapid settlement and growth within the bounds of the conference. The simultaneous settlement of that portion of South Dakota east of the Missouri river, and the springing up of towns along the newly extended lines of railway caused a remarkable increase in our work throughout every part of the conference, and at the third session of the mission conference, held at Parker, the work was divided and the superintendent, the Rev. Wilmot Whitfield, was appointed presiding elder of the Yankton district and the Rev. Lewis Hartsough of the Huron district. Forty-two preachers were assigned to as many charges and several appointments were left to be supplied.

This session of the mission conference was held under the shadow of a great bereavement. On August 4, 1882, the Rev. Thomas M. Williams, the superintendent of the mission, while in attendance upon a quarterly meeting at Bridgewater, was taken suddenly ill and one week later, August 11th, passed away. Mr. Williams was a man of fine presence, possessing a high order of ability. As presiding elder and superintendent he had endeared himself to the ministry and membership of the church. At the time of his death he was just completing his fiftieth year, twenty-four of which he had spent in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a native of New York and began his life work in that state. Upon the organization of the Northwest Iowa conference in 1872 he was made one of the first presiding elders, and in 1876 he was transferred to the Sioux City district. During the trying period of 1876-79 he had oversight of the work in South Dakota. Everywhere he went during the brief period of his superintendency he met with an ovation from the people he had formerly served. His death, notwithstanding his sudden summons, was a veritable triumph. He was a noble, self-sacrificing minister of the gospel and his memory is cherished by many who came under his influence in the formative period of our work in this state.

So rapidly did the work develop during the next year it was found necessary at the fourth session of the mission conference, held at Huron, October 11, 1883, to divide the conference into four districts. The Rev. I. N. Pardee was appointed superintendent of the mission and presiding elder of Mitchell district; the Rev. Lewis Hartsough, presiding elder of the Yankton district; the Rev. William Fielder, presiding elder of the Huron district; and the Rev. William McCready of the Ordway district. Seventy pastors were assigned to work and nineteen charges were left to be supplied. Bishop Matthew Simpson presided over this conference, and gave to Methodism in South Dakota the motto, "Dakota for Christ." The fifth annual session of the conference was held at Mitchell, October 10, 1884, Bishop E. G. Andrews presiding. The evidences of expansion are still manifest. Eighty-six charges, with fifty-one churches and fifteen parsonages, are among the items reported in the statistics.

In harmony with the enabling act of the general conference, at the sixth session of the mission conference, held at Blunt, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss presiding, the mission was organized as an annual conference. This important event occurred on October 9, 1885. The Dakota conference began its official existence with forty-two full members and nine probationers. Of this number the names of fourteen remain on the conference roll, five are numbered among our honored dead, and the great majority in subsequent years transferred their conference relations elsewhere. In the brief period of time from the organization of the mission conference in 1880 to the above date the membership increased to five thousand two hundred and nine. Four presiding elders' districts, with ninety-three charges, constituted the appointments. In this time churches were built and parsonages provided in many places. From the time the first church was dedicated at Elk Point in 1871 to the organization of the annual conference in

1885, sixty-two churches and seventeen parsonages were erected, valued at one hundred and sixty-one thousand and seventy-nine dollars. During the years immediately following Methodism kept pace with the rapid increase in population.

In 1890 the membership reached nine thousand six hundred and sixty-three. The reaction which came with the financial crisis of 1893-97, and the successive crop failures, incident to the settlement of a new country, brought to us a period of years in which our statistics show no appreciable increase. With the return of prosperity, Methodism has for several years shown a steady and substantial advance. There are within the bounds of the Dakota conference one hundred and twenty-five charges under the supervision of five presiding elders, one hundred and seventy-two church edifices, many of them modern, up-to-date structures, and one hundred parsonages. The approximate value of this property is five hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars, largely the accumulation of the past twenty-five years of effort in this field. The membership of the church reported at the annual conference in 1903 is eleven thousand four hundred and forty. There are two hundred and thirty-two Sunday schools, with a membership of seventeen thousand two hundred and eight. These items do not reveal the hardships and sacrifices endured by the ministry and the people that such results might be realized by the church. Those who have had part in its struggles on the broad prairies of our young commonwealth are doubtless grateful for the Providence that led them to be participators in this great work.

The history of South Dakota Methodism would be incomplete without an extended notice of Dakota University. As early as 1882 steps were taken looking to the establishment of a college under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church. At the third session of the mission conference, held at Parker, a commission was appointed to receive bids from any town desiring the location of an institution of learning. At the next session of the mission conference, which was held in Huron in 1883, this commission laid before the conference three bids which had been received from Mitchell, Ordway and Huron. After much discussion the conference decided to accept both the bids of Mitchell and Ordway. This action resulted in a misunderstanding and dissatisfaction throughout the conference and only resulted in delaying the work of establishing a school. Another year found that neither of the favored towns had complied with the conditions. It soon became evident that one institution was all that the conference should undertake to sustain. In 1885 the first college building at Mitchell was about completed, and in the fall of that year the school was opened for students. Rev. William Brush, D. D., was the first president, and he was supported by a small but very efficient faculty. The second year witnessed the improvement of the property. The chapel and halls were finished, and the dormitories made more comfortable. The faculty was enlarged and inducements offered for students to attend. The attendance soon exceeded one hundred, and the future appeared highly promising, when, on March 9, 1888, the fine college building was destroyed by fire. This irreparable loss resulted in the death of two students and the injury of several others. Notwithstanding this calamity, the work was continued in temporary quarters provided by the citizens of Mitchell. The work of re-adjusting the affairs of the college was immediately undertaken, and steps taken to replace the first building with one better arranged and equipped than the former for the work of a growing school. To this work the citizens of Mitchell unitedly gave their support and made possible the erection of the present building, which is recognized as one of the best of its kind within the borders of our state. It is a beautiful and commodious structure built of granite, four stories high, one hundred and ten feet front by eighty-seven deep, containing thirty-seven rooms, used for recitations, library and chapel.

The fall of 1889 witnessed the reopening of the college in the present main building and the permanent establishment of Dakota University.

Dr. Brush, having witnessed the accomplishment of this great work, which in its magnitude and importance will appear more clearly in future years than at the present, resigned the presidency to accept an appointment in the diplomatic service of the government. After a time, Prof. C. O. Merica was selected as his successor. He remained at the head of the school one year.

In connection with the initial period of Dakota University may be found many names worthy of mention, for the sacrifice and devotion displayed by them in the establishment of this institution. No account would be complete, however, without reference at least to Prof. and Mrs. F. C. Eastman, Miss Dell Noble, Prof. L. A. Stout and Prof. T. A. Duncan, who gave their best efforts to the upbuilding of the college. Many laymen and ministers of Dakota conference are deserving of recognition for the part they bore in these years of arduous struggle. Suffice it to say they did not labor for reward or with the expectation of securing the plaudits of man, but that an institution of learning worthy of the denomination it represents might be founded on the prairies of our young commonwealth.

In 1893 Rev. W. I. Graham, D. D., was elected to the presidency. The selection was most fortunate. Dr. Graham, by his careful management of the affairs of the college, during the ten years of his administration, brought the school up to the front rank of the best institutions of the state. In every respect Dakota University soon came to take its place by the side of the other institutions, and the work accomplished during this period reflects great credit upon those who administered its affairs. During this period of its history the college met its current expenses, and a floating indebtedness of nearly ten thousand dollars was provided for, largely through the liberality and sacrifice of the ministry of the Dakota conference. In 1899, under the impetus of the Twentieth Century Thank-offering movement, by which the Methodist Episcopal church raised twenty millions of dollars, the Dakota conference as its part of the movement undertook to raise thirty-five thousand dollars to erect on the college campus Century Memorial Hall. The work was impeded somewhat by the general attention of the churches being directed to the paying off of old indebtednesses; notwithstanding, however, the work has gone on steadily and at the present time is nearing completion. The principal event in connection with the commencement of 1904 will be the dedication of this new building. This is one of the most substantial college buildings in the west. It is as absolutely fireproof as a building can be made. With all modern conveniences, the new hall will add very much to the facilities of the college to care for its increasing constituency.

Upon the resignation of Dr. W. I. Graham as president, in the fall of 1903, the Rev. Thomas Nicholson, D. D., of Cornell College, was chosen as his successor. Dr. Nicholson comes to his new task with a well-earned reputation as an educator of the first rank. Under his masterful leadership a new impetus will be given to every department of the college work. The college department is being doubled and other improvements made that will put this institution in the forefront of colleges of this character in the west. The library has been increased by donation about one-third, and in every respect the future of Dakota University was never brighter.

The introduction of Methodism into the Black Hills furnishes the historian with ample material for a chapter of as heroic sacrifices as were ever made by the Methodist itinerants in the earlier periods of the movement. The first preacher of the gospel to enter that region was the Rev. Henry Weston Smith, a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who of his own accord went into the Black Hills to minister to the spiritual wants of the people in the early, turbulent period previous to the opening of that section to white settlement and the extension of civil government over that part of South Dakota. This heroic preacher began his labors at Custer City in a log house, with sawdust floor, where he preached in the forenoon and evening of Sunday, May 7, 1876. He held services in the same place the following Sunday. On May 22d he left Custer City and three days later preached in camp on Box Elder, arriving in Deadwood May 27th. The first authentic record of services held in Deadwood is to the effect that he preached on the corner of Main and Gold streets on Sunday, July 9, 1876. It is not improbable, however, that he held services previous to that time in the same manner, of which we have no record. That the Rev. Mr. Smith conducted a series of open-air services on the streets of Deadwood is evident. It is recorded of his labors that it was no uncommon sight to see him hold the attention of one end of a crowd, while at the other end a broker or prospector was exploiting his business before the same motley throng. To the everlasting credit of the early pioneers and adventurers that thronged the streets of Deadwood in those days it can be said they manifested such profound respect for the minister and the message he sought to give them that in his public ministrations he was never disturbed or molested. On Sunday, August 20, 1876, he attempted to walk to Crook City to hold services, against the remonstrances of his friends who warned him of his danger. He had proceeded only a few miles from Deadwood when he was shot by an Indian in ambush. Information soon reached the city and a strong scouting party was organized and started in pursuit of the Indians. The pursuers soon surrounded the murderer and he was ultimately killed; but not until he had shot into the party, killing one of the men. The body of the murdered preacher was found lying where he fell, his hands folded across his breast, clasping his Bible and hymn book. He was not scalped nor otherwise mutilated, his murderer probably surmising his calling. The body of the Rev. Henry W. Smith, the martyred Black Hills missionary, lies in the church lot of Mt. Moriah cemetery at Deadwood, and his last resting place is marked by a life-size figure standing on a square pedestal, which bears the inscription. The monument is of native red standstone and was erected in October, 1891, by his "Black Hills Friends."

At the seventh session of the Northwest Iowa conference, held at Cherokee, Iowa, with Bishop Jesse T. Peck presiding, the Rev. James Williams was appointed a missionary to Deadwood. This was the beginning of organized work under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church in the Black Hills. In the fall of 1879, at the next session of the above conference, held in Sioux City, Iowa, Bishop W. L. Harris made of the Black Hills work a district, and appointed the Rev. James Williams presiding elder. In addition to this appointment Mr. Williams was continued as pastor at Deadwood. Rev. William Fielder and Rev. A. J. Whitfield were assigned to Central City and Lead respectively. In the year 1880 the Black Hills was organized as a mission by Bishop Warren, and the Rev. James Williams appointed the superintendent. The names of Ira Wakefield, R. H. Dolliver and W. D. Phifer appear in the list of appointments. Two ministers, with the bishop, constituted the membership of the first annual meeting of the Black Hills mission. At the second session, held in Deadwood, August 12, 1881, the Rev. Jesse D. Searles was appointed the superintendent. In 1884 he was succeeded by the Rev. James Williams, who served four years. In 1888 the Rev. J. B. Carnes was appointed. The Rev. E. E. Clough was his successor in 1896, and in 1902 the present incumbent, the Rev. C. B. Clark, D. D., was appointed.

The first religious organization effected by the Methodist Episcopal church in the Black Hills was at Central City. In the month of December, 1877, Judge David B. Ogden, assisted by some earnest local workers, held a series of revival meetings. In November, 1878, upon the first visit of the Rev. James Williams, the first quarterly meeting was held.

The work was opened at Deadwood in October of the above year by Rev. James Williams. In the great fire of September 26, 1879, all that had been accumulated was consumed. Despite many discouragements some progress was made, and on March 4, 1883, a church was dedicated, costing six thousand seven hundred dollars. It will be difficult to find the record of appalling disaster following so closely upon complete success. On May 18, in the great flood, the entire property was swept away and the commercial value of the lot utterly destroyed. After much difficulty another location was found and a fine church building erected thereon. A fine parsonage property has been secured, and after many years' struggle with a heavy indebtedness, the church is now enjoying increasing prosperity. Recently the second church has been organized in Deadwood.

In Lead in 1880, the Rev. W. D. Phifer organized the Methodist Episcopal church, and the following year witnessed the erection and dedication of the church.

The Rev. Ira Wakefield was one of the most efficient workers in the pioneer days of the Black Hills. He organized the church at Crook City, now Whitewood, in 1879. In 1880 he organized the work at Custer and succeeded in building a church. At Rapid City he organized the church in 1881, which has since become one of the strongest Methodist church organizations in the Black Hills.

Among those who by their self-sacrifice and toil laid the foundations of our work in this difficult and ever-changing field we find the names of W. D. Atwater, J. O. Dobson, J. W. Hancher, H. A. James, E. E. Lymer, D. W. Tracy and C. M. Ward. These men, and doubtless others not brought to the writer's notice, were worthy representatives of the church in a field where only the highest ability and tactful leadership could command attention and compel success. They were men of faith and consecration, as evidenced by their large plans for the future prosperity of the church, and the sacrifices made to realize their ideals.

The founding of the Black Hills College at Hot Springs, in 1890, under the auspices of the mission, and its maintenance for ten years as a center of religious training deserves more than a passing mention. The devotion of Dr. J. W. Hancher, the first president, and of his successor, the Rev. E. E. Lymer, to the unequal task of establishing the college is worthy of all praise. Unfortunate complications arising after the resignation of Dr. Lymer resulted finally in closing the doors of the institution.

In 1888 the work was organized as a mission conference, and in 1896 as an annual conference. In 1901, however, the original form of organization was resumed, which has been found to be the best for that field.

At the present time Methodism is well established in the Black Hills and, notwithstanding the peculiar difficulties of the field, is exercising a potent influence for good throughout the borders of the mission. The church membership, as reported at the last annual meeting, is one thousand one hundred and ninety-four. There are enrolled in the twenty-seven Sunday schools, including the officers and teachers, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one. Twenty-eight churches and thirteen parsonages are valued at eighty thousand two hundred dollars.

At the time of the general settlement of the eastern part of the state work was opened up among the Germans and Scandinavians. Among the former a number of churches were organized and the work constituted a district. At Redfield, Parker and other points prosperous churches are maintained as the result of the faithful and efficient labors of German Methodist ministers. The work among the Norwegians and Danes has not been so extensive, but of no less heroic character and is worthy of more extended notice.

The Canton Epworth League Assembly, established in 1901, under the auspices of the Epworth Leagues of the Sioux Falls district, promises to become a potent factor in the promotion of all that the young people's movement in the Methodist Episcopal church stands for. It has become one of the leading assemblies of the Northwest, and sustains each year a program the equal of the best given in our state. The fine auditorium and beautiful park situated on the banks of the Big Sioux river, within the corporate limits of the Gate City of South Dakota, stands as a monument to the Rev. J. O. Dobson, D. D., who, as presiding elder of the Sioux Falls district, conceived the idea and wrought successfully to realize the establishment of the assembly. Recognizing the fitness of things, upon the motion of citizens of Canton, the assembly grounds were named Dobson Park.

CHAPTER XCVI

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY DR. H. P. CARSON.

The first missionary work done under the auspices of the Presbyterian church in what is now South Dakota was desultory and the first organization disappeared before regular missionary work became established. Probably the first public religious services conducted by any minister of the gospel in what is now South Dakota was by the Rev. Stephen Riggs, a Presbyterian minister who came from the Indian mission on the Minnesota river to Fort Pierre in the autumn of 1840, accompanied by Alexander Huggins. His audience consisted of Indians, with an occasional paleface. Fort Pierre was then the principal trading post for all that region. (Further mention of Dr. Riggs' later work among the Dakotas will be made later on.)

In January, 1860, the Rev. Charles D. Martin, a missionary connected with the Presbyterian church, reached Yankton and preached there the first sermon ever delivered to any congregation of white people in Dakota territory. The congregation was large and enthusiastic. His text was, "Whoso despiseth the word shall be destroyed; but he that feareth the commandment shall be rewarded" (Prov. 13:11). His pulpit was an upturned whiskey barrel, the most available article at hand for the purpose. The first hymn he put out, one of his hearers reports, was "Old Hundred," and a part of his first prayer, "O Lord, may the people of this town not become puffed up with importance because of their greatness, and become proud and haughty, but accept this great trust as coming from the hand of a kind and generous Father to be used by them for the upbuilding of education and religion for Thy great glory."

Mr. Martin seems to have been familiarly called "Father Martin," and to have come at that time from Dakota City, Nebraska, a distance of about seventy miles. In October, 1860, he solemnized the first marriage recorded after Dakota territory was opened for settlement, the parties being a Mr. Jacob Deul and a Miss Robinson.

On June 14, 1861, he succeeded in organizing a Sabbath school in Vermillion, so far as is known, the first in Dakota territory. Its sessions were held in a log building erected by the settlers under Mr. Martin in August, 1860, and since known as the first church building erected in what is now South Dakota. It was small but was immediately supplied with the necessary furniture. It was used for public-school purposes until the summer of 1862, the early settlers being too poor to build also a public-school building. To build this log church building they had fifty dollars aid, from the Presbyterian Board of Church Extension at Philadelphia and Mr. Martin procured a bell from Cincinnati, Ohio. Gen. J. B. Todd, as a local citizen, especially helped the enterprise. Judge John W. Boyle acted as superintendent of the Sabbath school. To this Sabbath school the Board of Publication of the Presbyterian church sent a library. But the Indian outbreak at New Ulm, Minnesota, became the occasion of converting this log church building into a fort for the protection of the settlers in the autumn of 1862. By this time Mr. Martin, having been appointed clerk of the United States court, third judicial district of Nebraska territory, had ceased to preach at Vermillion and at Elk Point.

Thus this organization disintegrated and now only the site of this first church building remains. It is on the Missouri river bottom about ten rods west of the south end of what was known as Market street in the first Vermillion town site and now almost on the bank of the Vermillion river.

In September, 1901, Hon. Doane Robinson, secretary of the State Historical Society of South Dakota, and several of the old settlers of that community erected on this first church site a wooden post having on it the following inscription: "Site of the First Church in Dakota, erected in June, 1860, by Presbyterians."

After the desultory efforts from the eastern Nebraska side and the interruption of the Indian uprising, further work in that region was and has since been left to other denominations of church workers.

The visit of the Rev. Stephen Riggs to Fort Pierre in 1840 seems to have been the precursor of the next renewal of effort under the auspices of the Presbyterian church to evangelize Dakota. The presbytery of Dakota was organized in 1844, and antedates all other presbyteries in the territory and includes what is now the states of Minnesota, North and South Dakotas, Montana, Idaho and Colorado. It was bounded on the north by the international line, on the west by the Pacific ocean, on the south by Iowa and Missouri and on the east by Wisconsin. This presbytery had its origin early in the missionary work among one of the most powerful and warlike native tribes on this continent, known as the Sioux, or Dakotas. The Rev. Stephen R. Riggs was one of the missionaries and original members of this body.

The work in Dakota was located chiefly on the Sisseton reservation, though the first organization was not attached to any location, the Indians comprising it living at that time a migrating life, wandering from the James river, Dakota, to Redwood, Minnesota. It was organized in 1865 with fifty-five members and named Washtekicidapi. About the same time the Christian Indians among the Indian scouts attached to the United States army, who for some years after the Minnesota massacre patroled the country from Fort Abercrombie on the north to the regions south, were organized as "the Scout Church." This organization grew in numbers from thirty-three to forty-one and had only the occasional ministrations of the missionaries. Both these churches were later disbanded and organized into five local churches, three of which are near Sisseton and still active. Others have since been added to these both in that region and among the Sioux or Dakotas elsewhere until they number twenty-seven at present with a membership of over fifteen hundred. These are ministered to mostly by native pastors. They have also an industrial school at Good Will and prosecute mission work among their own people with increasing interest.

Two years previous to the coming of the Rev. Stephen Riggs, D. D., to engage in mission work among the Sioux Dakotas, the Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, M. D., had come. The great work of these two men was to translate the Bible into the hitherto unwritten language of the Sioux or Dakotas, which work they completed in 1879 a few weeks before Dr. Williamson's death. The uplifting and far-reaching results of their great work are inestimable. Their children and grandchildren are honored citizens of our state and still engage in disseminating the same gospel. Among them are the Rev. John P. Williamson, D. D., the Rev. Thomas Riggs and Mrs. Martha Riggs Morris and the Rev. Jesse P. Williamson. Others are in the same work just across the line in Nebraska. This move of church work came into Dakota from Minnesota.

The next distinct move of the Presbyterian church work, though again somewhat desultory like that from Nebraska, came from Iowa and occurred along the Big Sioux river at Dell Rapids and Canton, in 1872. The Rev. Caleb M. Allen, colporteur of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, was the worker and his visits involved a journey of one hundred miles by team. The Dell Rapids church continues active and is the oldest Presbyterian church in the state save among the Indians. The nearest railroad being sixty miles distant, preachers became fewer and after three years ceased altogether for a time. During this time the Canton church disbanded, though it was later reorganized. They had both been enrolled in Iowa.

In 1877 the Rev. George F. Leclere came from Iowa and located near Dell Rapids. The next year the Rev. W. S. Peterson came from New York state and located at Swan Lake in Turner county. The next year the Rev. James B. Currens came from Kentucky and later the Rev. M. E. Chapin from Ohio; the former located in Parker, the latter in Mitchell. About the same time Rev. Ludwig Figge, a German Presbyterian minister from Iowa, located near Lennox. Each of these soon had a church organization and then another as the people began to come in large numbers. In response to their appeal for more missionaries the Rev. H. P. Carson came and located at Scotland and a Rev. W. L. Alexander at Volga, early in 1880. Later in the same year others came, two of them fresh from the theological seminary.

In the central part of what is now South Dakota, and along the way of approaching railroads, two other young missionaries had located in 1879, one at Volga, effecting organization there. The names of these four young men are H. V. Rice, William Carl, John B. Taylor and John B. Pomeroy. Of all these and those before mentioned, only H. P. Carson continues to labor in the state, though W. S. Peterson and M. E. Chapin both continued to do so for over twenty years, and John B. Pomeroy for more than ten years, most of that time as pastor of the Huron church and synodical missionary. He secured the organization of the Black Hills presbytery during that time.

Informal presbytery meetings or conventions of the missionaries began to be held as early as July, 1879. The first, held at Cameron in McCook county, was for the purpose of adjusting ecclesiastical relations; the missionaries at that time, save among the Indians, were connected with the synod of Iowa and naturally took with them the churches they organized, while they were really located within the territory of the synod of Minnesota. The synodical missionary of each synod was present; Revs. A. K. Baird, of Iowa, and D. C. Lyons, of Minnesota, but the former held the sympathy and attachment of both missionaries and churches, since their help came substantially from Iowa. Elder T. M. Sinclair, of Cedar Rapids, had helped both by his presence and his cash contributions, as well as a missionary pony, and he continued to help until he departed this life, having, a year later, one day fallen down one of the elevator shafts of the Sinclair pork-packing house, of which he was manager and one of the proprietors. His wife, for some years after, continued his contribution of the first fifty dollars toward paying for each new house of worship erected by the South Dakota Presbyterian church. Other Iowa people also helped.

The second presbyterial convention was held in Madison the same year, the third in Parker in February, 1880, the fourth in Mitchell in June, 1880, the Rev. A. K. Baird, synodical missionary of northern Iowa, being present, for it was under his leadership these conventions were held. After the second convention the question of ecclesiastical relation was dropped and the time devoted to reviewing work and fields and to discussing practical topics of Christian effort and plans for the future. By the time of the fifth and last convention, which was held in Flandreau in the autumn of 1880, the number of ministers and churches had so increased plans were adopted for securing their organization into a presbytery. Accordingly in Dell Rapids, October 19, 1881, by order of the synod of Minnesota, the presbytery of Southern Dakota was constituted. It included all the ministers and churches, save Indians and their missionaries, that were then located in Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel—sixteen ministers and twenty-two churches, with a membership of three hundred and eighty; besides these, they had associated with them seventeen missions.

The first ordination service occurred at an adjourned meeting a month later in a claim shanty near Forestburg. The newly ordained minister became the fourth member present and the whole presbytery composed itself for sleep that night in one bed. A furious wind storm raged and some snow fell; for fuel they had only hay. In attempting to reach home the next day, the nearest railroad point being twenty-five miles distant, some of the brethren missed their way, but, being well provided with buffalo robes and with overcoats furnished by kind friends in the east, they escaped freezing and later reached their homes safely.

Such advantage was realized from the presbytery organization and so great was the inrush of immigration during the succeeding years that the synod of Minnesota was, in 1883, petitioned to divide the presbytery, making three out of one, the number of ministers by this time having reached thirty-two with fifty-three churches and over one thousand church members.

The synod of Dakota, later changed to South Dakota, was organized in Huron in October, 1884, and the Dakota (Indian) presbytery included with the other three, Aberdeen, Central Dakota and Southern Dakota. The territorial bounds of the synod are the same as were those of the Southern Dakota presbytery when first organized. By this time the church membership numbered nearly two thousand in seventy-three church organizations with about sixty ministers. The women of the Presbyterian churches in South Dakota are organized in most cases into aid and missionary societies; these are gathered into presbyterial or district societies and the latter organized into a synodical missionary society. The last named was organized during the first year of the synod, with Mrs. J. S. Oliver, of Huron, president. After seventeen years of effective training and developing work, she gave place to Miss Anna E. McCauley, of Bridgewater. These women's organizations constitute one of the most encouraging and effective departments of the church work. During the six years preceding 1887, seventy-two Presbyterian churches were organized and half as many houses of worship were built in the synod.

In that year the Black Hills presbytery was organized, making the fifth in the synod, though the Dakota (Indian) is without geographical bounds, being made up of the Dakota Sioux and their missionaries. The Rev. John P. Williamson, D. D., of Greenwood, continues their general missionary. There are now in connection with the Presbyterian synod of South Dakota one hundred and thirty-three churches, having one hundred and three houses of worship, over thirty manses, nearly seven thousand communicants, one hundred and ten ministers and a property valued at a quarter of a million of dollars, exclusive of their college property.

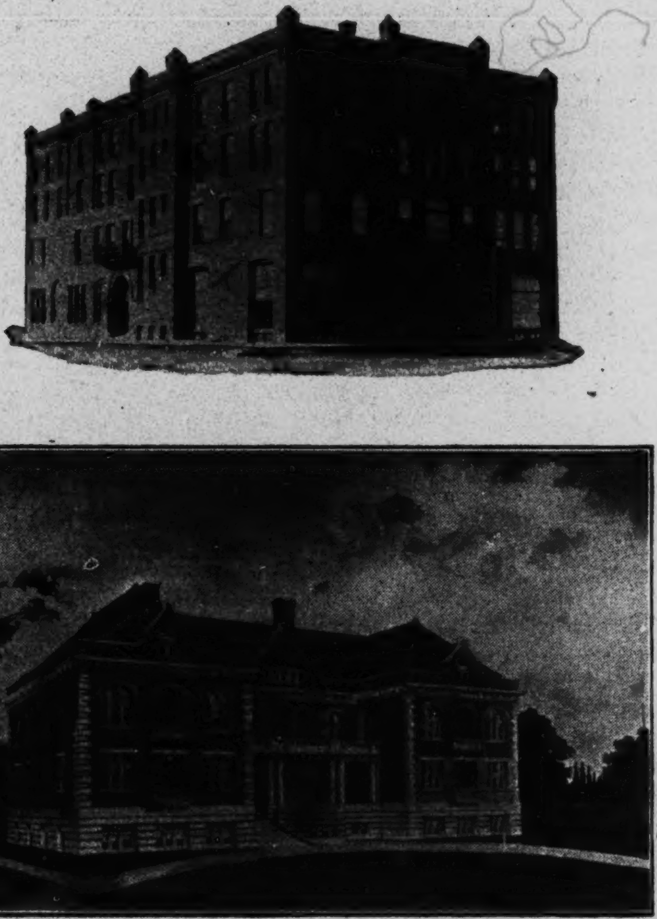
Pioneer experiences were common in this development, so that of those engaged in it a New York paper said, "Their genuine missionary spirit was not turned aside by hardships; they surmounted them with a 'heart of controversy' that carried success in its every movement. That handful of brave missionaries away out in Southern Dakota are, to use the words of Lincoln, 'making history hand over hand.' They are genuine pioneers obviously in advance of all others in their line of things."

Besides the very common experiences of holding preaching services in private houses, new and partially completed store buildings, halls and schoolhouses, long journeys by team were made in attending the early conventions. In one case it took the missionary and his wife and two small children from sunrise on Monday morning till after sundown the following Saturday evening to make the trip and attend the convention, and he lost a ten-dollar wedding fee besides. The trip was made in a single-seated buggy drawn by one horse, the oats as well as the lunch for the family being included.

EDUCATIONAL.

Among the committees appointed as soon as the presbytery was organized was one on education, and it was instructed to inquire into the desirableness and practicability of establishing an academy under the auspices of the presbytery. This movement was encouraged by the agitation just then beginning in the Presbyterian church at large that resulted two years later in the origin of a Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies.

At the second meeting of the presbytery the idea of an academy had grown to that of a college or university and the following was widely published and circulated:



HURON COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

ANOTHER COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Presbytery of Southern Dakota having, at its last meeting in Volga, declared its purpose to found and establish, as soon as practicable, an educational institution, in which shall be taught the higher branches of learning, and appointed the undersigned a special committee to inaugurate and carry forward the movement, we would hereby so inform the interested public, and earnestly invite bids, proposals and correspondence looking toward the locating, establishing and endowing of such an institution. Any per-

son willing to donate money or land to a college or university in South Dakota south of the forty-sixth parallel, is most cordially urged to drop us a line. If your town desires an institution of learning located within or adjacent to its limits, please write to either Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dakota Territory, or Rev. R. B. Farrar, Volga, Dakota Territory, or Rev. W. S. Peterson, Huron, Dakota Territory.

The committee especially encouraged bids from the towns of Mitchell and Huron. In each place, however, both our church men and real estate dealers and business men were so absorbed with efforts to secure in their bounds the capitol of the territory, at that time being relocated, that the committee were unable to induce them to make as large a bid as came from Pierre: Land well situated and ample for a college campus, some town lots and twenty thousand dollars in cash. They also agreed to do their best to secure five thousand dollars more in cash. Though their bid imposed the condition that within eighteen months a building worth at least twenty thousand dollars should be erected on the said campus, the presbytery deemed it wise to accept the offer and so located the school there. It was named the Presbyterian University of Dakota. In due time the first building, a frame, for dormitory and school purposes and costing two thousand five hundred dollars, was ready. The Rev. T. M. Findley, of Iowa, had been chosen president and the school was opened September 26, 1883. Thirty students were enrolled the first year and the second building, built of brick and meeting the condition, was completed.

In the meantime the presbytery of Southern Dakota had transferred the school and property to the synod, which changed the name to Pierre University. The Rev. T. M. Findley having resigned, the Rev. William M. Blackburn, D. D., of Grand Forks, Dakota territory, was secured for president, during the summer of 1885. The following October the synod formally dedicated the brick building and inaugurated Dr. Blackburn as president. His address was on the theme, "The Moral Element in Education." He was already widely and favorably known as an author and educator. The synod had previously adopted a resolution to raise fifty thousand dollars toward endowing the school.

The spirit of development was strong in the synod in accord with that of the region generally. The Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies had by this time come into existence. The presbytery of Southern Dakota had started an academy at Scotland and the presbytery of Aberdeen a collegiate institute at Groton. The latter, however, aspired to take rank as a college. It was equipped with a fine campus, one large frame building for both dormitory and school purposes and a chapel building.

But, forced by the synod and the Board of Aid to take rank as an academy, and unfavorable conditions, financially and otherwise, overtaking it, the entire enterprise was abandoned three years later.

Scotland Academy continued in operation, doing effective work till 1898, when it was deemed best by the synod to consolidate it with the school at Pierre and locate the combined plant at Huron.

Since September, 1898, the synod's educational institution has, therefore, been known as Huron College. Soon after his resignation as president, Dr. Blackburn passed peacefully to his reward, increasingly appreciated and honored as his excellent qualities come to be better known. The Rev. C. H. French, who had been principal of Scotland Academy, succeeded Dr. Blackburn as president of Huron College. Under his lead the school was reorganized and enlarged. The enrollment of students has steadily increased from the first and reached nearly the number of three hundred the fourth year of his administration. Huron College is recognized as holding equal rank with the best in the state, barring equipment, which it is rapidly acquiring.

Under the lead of Hon. John L. Pyle, the Huron people secured and presented to the synod for college purposes a fifty-thousand-dollar hotel building, which was so changed as to serve effectively for both dormitory and school purposes.

By the aid of friends in the east, secured through solicitation of Dr. French, under the auspices of the Presbyterian board, together with the earnest rally of support throughout the synod, the endowment fund of Huron College reached its first one hundred thousand dollars before January, 1904. Of this over sixty-five thousand dollars were contributed within the state.

The women of Huron so enlisted interest in a girls' dormitory, Huron College being co-educational, that the other women in the state and in New York state and finally a Mr. Ralph Voorhees in New Jersey, that they helped the enterprise and made it a twenty-thousand-dollar success. Mrs. John L. Pyle led in the movement, Mrs. French and others ably assisting her in pushing it.

Mr. Ralph Voorhees' contribution amounted to fifteen thousand dollars and the building is named for his wife, "The Elizabeth R. Voorhees Dormitory for Girls."

CHAPTER XCVII

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

BY REV. THOMAS M. SHANAFELT, D. D.

The earliest known religious organization in Dakota territory was a small Roman Catholic church, near the beginning of the last century, among the French Canadian trappers and half-breed Indians employed at the post of the Hudson Bay Company, located at Pembina. A chapel was built there in 1812. In 1845 Father Belcourt built a chapel and also a small convent at St. Joseph, afterwards known as Walhalla.

The earliest Protestant religious movement in Dakota territory was begun by Baptists in 1852. It was a mission established at Walhalla for the evangelization of the Indians. Its leaders were Elijah Terry and James Tanner. The former was a member of the First Baptist church in St. Paul, Minnesota. The latter was a half-breed, whose father was stolen in childhood by a band of Shawnee Indians, in 1779, and adopted into their tribe. His son, James Tanner, received the best possible education in schools then available for Indians. He served several years as interpreter and assistant in missions among the Indians along the upper Mississippi river. Becoming a Baptist, he went east and enlisted the interest of some wealthy Baptists in his desire to give the gospel to the Indians.

On his return, Elijah Terry accompanied him to Walhalla. It was their purpose to erect a building that would answer the double purpose of a church and school. While entering a belt of timber to cut down some trees for the proposed building, Mr. Terry was killed and scalped by a band of Sioux Indians, June 28, 1852. He was an educated young man and an earnest Christian worker. He deserved a better fate than to suffer martyrdom at the beginning of a promising career. On account of the continued hostility of the Indians, James Tanner finally left that station and went to Manitoba, where he lost his life in 1864.

In May, 1853, Rev. Alonzo Barnard (Presbyterian) and Rev. D. B. Spencer (Congregationalist), and their wives, came to Walhalla. We have no knowledge of the extent of their work or its results, and can find only a record of martyrdom while engaged in the effort to evangelize the Indians. Mrs. Barnard died October 21, 1853, as the result of exposure and suffering, and Mrs. Spencer was killed by the Indians August 23, 1854. The graves of the three missionaries who gave their lives in the cause of Indian evangelization are now located together, surrounded by an iron fence. Through its open gate many pilgrims have passed to read the inscriptions on the monuments erected by those who desired to honor the memory of "The Martyrs of Walhalla."

For the first religious movements in the southern half of Dakota territory we look to the earliest settlements, especially those at Yankton, Vermillion, Elk Point and Bon Homme. The religious and secular history of South Dakota have a common starting point. The missionary came with the pioneers. The hardships and dangers incident to pioneer life were borne alike by all, for the early missionaries were pioneers. They risked the dangers of frontier life, and counted not their lives dear unto themselves, in their desire to preach the gospel to those who, with them, were laying the foundations of a new state and endeavoring to wisely shape its character and destiny.

The leading evangelical denominations were close together, in the order of time, in the beginning of their missionary movements. The Baptists were the first in the matter of organization. That the first church organized did not have a permanent existence was due to Indian hostilities and the seriously disturbed condition of the early settlements. There were occasional visits by itinerant missionaries, but the first known religious organization in any of these settlements was a Baptist church organized at Yankton by Rev. L. P. Judson, early in 1864.*

As the result of Mr. Judson's explorations a number of Baptists were found who entered into an organization, with Yankton as a nucleus and center of operations. The governor and other territorial officers co-operated with him in his plans. An encouraging beginning was made in securing subscriptions towards the building of a house of worship, and a preliminary movement for the organization of a Baptist church at Bon Homme was begun, when a widespread "grasshopper raid" totally destroyed the crops of the settlers, and hostile Indians threatened their peace and safety. Mr. Judson, at the request of the territorial officers, went east to secure assistance for the now needy and dependent settlers, and Rev. Albert Gore became his successor as missionary. After nearly a year of service he returned to Michigan, and near the end of 1865, the people having become discouraged and scattered, the church became extinct.

The first Baptist missionary whose work left a permanent impress was Rev. J. E. Rockwood. The services that he rendered were incidental to his work as the first pastor of the then feeble church at Sioux City, Iowa. From March, 1866, to August, 1869, he made numerous missionary tours up the Missouri river, preaching at Elk Point, Vermillion and Yankton. During this period churches were organized, converts were baptized, scattered Baptists were gathered together, and foundations were laid for later laborers. He organized a church at Yankton February 3, 1867. The second organization was effected at Vermillion, February 16, 1868. An organization was begun at Elk Point, April 26, 1868, but on account of local conditions it was not completed. A church was organized there at a later date, March 11, 1871.

The fourth Baptist minister who rendered efficient service was Rev. George D. Crocker. From 1867 to 1885 he spent eighteen years in Dakota territory as chaplain in the regular army. During fifteen years of this period he was located at Fort Sully. He did not limit his ministrations to those who were specially under his oversight, but sought to help others, the incoming settlers, and the Indians to whom he could preach the gospel in their own language. As a military officer he could not engage in distinctively denominational work, yet, through numerous visits and sermons preached, he was mainly instrumental in the organization of the Baptist churches at Pierre and Blunt.

In the order of time the fifth Baptist missionary who came to South Dakota was Rev. George W. Freeman. For about two years there had been no ministerial worker except Chaplain Crocker, at Fort Sully, and Rev. P. A. Ring, who, with a colony of Swedes, had settled at Big Springs, where a Swedish Baptist church was organized early in July, 1869. Mr. Freeman came under appointment as superintendent of missions. During his term of service, which began March 1, 1871, and continued two years and a half, ten new churches were organized. For the first time Baptist missionary work had a superintendent who could devote all his time to the field, and minister to its rapidly growing needs. The period of greater missionary activity began under his administration. He afterward served as pastor at Elk Point and elsewhere, and as supply for pastorless churches until his death, at Elk Point, March 13, 1895.

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*Rev. Charles D. Martin organized a Presbyterian church at Vermillion in April, 1860, which became extinct in 1862.—DOANE ROBINSON.

With the organization of new churches came the necessity for pastors. The first settled Baptist pastor was Rev. P. A. Ring, at Big Springs, in 1869. The first English-speaking pastor was Rev. J. H. Young, who came to Elk Point in October, 1871. His ordination there, January 7, 1872, was the first service of that kind among Baptists. Rev. E. H. Hulburt settled at Vermillion in September, 1871. Rev. J. J. McIntire came in October, 1871, and settled where, soon after, through his efforts, the Swan Lake and Finlay churches were organized. The names and locations of these two churches were changed in later years to Hurley and Parker. These were followed soon by other missionary pastors: Revs. T. H. Judson, J. L. Coppoc, William T. Hill, V. B. Conklin, J. P. Coffman, A. W. Hilton and others. These men labored under difficulties, and accomplished what they did in the face of obstacles and through personal sacrifices, of which the workers of the present know little or nothing. Knowing that they were laying the foundations of a coming state, with a far-reaching forecast of the future, they wrought so faithfully and so well that their works are fully manifest. All honor to the noble band of pioneer missionaries and their self-sacrificing wives, and their loyal co-workers and helpers in the churches!

At the beginning of the first decade, in 1868, there were only two Baptist churches, at Yankton and Vermillion. At its close there were eighteen churches. They began their existence with the opening of newer settlements north and northwest from the early starting points. Among the oldest of these were Big Springs, July 1, Elk point, March 11, and Bloomingdale (now Spirit Mound), October 15, 1871; Canton, March 18, Lincoln, March 18, Lodi, March 25, Dell Rapids, July 21, Hurley, December 24, Parker, December 25, 1872, Daneville, December 31, 1873, and Sioux Falls, July 4, 1875. Rapidly increasing immigration led to the establishment of flourishing villages and ambitious young cities. New churches were organized at Centerville and Madison in 1878, Goodwin in 1879, Huron, Brookings, Watertown and Big Stone City in 1880, Mitchell and Montrose in 1881, Aberdeen, Arlington, Egan and Chamberlain in 1882, Armour, DeSmet and Estelline in 1883, Ipswich, Parkston and Pierre in 1884, and Elkton in 1885.

The official relation of Rev. G. W. Freeman as superintendent of missions ended October 1, 1873. In February, 1875, Rev. J. N. Webb, D. D., was appointed district secretary for Nebraska and Dakota territory. Most of his time was necessarily devoted to Nebraska, but he made a number of visits to Dakota, assisting the pastors, encouraging the churches, and occasionally exploring the regions beyond. His appointment continued until October 1, 1877. From that time until August 1, 1880, there was no one who could be constantly engaged in personal oversight of missionary work. This led to the discouragement of pastors who were practically alone, and most of them on very large fields, which required all their time and labor. Some important centers of influence, where churches ought to have been planted, were not occupied at all, or not until the favorable time to take possession had passed by.

Early in the second decade railroad companies were extending their lines in nearly every direction, and the abundant crops, especially from 1880 to 1883, encouraged immigration. Under these favorable conditions the number of churches increased, pastors were secured, and houses of worship were built. The personal oversight of a superintendent of missions was essential, and Rev. Edward Ellis entered upon his work with characteristic enthusiasm and zeal, August 1, 1880. A majority of the pastors were young men thoroughly educated and devoted to their work. Many of them have left their impress on the state whose character they helped to mould and shape. Among those who came during that period in the work of church organization, securing church homes and training their people in Christian service, were E. B. Meredith, S. G. Adams, H. E. Norton, S. J. Winegar, J. Edminster, C. N. Patterson, George A. Cressy, L. M. Newell, M. Barker, C. G. Cressy, Edward Godwin, S. S. Utter, E. M. Bliss, F. M. Horning, C. H. McKee, George H. Parker, C. W. Finwall, Andrew Johnson, J. B. Sundt, O. Olthoff, B. Matzke, J. Engleman, and others who came later in the decade.

Among the early German settlers in Dakota territory were some German Baptists. In order to minister to their spiritual needs, and to evangelize others, Rev. J. Wendt came from Ministzita, Minnesota, in 1875. As a result of this movement the first German Baptist church was organized at Emanuel Creek, April 26, 1876. A German-Russian colony came to Yankton early in 1877. A church was organized there and a chapel built. Soon after most of the colonists removed to Bon Homme and Hutchinson counties, and the identity of the church was lost. A German church was organized at Big Stone City, May 9, 1880, under the leadership of Rev. J. Engler. In 1881 and 1882 Revs. F. Reichle and J. Croeni came as missionaries to several of the southern counties. They first established mission stations. The station at Plum Creek was organized into a church June 9, 1883. The church at Madison was organized May 1, 1883. After this period the organization of German churches was more rapid. Rev. O. Olthoff, who came in 1884, was a leader in organizing several churches, and later coworkers helped to increase the number.

German missionary work in this country is directed primarily towards the evangelization of Germans who came from Germany, but in South and North Dakota it is devoted largely to Germans who came from Russia. The term German-Russians, which is in common use, ought to be changed to Russianized Germans. The people referred to are the descendants of a large body of Germans, who, at the request of Russian rulers, emigrated to Russia during the reigns of Catherine and Alexander I (1776-1818). Those Germans at first enjoyed unusual privileges; they were exempt from service in the army, and were permitted to use their own language, and continue their own religious beliefs and forms of church government. When these privileges were withdrawn, in 1874, they rapidly came to America, and thousands of them settled in the two Dakotas. Several hundred of them have been gathered into Baptist churches.

The number of German and Russianized German Baptist churches in South Dakota is fifteen, with a total membership of eleven hundred and thirteen. The valuation of their church property is forty thousand six hundred dollars. The number of churches would be larger if American plans of organization were carried out. They pursue a rigidly conservative and careful policy. They are very particular in the reception of new members, watchful in oversight, and strict in discipline, yet they increase, relatively, more rapidly than American churches. Each church has its central headquarters, with several outlying stations varying from three to six or more. At one time the Eureka church, covering a field over seventy-five miles in length, had twelve different stations. The number of members at these stations is often large, but they are usually held as stations or branches of the parent church until they are strong enough to be set apart as self-supporting churches. At some of the stations chapels have been built, and in some cases each church has from two to four houses of worship. The parental oversight of the mother church is such that some of the new churches, when organized, have their religious home already prepared for them.

According to statistics, official and estimated, the total Scandinavian population of the state, both native and foreign-born, is about sixty-three thousand. Many of these people were among the earliest pioneers. Some of them were Baptists before they left their Fatherland. True to their convictions, they early sought to establish churches in their new homes. The first known Baptist religious service held by them was at Bloomingdale, at four o'clock on Christmas morning, December 25, 1868. A colony of Swedes settled at Big Springs in 1868, and early in July, 1869, a Swedish Baptist church was organized there. The first Scandinavian converts were baptized at Bloomingdale, June 14, 1871, where a church was organized October 15, 1871, and at Big Springs July 14, 1872. A Danish church was organized at Lodi, March 25, 1872, and another at Daneville, December 31, 1873. These four churches have long been strong and influential organizations. Their existence, however, during several years of their early history, was imperiled by the pernicious activity of Scandinavian Seventh-Day Adventists, who sought to destroy them.

In the summer of 1884 Rev. Jacob Olsen was appointed Scandinavian missionary. He had rare elements of leadership, and served successfully fourteen years. More than a dozen churches were organized by him, and all were prosperous under his careful oversight. His successors have been Revs. Andrew Swartz, Isaac Hedberg and C. H. Bolvig. In 1886 the Scandinavian churches organized the Scandinavian Baptist Association of South Dakota. In this association there are now twenty-two churches, designated according to the nationality most largely represented in each. Of these ten are Swedish, six are Danish, two are Norwegian, and four are Dano-Norwegian churches. In all other states there are separate state organizations for the Swedes and for the Norwegians and Danes. It is only in South Dakota that all these three nationalities work harmoniously and successfully in one organization. These twenty-two churches have eleven hundred and eighteen members, sixteen houses of worship, and six parsonages. The total valuation of their church property is over thirty-two thousand dollars. In addition to the number of members here reported, in many localities there are Scandinavian Baptists who are members of American Baptist churches. As a general rule they are in fullest sympathy with every department of evangelical work. They are characterized by an earnest devotion to the church, deep spirituality and unstinted liberality. Church discipline is carefully maintained, and an intensely devotional spirit pervades their meetings.

The appointment of Rev. Edward Ellis as superintendent of missions, August 1, 1880, nominally continued five years, but his relation to the general work practically ended a year earlier, August 1, 1884, to enable him to serve as financial agent of Sioux Falls College. He came with the rapidly increasing tide of immigration. It was the period of greatest activity in both secular and religious work. Any enterprise, religious or otherwise, that gave promise of helping to build up a community, received hearty support. The spirit of the times was in sympathy with the zeal of this earnest leader in missionary work. It was easier then than in the later period of financial distress and crop failures, to establish churches and secure the needed funds for building shelters for their comfort and protection. He led in the organization of twenty-six new churches, thirteen of which in a few years became extinct, and in the erection of sixteen houses of worship. After several years of active service in other states, he died suddenly at Hudson, Wisconsin, October 6, 1892. He was descended from an eminently religious family. Some of his ancestors were among the best known ministers in Wales. As a preacher he was enthusiastic, forcible and evangelical. He was a genial friend and companion, an inspiring co-worker and a successful leader.

The last half of the second decade witnessed the reaction that followed the overdoing of its earlier years. Their experience taught the people that booms are never permanent. Business enterprises, begun under encouraging conditions, were left unfinished. Young cities whose enthusiastic founders predicted for them rapid growth and metropolitan dignity, are now older and wiser, and are still far from the promised goal. The wonderful tide of immigration in the earlier years brought many thousands of people to establish homes in South Dakota. Its refluent wave took back with it the restless spirits who are always at the front of every new movement, but never remain to do the hard work and make the sacrifices necessary for its permanent accomplishment. The workers in some of the years following have had to labor under less favorable conditions, and make slow progress, though with greater effort than is necessary with those who catch the rising tide and are borne along on the crest of the wave.

After a period of four years, during which missionary work was without any general supervision, Rev. T. M. Shanafelt, D. D., became superintendent of missions and entered upon his work in April, 1888, and is now in his seventeenth year of continuous service. At that time there was not a single self-supporting Baptist church in Dakota territory. Up to that period nothing had been done to establish Baptist churches in the Black Hills. Other denominations had been occupying the ground there since 1876. The first Baptist church in the Black Hills was organized October 31, 1888, at Deadwood. Others followed in rapid succession and there are now nine churches, eight of which have houses of worship. The present number of members of churches comprising the Black Hills Association is four hundred and seventy-five.

The first Baptist house of worship was dedicated at Vermillion June 4, 1872. It has been stated elsewhere in this chapter that the first church bell ever brought to Dakota territory was secured by Father Belcourt for a Roman Catholic church at Walhalla, in 1846. The first protestant church bell was placed in the tower of the Baptist church at Vermillion in 1872.* It was the ringing of that bell during the night of the memorable flood, in March, 1881, when the waters poured through the streets of Vermillion, that saved many lives by arousing the sleeping citizens in time to realize their danger and escape to the bluffs. The church building, one of the few that were saved, was afterwards removed, with others, from the lowlands to the bluffs.

On the day following the dedication of the house of worship the nine existing churches, through their pastors and delegates, organized the Southern Dakota Baptist Association. These churches were mainly in or near the valley of the Missouri river. Ten years later the number of churches had increased to nearly thirty, some of them located two hundred and fifty miles north. The second association, known as the Sioux Valley Baptist Association, was organized at Brookings, June 9-11, 1882. Two years later a third one became necessary and the James River Association was organized at Columbia, October 10, 1884. After a few years it became evident that the area of each of these associations was entirely too large, and a reorganization was necessary. The superintendent of missions led in a successful movement, in 1893, to create five new associations out of the territory hitherto occupied by three. They were constructed along geographical lines, and are known as the Southern Dakota, Sioux Falls, Central, Northeastern and Northwestern Associations. These, with the Black Hills, the Scandinavian and the German, constitute the eight associations within the state.

Associations have an important mission, to render assistance to neighboring churches and promote Christian fellowship. A state convention, on a larger scale, unifies the work, and secures the consideration of the important questions of missions, education and church extension. It draws together all of the workers within the sphere of its operations, thereby securing unity of plan and effort. In 1881 there was a general rally of Baptists on the shore of Lake Madison. The meetings began June 30, and were held in Baker's new barn, which was specially fitted up for the occasion. In changes of later years the main portion of that barn became the dining room of Lake View Hotel, now belonging to the Lake Madison Chautauqua Association. After a full discussion of the subject, it was decided to organize the South Dakota Baptist Convention. Officers were elected and standing committees were appointed. A year later, at Sioux Falls, the organization was completed by the adoption of a constitution and bylaws. The annual meetings of the convention have been regularly held, with increasing attendance and interest. At these meetings all the leading objects of benevolence are fully considered and encouraged.

In the state organization of the Baptist Young People's Union, in 1891, a new element of strength and helpfulness came into auxiliary relationship with the state convention. Many good results have followed the application of the consecrated energy of the young people. Their sympathy has been enlisted and their practical co-operation assured, in the increasingly important work of evangelizing the state. During this period women's mission circles were organized in the church. The study of missionary literature and plans of work have increased the efficiency of the Christian women of the churches, and they have been faithful helpers in promoting the primary object of a state convention, which is the development of missionary resources, and the prosecution of missionary work within the state.

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*Rev. C. D. Martin secured a bell for the log church at Vermillion in 1860, so that the Baptist bell was really the second Protestant bell.—DOANE ROBINSON.

The first Sunday school was organized at Vermillion, June 14, 1861, by Rev. C. D. Martin. The first denominational Sunday school was a Baptist school organized in June or July, 1864, by Rev. L. P. Judson. The first Sunday school that has maintained a continuous existence was organized March 26, 1871, in a log house on the west bank of the Sioux river, a few miles north of Elk Point. Dr. John Tremaine was its first superintendent. Other schools were organized at Vermillion in 1871 and Elk Point in 1872. The first Danish Sunday school was organized at Lodi, March 25, 1872, the first Swedish school at Big Springs, in June, 1872, and the first Norwegian school near Oldham, in July, 1882. The first German school was organized at Emanuel Creek, near Tyndall, in 1878. With the beginning of the work of establishing Baptist churches the organization of Baptist Sunday schools and the distribution of Baptist literature became necessary. The following state Sunday school missionaries have served under the appointment of the American Baptist Publication Society: George T. Johnson, 1880; B. S. Wales, 1881-1887; David P. Ward, 1888-1895; Frank D. Hall, 1895-1902; Thomas H. Hagen, since September, 1902. There are now nearly one hundred Sunday schools, seven hundred officers and teachers, and a total membership of six thousand five hundred.

The subject of Christian education was among the important matters that received careful consideration in the early days. The pioneers, with far-reaching forecast of the future, knew that they were laying the foundations of a coming state, and they desired, at the beginning, to make arrangements for the education of their children and of the generations that should follow. When there were only nine Baptist churches in all the territory, on the first occasion for the assembling together of their pastors and other representatives, at the time of the organization of the Southern Dakota Baptist Association, at Vermillion, June 5, 1872, a committee on Christian education was appointed, consisting of J. J. McIntire, S. A. Ufford and Martin J. Lewis. The association adopted strong resolutions, recognizing the intimate relation of higher education and evangelization, urging that immediate steps be taken for the establishment of an institution of learning, and the selection of a location, easy of access, healthy and surrounded by helpful moral, social and intellectual influences. Though unable to carry out their cherished plans at once, the subject was annually discussed, and when, in later years, the time for action came, they were ready to render prompt and willing assistance.

At the organization of the state convention, at Lake Madison, in 1881, a decision was reached, and a school was established at Sioux Falls in 1883, and the present buildings were completed the following year. It was first called the Dakota Collegiate Institute. In 1885 the school was reorganized and, at the earnest request of the citizens, became known as Sioux Falls University. Like nearly all western schools of higher learning, it was for several years handicapped by an overshadowing name it ought never to have borne. Finally better judgment prevailed and the name was changed to what its founders and friends intended it to be, Sioux Falls College. Though laboring under the disadvantage of insufficient endowment, it has rendered excellent service. The first class graduated from the academic department in 1886. Each succeeding year the graduating class has ranged in number from three to twenty-two. These students have reflected great credit on the institution, and many of them are filling places of honor and responsibility in the various professions which they have adopted, or in business life. Several graduates have entered the ministry, and are preaching the gospel successfully in South Dakota and other states.

While Baptists founded a Baptist College in Sioux Falls, representatives of the denomination have been prominent in the establishment and administration of some of the state institutions of learning. A Baptist, Dr. Ephraim M. Epstein, laid the foundation of the State University, located at Vermillion. He was thoroughly educated, a linguist of the highest order, and an enthusiast in matters pertaining to education. The territorial legislature, in 1862, passed an act locating a university at Vermillion, but it was twenty years before it was put in operation. Early in 1882 Dr. Epstein resigned as pastor at Yankton, and spent several months traveling over the southern counties of the territory. By public addresses and personal interviews, he awakened an interest among the people in the contemplated university.

Its first session opened October 16, 1882, and he was its first president. Through his great energy and zeal he conducted it successfully to the end of its first year. An official report concerning the work done includes this statement: "The trustees are entirely satisfied with the school. It has been successfully managed. The students also showed their satisfaction by returning in large numbers at the opening of the following school year." While the citizens of the territory and the students were satisfied with the administration of Dr. Epstein, there was even in that early period an exhibition of the peculiar methods adopted by managing boards of state institutions. The one to whom, above all others, credit was due for the successful establishment of the school, and its first prosperous year, was removed from the office of president, and another one, a stranger from the east, was chosen in his place. Many friends of the institution deeply regretted the discourtesy and ingratitude exhibited towards its founder.

Edward Olson, Ph. D., the third president of the university, was a Baptist. He was elected in June, 1887, and served until his untimely death, by accident, in Minneapolis, November 3, 1889. His profound scholarship and great administrative ability placed him in the highest rank among the leading educators of the northwest. The official report of the board of regents makes this declaration concerning him: "Edward Olson was remarkable in personality and scholarship. He was a natural leader and a born teacher. His character was Christian, inspiring and uplifting. His work for the university will be lasting in its results. The progress made in the brief period of its administration is, in many respects, without a parallel in educational annals." President Olsen's successor, Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D., was a Baptist. J. W. Heston, LL. D., who was for several years president of the State Agricultural College, at Brookings, is a Baptist; so also is Professor J. S. Frazee, president of the State Normal School, located at Springfield.

Among the Baptists who have been elected or appointed to important public positions in the territory and state are the following: Rev. J. J. McIntire, superintendent of public instruction, Dakota territory; Hon. Charles M. Thomas, justice of the supreme court, Dakota territory; afterwards elected district judge, Black Hills district; Rev. George H. Parker, deputy state superintendent of public instruction; E. F. Swartz, for ten years deputy state auditor; members of the territorial legislature; Rev. Albert Gore, William Shriner, Dr. E. O. Stevens, Joseph L. Berry, C. D. Mead, A. C. Huetson, Rev. N. Tychsen, A. S. Jones, Isaac Atkinson, C. D. Austin and H. H. Keith (the last named was elected speaker); state legislature—Senators I. H. Newby, Carl Gunderson, D. O. Bennett, C. C. Wright, T. C. Else, George W. Case and John F. Schrader; representatives, C. R. Wescott, George Watson and R. J. Odell. The following Baptist ministers have served as chaplains in the legislature: L. P. Judson, Albert Gore, T. H. Judson, J. B. Coffman, James Buchanan, D. R. Landis, G. S. Clevenger, D. C. Smith, Edker Burton and C. F. Vreeland.

When the writer's official relation to the work in South Dakota began, in April, 1888, he found on the rolls of the associational records the names of seventy-one churches, having a reported membership of two thousand eight hundred and sixteen. Twenty of these churches were then extinct, and soon after several others were stricken from the list, leaving about forty-two nominally live organizations. There were at that time thirty-one houses of worship and three parsonages. The total value of church property was ninety-eight thousand dollars. Since then seventy-three new churches have been organized, and fifty-six houses of worship have been built or secured by purchase, and thirty-one parsonages. At that time there was not a self-supporting church in Dakota territory; now there are thirty-six in South Dakota. There are now one hundred and five churches, having over six thousand members, eighty-seven houses of worship and thirty-four parsonages. The total value of church property, not including the property of the college at Sioux Falls, is two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars.

Many churches fail to make full reports of the amount of money raised for expenses and benevolence. So far as annual reports have been made in the past, the summary is as follows: For benevolence, from churches, $116,819.03; from Sunday schools, $5,824.43; total for benevolence, $122,643.46. For expenses, from churches, $716,880.30; from Sunday schools, $42,207.11; total for expenses, $759,087.41; total for benevolence and expenses, $881,730.67. For the first ten or twelve years the annual printed proceedings of associations contain very meagre reports of amounts contributed for any object, and in succeeding years the reports are incomplete. There is no doubt, whatever, that if full and complete reports of money contributed for expenses and benevolence had been made annually, the grand total would exceed one million dollars. The summary given above does not include the generous assistance rendered by the American Baptist Home Mission Society in supporting missionary pastors and building houses of worship. The society has appropriated to South Dakota from the missionary fund $217,731.09, and from the church edifice fund, in gifts and loans, $36,921.90; total, $254,652.99.

The foregoing is a condensed sketch of Baptist missionary work from its beginning in South Dakota, and the later progress and growth of the denominations. From the earliest settlements, harassed by Indian depradations, to the later years of peace and prosperity, many have had a large experience in laying the foundations of a new state and shaping its character and destiny. To have borne a part in such an undertaking is a great honor. In this foundational work, Baptists labored from the beginning, and have ever since borne a conspicuous part. They were more than Baptists. They have been busy toilers in constructing the framework and perfecting the development of a state, midway between the oceans, on whose broad prairies might be established homes, the abodes of peace and happiness, and schools, the aids to intelligence and culture, and churches, the helpers to piety and devotion and loyalty to God.

We have been looking backward over a past record. For what has been accomplished we thank God. As citizens we rejoice in the peace, and plenty, and prosperity of our state. As Baptists we are grateful for the progress we have made, and that we have a record of which we need not be ashamed. Treasuring the remembrance of what God has done for us and through us, hitherto, we hand the record down to those who shall come after us. While heeding the command "Thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee," we are also obeying the injunction to "Tell it to the generation following."

CHAPTER XCVIII

CONGREGATIONALISM IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

BY REV. CHARLES MOTT DALEY.

Congregationalism presents the apostolic idea of churches established by the voluntary union of Christian believers, each church governing its own affairs, yet united with others in the bonds of fellowship, according to the New Testament suggestions. There is evidence that this apostolic form of church government was resuscitated in England as early as the days of Wycliffe, in the fourteenth century, though church history speaks of its having become a definite movement in the sixteenth century.

These Separatists were an offense to the Church of England, and their acts were considered revolutionary. Persecutions, tortures, imprisonments, exiles and hangings followed. But the religious liberty for which these earnest souls contended was not to be destroyed by persecutions. They sought safety in Holland, worshipping at both Amsterdam and Scrooby. In an old manor-house there, says a gifted writer, was the beginning of New England. This historic church seems to have had, in a peculiarly providential way, those elements that Rev. R. J. Campbell recently stated that the American churches now lack, viz: a happy blending of the intensely religious, or pious, elements with those of the strongly intellectual. At length the "Mayflower" set sail. "The seed of a free government was in the 'Mayflower' and in the compact made in it. The fruit of it is the American republic." New England, with its meeting house, and town house, and school house, and college, followed the experiences of Plymouth Rock and 1620. But could Congregationalism thrive west of the Hudson river? Doubted. Therefore a plan of union was adopted about the year 1800 by Presbyterians and Congregationalists, which continued for about fifty years, and was then dissolved. Congregationalists had discovered that their polity was adapted to the West as well as the East, though New York state and the Western Reserve had by this time become dominantly Presbyterian. Dr. Alexander H. Ross stated that "The Plan of Union has transformed over two thousand churches, which were in origin and usages Congregational, into Presbyterian churches." Modern Congregationalism from its beginning had been imbued with the missionary spirit, and the dissolution referred to served the more emphatically to impress the need of active work. Congregationalists already felt that they had a divinely appointed mission westward. The states bordering the great lakes, and the rapidly opening newer West and Northwest, with its inhomogeneous multitudes of pioneers, gave to this church polity a hearty welcome. Congregationalism responded with home missionaries and home missionary churches; with academies and small colleges and great colleges; while by the New England churches great national societies were organized for the development and assistance of these missionary activities. If any should ever ask, "What brought Congregationalism to South Dakota?" the answer may be found in what is stated above, coupled with its desire to fulfil our Lord's injunction recorded in the six-

WARD HALL,
WARD ACADEMY.

CHURCH AND RECITATION ROOM,
WARD ACADEMY.

teenth chapter of St. Mark. It is this spirit that sent Congregationalism around the world, and that gives to this polity, through the various denominations embracing it, doubtless, the largest aggregate membership of any church polity in the United States.

The following sketch of Congregationalism in South Dakota is but an account of a similar history of its life and work from New England all across this great continent to the Pacific coast. The history of Congregationalism in this state is, in every important particular, the history of the commonwealth itself. From early territorial days until now, no great progress in physical, intellectual or spiritual interests has been made in which Congregationalism has not been a potent factor. It was a pioneer, and as such endured the hardships and vicissitudes of pioneer life.

Congregationalists in South Dakota count among their leaders and builders the Riggs family, whose father, Stephen R. Riggs, D. D., LL. D., visited the territory of Dakota as early as September, 1840, holding religious services with the Indians and traders at old Fort Pierre, on the Missiouri river. Dr. Riggs, himself a Presbyterian, was a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which society was then operating under the Plan of Union referred to above, and was supported by both Presbyterian and Congregational churches. These services seem, from the best records available at the present time, to have been the introductory ones in evangelical missionary work in the territory. This trip was made by Dr. Riggs and his associate from their mission station at Lac-qui-parle, Minnesota, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the Teton Indians west of the Missouri river and their attitude toward missionary work. We shall speak later of this signally important and effective work, which has been continued with unabated energy by his two sons and a grandson, members of our state association.

Congregationalists' first work among white settlers was done at Yankton, then the territorial capital, though a rough frontier and river town of about four hundred inhabitants. The American (Congregational) Home Missionary Society came to know of the desire in Yankton for a Congregational church through the correspondence of an estimable lady, wife of the Rev. C. H. Wheeler, then a missionary in Harpoot, Turkey, whose brother was none other than Judge W. W. Brookings, of the territorial capital. As the result of an application for a missionary sent to the society by Judge Brookings, Rev. E. W. Cook, of Ripon, Wisconsin, was commissioned for six months for that work. He reached Yankton in March, 1868. Services were begun at once, and the First Congregational church of Yankton was organized April 6, 1868, with ten charter members. One month later the Congregational Sabbath school was organized with six members, but at the end of the first year reported an average attendance of fifty-two. Services were held in the "little Episcopal church on the corner" for a few weeks, when the lower room of the capitol building was secured and used until the territorial legislature met that winter. The first pulpit and benches were made by the pastor, Mr. Cook, a man who could do many things. The first organ was partly the gift of the Tabernacle church, Chicago. The first bell came from the river steamer "Imperial," which was burned, the bell falling into the hands of Judge Brookings, who presented it to the church. This bell soon adorned the capitol building, and later became the property of Yankton Academy, and is now on the high school building of that city. Though serving without a commission, Rev. J. D. Bell served the church for a few weeks, or until the coming of Joseph Ward, who, with his estimable wife, reached Yankton by stage from Sioux City on the night of November 16, 1868. He had recently graduated from Andover Theological Seminary, and more recently married at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Deacon Miner's impression of him as he saw him that night on reaching the end of his long and tiresome journey is well worth noting here: "He was something over six feet in height, broad-shouldered, well proportioned, plainly, but well dressed, and looking as if he might be a traveling man or a young lawyer or doctor, or possibly a young preacher.

At all events, he looked like a man who could do things." Later he adds, "from this point (his coming) the early history of the church and of the college is essentially the history of the life work of Joseph Ward; and if there is any good thing in Yankton, or South Dakota, connected with the history of those formative years that has not on it the finger marks of Joseph Ward, I do not know what that thing is." Joseph Ward became pastor of the Yankton church. He had a prophet's faith. He believed the acorn planted there had in it the possibilities of an oak, and he gave it the care that an acorn demands. From the capitol building the church services were taken to a small room with low ceilings, known as Fuller's hall. Here were held "some blessed revival meetings." Here one good sister got the "power," to the consternation of some of the brethren and sisters reared in the Congregational and Presbyterian way. Here the first Christmas was celebrated with a "tree," to which was tied a card with this inscription, "Good for two lots on which to build a church. Signed, J. B. S. Todd." These lots were selected the following day, the General (Todd) taking the committee out in his sleigh to select them. Upon these lots, with a third one purchased, the Congregational church building was begun in 1869, and completed in 1870, and stands, with the parsonage beside it, today. This church was dedicated July 17, 1870, Dr. J. E. Roy, the first visitor from outside the territory, preaching the sermon.

DR. JOSEPH WARD.

Early in his ministry Joseph Ward began training his church in Christian giving, both for home and foreign fields. The first Sabbath evening of every month was set apart to a missionary concert, and contributions were received for missionary work. Thus a missionary spirit was cultivated which resulted in much good.

Before Joseph Ward started for Dakota he was admonished by Dr. Badger, secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, to "see to it that the cause of Christian education be carried on vigorously in the great northwest." "Here in this commission lies the first foundation stone of Yankton College, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone." Even before his church was completed he began planning in that direction. He hoped to make Yankton an educational center. A small stock company was organized in the interest of Yankton Academy, which was not only the forerunner of every Christian school in the territory, but of the high school system as well. Yankton Academy continued until "the present high school system was made possible by the passage of a bill through the legislature, which bill was framed by Rev. Joseph Ward." After that bill became a law the academy and everything connected with it was turned over to the city of Yankton, and the question of the establishment of Yankton College was agitated, which was settled by representatives of the churches a few years later.

Church societies that put their strongest and wisest men in newly opened fields make no mistake. Though not the very earliest missionary comer, Joseph Ward secured a grasp on the situation at Yankton and throughout the territory such as no man in those early days had. As a strategic missionary point Yankton became the center of a group of twelve Congregational churches within six years. This is a remarkable record when we consider the sparse settlements, the poverty of the people and the rough border elements that had to be contended with in that day. Mrs. Joseph Ward speaks of nearly the whole town's partaking in the hanging of a desperado who was hidden in the brush on the opposite side of the river and how the crowd came back again to attend service at the Congregational church, where they listened to a vigorous sermon against the practice of lynch law. One whole year Joseph Ward labored alone in Yankton, and the fields about, at the same time urging the American Home Missionary Society at New York to send him men to occupy the numerous openings, and meet the earnest appeals made.

In the fall of 1869 Rev. Stewart Sheldon, who was then pastor of the First Congregational church of Lansing, Michigan, was much broken in health by malaria, and left his charge there to seek restoration to health in the clear, dry air of Dakota. He took a claim just outside of Yankton, and also bought a piece of timbered land on the "Jim." Here he worked day after day, hewing logs for the cabin he meant to build on his claim, and making cordwood, which he sold in the Yankton market. He built a two-story log cabin on his claim, where he lived many years. His son, now the Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, in his book, "The Twentieth Door," describes the life of the family on this claim. Mr. Sheldon recovered his health, and at the earnest solicitation of Joseph Ward took up work in the early spring of 1870, and four years later was placed in general charge of the work throughout the territory, which position he occupied until the summer of 1885. He was a kind Father who sent this energetic and consecrated man to Dakota at such a time. Vermillion, Elk Point, Richland and Bon Homme were the first points supplied by Mr. Sheldon, who traveled far and wide with his faithful ponies. He began work in these points in the early spring of 1870 and reported the organization of three Congregational churches on one day, the 17th day of July, of that year: Richmond in the morning, Elk Point in the afternoon, and Vermillion in the evening.

There were no ready places for services then. At Vermillion a little store building, a rickety, tumbled-down schoolhouse, a weather-beaten, deserted house on the outskirts of the town, small halls, and the depot, all served as meeting places for those early Christians. The first church was built on the river bottom where the town then stood, and was washed away in the great spring flood of 1881. The second church was soon built in the new town on the hill. This was moved and remodeled, and added to, and added to again, and now a large and commodious church and pleasant parsonage speak of the permanence and growth of the work. Seventy-five times the original number (seven) have found here a church home, while about three hundred members remain to enjoy its privileges. At Elk Point the surroundings were, perhaps, less favorable. The first and only available hall soon burned to the ground. A little unfinished church building that might have been rented if it could have been completed, was wrecked by the wind and scattered over the prairies. The work was abandoned for a time and then resuscitated, and afterward a lapse of six years occurred between pastors. But by the perseverance of the saints an active and spiritual church may be found there today, with a good church home and a parsonage beside it. On the 20th of October, 1870, our missionary set out for Canton, not knowing where the town was located, but was told "somewhere on the Big Sioux river, about seventy miles away." He reached there the second day at ten o'clock in the evening, stopping with a family of fifteen. The next morning, the Sabbath, he preached in a log house with thatched roof and a ground floor, and received ten new members into the church. He drove that afternoon to

Sioux Falls, twenty-five miles, and held an evening meeting in the old barracks building formerly used by the soldiers as a defense against the Indians. He found only two professing Christians in the place, but the people wanted a missionary and a church. A Congregational organization was soon effected and a house of worship built. At Springfield, four years later, when it was proposed to build a church, the governor, who happened to be present, offered a lot and two hundred dollars in money. A thousand dollars was pledged and the site was chosen, when all of a sudden millions upon millions of grasshoppers came pouring through the land and the building project for that year was abandoned. It was a time that tried men's souls. One wrote, "We seemed like pigmies, utterly helpless and unutterably confounded before them." Of this group of twelve churches planted in those early years, seven remain Congregational; three have united with other denominations; one was washed away—church, parsonage and Green Island itself—in the great flood of 1881. The pastor and his wife and family, after long hours of suffering, as they clung to the outside of the roof while the huge ice piles were crushing everything about them, were rescued. One church died. We doubt not that this little band of churches could enter into hearty sympathy with the great Apostle to the Gentiles who experienced many "perils."

The first Congregational idea, that of individual liberty, had opportunity to express itself during those six eventful years very fully; the second must be given that opportunity. Therefore this organization for fellowship. The mother church felt the need of fellowship, while she also felt sympathy for the feebler churches. She issued letters missive to the four other churches organized, asking that they be represented at a fellowship meeting to be held at Yankton January 20, 1871. But two of the churches could send delegates, viz: Elk Point and Richland, while the Canton church sent regrets and a report of its work. Three ministers were in attendance upon this meeting, viz: Rev. Joseph Ward, pastor of the church at Yankton, Rev. Stewart Sheldon, missionary pastor of the Vermillion church as well as of the two churches represented by delegates, and Rev. A. L. Riggs, superintendent of the Indian work under direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Santee, Nebraska. At this meeting the Congregational General Association of Dakota was organized, the constitution adopted and signed by the three ministers and five delegates present. The war cry of this first six-year period was evangelism and education. At every annual and semi-annual gathering these important themes were emphasized again and again. At the second meeting, held in Yankton May 26, 1871, Rev. L. Bridgman, recently from Wisconsin, was present and gave an account of a trip up the valley of the Vermillion, where he had been prospecting, preaching the first sermon in Turner county. At the next meeting a committee on home evangelization was chosen and instructed to issue a circular giving information concerning the religious needs of the territory, so imbued were the churches with this missionary spirit. At this meeting, also, held in Yankton, April 19, 1872, the Woman's Missionary Society of the Yankton church provided the program for the evening, being addressed by Nathan Ford, of Lena, Illinois, without doubt the first public woman's missionary meeting held in the territory.

Special mention is made of the attendance of three ministerial brethren from other denominations at the Canton meeting which convened Friday evening, October 11, 1872: Rev. A. Potter, United Brethren, Rev. J. Cole, of the Methodist Episopal church, and Rev. J. Runyan, Wesleyan Methodist church. This Association meeting was continued over the Sabbath, the 13th, the Canton church being dedicated on that date. Five hundred dollars was raised at dedication to pay last bills. The fifth meeting, both historic and unique, was held outside the territory, at Santee, Nebraska, October 10, 1873, at the Indian mission station of Rev. A. L. Riggs. Without doubt at that meeting was begun that interest on the part of our churches in Indian missionary work which has strengthened through the years. The following resolution was passed giving expression to the interest so early felt: "Resolved, That we use every opportunity to promote fellowship between the Indian churches and our own in order to unite as closely as possible all the Christian influences of the territory, and for the mutual benefit of their people and ours." The following meeting was made memorable by the presence for the first time of a representative of the American Home Missionary Society, in the person of Rev. J. E. Roy. The seventh meeting was held at Sioux Falls and records the presence of W. S. Bell, who was associated in every helpful way with the development of Congregationalism in the state until the year 1890, when he was called to the superintendency of the work in Montana. At the annual meeting at Canton in May, 1875, the first college resolution was passed instructing a committee to consider "whether the time has come to make any movement toward a Christian college for Dakota, and if so, what movement?" The acorn of that early planting has grown until the Congregational organization of South Dakota now consists of seven local associations, viz: Black Hills, Central, Dakota (Indian), German, Northern, Plankington and Yankton, which, uniting, form the General Association of Congregational Churches of South Dakota.

YANKTON COLLEGE

The work of the years following was something like the putting into operation of plans already suggested, although the days of hardship and pioneering had, by no means, passed. Thrilling incidents of heroic missionary effort during the succeeding twelve years could be narrated that might be both interesting and profitable, if space would allow. Greater scope characterized the movement during the second six-year period. The settlements seem to have followed the water courses, the valleys of the Sioux, Missouri and James rivers, as suggested by the following organizations which previous to 1881 were effected, viz: Medary, Aurora, Watertown; Fort Pierre, Pierre, Fort Sully, Mandan; Rockport, Redfield and others.

Associated with this period is the coming of Rev. D. B. Nichols, now our revered "Father" Nichols, who, with his Bon Homme, and later, Mission Hill, present to us never-to-be-forgotten examples of faith and answers to prayer. His life illustrates what some Congregationalists have done for community life in our national history.

Contemporaneous with this period, Congregation work was opened in the Black Hills by Rev. Lanson, P. Norcross, whom the American Home Missionary Society had sent to Deadwood from Colorado, in November, 1876. Congregational services were held the next Sabbath in the dining room of the old Centennial Hotel, but on account of interference with the dinner hour a room was secured in the Inter-Ocean Hotel. In this place, on December 3, 1876, the Congregational Sunday school was organized, with a membership of more than forty. The church organization was completed January 15, 1877, four women and seven men uniting by letter from home churches. This is the oldest church organization in the Black Hills, writes one of the pioneers of Deadwood. This organization took place in a carpenter shop with no floor save "mother earth." The first church building was twenty-five by thirty-five feet in size and was occupied first in June, 1877. Capt. W. A. Beard, formerly of New Bedford, Massachusetts, at that time conducting a grocery store in Deadwood, presented the church with a bell which Fred T. Evans transported free from Sioux City to Deadwood. This bell was the first one brought to the Hills, without doubt. Eighteen months later Rev. J. W. Pickett made his first visit to the Hills as general missionary. He visited and preached in all the towns and mining camps of the Hills and organized Congregational churches at Lead City, Spearfish and Rapid City, and aided in organizing Sunday schools at Rockerville and other points in the southern Hills. He was the projector of the Spearfish Academy, and had it not been for his untimely death that institution would probably have continued under Congregational direction. Mr. Pickett also organized the Black Hills Bible Society and the Black Hills Association of Congregational Churches.

What we would designate as the third period of Congregational history in South Dakota began with the year 1881. This year ushered in the most remarkable settlement on new lands the nation had, to that date, perhaps, ever known. Over three million six hundred thousand acres of land had been entered in all and about two-thirds of it, or two million four hundred thousand acres, according to the best authorities was in South Dakota east of the Missouri river. Sixteen thousand acres for two days in succession were entered at a single land office. During a portion of of the season the average was a thousand homestead entries a day, from two to four thousand newcomers every twenty-four hours. Scores, if not hundreds, of towns were builded in a year. A nation was born in a day! Life then was as strenuous as even a Roosevelt could wish. These were crucial years. The missionary problem was not so much where to plant, as where not to plant. That no mistake would be made at such a time would be unreasonable to suppose.

At a time of great anxiety concerning the manning of the fields the heart of the superintendent was made glad by the coming of the Yale Dakota Band. This band consisted of nine young men from Yale Theological Seminary who had offered themselves for work in the home land. They were Messrs. Case, Fisk, Holp, Hubbard, Lindsay, Reitzel, Shelton, Thrall and Trimble. Their coming marked an epoch in Dakota Congregationalism of that period. One of the number writes, "We have furnished by virtue of their coming among us, one foreign missionary, one field secretary, and later out of the band have evolved a home missionary superintendent whose efficiency and worth we are glad to acknowledge." This period marked the inauguration of the woman's work, both home and foreign branches. The Dakota Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior was organized at the General Association meeting at Watertown in 1883, with Mrs. M. B. Norton as president, and Mrs. Joseph Ward, secretary. The Woman's Home Missionary Union was organized at the General Association meeting held at Yankton, one year later.

In April, 1886, denominational Sunday school work was begun by the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, with Rev. W. B. D. Gray as territorial superintendent, who held this office until October, 1893. At once this society became a discoverer of fields and an organizer of society. It has during these eighteen years organized hundreds of schools in places where no other gospel services were held. Some of these, from various causes, are dead. The Home Missionary Society, co-operating, continued the work thus opened with the organization of many churches, while some of the schools planted developed into churches of other faiths. The society also called to its assistance the following men, each of whom labored a considerable length of time: Rev. Messrs. W. S. Bell, William McCready, Albert T. Lyman and John Sattler, who labored jointly for the Congregational Home Missionary Society and the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, in the German work, beside others who labored for short periods. Rev. C. M. Daley, the present superintendent, began work for the society July 1, 1888, taking the superintendency October 1, 1893. When this society opened work on this field there were seventy-nine Congregational Sunday schools, with a membership of 5,335; now there are, including our branch, independent and mission schools, 221, with a total membership of 12,138.

This period also witnessed the organization of the Dakota Home Missionary Society, at the General Association meeting at Huron September 17-20, 1885, with Rev. Joseph Ward, D. D., president, and Rev. W. B. Hubbard, who continued in this office so many years as its faithful secretary.

Rev. Stewart Sheldon, whose appointment as territorial superintendent came direct from the American Home Missionary Society, served from June 20, 1874, to June 20,, 1886. Mr. Sheldon also served as missionary pastor for four years previous to his commission as general worker. In his sixteen years of pioneer service he saw the Congregational churches of Dakota territory increase from one church, with a membership of ten, at the beginning, to one hundred and one churches with a membership of 3,571, and a Sunday school membership of 5,641. Having succeeded Mr. Sheldon, Rev. H. D. Wiard continued his superintendency five years, resigning his position in this state to accept a similar one in northern California. Later he became field secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society. Under his superintendency the churches were increased to 132 and the membership to 4,892, while many church buildings and parsonages were built.

Rev. W. G. Dickinson was called to the superintendency January 1, 1892. Failing strength and a fatal disease caused him to relinquish his work before the close of the year. He was greatly beloved by the churches. He was buried from his home at Webster, South Dakota, in January, 1894. During Superintendent Dickinson's illness the board of directors chose one of its number, Rev. W. H. Thrall, pastor at Redfield, to carry the work for a time. May 1, 1893, he was chosen state superintendent of the church work, which office he still holds. During the period of his superintendency, which includes the years of drought and depression, there has been a net gain of thirteen churches, and 1,996 members, while the church, especially the parsonage building, has been large.

The aggregate value of Congregational church buildings in South Dakota is $306,500, and of parsonages, $107,000. The value of its college and academy property, exclusive of Indian school property, is $225,000, and of endowments, $160,000. Total Congregational church membership in the state is 7,310, and Sunday school membership, including its branch and mission schools, is 12,138. Its young people's societies number 68, with a membership of 2,098.

The first general missionary was Rev. D. R. Tomlin, employed in September, 1887. For nine years he did a most valuable service in special evangelistic work, and as a wise counsellor on the field. Others serving in this capacity were Rev. W. G. Dickinson, Rev. Philo Hitchcock, Rev. E. W. Jenney and Miss Emma K. Henry, all doing a worthy and acceptable work among the churches. In June, 1895, Rev. A. E. Thompson, pastor of the Yankton church, resigned his work to engage in union evangelistic work in the state and elsewhere. Thus, and for these many years, Congregationalism has sought by every possible means to advance deep spiritual life in this commonwealth.

One of the most important features of Congregational work in this state, and one of growing importance, is that among the German people. This work was begun in the year 1884, with the organization of eleven German churches, which were formed into a German Congregational Association, auxiliary to the present South Dakota Congregational General Association. Rev. George E. Albrecht, D. D., who was then superintendent of the German Congregational work in the United States, fostered this movement and rendered timely help in the prosecution of it. An early German missionary was Rev. J. Jose, who remarked: "Nearly all the members of these churches are decided Christians, who leave the German Lutheran churches because the form and style of their old organizations fail to satisfy them. May our Heavenly Father give us ministers for Dakota to His liking, and our work here will soon be a light which will cast its rays afar." His humble prophecy has already become an axiom in and through the thirty churches constituting the German Association. Our German brethren are, with fidelity, teaching the Bible to their children, and are educating the churches in Christian giving. They give to church, Sunday school and educational work in this country, but perhaps take greatest pride in giving to our American Board of Foreign Missions. They have many good houses of worship and comfortable parsonages. They are an industrious and frugal people, conservative in their religious thinking, and have already become an important element, and withal dependable, in our young state. This German Association sustains an academy of merit where both the English and German departments are ably conducted.

Space would fail me in speaking at length of those who have gone on before. "Not here—their footprints are here, their work is still on exhibition here, but the living self is with God." J. U. McLoney, Joseph Ward, Charles Seccombe and wife, Lewis Bridgman and wife, Edward Brown and wife, Andrew J. Drake, W. G. Dickinson, James H. Kyle, Artemas Ehnamani, William A. Lyman, and others, both noble men and women, some in the full strength of their years, others fathers and mothers in Israel, who were called home at the end of many years of honest, earnest toil for Him. These are the losses that have come through the years. Yet why should we call that loss which to them has been such gain?

Congregationalists have done a large and important work among the Indians of South Dakota. The first distinctively Congregational movement for the education of the Dakota Indians of the Northwest was begun by Rev. A. L. Riggs, in the establishment of the Santee Normal Training School, which, though built on the Nebraska side of the Missouri river, is for and with the Indians of South Dakota. This school was established in 1869 and has been enlarged from time to time and, being directed with definiteness and intelligence, is recognized as the most successful school for Indian youth in the United States. Dr. Riggs is assisted by his son, Prof. F. B. Riggs.

In February, 1872, Rev. T. L. Riggs began missionary work among the wild Indians of the upper Missiouri, locating near Ft. Sully. This was the first Congregational Indian mission established within the bounds of South Dakota. This mission was extended by Mr. Riggs to Standing Rock, in 1880, and in 1885 Miss Mary C. Collins was secured as a helper. She continues in the work as an ordained minister and has supervision of the Grand River district in South Dakota. Rev. George W. Reed, who joined the Dakota mission in 1887, now has charge of the work in the North Dakota portion of the Standing Rock reservation.

In 1885 native workers were sent to the southward to occupy the newly opened outstation on the White river. In 1887 Rev. James F. Cross came into this work and a year later was given supervision on the Rosebud reservation, which place he still occupies.

The Dakota Mission of the American Board was, in its Congregational make-up and membership, transferred, January 1, 1883, to the

American (Congregational) Missionary Association.

The work begun near Fort Sully in 1872 has developed. In addition to the extensions referred to, fifteen out-stations have been established on the Cheyenne river, eight of which are now active. A school preparatory to Santee was established at Oahe in 1884, and conducted by Rev. T. L. Riggs, and has attached to it a primary school on Plum creek under the care of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Griffiths. This field has seven organized churches; Grand River has two churches and six mission stations; and Rosebud reservation, two organized churches and five out-stations. The rapid growth of this work is due in large measure to the constant use of the training agencies and the trained workers.

Wonderful have been the results: About two thousand of the present generation of Indians have been taught at the Santee Normal Training School; over five hundred have had an elementary training at Oahe and Plum Creek and the out-station day schools; the active membership of the nine Indian churches in South Dakota is seven hundred and five. These churches pay largely toward supporting their own religious services, carry on and entirely support a missionary society of their own which now sends out three native missionaries, and also supports one missionary to the Crow Indians, their former bitter foe.

Not the least of the results of Congregational effort and prayer for and by the Indians themselves, is the great change that has been wrought in these wild Indians of the plains within a short quarter of a century. This has been going on quietly and surely and with increasing momentum. Other forces have contributed to this end, but not one has been more persistent and effective.

REDFIELD COLLEGE.

True to the spirit of the New England fathers, Dakota Congregationalists have conducted an earnest educational campaign, successful and far-reaching in its results. Beside the Indian schools referred to above, six other institutions of learning have been established by Congregationalists within the bounds of this state. All have stood for Christian education. Yankton Academy, established in the early 'seventies by Rev. Joseph Ward, was the first Christian school in the territory of Dakota, and the first school with a curriculum in any way approaching an academic or high school course. Securing the passage by the territorial legislature of a more liberal educational bill, he closed his academy and threw his help for the time being to the city schools of Yankton.

Spearfish Academy, or, officially, "The Preparatory Department of Dakota College," was founded in 1878 by Rev. J. W. Pickett, superintendant of Congregational work in Colorado and the Black Hills, and was incorporated in 1880. Pickett Memorial Hall was built and dedicated in December of that year. Rev. B. Fay Mills was chairman of the executive committee. The school closed its doors in 1882 for lack of funds. Prof. H. H. Gay, Boston, Massachusetts, was principal. It was the first school in all that section of country higher than a district school. Its students, many of whom live in Spearfish, speak highly of its literary and musical departments. It served to point out Spearfish as a favorable point for a school, and likewise developed among Spearfish people a desire for educational opportunities. Further than this it had no tangible connection with the establishment of the state normal school there.

Yankton College was the third school to be established by Congregationalists, Yankton having outbid other towns in its desire to secure this first college in the Dakotas. May, 1881, was the date. Rev. Joseph Ward, D. D., was its first president. The college grounds were consecrated October 30, 1881, the Yale Dakota Band and others taking part. Yankton College has stood pre-eminently for Christian education. Through its uniformally strong faculty, and its high standard of scholarship, it has won and held its place among the strongest colleges of the land. Rev. Henry K. Warren, M. A., LL. D., stands at the head of its faculty of twenty. The following departments are maintained: College, academy, conservatory of music, art, elocution, physical training, short-hand and typewriting, domestic economy. Enrollment of students current year, two hundred and seventy-five. It has seven buildings on a beautiful campus of twenty-five acres, including the Athletic Park. A fine fifteen-thousand-dollar library building has just been promised by Andrew Carnegie. Its library already consists of eight thousand volumes. Yankton College has one hundred and forty thousand dollars of an endowment fund, and one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars in buildings, library and apparatus.

Plankington Academy was established in 1885. Rev. R. H. Battey was president of the board, and Rev. L. E. Camfield, principal. This school was continued but for two years.

Redfield College opened for work in September, 1887. It was the child of the Northern (then Midland) Association of Congregational churches and was later endorsed by the General Association. Rev. David Beaton was its first president. Its first sessions were held in the audience room of the Congregational church at Redfield. The citizens of Redfield and other friends of the college erected the first building, which was occupied January 26, 1888. Exactly eight years from that date this building was totally destroyed by fire, but was at once replaced by a more substantial and commodious one. A small ladies' hall has since been added, and the foundation of a large and substantial science hall is already laid. The college library consists of five thousand volumes. The valuation of buildings, campus, library and apparatus aggregates forty thousand dollars. The departments consist of college, academy, conservatory of music, and business. The enrollment for the current year is one hundred and sixty-six students. Rev. I. P. Patch is president, and eleven others associated with him constitute the faculty. Rev. L. Reynolds has recently accepted the office of field agent of the college and already has twenty thousand dollars pledged toward a fifty-thousand-dollar endowment fund. Redfield College is pervaded with a strong and healthful Christian atmosphere, and few who have enterred there as students have returned to their homes unconverted. Her missionary training department, added a few years since, gives a course covering the first year in our theological seminaries, and has induced several young men to enter the ministry. These are doing valuable service in the home field, and one, as a missionary of the American Board, represents Congregational interests in the Philippine islands.

Ward Academy was established in September, 1893, by Rev. L. E. Camfield, its first and present principal. It was the child of necessity: "Fifteen thousand school children in Charles Mix and adjoining counties, from twelve to forty miles from the railroad, without opportunity of education beyond the district school." This was the announcement of its founder to the people of that county issued in an invitation to meet for an academy mass meeting, September 23, 1892. A year later the academy building was dedicated, and named, in honor of Joseph Ward, Ward Academy. Twenty-five students began the first year's work. Some boarded in the new building, others drove from their homes through the cold and heat to continue their studies. With remarkable interest and success, the work grew. Few have toiled mentally and physically as have the devoted principal and his wife these years. The present enrollment of the school is one hundred and ten. Six earnest, self-sacrificing men and women constitute the faculty. A very large church building has recently been finished, the lower portion of which is used for class rooms, and a hall over a store building is divided into rooms for boys. Thirty-five girls occupy thirteen rooms at the Hall. A fourth building must speedily be erected. The valuation of buildings, lands, stock, apparatus, etc., is thirty thousand dollars. The course of study comprises the classical, Latin-philosophical, English-normal, and musical. The school is very earnestly Christian.

Congregationalism has been constantly interested and ably represented in the civic affairs of the territory and the state from its earliest beginnings. In the territorial legislatures, in the constitutional conventions, in the state legislature, in the halls of the national congress (by two United States senators and one congressman, not to speak of several others, members of our Congregational constituency), its voice has been heard with impressiveness and distinction. Its thumb-prints are on many of our best laws, also. The cause of temperance and purity, and of the oppressed and of the homeless, has been, and is, its cause. Congregationalism also responded to the "call to arms," issued in behalf of an oppressed people, and sent officers, and men in the ranks, and the chaplain of the regiment.

Who are Congregationalists? They are but men and women, with a high and mighty calling. And as they become humble before Him, so shall they become strong. The future demands deeper consecration, and points to greater achievement.

CHAPTER XCIX

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

REVISED BY REV. MARSHALL F. MONTGOMERY.

Much of the earlier history of the Episcopal church in South Dakota has been gathered by the Rev. John H. Babcock, rural dean, and to his work we are indebted for many of the facts stated herein. The first time the Book of Common Prayer was used in South Dakota was probably in the summer of 1860 when Right Rev. Joseph C. Talbot, missionary bishop of the northwest, assisted by Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, held services among the settlers along the Missouri from Sioux City to Fort Randall. This visitation by Bishop Talbot was made very soon after his consecration. It is not known whether he was again in Dakota, but apparently he was the first bishop who administered the word and the sacraments anywhere in this portion of the northwest.

The Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, then residing in Sioux City, continued to minister to the spiritual wants of the South Dakotans at irregular intervals until 1862, when he removed to Yankton and gave himself up wholly to the Dakota work. For thirteen years he was rector of the church at Yankton, at the same time keeping an eye out for every opportunity to extend the work of the Master into the adjacent Dakota and Nebraska country. In 1865 Bishop Clarkson became a missionary bishop of Nebraska and Dakota and was given jurisdiction over the Dakota field. Dr. Hoyt was then relieved of parochial work at Yankton and appointed general missionary of Dakota territory, continuing in this office until 1884, when he was made by Bishop Hare honorary dean, in which position he continued until his death in 1888, having for twenty-eight years faithfully ministered to the work of his Master in South Dakota and North Dakota, traveling a great portion of the time, visiting nearly every dwelling place, preaching, baptising, caring for the sick, comforting those who mourned and publishing the gospel news to all the people of the land. He organized congregations in Yankton, Elk Point, Vermillion, Eden, Canton, Parker, Hurley, Turner, Watertown, Pierre and other places. To his zeal, perseverance, patience, sympathy, wisdom in speaking, aptness to teach and good example of a Christian life, displayed during more than a quarter of a century of unceasing toil, is due the strong foundations upon which the spiritual temple rests within the field he cultivated.

At the general convention of 1868 a large part of the territory of Dakota was erected into a separate missionary district, being practically that part of the territory which lay west of the Missouri river and also including the Yankton and Crow Creek Indian reservations east of the Missouri and the Santee reservation in Nebraska. It remained, however, under the episcopal care of Bishop Clarkson. Later the name Niobrara was given to this new district, and it was from the first intended that it should be the scene of a special effort to reach the Indians who made up almost exclusively its population. One of these Indian tribes, the Santees, had been, before their removal to Dakota, while living in Minnesota the object of the special care of Bishop Whipple, who established a mission among them under the care of the Rev. S. D. Hinman. Mr. Hinman removed with them to Dakota and afterwards to Knox county, Nebraska, and thus the way was opened for extending the missionary work among the other tribes of the Sioux. Soon after this a prominent and wealthy churchman of Philadelphia, William Welsh, came to the help of the young mission. He visited the Indian tribes of Dakota extensively more than once and pleaded their cause with irresistible force at the east, and, as a result, the mission staff was largely increased, the Rev. Messrs. J. W. Cook, H. Swift, H. Burt, W. J. Cleveland and J. Owen Dorsey, as well as several lay men and women, identifying themselves with the work. It soon became evident that the mission called for a bishop of its own and on All Saints' Day, November 1, 1872, the Rev. William Hobart Hare, secretary of the foreign committee of the board of missions, was appointed bishop by the House of Bishops, was consecrated January 9, 1873, and in April following appeared upon the field of his future labors. Bishop Hare was born in Princeton, New Jersey, May 17, 1838. He was educated at two well-known institutions, namely, the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania. He has the degree of D. D. from Trinity and Kenyon Colleges and of S. T. D. from Columbia. He at once began a vigorous campaign among the Indians and scattering whites of his jurisdiction. "When he went among the Indians," says Bishop Whipple, "'White man' was then a synonym for liar, but Bishop Hare soon restored the good name and repute of the Caucasian." His vigorous action soon won for him the name of "Swift Bird" because of the long and rapid journeys he made over his diocese. Nothing daunted him, where duty called he went through storm and drouth, sleeping in the open, camping at one time in soaking wet blankets and again in a dry camp where water could be procured for neither man or beast. In these long and weary marches he subsisted upon the rough fare of the country, the fat pork and soda biscuits of the stage ranches, the even less palatable fare of the pioneers' tables or the illy-cooked and sometime loathsome messes of the Indians. The result of these many journeyings was, however, a great extension of the scope of the mission, which was soon gotten into manageable shape. The missionary force was increased; the whole field was gradually divided up into ten large districts, over each of which a chosen member of the clerical body was put in charge, and at four carefully chosen points mission Indian boarding schools were established, viz: St. Paul's School, Yankton agency; St. Mary's, Santee agency, afterward removed to Rosebud agency; St. John's School, Fort Bennett; St. Elizabeth's School, Standing Rock reserve. All the workers united very heartily with the Bishop in his desire to raise up from the Indians themselves men who should gradually, according to the measure of their ability and according to the divine plan "First the blade, then the ear, and after that the full corn in the ear," take part with the white clergy in the work and a native force has been by degrees worked up which now numbers twenty-five helpers, twenty catechists, six senior catechists, besides twelve deacons and four priests. The growth of the Indian mission has been remarkable, there being now (1904) ninety congregations, three thousand seven hundred and seventy-five communicants, nine thousand three hundred and forty-one baptized persons. This growth has been due chiefly to the steadfastness and good sense with which, despite all difficulties and discouragements, the presiding presbyters kept to their several spheres of work. Difficulties and discouragements there were not a few, as can be easily imagined if the fact is recalled that it was the Sioux Indians among whom they worked who were engaged in the famous Indian troubles which culminated respectively in the Custer massacre and the fight on Wounded Knee. It was in connection with the former trouble that the Rev. R. Arthur B. Ffennell, of the Cheyenne River mission, was killed by a hostile Sioux September 27, 1876. Mr. Ffennell was a young and most enthusiastic missionary, giving up his life to the welfare of the Sioux, but they were excited by the invasion of the Black Hills by the gold hunters and inflamed by the Custer fight. Some of the young men had been confined in the guard house at the agency and a bloodthirsty relative vowed he would, in retaliation, kill the first white man he saw. Mr. Ffennell therefore fell his victim.

The discovery, in 1875, of gold in the western part of the great Sioux reservation, known as the Black Hills, soon made it apparent that it would be necessary to secure from the Indians a relinquishment of that part of their country. This was accomplished and the Black Hills were thrown open to settlement. Two of the clergy of the Indian mission, Messrs. Cleveland and Ashley, visited the Hills in 1877 and a service was held by Mr. Ashley. In June, 1878, the Rev. E. K. Lessell, of Connecticut, opened up missionary work in the Hills, making Deadwood his central point. The bishop made his first visit to the Hills in the following November. Mr. Lessell took up his work with enthusiasm and bore its peculiar trials and hardships with cheerfulness; but his health gave way and after some eighteen months of service he was forced to withdraw and died not long afterward. Frequent changes in the missionary force greatly hindered the work in the Black Hills, until Mr. G. G. Ware, a layman, offered his services to Bishop Hare, took up work as a layreader at Rapid City and adjacent points. He prepared himself for holy orders, was later assigned to Deadwood and Lead and became the bishop's representative as archdeacon in the Black Hills. There are now six church buildings in the Black Hills.

As soon as it became apparent that the territory of Dakota would be divided into the two states of North and South Dakota, measures were taken to divide the territory into two missionary districts and at the general convention of 1883 the name of the missionary district of Niobrara was changed and the district made coterminous with the new state of South Dakota, retaining, however, the Santee reserve in Nebraska, and Bishop Hare was put in charge of it. Thus the field came to have two distinct divisions; the work among the whites and the work among the Indians. Difficulty in securing missionaries and frequent changes in the staff have greatly hindered the development of the church among the white people. In 1887 the work was much strengthened by the coming of Rev. John H. Babcock, who has remained in South Dakota ever since. He soon became the president of the standing committee, the bishop's council of advice, and is now as well the rural dean for the eastern part of the state. Despite all hindrances there have been erected thirty-four church buildings, on only three of which is there any debt, and All Saints' School at Sioux Falls, with its noble buildings and commanding site, has won for itself, under the principalship of Miss Helen S. Peabody, a place second to none of the high-grade boarding schools in the northwest. The clergy staff of the Episcopal church in South Dakota is characterized by zeal and intelligence, and there are few members of that sacred craft who are not worthy and entitled to honorable mention in the history of the upbuilding of the church. Bishop Clarkson, Father Hoyt, Father Hines and Rural Dean Babcock will always be looked upon with the love and reverence we reserve for the founders of a sacred edifice.

While his labors in the white churches have been abundantly blessed and he is honored and beloved by everyone, within and without his church denomination, it will always be as the apostle to the Sioux Indians that Bishop Hare's fame will chiefly rest. Upon the Indian question no other person is entitled to speak with so great authority and it is therefore altogether proper that the following paper, written by Bishop Hare, in response to inquiries relating to his work in Dakota should appear here:

"I was not sent out as missionary bishop to Indians only, but to all persons whether Indians or whites, so far as they might be willing to receive my ministry, who resided within a certain district which, generally speaking, was the western portion of Dakota territory. As I afterwards came to see, I had been led through a course of preparation for such summons. Though born and bred in the east, I had spent six months in Minnesota in 1863 and there saw something of the Indian problem. I had discovered that there was nothing in the van of civilization to ameliorate the condition of the red man, because the van of civilization is often made up of the vilest offscourings; that its first representatives often despise the Indian and condescend to them in nothing but the gratification of inordinate appetites and desires; and that when civilization of a better class appears, it is often so bent upon its own progress, and so far from helpful or kindly, that its advance, like that of a railroad train at full speed, dashes to pieces those unlucky wanderers who happen to stand in their way, and leaves the others with only a more discouraging sense of the length of the road and the slowness of the way along it. In cases like that of the Indian, real and permanent good can be effected only by persistent effort devoted specifically to these persons whose good is sought.

"I returned to the east the Indian's advocate; and while on many subjects connected with Indians I was not in haste to reach a conclusion, I had become convinced of this, that the Indians claim upon the church of Christ is most sacred, and that I have seen nothing to lead me to think that there was anything in the Indian problem to drive us either to quackery or to despair. It would find its solution, under the favor of God. in the faithful execution of the powers committed by God to the civil government, and a common sense administration of the gracious gifts deposited with his church.

"Now a few words as to my general views on the Indian question: I thought then, as I think now, that good and patriotic men cannot blink the Indian problem. It stares them in the face. If ever the warning of the wise man be in season it is in this case. 'If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain, if thou sayest, "Behold we knew it not;" doth not He that pondereth the heart consider it, and He that keepeth thy soul, doth He not know it, and shall He not render to every man according to his works?' Discussions of the probable future of the Indians are, it seems to me, beside the question and dangerous, because they down the call of present duty. Suppose these people are designed by providence to be hewers of wood and drawers of water. Our duty is to fit them for that lot. Supose they are to be merged in our more numerous race. Our duty is to fit them for that absorption by intermarriage, and so arrest the present vicious intermingling. Suppose they are to die out. Then our duty is to fit them for their departure. Our duty is plainer, because the treatment which will fit these people for any one of these lots will fit them for either of the others.

"After a study of the field, and much conversation, with the clergy, I reached some conclusions and began to lay out settled plans of work. I soon saw that my work was not to be that of a settled pastor in daily contact with my flock; but that of general superintendent whose duty it would be to reach the people through their pastors; not so much to do local work, as to make local work easy for others. The whole field was therefore mapped out into divisions, these divisions being ordinarily the territory connected with a United States Indian agency. The special care of each of them was entrusted to one experienced presbyter, and around him were grouped the Indian ministers and catechists and others who were engaged in evangelistic work within the division.

"A visit to the Indian Territory and my study of the Indian problem in my own field convinced me quite early that the boarding school ought to be one of the most prominent features of the Indian work. I thought that children gathered in such schools would soon become in their neat and orderly appearance, increasing intelligence, and their personal testimony to the loving and disinterested lives of the missionaries with whom they dwelt, living epistles, known and read of their wilder brethren. They would form the nuclei of congregations at the chapels connected with the schools and learn to carry on with spirit the responses and music of the services. But some will say: "Why boarding schools? Does not the great Creator indicate in nature that the place for children is with their parents and in a home?" Yes! but it is left with the Creator's representatives on earth, namely, intelligent man, to take up and deal with exceptional cases. The case of the Indian children seemed exceptional. while it was evident that they could be civilized only through education and that the older people could be best reached through their children, it was equally plain that education could not reach the children while they were running wild and were scattered over vast stretches of country, which could be traversed only by journeys of ten or twelve days' duration. But what should be the character of these boarding schools? To take little children from their free life by compulsion and gather them in large institutions where the most prominent characteristics are not paternal love and home-like influences, but the movement of a great machine engenders suspicion, hardens their hearts and stimulates the natural disposition which any creature has to escape from or to get the better of those who oppose it. No such boarding schools did I want. I therefore called for volunteers who would identify their lives with the Indians and try to establish such boarding schools as, while putting the children through training, manual, intellectual and spiritual, would be a practical reproduction of the act of Christ when he took little children in his arms and blessed them. Thus grew up the St. Paul's, St. Mary's, St. John's and St. Elizabeth's Indian boarding schools, which under their respective heads have won a deservedly high reputation. St. Paul's was the first venture in this line in Dakota.

"How shall crude Indian life be reduced like crude ore and made malleable? I soon came to look upon everything as provisional, which if permanently maintained would tend to make Indian life something separate from the common life of the country; a solid foreign mass indigestible by our common civilization. I say that because it has been an indigestible mass has our civilization all these years been trying to vomit it and to get rid of a cause of discomfort. Ordinary laws must have their way. All reservations, whether the reserving of land from the ordinary laws of settlement, or the reserving of the Indian nationality from absorption into ours, or the reserving of old tribal superstitions and notions and habits from the natural process of decadence, or the reserving of the Indian language from extinction, are only necessary evils, or but temporary expedients. Safety for two hundred and fifty thousand Indians, divided up into several hundred tribes, speaking as many languages, scattered on about seventy different reservations, among eighty million of English-speaking people, can be found, if only the smaller people flow in with the current of life and ways of the larger. The Indians are not an insulated people like some of the islanders of the South sea. Our work is not the building up of a native Indian church with a national liturgy in the Indian tongue. It is rather that of resolving the Indian structure and preparing its parts for being taken up into the great whole in church and state. From the first, therefore, I struggled against the notion that we were missionaries to Indians alone and not missionaries to all men. I pressed the study of the English language, and its conversational-use in the schools, and however imperfect our efforts, the aim of them has been to break down the 'middle wall of partition' between whites and Indians, and to seek, not the welfare of one class, or race, but the common good.

An opportunity for testing these principles occurred not long after my arrival. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills set a large part of our western population aflame and hundreds of adventurers, in 1875, in open violation of law and the proclamation of the executive, invaded this portion of the Indians' land and took possession of it. The government had at first been prompt and decided in requiring the removal of the intruders; then it weakened and prevaricated. I was outspoken in my denunciation of this flagrant violation of the sacred obligations of a great to a weak people. I foresaw, however, that no power on earth could shut our white people out from that country if it really contained valuable deposits of gold or other minerals. I went therefore to Washington and urged upon the President that a commission of experts be sent out to explore the country and that, should they report the presence of gold, steps should be taken to secure a surrender of the tract in question from the Indians upon equitable terms. This was eventually done. The Black Hills were thus thrown open to settlement."

The following statistical table gives the latest statistics of the Episcopal church in South Dakota for 1902-1903:

	Western Deanery	Other Deaneries	Total
Clergy	22	22	44
Parishes and Missions	90	39	129
Baptisms—Infants	431	164	595
Baptisms—Adults	95	74	169
Baptisms—Total	526	238	754
Whole Number of Baptised Persons	9,341	3,919	13,160
Confirmed	283	95	431
Ordinations	2	1	3
Communicants	3,775	2,219	5,985
Sunday School Scholars	1,363	1,409	2,772
Contributions	$7,433.02	$22,746.44	$30,179.46

It seems eminently fitting that at this point should be incorporated special mention of some of those whose lives have been closely linked with the upbuilding and progress of the Episcopal church in South Dakota, though without invidious distinction as to others who have also borne important part in this work.

Archdeacon G. G. Ware was born in England January 27, 1857, and educated at St. Michael's College, Tenbury, Worchestershire, and Bladfield College, Berkshire. In 1882 he came to the United States and took up church work in the Black Hills. Mr. Ware was ordained deacon in 1888 and advanced to the priesthood in 1891. His zeal and earnestness won for him, in 1893, advancement to the deanship of the Black Hills and in 1896 he was appointed archdeacon of the Black Hills.

Rev. Marshall F. Montgomery was born in Marash, Turkey in Asia, June 14, 1868, his parents being American missionaries. Most of the first fifteen years of his life were spent in Turkey. He fitted for college at the St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vermont, after which he entered mercantile life, traveling quite extensively. Mr. Montgomery came to South Dakota (Black Hills) in 1892, and realizing the necessity of missionary work, offered himself, soon afterward, to Bishop Hare, under whom he became a candidate for holy orders and entered Seabury Hall, Faribault, Minnesota, graduating in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He was ordained deacon in 1897, at Sioux Falls, by Bishop Hare, and sent to take charge of Grace church, Huron, South Dakota, working west as far as Pierre and east to Arlington. On February 28, 1900, he took charge of St. Mark's, Aberdeen, where, on October 17, 1900, he was advanced to the priesthood. Mr. Montgomery's wide acquaintance through the state is due to the fact that he took all the necessary steps leading up to the priesthood while living in South Dakota, also because he is chaplain of the Second Regiment, South Dakota National Guards, and assistant editor of the Aurora, the official organ of Scottish Rite Masonry in South Dakota.

Rev. John H. Babcock was born at Ballston Spa, New York, August 11, 1826. He was educated at St. Thomas Hall, Flushing, Long Island, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1845. He was ordained deacon in 1853 and priest in 1856. He has been constantly engaged in clerical work and teaching in New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, California and Oregon. Principal of the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, at Cheshire, and of the Oregon School for the Blind, at Salem. Came to Mitchell, South Dakota, in 1887. Resided in that city thirteen years, having charge of Mitchell, Chamberlain, Woonsocket, Plankinton, Alexandria and Scotland. Removed to Sioux Falls, November, 1900. Since then has been doing general missionary work. Is president of the standing committee, and rural dean of the Eastern deanery.

Rev. J. M. McBride began his ministry

here in 1870. He possessed the agreeable manners and persuasive speech which characterize the gentleman whose good fortune it is to have been born in Erin's green isle and which naturally win the good will of one's neighbors, and sometimes give one great influence over his fellows. Good results of his diligent labor may be seen in Canton, Sioux Falls, Dell Rapids, Huron, Pierre, Aberdeen and other places.

In 1879 the Rev. Joshua Himes, being full seventy-five years of age, took charge of Vermillion; in 1886 he removed to Elk Point, where he resided until his death, in 1895. The fifty years of his life that immediately preceded his coming to South Dakota were crowded with discussions of questions, social, political and religious, in which he, as a Christian, a citizen and a philanthropist, took an active part. Those whose memories run back to 1846 will recall the prominent part that "Elder Himes" took in the excited discussions about temperance, the abolition of slavery, and the Second Advent. Old in years though he was when he came to this state, he was still young in heart, still sound in mind and body, and "strong for service still." Compared with his brethren, young or old, high or low, broad or narrow, it may justly be said of him that he labored more abundantly than they all. As a diligent student of the Bible, rightly comprehending and rightly divining the Word of Truth, he was excelled by none; and very few were those who could preach and explain with his fervor and eloquence. Especially successful was he in teaching the young. He knew how to train up the children in the way in which they should go.

Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, then residing in Sioux City, Iowa, accompanied Bishop Talbot on the first missionary exploration of Dakota territory. That was in 1860. In 1862 he came to Yankton, making that town his home and the headquarters of his small detachment of the army of the church militants. In 1875 he was appointed general missionary, which office he held until his death, in 1888. During the twenty-eight years of his ministry he traveled over all that portion of the territory east of the Missouri, visiting nearly every dwelling place, preaching, baptizing, caring for the sick, comforting those that mourned and carrying good news to all the people of the land. Bishop Clarkson says, in his report to the Board of Missions in 1876: "The amount of work done by Dr. Hoyt is simply surprising, and for a man of his years truly wonderful." Bishop Hare, in 1884, says: "Dr. Hoyt has been in orders over fifty years; he is now in his seventy-sixth year. Years before railroads were known in Dakota he traveled over its plains in a buggy." In one of his letters to the Spirit of Missions, Father Hoyt writes: "Thursday, April 15, 1875.—Wind N. N. west, blowing a perfect hurricane, cold and piercing; but I must start or else fail in my appointments. Punch and Cap,—the ponies of which our Bishop in former reports has made honorable mention,—harnessed before a buck-board are brought round to the door. As I look at them I cannot but exclaim, 'Poor fellows! Your work is too much for you. You have to drag these missionaries on their long trips, and the labor is telling. You have before you a journey of two hundred and twenty miles, and the roads in places are very rough and miry, in others very miry, owing to overflows.'" He died in Scotland in January, 1888. The church there was nearly completed before his death, and was consecrated in November, 1903. The mention of his name anywhere in the two Dakotas will call forth expressions of love and esteem that show how enduring is the work and how fragrant is the memory of Father Hoyt.

Rev. Edward Ashley came to this country from England in the early 'seventies and began his missionary labors in Niobrara in 1874. He was located at Crow Creek from 1874 to 1879, and from here he went to take a post-graduate course at Seabury Divinity School. He earned his degree of Doctor of Divinity and returned to the Indian work, taking charge at Sisseton agency. He left Sisseton in 1889 and took up the Indian work west of the river in Cheyenne agency. Besides being dean of Niobrara deanery, Mr. Ashley publishes a paper in the Sioux language. Mr. Ashley was made deacon in 1877 and priest in 1881.

Rev. William J. Cleveland took his degree of Master of Arts at Hobart College in 1869, was ordained deacon in 1872 by Bishop Howe, and advanced to the priesthood in 1873 by Bishop Hare. Mr. Cleveland was missionary to the Sioux Indians from 1872 to 1888, and from 1888 to 1897 had charge of the churches at Madison and Howard. He left for the east in 1897, but after a short time returned to the Indian field at Pine Ridge. Mr. Cleveland, as well as Mr. Ashley, speak the Sioux language and use it in their work.

CHAPTER C

THE REFORMED CHURCH IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

REV. HENRY STRAKS.

Rev. E. T. Corwin, D. D., in his Manual of the Reformed Church in America (1628-1902), gives a very concise sketch of the history of said church in his book, issued A. D. 1902, from which book most of our information is obtained. Introducing his history, he says of the Reformed church in general, that "It is the technical name of that division of Protestantism which had its rise in Switzerland, in 1516, under Zwingli. It was contemporary with, but independent of, the Lutheran Reformation. It was subsequently more fully developed and organized under Calvin, with a distinct type of doctrine and policy. While the name, The Reformed Church, was chiefly confined to churches on the continent, this term also embraced Protestantism under all its forms in the British isles. Cranmer gave doctrinal shape to English Protestantism in the Anglican communion, in the days of Edward VI, 1547-53, being the principal compiler of the Thirty-nine Articles and the Prayer-book. The persecutions under Mary drove the best of the English reformers to Switzerland, whence some of them brought back the principles which developed into Puritanism, while John Knox carried back to Scotland with him the principles of Presbyterianism."

The fundamental thought of the doctrine of the Reformed church is the divine sovereignty. The Doctrines of Grace, as they are called, are emphasized. These doctrines are exhibited in the confessions of faith of each country where the Reformed church prevailed. In Switzerland, in the Helvetic confession; in France, in the Gallician; in Holland, in the Belgic; in England, in the seventeenth article of the "Thirty-nine Articles," and in the Westminster confession; and finally these doctrines were revised and formulated in the Canons of the Synod of Dort (1618-19), by representatives of all the churches above alluded to, besides some churches from the European states. Calvin also brought order out of confusion by thoroughly formulating the system of government of the Reformed church. He distinguished the extraordinary offices of the church in Apostolic times, from the ordinary in later times and divided them into four classes, viz: Ministers, teachers (or professors), elders, and deacons. Yet he did not insist on this as the only possible polity. Nor was he inflexible as to the mode of election of these officers. So, also, the several grades of ecclesiastical bodies which he proposed, such as consistories, classes, local synods, and a general synod, were not necessarily binding, but were matters of expediency.

It is generally conceded that the faith of the Reformed church as originally formulated, together with the democratic polity, did more for the development of our modern civilization, including republican institutions, than any other system. In the Netherland the reformation received the most hearty welcome. Entering from Germany, it afterward received its chief impetus from Switzerland and France; hence its distinctive type of the Reformed doctrine and more democratic polity. After much persecution and opposition from Charles V and Philip II, who thought they could stem the tide, it flourished under its defender and deliverer, William of Orange, and was in the next century (1628) carried with the emigrants to our shores, and planted with the first colonists along the shores of the Hudson and the Raritan rivers in New York and New Jersey and on Staten and Long Islands. While congregations left the Netherlands in a body, taking with them their pastors, elders and deacons, as well as schoolmasters, and so entered, organized our county and locality in settlements, built at once their church and school as well as their homes.

The Reformed church in America is the oldest body of Presbyterians on the western hemisphere. As the pioneer of those doctrines and forms of government believed to be most in harmony with scripture and the American constitution, she occupies a place unique in the history of our beloved land. The Reformed church of Holland may boast the privilege of having first planted Presbyterianism upon our eastern shores.

As the different nationalities, belonging to the same Reformed faith, kept their distinctive name they bore in their Fatherland, so our church in this country bore the name of Dutch Reformed church; but fearing that, after the descendants of these Dutch ancestors had all become English-speaking churches, the name "Dutch" might deter some friends of the Reformed faith from staying with, or joining our church, the appellation "Dutch" was dropped in 1867.

Since 1846 there had been a constant stream of new emigrants from Holland; and the principal points of destination were western Michigan, eastern Wisconsin, western New York and northern Illinois, as well as southwestern Iowa. The center of ecclesiastical operations was Holland, Michigan, in which vicinity again whole congregations settled together in one body as the first pilgrims had done in New York and New Jersey. Soon, through the good offices of their leader, Rev. A. C. Van Raalte, D. D., connections were desired and sought with the old mother church in this country. A sort of classis of all the churches settled in Michigan was called and delegates appointed to effect the above named union. Soon other churches were organized in Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa that joined this classis of Holland, Michigan. In 1854 the general synod of said church authorized the establishing of a classical academy at Holland, Michigan, and aided it forthwith with financial and moral support. In 1862 it was organized as Hope College, now a flourishing institution, fully up to date and conducted in the American tongue. In 1866 the first class of eight students graduated, which same class having requested to be allowed to begin their theological studies under special arrangement with the professors in the college, formed the first class of the theological seminary, now prosperous in the same city and which has supplied most of the pastors for our churches in the central and western states.

When, about the years 1870-80, these several settlements had become densely settled, many of the sons of these emigrants, as well as emigrants direct from the Netherlands and parts of Germany, settled in northwestern Iowa, South and North Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska, and in various states from Minnesota to the western coast. It is very singular that a board of domestic missions in the east which had been making many fruitless endeavors to induce the people to contribute liberally for the extension of our church in our own land, was by the opening of these many new fields inspired to more earnest and successful effort. Had it not been for the generous aid this board could lend, much of the pioneer work would have been left undone and the immigrants moving into these new regions would have found themselves sadly lacking in opportunities to hear the gospel in their own tongue or to get their children instructed in the Bible class and the Sunday-school, as is now so freely enjoyed. Nearly every one of the fifteen churches in South Dakota has a parsonage built or church furnished or painted by the aid of our Woman's Board of Domestic Missions, which was instrumental during the present year in raising the sum of forty-four thousand dollars for all the missionary departments of the church. After having given something about the history of the Reformed church in America in general, we now append a short history of the individual churches—located mostly in the southwestern portion of our state.

BETHEL REFORMED CHURCH.

The Bethel church is located in the village of Davis, in Turner county, South Dakota, on the Great Northern Railroad. The people that make up the church are mostly East Friesians, speaking the German language. The church was organized in 1896. Their first pastor was Henry Teichrieb, who served them for two years in connection with the church of Delaware, about eight miles away. Rev. Ernest F. Koerlin served the same two churches from 1897 to 1902. At present they are without a pastor. The people constituting the membership are mostly German East Friesians and number about fifteen to twenty families.

DELAWARE CHURCH.

The church of Delaware is located near Davis, Turner county, South Dakota. It was organized in 1890, and was served by Rev. J. H. Schoon, 1890-93; by Rev. Henry Teichrieb, 1894-96, and by Rev. E. F. Koerlin from 1896 to 1902, in combination with the church at the village of Davis. A heavy tornado doing damage from Chamberlain, South Dakota, to Rolfe, Iowa, leveled their church to the ground in 1902, but they rebuilt the same year and secured the services of Rev. Boehler in 1903. They have about twenty-five or thirty families, mostly East Friesians.

CHARLES MIX.

The Reformed church of Charles Mix was organized in 1884. The northeastern portion of Charles Mix county was settled mostly by Holland people in 1882-3. The Rev. Frederick J. Zwemer had been appointed as missionary of the churches in the territory of Dakota. He drove with his team of ponies from Springfield, in Bon Homme county, to Westfield, Edmonds county, North Dakota, visiting his various charges and preaching to them on Sunday and sometimes during week days. He made his home about two miles from the present village of Platte, South Dakota, and in 1884 had succeeded to effect an organization here. His church consisted of two flocks, about eleven miles apart (Castalia and Platte). In 1885 he became their pastor and served them till 1892. Then they were served by Rev B. Molema from 1893 to 1902. In 1902 they sold the old Platte church and moved the Castalia church to the new town of Platte, where the two churches serve together under the efficient services of Prof. D. B. Dykstra, as stated supply. The church numbers about twenty-five families. Services are conducted in the Dutch language.

EBENEZER REFORMED CHURCH.

The church of Ebenezer is located four miles south of Scotland, Bon Homme county, South Dakota. It was organized in 1893 through the untiring efforts of Rev. S. J. Harmelink, of Marion, South Dakota, classical missionary for North and South Dakota, who served the church occasionally until 1897; by Rev. C. J. De Witz, 1897-1901, and by Rev. E. F. Koerlin, 1902. They have recently completed a new church and also a commodious parsonage. They number about twenty-five families, mostly East Friesians and German Russians. Services are conducted in German and English. The people are well-to-do and prosperous.

GRAND VIEW.

Before the city of Armour was located at the terminus of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Douglas county, South Dakota, Grand View was the county seat, but when the village moved bodily to Armour only the school, church and parsonage remained. Here a church was organized in 1885 as the result of the faithful labors of the missionary, Rev. F. J. Zwemer, who served it until 1889 as missionary pastor. Then they secured the services of Rev. William Pool, who served them until 1890. Then again the classical missionary, Rev. F. J. Zwemer, served them until 1892, when they secured the services of Rev. William Stegeman. During his term the church was leveled to the ground by a cyclone. They built up again the same year and enjoyed the services of their pastor in the new building until 1896. From this time until 1900 they were served by the classical missionary, Rev. S. J. Harmelink. In 1900 they secured the services of their present pastor, Rev. Jacob Brimmel. They number about thirty-five families and their services are mostly in the Holland language. The church is of course made up mostly of people direct from that country.

DEMPSTER.

This is a church recently organized among German people near Watertown, South Dakota. They number about twelve families and are served by the classical missionary, Rev. E. Aeilts, of Sioux Falls, recently appointed as classical missionary for the German-speaking churches of South Dakota.

HARRISON.

The church of Harrison, South Dakota, was organized by the Illinois classis as the First Reformed church of Douglas county, South Dakota, on June 28, 1883, with forty-five members in full communion. As elders were elected Messrs. F. Le Cocq, Sr., A. Van Arendouk and A. Kuyper, and for deacons Messrs. Jacob Muilenberg, P. Ernisse and C. Beukelman. As their pastor they called the candidate Abram Stegeman, who served them very successfully until 1892. Then they called Rev. A. G. Ziegler, who served them from 1894 till 1900. Henry Straks was called as their pastor in 1901, and is still in charge. In the years 1894-5 this colony lost many settlers on account of the continued drought, and consequently the church lost many members. At present the church numbers about eighty families. In 1902 the church was remodeled and in the lecture room rooms have have been provided where a classical academy was organized, beginning the first year with twenty-six students enrolled. Rev. B. D. Dykstra became principal and under his efficient management is doing good work. Efforts are being made to build an academy building. The church services are conducted in both the Dutch and English languages.

IMMANUEL REFORMED CHURCH.

This church was organized at Perkins, near Springfield, Bon Homme county, South Dakota, in 1888, during the incumbency of Rev. F. J. Zwemer, as classical missionary, who supplied them from time to time until 1889. Then Rev. S. J. Harmelink served them in a similar way till 1894. In 1894 they called as their first permanent pastor the candidate, J. F. Heemstra, who stayed with them for nearly two years. Their present pastor is Rev. William Stegeman. The services are conducted in the Dutch and English languages. They have a congregation of about forty families and are preparing to build a new church this summer. The people are mostly of Dutch extraction.

LIVINGSTON MEMORIAL CHURCH, SIOUX FALLS.

This church was organized in 1883 in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Their first pastor was Rev. E. P. Livingston, who, coming west, served them for two years and died. Afterward the relatives living east gave money to build this church as a memorial of his personal labors. Rev. W. J. Skillman was their pastor from 1885 to 1893; Rev. S. J. Harmelink, as classical missionary, 1893-5; Rev. L. Kingsbury, 1895-9; Rev. S. J. Harmelink, 1899-1900. Then they called the candidate, J. Reuich, now missionary to China, who served them for two years. In 1902 they obtained the services of their present pastor, Rev. H. J. Schipper, who was favored with the presence in a Sunday evening service of President Roosevelt in 1903, while on a trip through the west. The services are in English. The church is growing under the watchful care of their present pastor and numbers about twenty-five families.

LENNOX FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.

This church was organized about six miles from the present town of Chancellor in the year 1883, under the auspices of the classis of Illinois. The people are mostly East Friesians and their descendants, who came from Illinois to their present location in Lincoln county, South Dakota. Their first pastor, Rev. Weiland, served them until 1885; Rev. Mollenbeck, 1887-91; Rev. L. Watermulder, 1891-93; Rev. R. Jansen, 1894-95. Their present pastor, Rev. G. Haken, began his successful career in 1896. The people are Germans of the East Friesian type, prosperous and industrious. During the past year a portion of this congregation was organized into a separate congregation at the station Chancellor, which is also served by the same pastor. They still have a congregation of about thirty-five families and a membership of about sixty. The services are conducted in the German language.

LENNOX SECOND REFORMED CHURCH.

This church was organized in the village of Lennox, at the juncture of the St. Paul and Great Northern Railways, in 1889. Their first pastor was Rev. J. H. Schoon, who served them until 1895. Then Rev. L. Watermulder served them for two years, after which they obtained their former pastor again, who is still serving them successfully. They have just finished a very elegant church and their services are in the German language. They number about sixty families.

VOLGA REFORMED CHURCH.

This church was organized in Miner county, South Dakota, in 1902, with a membership of about fifteen families. The people are mostly immigrants from northwestern Iowa. The Dutch language is used. They have no pastor, but they have classical supplies every month.

SALEM REFORMED CHURCH.

The Reformed church of Salem, McCook county, South Dakota, was organized in 1884. Their first pastor was Rev. Cotton, who served them until 1887; Rev. F. J. Zwemer, 1891-92; Rev. W. F. Barney, 1896-1899. Their present pastor is Rev. Jacob Christ, who began his work in 1902. This church is not large and has not prospered because they were most of the time without stated preaching of the gospel. Their services are in the German language and they number about twenty-five families.

SANDHAM MEMORIAL CHURCH.

This was at first organized as the Reformed church of Marion in 1883. Later when a church was built the money was sent in memory of a family by the name of Sandham. Rev. S. J. Harmelink served them as missionary pastor from 1883 to 1894; Rev. Reeverts, 1895-7; Rev. Harmelink, again as missionary, 1897 to 1900, and Rev. J. E. Winter is their present pastor since 1901. The services are in Dutch and English and the number of families is about twenty. There is another Reformed church in this place composed of German people and numbering about thirty-five families.

WORTHING REFORMED CHURCH.

Worthing, South Dakota, Reformed church was organized in 1900 as a branch of the Second Lennox church. Their services are conducted in the German language. They number about fifteen families and are served by the Rev. J. H. Schoon as stated supply.

MONROE REFORMED CHURCH (GERMAN).

This church was organized about 1885 from the German population in and about Monroe, South Dakota. At present they number about thirty-five families and they are constantly growing under the faithful labors of Rev. D. Siemsen, their present pastor.

CHANCELLOR REFORMED CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1903 from people formerly belonging to the First Lennox Reformed church. They number about twenty-five families. Rev. G. Haken, of the First Lennox church, serves them as stated supply. The services are conducted in the German language. They completed a very handsome church in the village of Chancellor early in 1903.

CHAPTER CI

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

REVISED BY RIGHT REV. THOMAS O'GORMAN, BISHOP OF SIOUX FALLS.

It may be fairly assumed that LeSeuer, who visited Dakota about 1700, and Verendrye, whose visit was in 1742, were both devoted Catholics, though I have not found the evidence of it. So too were many of the early fur traders who engaged in trade within our boundaries: The Chouteaus, Manuel Lisa, the Renconters and Picottes, but I do not find record of any Catholic who came here, impelled by the religious motive, until the visit of Father Ravoux to Fort Pierre in 1842. At that date all of the Dakota country was under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Dubuque, who, having in the spring of 1842 visited St. Louis, was implored by the Catholic fur traders about Fort Pierre, who had half-Indian families, to send a priest there to give their wives and children baptism. In answer to this appeal the bishop sent Father Ravoux across country from St. Paul. He was accompanied by some half-Indian guides as well as by some Indian families and it is probable that he performed acts of worship from his first coming upon the Dakota soil, but at this time (the old father still lives at St. Paul, though far gone in years) he only recalls celebrating mass at the crossing of the James river, which he thinks was within the present Brown county. If his recollection is correct it may then be said that the first Catholic service in Dakota was the celebration of mass, by Father Ravoux, at the crossing of James river in Brown county, in the summer of 1842. Two years later Father Ravoux made a similar trip and for a like purpose from St. Paul, by way of Sioux Falls, to Fort Vermillion.

When Father DeSmet made his first visit to South Dakota I am unable to determine from any data at hand. He has left a complete record of his visit made in the summer of 1848, but says he was impelled to make that visit by interest aroused during a "transient visit to some tribes of Sioux, on the upper Missouri, on my way back from the Rocky mountains." So it is manifest that he was among them prior to 1848. In the visit of 1848 Father DeSmet came up the Missouri to the mouth of the Platte and thence traveled across Nebraska to the mouth of the Niobrara. There he found the Poncas assembled. He had not seen these people before and says "this was the first time the Poncas had heard Jesus Christ preached by the mouth of a minister;" yet he further relates that when he approached them, they were arranging to attack a party of white men, fifteen in number, who were convoying goods to the fur company, but immediately upon seeing the holy father they raised the cry, "The Black Gown has come, the Black Gown has come," and forgetting all about the contemplated highwayry, joyfully thronged to welcome him. Of his holy calling they had been instructed by a half breed who dwelt among them. They at once presented their children for baptism and professed deep conviction of the power of the great spirit, whom they promised to serve faithfully. Father DeSmet left them the next day. He made a trip up the Niobrara and White into the Bad Lands, where he carefully noted the natural history, and finally made his way down the "Little Missouri" to Fort Pierre, where he was cordially received by the officers and made welcome to the hospitality of the establishment. Colin Campbell agreed to take him to the several bands of the Sioux, which he did. Just at this time a party of them were returning from a foray against the Omahas, in which they had taken thirty-two scalps, and the good father took the occasion to impress upon them a lesson of humanity and charity. The Oglalas also returned from a less successful bout with the Crows. The Crows had given them an unmerciful thrashing, in fact had whipped them so badly that they did not deem it worth while to waste ammunition upon them, but chased them away with clubs. They also captured a daughter of Red Fish, the chief. The old man was in great distress and came to Father DeSmet and asked him to pray for the return of the lost child. Father DeSmet first administered to the chief a severe reprimand for his wickedness in leading his people into a useless and foolish war with the Crows; told him how to live decently and then offered a prayer for the rescue of the captive. Almost immediately the girl, having escaped from her captors, appeared in the camp, which the Indians believed to be a direct answer to the prayer of the priest, and from the beginning his influence with them was boundless. He continued among the Indians in the vicinity of Pierre and Fort Bouis, at the Big Bend, until the end of October, when he returned to St. Louis for the winter. In June, 1851, Father DeSmet accompanied by Father Christian Hoecken, set out from St. Louis for the upper Missouri, on the steamer "St. Ange," of the American Fur Company. Shortly after embarking, Father DeSmet was stricken with cholera and as he was recovering Father Hoecken was smitten and soon died and was buried at the mouth of the Little Sioux in western Iowa. The cholera raged fearfully upon the vessel and many died, but as they got up into the open and dry Dakota country the disease died out. When they got to the Big Bend they learned that smallpox was raging at Fort Bouis and Father DeSmet, hastening across the bend while the vessel was passing round, spent a day and a night giving comfort and assistance to the afflicted. He went on to Fort Union that year, but made stops at Fort Pierre and at Arickara to baptize children. Returning, he passed across the country from the Yellowstone to the Oregon trail, down which he passed to the California trail, stopping enroute to visit the Black Hills. At the very summit of the hills, upon a high rock, Father DeSmet engraved a large cross. At Fort Laramie he assisted in a great council of all the western tribes which had been arranged by the government for the purpose of making a treaty for the protection of the California trail, which at that time was becoming a very important thoroughfare.

Thereafter until 1866 Father DeSmet made many visits to the Dakota Indians and no other person ever possessed so much influence for good with them as did he. Wherever he went they flocked to do him honor and his slightest wish was promptly obeyed. The government, in recognition of his good work, permitted him to nominate many of the agents to the Indians and chaplains in the army who were to serve in the Indian country.

In June, 1850, Father Christian Hoecken made his first visit to the Sioux country and made many baptisms at Fort Pierre and Fort Bouis. That fall he descended the Missouri to Vermillion where he made baptisms and starting home, met Major Holton at the mouth of the Sioux who asked him to attempt to return to Fort Pierre. Securing a guide at Vermillion, he set out on the trip, but was unable to cross the James on account of the freezing weather. They therefore traveled up the James for several days, hoping to find a crossing, but were caught in a terrible blizzard and were compelled to return to Vermillion, which was then in charge of Charles Larpentuer. Thence Father Hoecken returned to St. Louis and it was the next spring while returning to the Sioux that he died, as above related.

It appears that whatever work was done among the Dakotas for a long period was by Father DeSmet and like self-sacrificing missionaries who were acting under the archbishop of St. Louis, until 1867, when a considerable number of French Catholics having settled on the Dakota Pan-Handle, Bishop Grace sent Father Pierre Boucher out to organize St. Peter's church at Jefferson. Father Boucher was given the title of Apostolic Missionary, with jurisdiction over the southern portion of Dakota territory, and while pastor of the flock at Jefferson built there the first Catholic church edifice in South Dakota.

The growth of the church was slow in the early years, though quite as rapid as the settlements, and by August 12, 1879, when Rt. Rev. Martin Marty came as Prefecto Apostolic, having the power of an administrator of a diocese, during the vacancy of the seat, there were but twelve priests and twenty churches in all of Dakota. No other church established had nearly so many. Mgr. Marty established his seat at Yankton where the sisters soon established a large convent and a bishop's residence was erected upon the eminence west of the city, which was named Mount Marty. In February, 1880, Bishop Marty was consecrated. In 1889 he removed his episcopal seat to Sioux Falls, and Dakota Territory was divided and the diocese of Sioux Falls created to embrace the present state of South Dakota.

Bishop Marty continued to administer the affairs of the diocese until 1894, when, owing to some differences which had grown up among his clergymen, he was transferred to St. Cloud, where he died September 19, 1896. Bishop Marty had lived a life devoted singly to his church. In his Dakota work he labored unceasingly for the upbuilding of the church in the hearts of the people. Among the Indians he traveled over wearisome paths to live in their tepees and teach them the consolations of religion. He possessed their affection in a wonderful degree, as he did that of every one, white or red, who came within the sphere of his influence. During the interim following the transfer of Bishop Marty, Rev. Henry Mensing, of Webster, was administrator of the diocese.

On January 24, 1896, Rt. Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, then professor of history in the University of Washington, was elected Bishop of Sioux Falls, his consecration occurring at Washington on April 19, 1896, and he was installed at Sioux Falls, on May 2, 1896.

Bishop Marty was administrator during the wonderful boom period, and saw the church under his jurisdiction expand and take root in every village and town of the state. From the dozen priests who performed its ministrations in 1877 he saw it grow to sixty-eight settled pastors, with one hundred forty-three churches and many parochial schools. Bishop O'Gorman came just when the state was lifting its head from the great reactionary period following that boom and under his direction it has broadened and deepened its roots, extended its activities and vastly increased its usefulness both among the whites and Indians.

Six important hospitals are conducted under its auspices as follows: Aberdeen, Cascade Springs, Deadwood, Pierre, Webster and Yankton. Academies are established at Aberdeen, Elkton, Marion, Sturgis, Vermillion, Jefferson, Tabor, Watertown and Zell. All of these institutions are doing splendid work. The hospitals are great public utilities, the importance of which is daily becoming more recognized and appreciated by the laity. The hospital at Pierre is absolutely indispensable. The people living in the widely extended range country have absolutely no conveniences for the care of the sick and are as a rule so far remote from physicians that it has become the practice, as soon as symptoms of illness are apparent, to hasten the patient to the hospital, where excellent care is guaranteed. These hospitals are attended by all the physicians of the towns where located regardless of religious tenets. Each of these hospitals has acquired a fine standing, both for the care bestowed upon patients and the skill of attending physicians. The plan has by the natural law of selection developed one or more surgeons of great proficiency at the seat of each institution and operations of the utmost gravity and delicacy are performed constantly with a success not surpassed anywhere. The percentage of radical cures is as great as in the best hospitals in the land.

At the latest report there are in the state fifty-five thousand five hundred Catholics, worshipping in one hundred fifty-nine churches, to which ninety-eight priests minister. The following orders are represented: The Benedictine, Mercy, St. Joseph and St. Vincent de Paul, Presentation and St. Frances Sisters. These orders are represented in sufficient numbers so that every section is provided with their ministrations in all of the good offices which they so cheerfully perform, in teaching, nursing, care of hospitals and other benevolent activities.

In 1902 the diocese of Sioux Falls was divided and the diocese of Lead created for the Black Hills section, and Mgr. John Stariha was chosen bishop. His consecration and installation, an event of great interest and circumstance, was celebrated at Lead, on October 2, 1902.

The Catholics of South Dakota have contributed some substantial additions to literature. Bishop O'Gorman is the author of "The Catholic History of America." Father Peter Rosen is the author of "Paha Sapha," a large and authoritative history of the Black Hills. Chief Justice Peter C. Shannon was one of the revisers of the Revised Laws of Dakota in 1877 and at his death was engaged in preparing a Catholic History of South Dakota, which he was not permitted to complete.

CHAPTER CII

HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The territory of Dakota was created in 1861, but in 1889 it entered the Union divided into two separate states, North and South Dakota. As early as 1872 the territorial legislature lacked only one vote of conferring full suffrage on women. The sparsely settled country and the long distances made any organized work an impossibility, although a number of individuals were strong advocates of equal suffrage. In 1879 women were given the right to vote at school meetings. In 1883 a school township law was passed requiring regular polls and a private ballot instead of special meetings, which took away the suffrage from women in all but a few counties.

At the convening of the territorial legislature in January, 1885, Major J. A. Pickler (afterwards member of congress), without solicitation, early in the session introduced a bill in the house granting full suffrage to women, as under the organic act the legislative body had the power to prescribe the qualifications for the franchise. The bill passed the house, February 11th, by twenty-nine ayes, nineteen noes. Soon afterward it passed the council by fourteen ayes, ten noes, and its friends counted the victory won. But Governor Gilbert A. Pierce, appointed by President Arthur and only a few months in the territory, failed to recognize the grand opportunity to enfranchise fifty thousand American citizens by one stroke of his pen, and vetoed the bill. Not only did it express the sentiment of the representatives elected by the voters, but it had been generally discussed by the press of the territory and all the newspapers but one were outspoken for it. An effort was made to carry it over the governor's veto, but it failed.

In 1887 a law was passed enlarging the school suffrage possessed by women and giving them the right to vote at all school elections and for all school officers, and also making them eligible to any elective school office. At this time, under the liberal provisions of the United States land laws, more than one-third of the land in the territory was held by women.

In the same legislature of 1887 another effort was made to pass an equal suffrage bill, and a committee from the franchise department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, consisting of Mesdames Helen M. Barker, S. V. Wilson and Alice M. A. Pickler, appeared before the committee and presented hundreds of petitions from the men and women of the territory. The committee of both houses reported favorably, but the bill failed by thirteen votes in the house and six in the council.

It was mainly through women's instrumentality that a local option bill was carried through this legislature, and largely through their exertions that it was adopted by sixty-five out of the eighty-seven organized counties at the next general election.

In October, 1885, the American Woman Suffrage Association held a national convention in Minneapolis, Minnesota, which was attended by a number of people from Dakota, who were greatly interested. The next month the first suffrage club was formed in Webster. Several local societies were afterwards started in the southern part of the territory, but for five years no attempt was made at bringing these together in a convention.

At the New Orleans Exposition, in 1885, the displays of Kansas, Dakota and Nebraska taught the world the artistic value of grains and grasses for decoration, but it was exemplified most strikingly in the Dakota's Woman's Department, arranged by Mrs. J. M. Melton, of Fargo. Among the industrial exhibits was a carriage robe sent from a leading furrier to represent the skillful work of women in his employ. There were also bird fans, a curtain of duck skins and cases of taxidermy, all prepared and cured by women, and a case of work from women employed in the printing office of the Fargo Argus. Four thousand bouquets of grasses were distributed on Dakota Day and carried away as curious and beautiful memorials. All were made by women in the territory.

The long contention as to whether the territory should come into the Union as one state or two, was not decided until 1889, when congress admitted two states. Thenceforth there were two distinct movements for women suffrage, one in North Dakota and one in South Dakota.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

[The editor is indebted to Mrs. Alice M. A. Pickler, of Faulkton, president of the State Woman Suffrage Association, for the material contained in this part of the chapter.]

In June, 1883, a convention was held at Huron to discuss the question of dividing the territory and forming two states, and a convention was called to meet at Sioux Falls, September 4th, and prepared a constitution for those in the southern portion. The suffrage leaders in the East were anxious that this should include the franchise for women. Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, of New York, vice-president-at-large of the National Suffrage Association, lectured at various points in the territory during the summer to awaken public sentiment on this question. On September 6th a petition signed by one thousand Dakota men and women, praying that the word "male" should not be incorporated in the constitution, was presented to the convention, accompanied by personal appeals. There was some disposition to grant this request, but the opponents prevailed and only the school ballot was given to women, which they already possessed by act of the legislature of 1879. However, this constitution never was acted upon.

The desire for division and statehood became very urgent throughout the great territory, and this, with the growing sentiment in congress in favor of the same, induced the legislature of 1885 to provide for a convention at Sioux Falls, composed of members elected by the voters of the territory, to form a constitution for the proposed new state of South Dakota and submit the same to the electors for adoption, which was done in November, 1885. Many of the women had become landholders and were interested in the location of school houses, county seats, state capitals and matters of taxation. As their only organization was the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a committee was appointed from that body, consisting of Alice M. A. Pickler, superintendent of the franchise department, Helen M. Barker and Julia Welch, to appear before the committee on suffrage and ask that the word "male" be left out of the qualifications of electors. They were helped by letters to members of the convention from Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, Susan B. Anthony, Lillie Devereux Blake and others of national reputation. Seven of the eleven members of the committee were willing to grant this request, but there was so much opposition from the convention lest the chances of statehood might be imperiled, that they compelled a compromise and it was directed that the first legislature should submit the question to the voters. They did incorporate a clause, however, that women properly qualified should be eligible to any school office and should vote at any election solely for school purposes. This applied merely to school trustees, as state and county superintendents are elected at general and not special elections.

The constitution was ratified by the voters in 1885, with a provision that "the legislature should at its first session after the admission of the state into the Union, submit to a vote of the electors at the next general election, the question whether the word 'male' should be stricken from the article of the constitution relating to elections and the right of suffrage."

Congress at that time refused to divide the territory and thus the question remained in abeyance awaiting statehood.

In 1889, an enabling act having passed by congress, delegates were elected from the different counties to meet in convention at Sioux Falls to prepare for the entrance of South Dakota into statehood. This convention reaffirmed the constitution adopted in 1885, and again submitted it to the voters, who again passed upon it favorably, and the territory became a state November 2, 1889.

The first legislature met at once in Pierre and, although they were required by the constitution to submit an amendment for woman suffrage, a vote was taken as to whether this should be done. It stood in the senate, forty yeas, one nay; absent or not voting, four; in the house, eighty-four yeas, nine nays, twenty-one absent.

On November 11, 1889, Miss Anthony, in response to urgent requests from the state, made a lecture tour of twelve cities and towns and addressed the Farmers' Alliance at their convention in Aberdeen, when it officially indorsed the suffrage amendment. On her return home she sent fifty thousand copies of Senator T. W. Palmer's great woman suffrage speech to individual voters in Dakota under his frank.

A State Suffrage Association had been formed, with S. A. Ramsey, president; Alonzo Wardall, vice-president; the Rev. M. Barker, secretary, and Mrs. Helen M. Barker, treasurer and state organizer; but the beginning of this campaign found the women with no funds and very little local organization. Mr. Wardall, who was also secretary of the Farmers' Alliance, went to Washington and, with Representative and Mrs. J. A. Pickler, presented a strong appeal for assistance to the national suffrage convention in February, 1890. It was heartily responded to and a South Dakota campaign committee was formed, with Miss Anthony chairman. The officers and friends made vigorous efforts to raise a fund and eventually five thousand five hundred dollars were secured. Of this amount California sent one thousand dollars; Senator Stanford personally gave three hundred dollars; Rachel Foster Avery, of Philadelphia, the same amount; Mrs. Clara L. McAdow, of Montana, two hundred and fifty dollars; a number gave one hundred dollars, among them United States Senator R. F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and different states sent various sums. The speakers raised about one thousand four hundred dollars, which went towards paying their expenses. Over one thousand dollars were secured by other means. Most of the state workers donated their expenses.

The first of May Miss Anthony returned to South Dakota and established campaign headquarters in Huron. A mass convention of men and women was held and an active state organization formed, with Mrs. Philena Everett Johnson, president, and Mr. Wardall, vice-president, which co-operated with the national committee and inaugurated an active campaign. The new state had adopted as its motto, "Under God the People Rule," and the suffragists wrote upon their banners, "Under God the People Rule; Women are People." A large number of national speakers came in the summer. Local workers would organize suffrage clubs in the schoolhouses and these efforts would culminate in large rallies at the county seats where some noted speakers would make addresses and perfect the organization.

Those from the outside who canvassed the state were Henry B. Blackwell, editor Woman's Journal, Boston; the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, national lecturer; Mary Seymour Howell, of New York; the Rev. Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin; Matilda Hindman, of Pennsylvania; Carrie Chapman Catt, of Washington; Laura M. Johns, of Kansas; Clara Berwick Colby, of Nebraska; the Rev. Helen G. Putnum, of North Dakota, and Julia B. Nelson, of Minnesota. Miss Anthony was always and everywhere the moving spirit and contributed her services the entire six months without pay. When three hundred dollars were lacking to settle the final expenses she paid them out of her own pocket. Mr. Blackwell also donated his services. Most effective state work was done by Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, of Huron, and the home of Mr. and Mrs. DeVoe was a haven of rest during the campaign.

Among the other valuable state workers were Dr. Nettie C. Hall, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, and Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wardall, superintendent of press. A large number of ministers indorsed the amendment. Two grand rallies of all the speakers were held, one at Mitchell, August 26th and 27th, during which time Miss Anthony, Mr. Blackwell, Miss Shaw and Mrs. Pickler addressed the Republican state convention; the other during the state fair in September. The 17th was "Woman's Day," and the fair association invited ladies to speak. Miss Anthony, Miss Shaw and Mrs. DeVoe complied. The summing up of the superintendent of press was as follows: Total number of addresses by national speakers, 789; state speakers, 707; under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 104; total, 1,600; local clubs of women organized, 400; literature sent out to every voter.

It would be difficult to put into words the hardships of this campaign of 1890, in a new state through the hottest and dryest summer on record. Frequently the speakers had to drive twenty miles between the afternoon and evening meetings and the audiences would come thirty miles. All of the political state conventions declined to indorse the amendment. The Republicans refused seats to the ladies on the floor of their convention, although Indians in blankets were welcomed. The Democrats invited the ladies to seats, where they listened to a speech against woman suffrage by E. W. Miller, land receiver for Huron district, too indecent to print, which was received with cheers and applause by the convention. The minority committee report, presented by Judge Bangs, of Rapid City, asking for an indorsement, was overwhelmingly voted down. A big delegation of Russians came to this convention wearing yellow badges lettered, "Against Woman Suffrage and Susan B. Anthony."

The greatest disappointment of the campaign was the forming of an independent party by the Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labor. The Alliance at its convention the previous year, four hundred and seventy-eight delegates present, at the close of Miss Anthony's address, had declared that they would do all in their power to carry the suffrage amendment, and it was principally on account of their assurances of support and on the invitation of their leaders that she undertook the work in South Dakota. The Knights of Labor at their convention in January of the present year had adopted a resolution that said: "We will support with all our strength the amendment to be voted on at the next general election giving women the ballot—believing this to be the first step toward securing those reforms for which all true Knights of Labor are striving." But the following June these two organizations formed a new party and absolutely refused to put a woman suffrage plank in their platform, although Miss Anthony addressed their convention and implored them to keep their promise, assuring them that their failure to support the amendment would be its death blow. The previous summer H. L. Loucks, president of the Farmers' Alliance, had made a special journey to the state suffrage convention at Minneapolis to invite her to come to South Dakota to conduct this canvass. He was a candidate for governor on this new party ticket and in his speech of acceptance did not mention the pending amendment. Before adjourning the convention adopted a long resolution containing seven or eight declarations, among them one that "No citizen should be disfranchised on account of sex;" but so far as any party advocacy was concerned the question was a dead issue.

A bitter contest was being made between Huron and Pierre for the location of the state capital, and the woman suffrage amendment was freely used as an article of barter. There were thirty thousand Russians, Poles, Scandinavians and other foreigners in the state, most of whom opposed woman suffrage. The liquor dealers and gamblers worked vigorously against it, and they were reinforced by the women "remonstrants" of Massachusetts, who sent their literature into every corner of the state.

At the election, November 4, 1890, the amendment received 22,072 ayes, 45,862 noes, majority opposed, 23,790. The Republicans carried the state by 16,000 majority.

At this same election an amendment was submitted as to whether male Indians should be enfranchised, it receiving an affirmative vote of forty-five per cent.; that for women suffrage received thirty-five per cent. Of the two classes of voters it seemed the men preferred the Indians. It was claimed by many, however, that they did not understand the wording of the Indian amendment and thought they were voting against it. (A graphic account of this campaign, with many anecdotes and personal reminiscences, will be found in the "Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony," chapter XXXVIII.)

As the school suffrage possessed by women applied only to trustees and did not include the important offices of state and county superintendents, and as it was held that the franchise for this purpose could be secured only by a constitutional amendment, it was decided to ask for this. Through the efforts of Mrs. Anna R. Simmons and Mrs. Emma A. Cranmer, officers of the state association, a bill for this purpose was secured from the legislature of 1893. As there seemed to be no objection to women voting for school trustees, it was not supposed that there would be any to extending the privilege for the other school officers. It was submitted at the regular election in November, 1894, and defeated by 17,010 ayes, 22,682 noes, an opposing majority of 5,672.

In 1897 the above ladies made one more effort and secured from the legislature the submission again of an amendment conferring the full suffrage on women. The campaign was managed almost entirely by Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Cranmer. The national association assisted to the extent of sending a lecturer, Mrs. Laura A. Gregg, of Kansas, who remained for two months preceding the election; and one hundred dollars' worth of literature also was furnished for distribution. The Dakota women raised about one thousand five hundred dollars, and every possible influence was exerted upon the voters. The returns of the election in November, 1898, gave for the amendment 19,698; against 22,983; adverse majority, 3,285.

In 1890, the amendment had received thirty-five per cent. of the whole vote cast upon it; in 1898, it received seventy-seven per cent. The figures show unmistakably that the falling off in the size of the vote was almost wholly among the opponents.

Petitions have been presented to several legislatures to grant municipal suffrage by statute, but a bill for this purpose has been brought to a vote only once, in 1893, when it was passed by the senate, twenty-seven ayes, eleven noes; and defeated in the house by only one vote.

Organization.—After the defeat of the suffrage amendment in 1890, a more thorough state organization was effected and a convention has been held every year since. That of 1891 met in Huron and Mrs. Irene G. Adams was elected president. Soon afterwards she compiled a leaflet showing the unjust laws for women which disgraced the statute books.

In 1892 a successful annual meeting took place at Hastings and Mrs. Mary A. Grosebeck was made president. In September, 1893, the convention was held in Aberdeen during the Grain Palace Exposition. The state president and the president-elect, Mrs. Emma A. Cranmer, had charge of the program for woman's day, and Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Missouri, gave addresses in the afternoon and evening.

In 1894 Mrs. Anna R. Simmons was elected president and continued in office for six years. This year one hundred dollars was sent to aid the Kansas campaign. During 1894 and 1895 she made twenty public addresses and held ten parlor meetings. At the convention in Pierre in September, 1895, she was able to report fifty clubs organized, with seven hundred members. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman of the national organization committee, was present at this convention.

Active work was continued throughout 1896 and 1897, when the submission of a suffrage amendment was secured. The year 1898 was given up to efforts for its success. Mrs. C. C. King established and carried on almost entirely at her own expense the South Dakota Messenger, a campaign paper which was of the greatest service. The state convention met in Mitchell, September 28th, 29th and 30th. Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, of Maine, came as a representative of the national association and gave two addresses to large audiences. The following October a conference of national and state workers was held at Sioux Falls, the former represented by Mrs. Chapman Catt, the Rev. Henriette G. Moore, of Ohio, and Miss Mary G. Hay, national organizer. Several interesting public sessions were held.

The annual meeting of 1899 took place in Madison, September 5th and 6th. The tenth convention met in Brookings, September 5, 1900. Mrs. Simmons having removed from the state, Mrs. Alice M. A. Pickler was elected president. Mrs. Philena Everet Johnson was made vice-president. Others who have served in the official positions are vice-president, Mrs. Emma A. Cranmer; corresponding secretaries, Mesdames Kate Uline Folger, F. C. Bidwell, Hannah W. Best; treasurers, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Wardall, Mrs. Marion L. Bennett, Mrs. Clara M. Williams; auditor, Mrs. John Davis; superintendents of literature, Mrs. Jane Rooker Breeden, Mrs. Della Robinson King.

Among the prominent friends of woman suffrage may be mentioned the Hon. Arthur C. Mellette, first state governor; United States Senators Richard F. Pettigrew, James H. Kyle and Robert J. Gamble; Lieutenant-Governor D. T. Hindman; Members of Congress J. A. Pickler, W. B. Lucas and E. W. Martin; the Hons. S. A. Ramsey and Coe I. Crawford; Attorney-General John L. Pyle, Judge D. C. Thomas, General W. H. Beadle, Professor McClennen, of the Madison Normal School, and ministers of many churches. The Hon. J. H. Patton and the Hon. W. C. Bowers paid the expenses of the legislative committee of the suffrage association while they were in Pierre during the winter of 1897 to secure the submission of an amendment. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court A. J. Edgerton was a pronounced advocate of woman suffrage and appointed a woman official stenographer of his judicial district, the best salaried office within his gift. Associate Justice Seward Smith appointed a woman clerk of the Faulk county district court. The list of other men and women widely known and who have stood faithfully for woman suffrage would be a long one. Among them are S. H. Cranmer, Rev. Ramsey, Mrs. Ruby Smart, Kara Smart and Floy Cochrane.

LAWS.—Neither dower nor curtesy obtains. If either husband or wife die without a will, leaving a child or children or the lawful issue of one, the survivor is entitled to one-half of the separate estate of the other. If there are no children nor the issue of any, the survivor is entitled to one-half of the estate and the other half goes to the kindred of the deceased. If there are none the survivor takes all. A homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, or one-quarter of an acre in town, may be reserved for the widow or widower.

Either husband or wife may dispose of separate property, real or personal, by deed or will, without the consent of the other. Joint real estate, including the homestead, can be conveyed only by signature of both, but the husband may dispose of joint personal property without the consent of the wife.

In order to control her separate property the wife must keep it recorded in the office of the county register.

On the death of an unmarried child the father inherits all of its property. If he is dead and there are no other children, the mother inherits it. If there are brothers and sisters she inherits a child's share.

A married woman cannot act as administrator. Of several persons claiming and equally entitled to act as executors, males must be preferred to females.

A married woman can control her earnings outside the home only when living separate from her husband.

The father is the legal guardian and has custody of the persons and services of minor children. If he refuses to take the custody, or has abandoned his family, or has been legally declared a drunkard, the mother is entitled to the custody.

The law declares the husband the head of the family and he must support the wife by his separate property or labor, but if he has not deserted her, and has no separate property, and is too infirm to support her by his labor, the wife must support him and their children out of her separate property or in other ways to the extent of her ability. An act of February 21, 1896, makes the wife liable for necessaries for the family purchased on her own account to the same extent that her husband would be liable under a similar purchase, but with no control over the joint earnings.

The causes for divorce are the same as in most states; six months' residence is required. The disposition of the children is left entirely with the court.

In 1887, through the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the "age of protection" for girls was raised from ten to fourteen years. In 1893 they tried to have it made eighteen, but the legislature compromised on sixteen years. Rape in the first degree is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than ten years; in the second degree not less than five years.

The penalty for seduction and for enticing away for purposes of prostitution is prescribed by the same words, "is punishable," which in reality leaves it to the judgment of the court, but the statutes fix the penalty for all other crimes by the words "shall be punished." In addition to this latitude the penalty for seduction or enticing for purposes of prostitution is, if the girl is under fifteen, imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years or in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both; with no minimum penalty.

SUFFRAGE.—The territorial legislature of 1879 gave women a vote on questions pertaining to the schools, which were then decided at school meetings. This was partially repealed by a law of 1883, which required regular polls and a private ballot, but this act did not include fifteen counties which had school districts fully established, and women still continue to vote at these district school meetings. In 1887 a law was enacted giving women the right to vote at all school elections for all officers, and making them eligible for all school offices. The constitution which was adopted when South Dakota entered the Union (1889) provided that "any woman having the required qualifications as to age, residence and citizenship may vote at any election held solely for school purposes." As state and county superintendents are elected at general and not special elections, women can vote only for school trustees. They have no vote on bonds or appropriations.

OFFICE HOLDING.—The state constitution provides that all persons, either male or female, being twenty-one years of age and having the necessary qualifications, shall be eligible to the office of school director, treasurer, judge, or clerk of school elections, county superintendent of public schools and state superintendent of public instruction. All other civil offices must be filled by male electors.

There are at present eleven women serving as county superintendents. They sit on the school boards in many places and have been treasurers. A woman was nominated for state superintendent of public instruction by the independent party.

Efforts to secure a law requiring women on the boards of state institutions have failed. The governor is required to appoint three women inspectors of penal and charitable institutions, who are paid by the state and make their report directly to him. They inspect the penitentiary, reform school, insane hospitals, deaf and dumb institution and school for the blind. There is one assistant woman physician in the State Hospital for the Insane. Women in subordinate official positions are found in all state institutions. They act as clerks in all city, county and state offices and in the legislature, and have served as court stenographers and clerks of the circuit court. There are eight women notaries public at the present time.

OCCUPATION.—No profession or occupation is legally forbidden to women. Ten hours is made a legal working day for them. Four women are editing county papers.

EDUCATION.—All institutions of learning are open alike to both sexes and there are women in the faculties. In the public schools there are 1,225 men and 3,581 women teachers. The average monthly salary of the men is $36.45; of the women, $30.82.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the first organization of women in the state and through its franchise department has worked earnestly and collected numerous petitions for suffrage. The Woman's Relief Corps is the largest body, having one thousand eight hundred members. The Eastern Star, Daughters of Rebekah, Ladies of the Maccabees and other lodge societies are well organized. The Federation of Clubs, the youngest association, represents two hundred members. A number of churches have women on their official boards.

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P. C. Moody

CHAPTER CIII

PERSONAL MENTION OF CITIZENS OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

HON. GIDEON C. MOODY.—The strong, true men of a people are always public benefactors. Their usefulness in the immediate and specific labors they perform can be defined by metes and bounds. The good they do through the forces they put in motion, and through the inspiration of their presence and example, is immeasurable by any finite gauge or standard of value. The death of any one of such men is a public calamity, because by it the country loses not only his active energy but the stimulus and fecundating power of his personal influence. There is, however, some compensation for this loss in the memory of his services, the effect of his example and the continuing fruitfulness of the activities he quickened into life. The late Gideon C. Moody, of South Dakota, was such a man. To epitomize his life and character within the limits which this work allows is impossible to mortal utterance. The stalwart proportions of his living presence are vividly realized by the void his death has made. But less than most men intellectually his equal does he need the voice of eulogy. The clearness of his purposes, the soundness of his judgment, his ample sweep of vision, his tireless activity, his indomitable will, his great achievements, his unbending uprightness of character, have impressed "the very age and body of the time," making his life a force that cannot die.

Senator Moody was born at Cortland, New York, on October 16, 1832, and was the son of Stephen and Charlotte M. (Curtis) Moody, of that state. He received an academic education and then began the study of law at Syracuse. In 1852, at the age of twenty, he removed to Indiana, where he was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession at New Albany. In 1854, after less than two years of practice, such was his force of character and professional promise, that he was elected prosecuting attorney of Floyd county. A little later he joined an organization of young Republicans in the state, and became prominent and very active in the efforts they made to secure the election of Hon. Oliver P. Morton as governor. It was discovered, however, that Mr. Morton's personal unpopularity made it inexpedient to place him at the head of the ticket, and he was nominated for lieutenant governor, Hon. Henry S. Lane being named as the party candidate for governor. The popularity of Mr. Lane and the effective campaigning of the young Republicans secured the triumph of the ticket and a Republican legislature at the ensuing election, Mr. Moody himself being chosen a member of the lower house in the face of a normal Democratic majority of five hundred in his district. At the legislative session which followed Governor Lane was elected United States senator, and Morton, the idol of the young Republicans of the state, became governor. The doctrine of state rights had many ardent advocates in the legislature, and the feeling against the course of the federal administration towards the South, which was then rapidly tending to secession, was so strong that the debates became exceedingly acrimonious and personal. A member named Heffron made a bitter attack on Governor Morton, which was replied to in such scathing terms by Mr. Moody that he was challenged by Heffron to fight a duel. It was arranged that the encounter should take place at Covington, Kentucky, and Colonel Milroy, who afterward became a major general in the United States army, was chosen as Mr. Moody's second. While crossing the Ohio to the place of meeting they were arrested and each was fined five hundred dollars, Mr. Heffron failing to put in an appearance. In 1861, soon after the beginning of the Civil war, Messrs. Milroy and Moody raised the Ninth Indiana Infantry, of which Mr. Milroy was made colonel, Mr. Moody becoming captain of Company G. On November 15, 1862, he was promoted colonel, and some little time afterward was mustered out of the service in order that he might accept the post of captain in the Nineteenth United States Infantry, a command in which he served until the spring of 1864, the greater portion of the time on the staff of Gen. George H. Thomas. In May, 1864, his term of enlistment having expired, and it being apparent that the war was nearing its end, he resigned his commission in the army and was appointed by the secretary of war to proceed to Dakota and superintend the construction of a wagon road from Sioux City to Fort Randall. In this work he employed to a very large extent the Scandinavian farmers numerously populating the southeastern counties of the territory, and so arranged the work of construction that they were able to give their farm duties proper attention and build the road during the seasons when farm-work was slack, making this arrangement at a considerable sacrifice of his own interests. Moreover, having learned by careful calculation that the road could be built for much less than the appropriation, he voluntarily paid the workmen almost double the ruling price for men and teams. This action on his part brought him severe criticism from the war department, and delayed for many years the approval of his accounts and the payment of his commission on the expenditures. But it endeared him to the people of the southeastern counties, and made the Scandinavian farmers, who were at that time of very limited means and had a hard struggle to improve their farms and live without outside assistance, his firm and faithful friends to the end of his life. They were always with him to a man in politics and in business, and held him ever in the highest regard. When he crossed the Mississippi to make a new home in the farther West, he at first contemplated locating in western Iowa, but instead he settled at Yankton and began there an active practice of his profession. He also took a very earnest interest in political affairs and was elected to the territorial house of representatives, of which he was chosen speaker, and to which four years later he was re-elected. In 1878 he was appointed associate justice of the territorial supreme court by President Hayes on the recommendation of the Republican organization of the territory and that of Senator Conklin, of New York. He was assigned to the Black Hills district and remained on the bench until 1884, when he resigned to become general counsel for the Homestake Mining Company and its associate corporations, in which capacity he served until his death. To the judicial ermine he lent dignity and distinction in his protracted and able service, and he was known afterward as one of the leading corporation lawyers of the whole Northwest. When he retired from the bench he at once took charge of the legal business of the Homestake Mining Company, and soon found himself again in the whirlpool of territorial politics, a stage on which he was one of the star actors until 1891. Samuel McMasters, a very shrewd and practical Irishman, the superintendent of the mining company, who could not read and was unable to write anything but his name, besought the Judge to take charge of his campaign as a candidate for territorial delegate to the United States house of representatives. The canvass that followed made the Judge a large number of very bitter personal enemies and gave him a continual struggle from that time until his final retirement from politics to retain his supremacy in the western half of the state. In the broad field of national politics his capacity, breadth of view and knowledge of men and of affairs secured him a position of commanding influence. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1868, 1888 and 1892. In the convention of 1888 he was chairman of the delegation from the Dakotas and made a speech which gained the admission of ten delegates instead of the three usually allowed the territory. As the personal friend of Senator Platt, of New York, he got advance inside information of all the important maneuvers in the convention, and it was said by the party leaders that the solid vote of South Dakota at a critical time was largely instrumental in bringing about the nomination of President Harrison, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship and whose candidacy he warmly espoused. He was a prominent and influential member of the South Dakota constitutional conventions of 1883 and 1885, and was also a member of the committee appointed to draft and present to congress a memorial for the division of Dakota and its admission to the Union as two states. Under the constitution of 1885 he was elected United States senator, but congress did not recognize the movement as valid, yet the senate allowed him the privilege of admission to the floor. In 1889, after the enabling act was passed by congress, the constitution of 1885 was again adopted and he was again elected to the United States senate, but in the classification he drew the short term of two years. Then in 1891 he was defeated by the great Populist upheaval. In 1901 he was appointed by Governor Herreid a member of the commission of three to codify the laws of the state provided for by an act of the legislature. In the work of the commission the code of civil procedure, justice and probate codes were assigned to him, and his service in this connection was the last of a public nature that he rendered.

Judge Moody was married on September 21, 1855, at Spafford, Onondaga county, New York, to Miss Helen Eliot, and they became the parents of one daughter and four sons. The oldest, Mrs. Helen E. Dickinson, now lives at Los Angeles, California; Charles C. is editor of the Sturgis (South Dakota) Record; Burdette, a civil engineer, was for many years chief engineer for the Homestake Mining Company, and is now with the California Kings Gold Mines Company at Picacho, California; and James C. and Warner, who are lawyers, have succeeded to their father's law practice at Deadwood. The Judge never joined any of the fraternal orders so numerous and popular among men except the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he was a member of the local post at Deadwood. He died at Los Angeles, California, on March 17, 1904, aged seventy-one years.

One of the most forcible and impressive elements in the elevated character of this courageous pioneer, eminent jurist, prominent politician, conservative civic force and high-minded citizen, was his inflexible integrity. This is well illustrated in the unwritten history of the great Ophir vs. Gopher mining suit that was tried before him as presiding judge at Deadwood in the first year of his service on the bench. The suit involved property worth several hundred thousand dollars, and a great array of legal talent was engaged on each side, including Harry I. Thornton, of San Francisco, H. J. Bennett, of Salt Lake, Judge D. Corson, now a member of the supreme court of South Dakota, Judge D. McLaughlin and Col. W. R. Steele, besides a number of lesser lights. The litigants on one side were apprehensive of losing their case, and four or five of their leading men determined to secure a decision at any cost. One after another was selected to approach the Judge, and was fortified for the assault on judicial honor with a convenient package carefully concealed in an inside pocket. And one after another returned to his confederates with the report that he was afraid to broach the subject to the Judge. They then concluded to employ for the purpose a resident of Montana who had acquired a reputation for success in such work. He essayed the task, but after wandering around Deadwood and carefully feeling his way for about a month, he too declined to make the attempt. A final effort was then made by retaining one of Judge Moody's former law partners, who was summoned by letter from his home in North Dakota. When informed of the nature of the service required of him, he threw up his hands in dismay and exclaimed: "My God, men! do you expect me to tackle that man on any such proposition? Why, I should be in the penitentiary in forty-eight hours. If that is what you got me here for I might as well leave for home on the coach tomorrow." And he did leave next day. The suit proceeded to a conclusion and the conspirators lost the decision. One of them, who was the writer's informant on the subject, says: "Judge Moody went on in the even tenor of his way, and to his death was oblivious of the temptation which had been prepared for him." During the progress of this case Mr. Thornton, the greatest mining lawyer the West ever produced, in speaking to his associates, said of Judge Moody: "Gentlemen, there is one of the greatest and brainiest judges I ever tried a case before." In politics, a pursuit wherein the ordinary rules of honesty and straightforwardness are supposed to be usually much relaxed, he was the same inflexibly upright man as on the bench and in private life. He treated everybody squarely and insisted that his friends do the same when working in his interest, immediately and sharply repudiating any attempt on their part to do otherwise. In the memorable contest of 1891, when for several weeks daily ballots were taken in the legislature for a United States senator, and the Judge needed but one vote to secure his re-election, it is known and his family have the proofs that more than one member of the body offered to desert the opposition and make his election certain for a consideration. And, amazing as it may seem, two different propositions were made in writing and signed by legislators, offering to sell out to him. Some of his zealous friends brought the matter to his attention. Without the slightest hesitation and with all the force he could command he told them that if one dollar were used in buying a vote for him he would refuse to qualify for the office or accept it, and more, that he would assist in prosecuting both the man offering the money and the man accepting it. And yet he cared nothing for money, but was unhappy as long as he had any in his pocket. He never manifested any desire to accumulate wealth. At no time in his whole career did he keep a set of books. No ledger or daybook ever adorned his desk, and since his decease his family have never found a single charge for services during all his fifty years of practice.

As a lawyer and practitioner at the bar Judge Moody was remarkably successful. His success was so great, in fact, that it has been a matter of universal comment, not only among members of the bar, but by people generally. A close study of his professional characteristics will explain this. In the first place he was thoroughly equipped for his profession by natural aptitude, by diligent study and by judicious observation. In the next he gave every case his most careful and searching attention. A client calling on him for advice was as thoroughly cross examined as to the facts in his case as if he were in court and the questions were asked by the opposing counsel. The fee, no matter how large, was no temptation to him if from his knowledge of the case his client had not the moral and the legal right on his side. On the very few occasions when he was deceived by his client and went into court with an unworthy case, he returned the money paid him for a fee with a severe rebuke for the deception, and thereafter he held the client in the utmost contempt and no argument could convince him that the man was honest. One of the sources of his remarkable success as general counsel for the Homestake Mining Company was this attribute of his nature. On questions in his department of this great corporation his judgment was supreme, and it was almost universally recognized in the community that prospective litigants who had claims against the company would have no difficulty in securing a settlement if they could convince Judge Moody of the justice of their claims from either a moral or a legal point of view, even his enemies conceding that while he was at the head of the company's legal department courts were largely unnecessary so far as it was concerned; as, while his fidelity to its interests was one of the strongest kind, the claimant could always get fair treatment at his hands without the aid of the courts. This was so generally understood that remarkably little new litigation fell to the lot of the company during the last fifteen years of his connection with it.

In private life he was a model man and greatly endeared himself to his friends and his family. To his friends he was the personification of fidelity. No consideration and no influence that could be brought to bear could induce him to desert them or waver in the slightest degree in his allegiance to them. It was this that welded his friendships, which once formed were never severed; and this, in its way, also embittered his enemies. In his family he was all purity and devotion. He was a delightful conversationalist, and to his children he was a companion as well as a guide, an example as well as an inspiration, their warmest friend and their most judicious counselor. Impervious to fulsome flattery, he was yet highly appreciative of kind things said of him, and good-humoredly tolerant of criticisms. These traits overflowed the boundaries of his domestic life and made him popular wherever he was known. It was said of him that if he could get a few minutes of close communion with an enemy, he could almost invariably change the enmity into an undying friendship.

CHARLES NELSON HERREID, fourth governor of South Dakota, is a native of Wisconsin, where he was born October 20, 1857. His parents were among the earliest pioneers of that state. His boyhood was spent upon the farm, where he imbibed that love of nature and of life in the open which has continued a marked characteristic of his life. He early evinced a love of learning and made his own way through the common schools and Galesville University and after a course of reading in a law office, where he acquired a knowledge of practice, he took the course at the Wisconsin Law School, and graduated with the class of 1882. That year he was married to Miss Jeannette Slye, of La-Crosse county, and they took up their home at Leola, in McPherson county, where from the first Mr. Herreid, with commendable public spirit, became a leader in every movement for the development of his locality, in material, moral and educational lines, and very early was accorded recognition as a distinct power in the affairs of the territory. He prospered in his affairs, two lovely children were born to his home, he became associated in the ownership of one of the local banks, and when every prospect seemed to be propitious, there came the awful holocaust of 1889, when a flood of flame swept McPherson county, and in a twinkling of an eye, almost, Leola was literally wiped from the map. Miraculously, among the very few structures which escaped the fury of the flames were Governor Herreid's home and bank. Leola was not to speedily recover from this disaster. The reactionary period which came to Dakota at this time, following the boom of settlement, the great historic drought period of 1889 and 1890, accompanying it, were especially trying to that section and only the most courageous of the settlers remained to fight out the battle. The effect upon business was inevitable, but Governor Herreid was not the kind of man to be overcome by the untoward conditions which had overtaken him, but, with abiding faith in Dakota and that victory would come to him who had the courage and tenacity to fight to the end, he remained, carrying forward his business, protecting his property and maintaining his credit, and by his example giving courage and assistance to his despondent neighbors. He was, during this period, called by his neighbors to serve as prosecuting attorney and county judge, and in 1889 was appointed trustee of the State University, and his good judgment was a factor in bringing that institution through the complications which came near to wrecking it in the period following the death of President Olson. From 1893 to 1897 he was lieutenant governor and won the highest commendation from both political friends and enemies for his good judgment and absolute fairness. In 1898 he was made chairman of the Republican state committee and conducted a masterful campaign, and was the acting member for South Dakota on the Republican national committee. In 1900 he was elected governor, a position he still holds, and his administration has been most satisfactory, free from all scandals and characterized by several administrative reforms, inaugurated by Mr. Herreid, which are certain to bring lasting benefit to the state. It should be noted that from 1897 until he became governor Mr. Herreid was a regent of education. The writer is fully aware that this brief sketch of Governor Herreid's life appears to be intended as an eulogy, but submits that every word of it is sustained by the facts and is, in view of the facts, but faintly drawn. His life and career have been such as to bear the closest scrutiny, exhibiting very much to commend and very little to criticise.

Governor Herreid is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and a faithful worker in all of its activities. He is a close student of social problems and of political economy, and a courageous and original thinker upon all lines of progress. In February, 1903, he was called upon to mourn the death of his son, Roscoe C., a splendid boy of fifteen years. Governor Herreid's home is now at Eureka, in McPherson county, whither he removed from Leola after the building of the railroad. The Governor is a thirty-second-degree Mason and has held various important places in the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has been grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, domain of South Dakota.

GEORGE WILLISTON NASH, state superintendent of public instruction, is almost a native product, for his parents brought him to the home in Lincoln county in his infancy. He, however, is a native of Janesville, Wisconsin, where he was born in 1868, and is the son of Newman C. and Jennie (Williston) Nash, and comes of good old Anglo-Saxon stock. The name, indeed, is a thoroughly characteristic Saxon product, primarily being "At the Ash," but, yielding to the penchant of the old English yeomen to abbreviate, became first "At'nash" and finally assumed its present form. Something more of family history will appear in the sketch of Newman C. Nash in this volume.

The earlier years of George W. Nash were spent on the homestead claim of his parents, near Canton, but in 1877 his father purchased the Sioux Valley News, and thereafter the home was in Canton, where he attended school and assisted his father in the printing office, soon becoming an excellent printer. In 1885 he entered the preparatory course in Yankton College, from which institution he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1891. In the meantime, however, he had for a year, in 1888-9, associated with James F. Hall in the publication of the Sioux Valley News, his father's newspaper at Canton, the latter being at the time engaged in the publication of another newspaper at Hot Springs. The next autumn, after his graduation, the subject accepted a position as an instructor in Augustana College at Canton, where he continued until called to Yankton in January, 1893, to become principal of Yankton College Academy. In 1894-5 he went abroad and studied in the University of Leipzig, Germany, and traveled extensively in Europe. In the autumn of 1895 he resumed his work in Yankton, and his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science. During the summer vacations of 1896 and 1897 he pursued his post-graduate studies in the University of Minnesota, and the latter year was advanced to the professorship of mathematics and astronomy in Yankton College, a position he continued to hold until he resigned in 1902 to become state superintendent of public instruction.

Professor Nash's work in this department has demonstrated his ability, energy and untiring industry, as well as his fertility in devising methods for the advancement of education and arousing enthusiasm and co-operation among educators and boards of education. Upon his recommendation the legislature passed the uniform certification bill, by which teachers' certificates become uniform and valid in every county. The standard of requirements to secure certificates, by graduates of state institutions, was also raised. He at once adopted the plan of visiting the members of the school boards in annual convention in each county, a plan which has resulted in arousing the utmost enthusiasm, permeating into every school district. He is compelling the reciprocal recognition of South

Dakota's state certificates in other states, by refusing to recognize any state's certificates unless that state reciprocates by according equal favors to those of this state. He proposes that our standards shall be as high as any and then shall receive the recognition to which they are entitled.

Professor Nash possesses all of the qualifications for successful leadership upon educational lines. He is deliberate in forming a judgment, but that judgment when once formed is unshakable, yet his manner is so agreeable and his methods so fair that new friends come to him with every accomplishment. Persistence and thoroughness are controlling characteristics in all of his undertakings and failure is unknown and unrecognized by him. It is difficult to characterize some men without dealing in the superlative and George Nash is one of this class. His conduct and success thus far in life are infallible prophecies of a further career of great usefulness in enlarged fields of activity.

Professor Nash was married on November 17, 1903, to Miss Adelaide Warburton, of Pierre, the daughter of Judge and Mrs. Fuller. The subject is a member of the Congregational church and of the Modern Woodmen and Home Guardians. He is also a member of the executive committee of the State Historical Society.

CHARLES HENRY SHELDON, second governor of the state of South Dakota, was born in LaMoille county, Vermont, September 12, 1840, the son of Greshem and Mary (Brown) Sheldon, and was the third in a family of four, consisting of two sons and two daughters. Greshem Sheldon was a hatter by trade and for many years was a resident of Montreal where he owned an independent business, but, meeting with reverses, died in 1844, a poor man, when Charles was but four years of age. Mrs. Sheldon lived to be eighty-six years of age, dying in 1890 at the home of Charles, whose constant care she had been throughout his life. The early life of Governor Sheldon was a hard struggle. His mother was very poor and he was compelled to work from his earliest recollection to eke out the family expenses. Until approaching manhood he found employment on farms and then for several years in small stores; nevertheless he managed to pick up a good deal of elementary learning and from his childhood was passionately fond of oratory, in which he constantly trained himself. His sympathetic nature made him a natural abolitionist and when the war broke out, when he was in his twenty-first year, he promptly offered his services, but upon his first enlistment he was, upon physical examination, for some reason rejected. He enlisted again on the 23d of November, 1861, and was duly mustered into service in Company E, Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry. His military service was highly creditable and at the close of the war he had won the position of second lieutenant of Company I of the Seventh Regiment. After the war he settled in Golconda, Pope county, Illinois, where he engaged in mercantile business, and later he was connected with a large tobacco commission house at Paducah, Kentucky.

In 1880 Governor Sheldon removed to Dakota and settled upon government land near Pierpont, Day county, where he opened a farm and built a home which he maintained until his death. In 1886 he was sent to the territorial legislature and in 1892 he was chosen governor of the state, which position he filled with credit for four years. There have been no more difficult years in the history of the west than the four during which Charles H. Sheldon held the governor's chair in South Dakota. Before he had been in office six months the great national panic of 1893 was on and the period of depression continued throughout his term. To add to the embarrassments of the period, came the almost total crop failure of 1894 and upon the heels of that the Taylor defalcation of January 1, 1895, by which the state treasury was robbed of every dollar. Throughout all of these trying experiences the Governor labored unceasingly to maintain the state's credit and with results as good as could be hoped for when adverse conditions are considered. At the close of his second term he retired quietly to his farm and lived in simple comfort until the campaign of 1898 came on, when he responded to the call of his party to engage in a speaking campaign in the state and was assigned to a series of appointments in the Black Hills and made one of his most powerful speeches in the city of Deadwood on Saturday night, October 15. Almost immediately following the close of his address he was taken with a chill. Pneumonia followed and he died at the Bullock Hotel on Thursday morning following, shortly after his wife and son reached his bedside.

Governor Sheldon was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Waters, of Pope county, Illinois, to whom he was married shortly after the war and whose death occurred in 1874. She left him no children. He was married in 1875 to Miss Martha Frizzell, of Johnson county, Illinois, and the union was blessed with three children, James B., Ethel and Charles H. James died in 1894, while a student at Brookings College. Governor Sheldon was a man of marked ability, of good and strong impulses and his memory is cherished in South Dakota by a host of friends.

JAMES H. KYLE.—The late Senator James H. Kyle, of South Dakota, died the early evening of July 1, 1901. He was buried the afternoon of July 4, eleven years—almost to an hour—after he delivered an address which gave him a seat in the United States senate. Since his serious illness at Cleveland, September, 1898, he had not been well, although his appearance otherwise indicated. His vitality was gone. The wire and fiber of his constitution were wasted and worn, and, a complication of ills overtaking him, the thread of life was easily broken, and in a few days he crossed the dark river. The Christian faith, his guide through life, sustained the departing spirit, and with perfect confidence he beheld the opening scenes of his eternity.

James Henderson Kyle was born at Cedarville, near Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, February 24, 1854, and was the second of a family of six children—three brothers and three sisters—of whom one brother and two sisters survive. His father, Thomas B., was born at the Kyle homestead, near Xenia, Ohio, January 24, 1824, and when seven years of age moved with his father to the then territory of Kentucky. When it was admitted as a slave state they returned to the Senator's birthplace and near where his father was born. The father served as a Union soldier and officer in the Civil war, and in the fall of 1865 with his family moved to Urbana, Champaign county, Illinois, where he still resides. The influencing reason for the selection of this home was on account of the proposed location of the State University, affording an opportunity for the education of his children. The Senator's grandfather was born in Pennsylvania in 1773 of parents who came from Scotland to this country in a very early day. The Senator's great-grandfather, with six brothers, served their country during the Revolutionary war. His mother, Jane Henderson, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1829, of parents who came from the north part of Ireland.

While living at Xenia, Ohio, the Senator attended the common schools and received his primary education. At Urbana he graduated from the high school and entered the State University at Champaign in 1871. Not being able to secure the course of study he desired, he entered Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1873, and graduated from that institution in 1878. While attending school and the University of Illinois he worked on a farm during vacation, and when at Oberlin College he also worked on a farm and taught school to defray his expenses, and very largely supported himself while obtaining his education. He then entered the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he wholly sustained himself by giving private lessons in Greek, Latin and mathematics until his graduation, in 1882.

April 27, 1881, Mr. Kyle was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Miss Anna Isabel Dugot, who, with two children, Miss Ethelwyn and James H. Kyle, Jr., survive.

After graduating from the seminary and receiving his license to preach, he accepted service with the Board of Home Missions and located at Mount Pleasant, Utah. There he had charge of a seminary in connection with his church duties. To secure a climate more healthful to his wife, he removed to the then territory, now state, of South Dakota, in 1885, and was in charge of the Congregational church at Ipswich, in that state, until 1889, when he removed to Aberdeen and became pastor of the First Congregational church. At a celebration of the Fourth of July, 1890, at Aberdeen, he delivered a memorable address. A spirit of political unrest prevailed in the state and an advanced position was taken in the remedies proposed. This speech attracted marked attention and provoked much discussion, not only at his home, but throughout the state, and from that date he was well known by all its people. The next day the "Independents" of his senatorial district held their convention and, without effort and against his will, a unanimous nomination was tendered. His election followed, and early in January, 1891, the duties of the office were assumed. He was a man of imposing presence, a fine specimen of physical manhood and intellectual force—vigorous in mind, acts, and the accomplishment of results. To the duties of this office he applied himself with rare fidelity and honesty of purpose and immediately won the respect, confidence and esteem of his colleagues in that body. Although inexperienced in legislation, his evident desire to be right and do right was apparent, and his industry, kindness and courtesy were unfailing. A just measure commanded his support with the certainty that day follows night, and in the perfection of details he never wearied. February 16, 1891, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Gideon C. Moody, receiving the combined Independent and Democratic votes. In 1897 he was re-elected for a second term, expiring March 3, 1903. During his term of office he served on the committees of Indian affairs, patents, territories, pensions, irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, Indian depredations, forest reservations and the protection of game, and was chairman of the committee on education and labor.

Senator Kyle's ability for hard and effective work was fully recognized in his appointment as chairman of the United States industrial commission, created by act of congress of June 18, 1898, and the volumes of testimony taken under his personal direction and supervision and his exhaustive reports upon the subject justified the confidence reposed. He did not live to see the completion of the work of the commission; but the vast amount of testimony and the great variety of subjects covered in the report show that the plans were well conceived and carried to a successful conclusion. The work done by the commission will undoubtedly be of great assistance in shaping future legislation.

Another notable and salutary congressional act proposed and accomplished by him was the designation of Labor Day and making it a national holiday. For all time will this day be recognized and observed by the laborer and his friends. Labor never had a better friend than Senator Kyle, and no one better understood its needs or extended a more sympathetic and helpful hand. As a boy he worked upon the farm to aid in securing the education he so eagerly sought and highly prized; as a man and senator he did not forget the labor of his youth. His experience taught him the true dignity of labor and its necessity in every walk of life.

In time of the nation's danger party politics are laid aside and animosities forgotten. In the events leading up to and during the Spanish-American war Senator Kyle was not an exception to this rule, although not identified with the party in power. He stood loyally with the President and fearlessly supported the administration in war measures and in every detail which would assure a speedy and successful termination of the conflict. When the war ended, Senator Kyle earnestly and consistently worked to secure the ratification of the treaty of peace. He did not stop here. As a true American, he kept pace with the progress of our country's development, cheerfully, courageously, and hopefully accepting the burdens necessarily assumed as the result of the war.

The accurate and eloquent tributes of affection and esteem paid his memory by members of congress who were so long associated with the Senator and who knew him best show the record and impression he made in that body. He performed every duty to which he was assigned with conspicuous zeal, industry and ability. His patient attention to the details of business, even when pressed upon him by those not entitled, indicates the kind heart which always influenced him, and his candor and fairness inspired all with confidence. In manner he was unassuming, caring little for society, bending his whole energy to the performance of official duties. He was charitable in act and thought. His modest, quiet, kindly way endeared him to a host of friends, who mourned his loss with personal grief. He was a dutiful son, of tender sensibilities and noble impulses, a kind and loving husband and father, an upright, pure and courteous gentleman, most loved by those who knew him best. When death called him he was at the zenith of his power, absorbed in public duties with such energy that he was unable to withstand the strain, and the desire, unconsciously in his mind, found expression in his last words, evidencing as well his Christian faith: "Now I shall rest."

HON. ERICK J. BERDAHL is a native of Norway, where his birth occurred on the 8th day of August, 1850. When six years old, he was brought to the United States by his parents, and from that time until 1860 lived at the family home in Winneshiek county, Iowa, removing, the latter year, to Houston county, Minnesota, where he worked on the farm and attended school during the six years following. In 1866 he accompanied the family to Filmore county, in the latter state, and after living there until 1873 came to South Dakota, settling on a farm in Sverdrup township, Minnehaha county, which he still owns and which he took up under the homestead law soon after his arrival. Mr. Berdahl has been actively identified with the material interests of Minnehaha county during the twenty years of his residence therein, and few, if any, have exercised a more beneficial influence upon its development or have contributed in a more marked degree to the various agencies and enterprises making for its progress. From the original homestead of wild land in a sparsely settled locality, he has developed one of the finest and most valuable farms of its area in the county, a beautiful place of one hundred and sixty acres, all under cultivation, containing substantial improvements and presenting the appearance of a home in which few comforts and conveniences are lacking. As an agriculturist Mr. Berdahl stands in the front rank, and the ample competence he now commands, and the fine condition of his home, attests the energy and success with which he has prosecuted his life work. Mr. Berdahl, on the 2d day of April, 1873, was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Hannah Brandvold, who was born July 5, 1848, in Norway, and who came to the United States about two years prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Berdahl are the parents of ten children, only three of whom are living, namely, John E., Carrie and Henry; the deceased are Christina, who married Erick Langness and died in her twenty-fourth year; Albert, Carrie, Anna, Alma and Anna, the last five dying in childhood.

Mr. Berdahl has been an influential Republican ever since attaining his majority and by reason of his activity in party circles and services rendered in different campaigns he has been from time to time honored with various official positions. He served for some years as justice of the peace, also as chairman of the township board, and for several years past has been treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Minnehaha County, a position of great responsibility, requiring of the incumbent much more than ordinary business talent. He also represented the county of Minnehaha one term in the general assembly and as a legislator sustained the high reputation in which he was held by the people, fully meeting the expectations of his constituents, Democrats as well as Republicans. Mr. Berdahl is a man of great firmness, honest in his convictions, and ready at all times to maintain the soundness of his opinions. While diligent in the prosecution of his own affairs and successful in carrying them to conclusion, he is also interested in the welfare of the community and spares no reasonable sacrifice in encouraging agencies and enterprises for the promotion of the same. A pleasing presence combined with a genial disposition makes him popular with all classes and conditions of people, and his manly conduct and genuine worth are recognized and appreciated by those coming within the range of his influence.

HON. J. O. LANGNESS.—This enterprising citizen and public-spirited man of affairs is an American by adoption, having been born near the city of Thronghgen, Norway, on October 22, 1839. He was reared and educated in the romantic land of his nativity, and grew to manhood's estate as a tiller of the soil, which honorable calling he prosecuted at the place of his birth until 1866. His early home training, under the tutelage of industrious, pious parents, was such as to foster habits of industry and arouse a laudable ambition to be of some use in the world. Accordingly, while still young, he matured plans for his future course of action, and by following the same became in due time a symmetrically developed man of noble aims, generous impulses and high ideals. On May 1, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Kringen, a native of Norway, whose birth occurred May 16, 1842, and the same spring he started with his young wife for America, taking passage on a sailing vessel which was seven weeks at sea before reaching its destination. Immediately after landing, Mr. Langness proceeded direct to Minnesota, where he remained until 1868, in the spring of which year, in company with three others, he started out to select a favorable location for a colony of his countrymen, desirous of settling in some part of the northwest. In the prosecution of his mission, he traveled over the northwestern part of Minnesota, covering about thirty counties, and from Minnesota came to the county of Minnehaha, in Dakota, as the section of country best suited to meet the conditions required by the colony. Satisfied with the location, he at once took up a homestead in section 5, of what is now Sverdrup township, and in due time was joined by others, who laid claims to adjacent lands, and it was not long until the township was settled by an intelligent, thrifty class of people who more than any others have contributed to the development and material prosperity of this part of the state. Mr. Langness began life in the new country in a modest way, but in the course of a few years he was able to replace his pioneer dwelling with a larger and more comfortable modern structure and to add other improvements from time to time until he now has a beautiful farm of about four hundred acres, which is not only one of the most beautiful and attractive places in the township of Sverdrup, but also one of the best cultivated and most valuable in the county. As an agriculturist Mr. Langness is enterprising, progressive and keeps fully abreast the times, and in addition to tilling the soil, he derives no small income from stock raising, which industry he has prosecuted of recent years with a large measure of financial success.

Mr. Langness platted and laid out the town of Baltic, Minnehaha county, a thriving village and important commercial center of much promise, the growth of which is almost entirely attributable to the interest he has manifested in its behalf. Since coming to South Dakota he has been active and influential in the public affairs of his township and county, having filled nearly every position within the gift of the former, besides holding two important offices in the latter. He served two terms as county surveyor and in 1896 was elected treasurer of the county, the duties of which responsible trust he discharged in an able and satisfactory manner, proving a popular as well as a safe custodian of the public funds. Additional to the position noted, he represented Minnehaha county one term in the state legislature and as a member of that body served his constituents faithfully and well, never losing sight of their interests, and at the same time using his best endeavors to further the welfare of the state. Mr. Langness easily ranks with the most energetic, public-spirited men of the county in which he resides, and has done as much as any of his contemporaries to promote its development. His influence is always on the right side of every moral question, and he discharges the duties of citizenship with the object in view of benefitting the body politic and advancing the varied interests of the commonwealth. Inheriting the sturdy character and sterling qualities of head and heart for which his nationality is noted, he has used the same to excellent advantage since becoming a citizen of the United States and, although retaining warm feelings and tender recollections of the land of his forefathers, he is now a true American citizen, loyal to the laws of his adopted country and earnest in his efforts to uphold and maintain its institutions. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party and as such has become a leader of his party in Minnehaha county, being active and influential in its councils and a zealous worker for its success during the progress of campaigns. In 1892 he cast in his lot with the Populist party, and has held their views ever since, having taken the stump for General Weaver.

Personally Mr. Langness is universally esteemed, as his friendships are strong and lasting, his relations with his fellow men honorable, his integrity above suspicion, and his private life and character such as to commend him to the confidence of all with whom he is brought into contact. Religiously he is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church, in which faith he was born and reared and to the teachings of which he has always remained loyal. Mrs. Langness is also a Lutheran and, with her husband, is interested in all the religious and benevolent work of the local organization to which she belongs. To Mr. and Mrs. Langness have been born eight children, four of whom died young, the following being the names of the living members of the family: Erik J., Julia J., Maria J. and Oline J.

HANS H. SANDVIG, one of the leading agriculturists and representative citizens of Minnehaha county, was born in Norway on the 18th day of October, 1848. Reared on a farm, he early selected agriculture for his life work and followed the same in his native land until 1870, at which time he came to the United States and settled in Goodhue county, Minnesota. After spending three years there in successful prosecution of his chosen vocation, he, in the fall of 1873, changed his abode to Minnehaha county, South Dakota, where he took up a homestead which he improved and upon which he lived and prospered until the latter part of 1880. In December of that year Mr. Sandvig moved to Lyons township, where he continued to reside until the spring of 1903, when he rented his farm and took up his residence in Baltic, which place he has since made his home, living practically a life of retirement though still devoting much attention to his large agricultural interests and to the management of his business affairs.

Mr. Sandvig owns a valuable farm, consisting of four hundred and forty acres, all in cultivation, and well improved with good buildings, and, everything considered, there are few as fine tracts of land as his in the county of Minnehaha. It is admirably situated for agricultural and livestock purposes, being fertile, well watered and capable of producing abundantly all the grains and vegetable crops grown in South Dakota. Mr. Sandvig cultivates the soil according to the most approved methods, employs the best modern machinery, and by systematic and energetic effort seldom fails to realize large returns for the time and labor expended on his fields. In the matter of live stock he has also been quite successful, having for a number of years devoted considerable attention to the raising of fine cattle, sheep and hogs, which, as all know, have long been considered a reliable source of wealth in Minnehaha county and throughout the state.

Mr. Sandvig was married, after settling in South Dakota, to Miss Ida O. Brown, who, like himself, is a native of Norway, but who had been living for some years prior to her marriage in the county of Minnehaha. Two daughters have been born to this union, Hilda O. and Christina A., both living and, like their parents, highly esteemed in the social circles in which they move. Mr. Sandvig's long residence in South Dakota, covering a period of over thirty years, has made him widely known throughout Minnehaha county, and today there are few as popular men in the community and none more active or influential in promoting the material welfare of this section of the state. Never an office seeker or an aspirant for leadership in any undertaking, he has been honored at different times with important official positions, including the chairmanship of the Lyons township board, which he held for many years, and a place on the local school board, in which capacity he was instrumental in building up the educational system within his jurisdiction and making the schools among the best in the county. Mr. Sandvig possesses in a marked degree the physical characteristics and mental qualifications essential to success, being a man of wide practical intelligence, good judgment, clear perception and invincible integrity. His career throughout presents much that is commendable and worthy of emulation and, measured by the highest standard of excellence, his life as a neighbor, friend and enterprising citizen has been eminently honorable and above reproach.

EDGAR B. NORTHRUP.—Although a young man and for only twelve years a resident of Dakota, the subject of this review has achieved much more than local reputation in business circles, besides becoming prominent in the public affairs of the state. Edgar B. Northrup is a native of New York and an honorable representative of the large, intelligent and influential class of citizens the Empire state has contributed to the population of various states and territories of the great northwest. He was born April 21, 1867, in Broadalbin, Fulton county, and is the son of Leonard S. and Jane Elizabeth (Burr) Northrup, both parents members of old and respected families. The father, who was for many years a manufacturer of gloves in the state of his nativity, died in September, 1891, while the mother is still living at the age of seventy-four years. The early life of Edgar B., devoid of striking incident or thrilling experience, was spent in his native place, where he received his preliminary education in the public schools, after which he was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts. With the discipline thus received, he in due time entered Yale University, which noted institution he attended until completing the prescribed course and from which he was graduated with a creditable record in June, 1900. Two years after finishing his education Mr. Northrup came to South Dakota and located in Hanson county, where he remained about one year, removing at the expiration of that time to Sioux Falls, in which city he has since resided. Since coming west Mr. Northrup has devoted his attention largely to the real-estate business, investments, loans, etc., and having a favorable field in which to operate, he has acquired a large, far-reaching and lucrative patronage, being at this time one of the leaders in these lines in the thriving city of his residence, besides having extensive interests in various parts of the state. He is a man of sagacity and keen perception, is rarely mistaken in his judgment of men and things, foresees with great clearness future possibilities and determines with a high degree of accuracy the outcome of present action. In all business relations he manifests scrupulous integrity and gentlemanly demeanor and by his intelligence and his unassuming and pleasant bearing he has gained a large circle of friends. Mr. Northrup is decidedly Republican in his views and has wielded considerable influence in his party since moving to Sioux Falls, being wise in counsel, judicious and resourceful as an organizer and untiring as a worker. In November, 1902, he was elected to the upper house of the general assembly, and thus far his senatorial career has been able, eminently honorable and satisfactory to his constituents of all parties. By reason of his business success, high social standing, unblemished character and the universal esteem which he enjoys, he might without invidious distinction be called one of the most honored, as well as one of the most prominent citizens of

Sioux Falls, his right to this rating being cheerfully conceded by all who know him. Mr. Northrup is a member of the Masonic order, including the Mystic Shrine, and is also a leading spirit in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, besides being an influential factor in the Dacotah Club, one of the leading social organizations of the city. He was married March 14, 1894, at Johnstown, New York, to Miss Laura Hays, an accomplished lady, and they have one child, a daughter by the name of Elizabeth Hays Northrup, whose birth occurred July 4, 1896.

PATRICK J. DINNEEN.—The subject of this review is one of the many self-made men who have sought homes on this side of the Atlantic and who, by their industry, economy and thrift, have become well-to-do citizens of their adopted country. Mr. Dinneen was born in County Cork, Ireland, March 17, 1834, his parents being Timothy and Hannah (Conklin) Dinneen, who were also natives of the Emerald isle, where they made their home throughout life.

In the land of his birth the subject grew to manhood and for fifteen years prior to coming to America he made his home in England. In 1854 he wedded Miss Mary Walsh, a daughter of Kane and Margaret (Donovan) Walsh, the former of whom died in England and the latter in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Dinneen have become the parents of nine children, all still living: Daniel, who married Fannie Gill and is engaged in farming; Margaret, wife of Bert Aman, an agriculturist of Yankton county; Timothy, also a farmer, who married Johanna Finn; John, who married Fannie Roberts; Hannah, wife of Otis Kessey, a wealthy fruitman of California; Patrick, who is running a barber shop in Irene, South Dakota; James, who assists his father in the operation of the home farm; Mary, wife of Thomas Garvey, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume; and George, who married Millie Walsh and lives on his father's farm.

In 1866 Mr. Dinneen bade good-by to home and family and sailed for the new world. Here he began work as a laborer in New Jersey, and from there went to Illinois, where he was employed for nine months. Going south he spent some time in Mississippi and Louisiana and in 1867 went to Houston, Texas, where he worked two months. During the following five months he herded cattle in the Panhandle mountains of Texas, and then came up the Mississippi river and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

On the 7th of May, 1869, Mr. Dinneen took up his residence in Yankton county, South Dakota, and the same year sent for his family, whom he had supported in England up to this time. He homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of government land, on which there was not a stick of timber, and he set out twelve acres in trees, from which he recently cut ten thousand feet of lumber to build a barn. It is now a beautiful grove and the trees which he has cut down can hardly be missed. Mr. Dinneen has made all of the improvements upon his place and to-day has a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres under excellent cultivation. His first home here was a little log cabin, twelve by sixteen feet, which sheltered a family of eight for some time. The grasshoppers at times have destroyed his crops and when the Jim river has overflowed its banks during the spring and summer rains he has met with losses to the amount of five thousand dollars, but notwithstanding these misfortunes he has prospered in his new home and is today accounted one of the substantial men of his community, as well as one of its most highly esteemed citizens. He is a Catholic in religious faith and a Democrat in politics. For fifteen years he has filled some school office, and his support is never withheld from any enterprise calculated to promote the social and moral welfare of his county.

HANS C. OLSON.—Since attaining to man's estate Hans C. Olson has been identified with the growth and development of South Dakota and as a farmer he is still carrying on the work of improvement in Yankton county, where he now makes his home. His early home was on the other side of the Atlantic, for he was born in Norway, October 29, 1854, and was about fifteen years of age when he came to the United States with his parents, Ole and Mary Olson. On landing in this country they proceeded at once to South Dakota and settled in Clay county, but after residing there for thirteen years they came to Yankton county. The father became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he subsequently sold, buying the property in Gayville where his widow now resides. While engaged in farming he met with good success, although his crops at times were greatly damaged by the floods and were almost completely destroyed by grasshoppers when those pests invaded the land. He improved the farm before selling it and later was engaged in wagonmaking at Gayville for about fifteen years. By his ballot he supported the men and measures of the Republican party, and he held membership in the Lutheran church, to which his widow also belongs. She has now reached the age of seventy-six years. After a useful and well spent life, he died in August, 1901. His children were Johanna, Hans C., John, Peter, Herman, Oliana, Otena, Martin and Regina.

As soon as old enough to be of any assistance Hans C. Olson began to aid his father in the operation of the home farm and has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres of land, two hundred and thirty of which are under cultivation. He is quite extensively engaged in the raising of stock, making a specialty of Hereford cattle, and usually ships from one to two carloads of cattle annually and also sells from fifty to one hundred hogs.

Mr. Olson was married in August, 1879, the lady of his choice being Miss Becka Erickson, also a native of Norway, and after her death he wedded Dora Simmion, who was born in the same country, her parents making that their home throughout life. Mr. Olson has six children by his first marriage and four by the second, namely: Ole, Nels, Martin, Fred, Herbert, Eddie, William, John, Edna and Carl, all living at the present writing in 1903. He is providing his children with good school privileges and as a school official he takes an active interest in educational affairs. For seven years he served as deputy assessor of his township, and the Republican party has always found in him an ardent supporter. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church, and being a man of strict integrity and sterling worth he has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

JAMES O. CONRICK is a successful farmer and reputable citizen of Brule county, South Dakota, and an ex-soldier in the great war which tested the stability of America's free institutions and proved that a government of the people, by the people and for the people should not perish from the face of the earth. James O. Conrick is a native of Montgomery county, New York, and the son of E. P. and Harriet (Petit) Conrick, both parents born in the state of Connecticut. In early life E. P. Conrick was a teacher, but later became a contractor, and as such helped to construct the first railroad in the United States, also finished a considerable part of the old Erie canal in New York, besides doing much other work of a public character. He migrated to Wisconsin in an early day, took an active interest in the material development of that state, also became a leading Republican politician, and served at different times in the upper and lower houses of the general assembly. He was a man of prominence and influence, widely known and highly esteemed, and he lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1897 in his ninety-first year. E. P. and Harriet Conrick reared a family of three children, namely, Mary, James O. and Frank, the subject of this sketch being the sole survivor.

James O. Conrick was born September 8, 1838, and spent his early life in New York and Wisconsin, receiving a limited education in such schools as the latter afforded during the pioneer period. When a young man, in company with a number of spirits as brave and daring as himself, he made an overland trip to California in search of gold, being six months enroute, but after spending four years in the mines, and realizing some remuneration for his labors and struggles, he returned home and resumed the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. In 1860 he again went west, making his way as far as Pike's Peak, and shortly after his return, the following year, enlisted in Company A, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry, which was soon sent to the front, to experience all the realities and horrors of war. Mr. Conrick shared with his comrades all their varied vicissitudes and hardships and took part in a number of campaigns and battles, in one of which he was captured and sent to Libby Prison. After four months in that noted bastile, he was exchanged and, rejoining his command in 1863, served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Stone River, Spring Hill, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and many other engagements and skirmishes, in all of which he sustained the reputation of a brave, gallant and fearless defender of the flag.

At the expiration of his period of enlistment Mr. Conrick returned to Wisconsin, later to Dubuque, Iowa, where he continued to reside until 1885, when he moved his family to Brule county, South Dakota, and took up a homestead near the town of Chamberlain, on which he still lives and which, under his wisely directed labors, has been converted into one of the best farms and most attractive homes in that part of the state. While devoting the greater portion of his time to agricultural pursuits, he also pays considerable attention to live stock, making a specialty of graded cattle and Poland-China hogs, large numbers of which he sells every year at good prices. Mr. Conrick is an enterprising man and, for one of his age, is still active, physically and mentally. He manifests a lively interest in the welfare of the community, uses his influence to promote its material prosperity and moral advancement, and is accounted one of the wide-awake, energetic and progressive citizens of the county in which he lives. In politics he is a Republican and few in the community are as active as he in public affairs. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 125, at Dubuque, Iowa, into which he was initiated a number of years ago.

In the year 1868 Mr. Conrick and Miss Nancy M. Larnard, of New York, were united in marriage, which resulted in the birth of four children, namely: George E., chief clerk at Lower Brule Indian agency, South Dakota; John P., a lawyer practicing his profession at Sault Ste Marie, Michigan; Frank M., civil engineer and contractor for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and Clair H., a student of Vermillion College, South Dakota. Mr. Conrick is a friend of higher education and has given his children the best advantages in this direction obtainable and all but the youngest are now filling responsible stations in life and making records which are alike creditable to themselves and to their parents. The family is an old and honorable American family, having come as Pilgrims to the New England states in the seventeenth century and many of its members having held high offices of trust in our country, and those now living bid fair to sustain the reputation which the worthy name has always borne.

HENRY B. FARREN, who is one of the leading members of the bar of Buffalo county, is a member of the legislature of the state at the time of this writing and is one of the prominent and popular citizens of this section of the commonwealth. Mr. Farren is a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born in the city of Philadelphia, on the 4th of November, 1848, and being a son of James L. and Mary (Bellfield) Farren, both of whom were members of old and honored families of Pennsylvania. They became the parents of nine children, namely: Mary V., Henry B., Helen F., Emma C., James L., Martha F., Alfred R., Alice M. and Horace W. and of the number all are living except Mary, Helen, Alfred and Horace. When the subject was quite young his parents removed to the city of Columbus, Ohio, and a few years later, in September of 1856, took up their abode in Van Buren county, Iowa, becoming pioneers of that section, where the family resided until the fall of 1867, when they moved to Keokuk, Iowa. The father of the subject being a carpenter, father and son there engaged in the building business as contractors, until the spring of 1871, when they removed to Kokoka, Clark county, Missouri, where the father died at the age of sixty-nine years. Mr. Farren's mother is still living, making her home in Springfield, Missouri, and is in her eightieth year. In Van Buren county Henry B. was reared and there received his early educational training in the common schools, while it may be noted that among his schoolmates at the time was Hon. William B. Mason, late United States senator from Illinois. After leaving school at sixteen years of age, Mr. Farren turned his attention to the carpenter trade, which avocation he followed almost constantly until coming to Dakota, after which time he turned his attention to reading and study of law. In 1894 he was admitted to practice in the courts of South Dakota, and has ever since given his attention to professional work, in which he has met with gratifying success, retaining a representative clientage and having been concerned in much important litigation.

Mr. Farren came to South Dakota in May, 1882, and settled in Hand county, where he remained a few months and then came to Buffalo county, where he exercised his prerogatives in the taking up of government land, securing a tract of four hundred eighty acres, which he improved and placed under cultivation. He has maintained his residence in Buffalo county since September, 1882, and is popular in professional, business and social circles, having repeatedly held positions of trust since the organization of the county in 1885. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has long been active in promoting its interests in this section of the state. In 1894 he was elected state's attorney of Buffalo county, serving one term, while in 1901 he was appointed to this office, to fill a vacancy, and served until the close of the term. In November, 1902, after a vigorous and able campaign, he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, and he is one of the prominent and valued members of the eighth general assembly, in which he has made a most excellent record. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the First Congregational church.

On the 1st of September, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Farren to Miss Mary E. Mather, who was born and reared in Washington, Iowa, being a daughter of John and Elmira Mather.

VINCENT KABERNA, who is now living practically retired from active business in the village of Wagner, Charles Mix county, has been prominently identified with farming and stock-raising in this locality, and is the owner of a fine ranch, while he is also a stockholder in the Commercial State Bank of Wagner, and has other interests in the town. Mr. Kaberna is a native of Bohemia, Austria, where he was born on the 19th of December, 1849, being a son of Francis and Frances (Popelka) Kaberna, who were there born and reared. They continued to reside in Bohemia until 1856, when they emigrated to America and settled first in the city of Philadelphia, whence, one year later, they removed to Chicago, Illinois, where they remained until their deaths, the father dying December 29, 1875, and the mother May 18, 1885. The subject came to the territory of Dakota, locating in Tyndall, Bon Homme county, in November, 1883. The subject secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of the city of Chicago and there learned the tinner's trade under the direction of his father, while he followed this vocation, as an employe in the shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, in Chicago for nearly twenty years. In 1883 he abandoned the work of the shops and came to what is now the state of South Dakota, locating in Tyndall, where he continued to reside for the ensuing twelve years, engaged in the hardware and tinning business. He gained prestige as an able and honorable business man and worthy citizen, and was called upon to fill various offices of distinctive public trust and responsibility. He was a member of the board of county commissioners for one term, and also served as a member of the village council, while in 1891 he was elected mayor of the town, retaining the office three years and giving a most satisfactory and able administration of the municipal government. Later he served two years as treasurer of Bon Homme county.

In 1895 Mr. Kaberna disposed of his interests in Tyndall and came to Charles Mix county, where he filed on and proved up on a claim of two hundred acres, in Rouse township, and he still retains possession of the place, upon which he has made excellent improvements, while in connection with diversified agriculture he has been very successful in raising and dealing in live stock. In 1901 he took up his residence in Wagner, where he has since lived practically retired, though he still maintains a general supervision of his real-estate and other interests. He is one of the stockholders in the Commercial State Bank and is one of the justices of the peace at Wagner. He is public-spirited and ever ready to lend his influence in support of worthy objects, and he has achieved independence and success through his own efforts and is well worthy the high esteem in which he is uniformly held. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and has been a Mason for the past twenty-seven years.

Mr. Kaberna has been twice married. In 1871 he wedded Miss Paulina Pisek, who died, leaving one child, which died at three years of age. On the 13th of November, 1876, he wedded Miss Geniveva Papik, a sister of Joseph Papik, of whom individual mention is made on another page of this work, and of the four children of this union we give the following record: Frank, who married Miss Minnie Pisha, is engaged in farming in this county; Bertha is employed in a clerical position at Wheeler, this county; Rose is bookkeeper in the Commercial State Bank of Wagner, and John is at home.

WILLIAM H. SEMPLE, who is the owner of one of the fine farms of Yankton county, stands as a worthy representative of the intelligent and progressive class of American agriculturists, who have done so much for the improvement of various sections of the country and who have laid the foundation for the present development and progress. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, in October, 1858, a son of James and Mary Semple. His father died in 1864 and the mother yet lives in the Empire state. After his father's death William H. Semple, at the age of ten years, went to live with his uncle, Bartley M. Semple, and they have since been associated in business interests and have lived together. Through a long period both resided with our subject's grandparents, John and Jane Semple, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. The grandparents and uncle of the subject removed from New York to Illinois, in July, 1854, and the subject came to live with them in April, 1869. His uncle followed painting. In 1871, however, he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land in Yankton county, most of which was wild, but the log cabin had been built thereon and a few other improvements had been made. The grandparents and the subject then located upon this farm and with characteristic energy Mr. Semple of this review gave his time and attention to its improvement and cultivation. In the flood of 1881 they lost stock amounting in value to thirty-five hundred dollars, including eighty-one head of fine cattle. He also lost a team and had other property destroyed. In these early days they likewise suffered from the grasshoppers and hardships and trials incident to pioneer life were to be made, but the persistent efforts of Mr. Semple, his uncle and his grandfather at length overcame the difficulties and obstacles and success was won. In 1881 the uncle purchased two hundred and forty acres of land which was partially cleared and he continued to add to his possessions until he had nine hundred and seventy acres. Later he sold six hundred and eighty acres, but still retains the balance. In 1890 William H. Semple erected a very fine residence upon the farm, but he had just completed it when it caught fire and was burned to the ground, as were the barns and other buildings upon the place. He, however, rebuilt at once, erecting a very nice residence and substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. Upon the old homestead the grandfather died at the venerable age of ninety-five years and the grandmother passed away at the advanced age of ninety-four years, but the uncle is still living with the nephew, one of the respected and honored pioneer settlers of the community and a man whose upright life has gained for him warm friendship while his well directed business affairs have won for him splendid and deserved success. In religious faith he is connected with the Scotch Presbyterian church.

On the 4th of June, 1890, Mr. Semple was united in marriage to Miss Augusta D. Fisher, a daughter of Bernard and Elizabeth (Clausen) Fisher, who came to South Dakota in the fall of 1880 and was identified with farming interests here. The mother passed away in 1887 and the father is still living, now making his home in Iowa with his son. Like his wife, he is a member of the Lutheran church and his political allegiance is given to the Democracy. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Semple have been born two children: Margaret Elizabeth, now twelve years of age, and William Bartley. The parents belong to the Lutheran church and Mr. Semple is a Republican in his political affiliations. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Red Men. He raises alfalfa for the hogs, having twenty acres planted to that crop. Mr. Semple is a self-made man and a successful one. Starting out in life with little means he has worked his way steadily upward, realizing that there is no excellence without labor and that there is no royal road to wealth. He has persevered in what he has undertaken and at all times he has maintained honorable relations with his fellow men in every trade transaction.

LONSON SEELEY, who is extensively engaged in the raising of hogs and cattle and whose well conducted business interests have brought to him success, was born in Monroe county, New York, in 1844, his parents being Justice and Sarah (Sheldon) Seeley. The father was a farmer by occupation and the parents had a family of eight children, four of whom are yet living. In the common schools Lonson Seeley obtained his education up to the time he was eleven years of age, when he went to Wisconsin, where he resided until 1861. He then, prompted by patriotic spirit, enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company B, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry. He served for four years and was a valiant soldier, never failing in the performance of any duty, whether it called him into the thickest of the fight or stationed him on the lonely picket line. In July, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, having participated in many important battles which led to the preservation of the Union.

After being mustered out Mr. Seeley returned to his home in Wisconsin and throughout his entire business career he has carried on agricultural pursuits. He was married on the 15th of October, 1871, to Miss Annie Faulk, a native of Wilmington, Delaware, and unto them have been born four children: Edward L., Mrs. Mary E. Price, Justice Burton and Della. They also lost one daughter, Hattie. The eldest son married Florence Rankin.

It was in the year 1868 that Mr. Seeley arrived in South Dakota and settled upon the land where he now resides. He has been extensively engaged in the raising of hogs and cattle, finding that much more profitable than the cultivation of cereals. In his work he has ever been energetic and industrious and what he now possesses has come to him as the just reward of his diligence and perseverance. He also engaged in hauling freight between Sioux City and the army posts for thirteen years. In public affairs he has been public-spirited and active, assisting materially in the work of progress and improvement along many lines. He has been a member of the school board since its organization about twenty-five years ago and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. In politics he has ever been a stanch Republican and he is a valued member of Philip Kearney Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic. He and his family hold membership in the Methodist church and they are worthy people held in high esteem throughout the community.

WILLIAM BIRD SHERRARD is a native of the Emerald Isle and comes of stanch Scottish ancestry in the agnatic line and of English in the maternal line. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on the 8th of June, 1837, and is a son of Joseph and Susan (Bird) Sherrard, both of whom were likewise born and reared in the Emerald Isle, where the respective families had been established for several generations previously, while our subject states that the chief heritage of the immediate family was pride and poverty. Although holding to the rigid faith of the Presbyterian church the family gave its influence to the Catholic church in Ireland, the representatives of this great body in the "most distressful country" representing an element which was earnestly striving to throw off the yoke of virtual bondage, and by reason of this attitude on the part of the family it met with persecution from the Tory faction, so that when leases of land expired the owners of the property in fee simple would not renew them, the result being severe financial losses to the family in common with many others.

Mr. Sherrard received his early educational discipline in the excellent national schools and at the age of fourteen years was, in accordance with the customs of the country, apprenticed to learn the dry-goods business. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in business on his own responsibility, but his health became so seriously impaired that he was compelled to abandon the enterprise. In the spring of 1864, shortly before attaining the age of twenty-seven years, he came to America. After passing about six months in the national metropolis he came west and located in the city of Chicago, where he remained until 1877, having in the meanwhile gained a prominent position in a business house. In the meanwhile he was induced to take up a work in behalf of the newsboys and bootblacks of the city, and his abiding interest in the unfortunate waifs was of the most insistent order. He placed the Newsboys and Bootblacks' Association on a substantial and permanent footing and did much to make strong and useful citizens of the boys who came under his influence. In 1877 he removed to Kansas, where he was engaged in ranching until 1893. He then found himself once more drawn into a work which he loved and in which he has continued to labor with all of devotion and with most gratifying success. In that year he came to South Dakota and inaugurated the work of the Children's Home Society, and the general verdict is that in the line a more successful work has not been accomplished in any section of the Union, all things taken into consideration. Thus our subject finds his reward unstinted in the highest sense, while he asseverates that whatever of success he has made in life is to be attributed chiefly to his having a wife who is without an equal in the land for self-sacrificing toil in behalf of others, coupled with "consecrated common sense." The society has cared for nearly nine hundred children and has assets amounting to forty thousand dollars, the headquarters of the institution being in the city of Sioux Falls, where Mr. and Mrs. Sherrard have maintained their home for more than a decade past, holding the high esteem and affectionate regard of all who know them. Both are devoted members of the Baptist church and Mr. Sherrard is an uncompromising Prohibitionist in his political allegiance, being an active and zealous worker in the cause.

On the 9th of October, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sherrard to Mrs. Elizabeth (Hazelton) Bixby, who was born in Madison county, New York, on the 5th of November, 1829, being a daughter of Squire and Catherine (Robertson) Hazelton. They have no children of their own but the subject states that through their association with work for children they have a "tax title to about two thousand."

WILLIAM G. PORTER.—Among the distinguished members of the bar of South Dakota is Mr. Porter, who is the senior member of the well-known and leading law firm of Porter & King, of Sioux Falls, and who is at the present time incumbent of the office of assistant United States attorney for this state.

William Gove Porter is a native of the old

WILLIAM G. PORTER.

Green Mountain state, having been born in Thetford Center, Orange county, Vermont, on the 4th of September, 1858, and being a son of Amost Phelps Porter and Mercy (Eastman) Porter, the father having devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. The genealogy of our subject in the agnatic line is of distinguished order and is authentically traced back to the eleventh century and to a Norman knight, William de la Grande, who was a member of the army of the great Norman duke, William the Conqueror, who effected the conquest of England in 1066. His son, Ralph de la Grande, became "grand porteur" to Henry I, King of England, in which capacity he served from 1120 to 1140, and from his office was derived the present family name of Porter. In 1630 the family was founded in New England, the original progenitors in America settling in Dorchester, Massachusetts, at the time of its foundation. It should be noted that the family in England retained possession of valuable realty in or near Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, where the original ancestor, William de la Grande, had acquired large tracts of land. Hezekiah Porter, grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, whence he removed to Vermont about the year 1800, settling at Thetford Center, Orange county, where he developed a farm, and it is pleasing to note that on this ancestral homestead still reside the venerable parents of the subject, his father having been there born in the year 1818. The maternal ancestry is of Scotch-Irish extraction and the name has been identified with the annals of American history from the colonial era to the present.

William G. Porter passed his boyhood days on the ancestral New England farm and received his early educational discipline in the common schools, the while contributing his quota to the work of the farm. He has always delighted in study and reading, standard novels, biography and Shakespeare being his favorites, while he has also had a great fondness for history and the classics. He continued to work on the home farm at intervals while preparing himself for college, and subsequent thereto, while he earned the funds to defray his collegiate expenses by teaching, while after his graduation he followed the same vocation to enable him to further prosecute his literary studies and his course in the law. He first taught in a district school at Bondville, Windham county, Vermont, where he presided as pedagogue during the three months' winter term, receiving in compensation a stipend of fifty dollars and his board. In June, 1878, he was graduated in St. Johnsbury Academy, in the Vermont town of that name, and in June, 1882, he completed the classical course and was graduated in famous old Dartmouth College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while in 1888 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Porter came west in 1882, soon after his graduation in Dartmouth, and for one year was professor of Latin and Greek languages in Havges Seminary, at Red Wing, Minnesota. He then entered the law department of Drake University, in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, where he was graduated in June, 1884, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws and being admitted to the bar of the state, by the supreme court, in the same month. He was the valedictorian of his class, and after leaving this institution he was for one year principal of the high school at Center Point, Linn county, Iowa. In 1889 Mr. Porter came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Custer, Custer county, where he engaged actively in the practice of his profession, meeting with gratifying success from the initiation of his efforts. He served as state's attorney of the county from November 10, 1890, to January 20, 1895, being elected each time on the Republican ticket and making an enviable record as a public prosecutor. On the 19th of February, 1891, while he was serving his first term as state's attorney, occurred the execution of John B. Lehman, at Custer, this being the first judicial hanging in the state after its admission to the Union and being the fifth execution of the sort in Dakota as originally constituted. Lehman, who was convicted of murder in the first degree, had three jury trials, the case having been once appealed to the supreme court and affirmed in this tribunal, while it was once brought before the state board of pardons and twice before the governor of the state, while the defendant was twice sentenced to death. Many attorneys were concerned in the case, but Mr. Porter alone tried and prosecuted on the third jury trial, whose result was the execution of the prisoner.

In March, 1898, Mr. Porter was appointed assistant United States attorney for the district of South Dakota, of which office he has since been incumbent, having transferred his residence to Sioux Falls upon entering upon the discharge of his official duties, and having since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession here, controlling a large general legal business in the state and federal courts. He has been engaged as a prosecuting attorney, in the several counties, for ten years, and prepares and tries the majority of cases appearing in the United States court for this district, his success having been pronounced. He is senior member of the firm of Porter & King, his coadjutor being John King, and their offices are located in the Minnehaha building. In September, 1901, Mr. Porter was appointed attorney at Sioux Falls for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, to succeed Hon. A. B. Kittridge, upon his appointment as United States senator. In politics he has never wavered in his allegiance to the Republican party, nor has he been deflected by any party heresies or followed after false political idols. He is a prominent figure in the party councils of the state, was elected secretary of the Republican State League of South Dakota in 1898, and was chosen its president in 1900 and re-elected in 1902, being thus incumbent of the office at the time of this writing. Mr. Porter is identified with numerous fraternal and social organizations, and among his affiliations may be noted the following: He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was an officer of its grand lodge in the state in 1897-8; he is past master of Custer Lodge, No. 66, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Custer, and is at present affiliated with Unity Lodge, No. 130, in Sioux Falls, also with Sioux Falls Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, and Cyrene Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, and with El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in this city; while on the 24th of November, 1894, he received the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry at Deadwood, being a member of the Black Hills Consistory.

At Center Point, Linn county, Iowa, on the 27th of June, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Porter to Miss Jessie M. Yost, who was graduated in Ferry Hall, Lake Forest University, at Lake Forest, Illinois, on the 25th of June, 1879, and she is a talented musician, being most popular and prominent in the social and musical circles of Sioux Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have no children.

RICHARD H. BOOTH, of Sioux Falls, one of the honored pioneers of the northwest, has been a resident of what is now the state of South Dakota for more than thirty years, and has long held precedence as one of the leading contractors and builders of this section. He is now nearing the age of four score years, but is hale and hearty and is still active in business and one of the well-known and highly honored citizens of Sioux Falls.

Mr. Booth was born in the city of Poughkeepsie, New York, on the 20th of September, 1826, being a son of Richard and Nancy (Wood) Booth, the former of English and the latter of Holland ancestry. The father, who was born in December, 1777, died in 1838, and the mother, born February 16, 1787, died in March, 1863, both having continued resident of the Empire state until the close of their lives, while the former was a successful and prominent manufacturer of woolen cloths, his factory being equipped with the most improved machinery known at that time.

The subject received his early educational discipline in the schools of his native state, and when seventeen years of age entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, becoming an expert artisan. Upon attaining his majority he engaged in business upon his own responsibility, as a contractor and builder, and to this important vocation he has ever since continued to devote his attention, while his integrity of purpose and his well directed efforts have been the factors which have brought to him a high measure of success. In 1847 Mr. Booth took up his residence in New York city, and his marriage was celebrated the following year. He passed the summer of the year 1852 in Minnesota, whence he returned to New York, where he continued to make his home until 1855, when he took up his abode in the then small town of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, whence he removed, eight months later, to St. Paul, Minnesota, of which now attractive city he was likewise a pioneer. In April, 1861, he took up a farm in Goodhue county, that state, and was thereafter engaged in farming and in the work of his trade until 1870, when he came to Sioux Falls, Dakota, arriving in the embryo city on the 11th of July. He entered a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres of government land, in Sioux Falls township, but has continuously resided in the city and given his attention to contracting and building. He has erected many important buildings of public and private order, and among the number may be mentioned the original Cataract hotel, the Van Epas block, the Minnehaha county court house and the deaf-mute school buildings, besides other public buildings and many of the finest residences in the city in which he has so long retained his home. Mr. Booth has the distinction of having erected the first church edifice in the county, the original Protestant Episcopal church, in Sioux Falls. He was a member of the directorate of the South Dakota penitentiary at the time of the erection of its substantial buildings, retaining this incumbency four years, and for several years he was building inspector of Sioux Falls. He has ever been recognized as a public-spirited citizen and as one of progressive attitude, and while he has shown a deep interest in local affairs and is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party he has never been a seeker of official preferment. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, holding membership in Minnehaha Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons.

In Poughkeepsie, New York, on the 17th of December, 1848, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Booth to Miss Sarah C. Boulett, who was born in Ulster county, New York, being a daughter of John P. and Elizabeth Boulett. Mr. and Mrs. Booth celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home in Sioux Falls, in 1898, and the occasion was made a memorable one through the kindly offices of their wide circle of devoted friends. Of their children we enter the following brief record: Richard J. and Frederick M. have followed in the footsteps of their father and are successful contractors and builders of Sioux Falls; Ida May remains at the parental home; Alice L. is the wife of David B. Durant, of this city; and Charlotte is the wife of Charley A. Boggs, of Mitchell, this state.

In conclusion it may be said that the honored and influential citizen with whom this sketch has to do is the owner of valuable realty in the state and that he has also been engaged in the real-estate business in Sioux Falls since 1890, his books ever showing desirable investments, while he also makes a specialty of financial loans on real-estate security.

SAMUEL LIVINGSTON TATE is a native of England, having been born in the city of Leeds, Yorkshire, on the 14th of January, 1839, and being a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Haigh) Tate. Henry Tate, a shoemaker by trade, was born in the county of Lincolnshire, England, on the 17th of February, 1811, and his wife was born in the city of Leeds, on the 13th of January, 1815. In June, 1842, they emigrated from England to America, and settled in the village of Leyden, Franklin county, Massachusetts. The vessel on which they took passage was wrecked and they, with other passengers, landed on an island off St. Johns, New Foundland, where they remained six weeks, waiting for a vessel to take them to New York. It was currently reported at the time that the ship on which they had taken passage was intentionally wrecked in order that insurance might be collected on the vessel and cargo, the latter being principally composed of rags, baled in imitation of broadcloth and insured as such. Passengers were robbed by officers of the vessel and then abandoned, while they were saved from starvation by kind-hearted fishermen who inhabited the island on which they took refuge. The father of the subject was of Scotch descent but there is but little authentic data to be had concerning the genealogy. The maternal ancestry is traced without interruption back to the time of the religious persecutions during the reign of King Philip of France, when they fled from their native land to England for refuge, being Huguenots, while it may be said that during all the long intervening years those of the line have retained to a marked degree their peculiarities and general appearance as a sect.

On account of the limited means of his parents Mr. Tate was hired out to a Massachusetts farmer when nine years of age and in the connection became inured to hard physical labor, while his educational advantages in the meanwhile were limited to an attendance in the district school during the three-months winter term until he was fourteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Peru, Illinois. For the ensuing two years he was employed in connection with the construction of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, until its completion to Rock Island, in the fall of 1854. He was a total abstainer from the use of tobacco and all intoxicants, was studious and found his greatest pleasure in the society of a few select friends rather than in that of large and promiscuous crowds. At the age of twenty-two years, though without financial resources, he began the work of preparing himself for college, defraying his expenses for several years by doing janitor work during the college year, while during the summer seasons he did farm work and canvassed for the sale of books, teaching school at intervals and sparing himself no labor or pains in his efforts to reach the desired end. He was for one year a tutor in Adrian College, Michigan. His first collegiate work was done in Wheaton College, Illinois, while later he was in turn a student in Adrian and Albion Colleges, in Michigan, completing the classical course in the latter institution, where he was graduated in June, 1868, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while in 1873 the same college conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. After leaving Albion he entered the old University of Chicago, in the law department of which he was graduated in June, 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, being admitted to the bar in the supreme court of Illinois in the following month, while he soon after began the practice of his profession. Of this work he has spoken as follows: "My professional life covered a period of fifteen years and cannot be said to have been eventful. My first effort was made in the autumn of 1869, at Evansville, Wisconsin, where I was admitted to practice in all the state courts, but early in the next year I removed to Grand Haven, Michigan, where I remained until the fall of 1884, when I abandoned the profession and removed to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, having been admitted to practice in all the state and federal courts in each of the four states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and South Dakota. During nearly all the time I was in Michigan my time was largely occupied with official duties, which finally created a feeling of constraint and which did not admit of the degree of expression and the freedom of action which a personal spirit of independence demanded."

On arriving in Sioux Falls, in the winter of 1884-5, Mr. Tate engaged in the real-estate business, conducting his operations individually until the autumn of 1886, when the firm of Pettigrew & Tate was formed, and as equal partners the two interested principals engaged most actively in the general real-estate and promoting business, their transactions having reached as high an aggregate as more than a million dollars in a single year. The firm bought and sold immense tracts of land in and near Sioux Falls; platted nine additions to the city; constructed eight and one-half miles of street-car lines in the city, operating the same for eleven years; erected the fine Pettigrew & Tate block, a three-story structure of cut stone, in Main avenue; and built a terminal standard-gauge railroad, eight miles in length, from the city to the new packing house west of the same and equipped the line with rolling stock. They were also the principal promotors and owners of many manufacturing plants in South Sioux Falls and platted large tracts of land adjacent to the city of Yankton, connecting their addition with the city by street-car lines three and one-half miles in length. Mr. Tate was one of the promoters of the Midland Pacific Railroad, projected to connect Sioux Falls with the city of Seattle, on Puget Sound, and served not only as a member of the directorate of the company but also as its president. This venture was declared by J. Pierpont Morgan to be the best conceived and most promising railroad project in the United States and would have been carried forward to successful issue but for the financial convulsion in the early nineties. Mr. Tate was one of the principal promoters and leading officers in the Sioux Falls Stock Yards Company, which planned and constructed the mammoth new packing house near the western limits of the city, and was the largest stockholder in the company. He has more recently promoted the Sioux Falls Pressed Brick Company, for the manufacture of brick from sand and lime, and this company now conducts in the line one of the leading industrial enterprises of Sioux Falls. He has also promoted several mining companies in the western states and is at the present time president of two of the same, whose properties are located near Grand Encampment, Wyoming, while he has also been a promoter of many other important enterprises of an industrial nature, the list being too long to permit of specific mention in this connection. Mr. Tate's executive and initiative powers seem illimitable and the impress of his strong and vigorous individuality has been permanently left on the industrial and civic history of South Dakota. while he is known as a loyal and progressive citizen, a man of high attainments and one who richly merits the implicit confidence and esteem in which he is uniformly held.

Mr. Tate was one of the patriotic young men who rendered valiant service in defense of the Union at the time of the war of the Rebellion. In 1864 he served as orderly sergeant in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in the following year, under the name of one of his brothers, was a member of Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery. He served as circuit court commissioner and injunction master in Ottawa county, Michigan, from January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1873; as county judge of the same county from January 1, 1873, to January 1, 1885, and as alderman or mayor of Grand Haven during the same period, while during the last two years of his residence in that city he held the office of township supervisor, and for the last five years was president of the local board of education. He held for many years the office of secretary of the Republican county committee, being particularly active in the party work, and having also served as secretary of the Republican central committee of the fifth congressional district of the state, while he was a delegate to the national convention of the party in 1872. In 1882 he was tendered the United States consulate to his native city of Leeds, England, but did not accept the office. In 1886 Mr. Tate identified himself with the Grand Army of the Republic and he has been affiliated with several posts of the same. He has also been identified with two secret societies of a fraternal order, but has not been at all regular in his attendance of meetings, preferring the society of his family to that of miscellaneous organizations. He was an official member of different Congregational and Presbyterian churches from 1870 forward during a period of more than thirty years. His present attitude in the connection is best indicated by his own words: "Long experience and mature reflection have taught me that the spirit of Christ does not necessarily dwell in church organizations and that it is often found outside of them. I have withdrawn my fellowship from them and now recognize the fathership of God and the brotherhood of Christ." Continuing farther in regard to his well fortified opinions, he speaks as follows: "Hypnotists and clairvoyants can make no use of me, as I never permit my will to be subordinated to that of another. With the advance of years I have steadily emancipated myself from the thralldom of creed and party and am now bound by neither. I am a believer in evolution and progress; never joke with a vote or cast it for a friend as a compliment. I detest and expose shams and pretenses whenever possible and refuse to follow the fortunes of the Republican party, since I believe that all of its generic principles have long since been abandoned. I believe in the broad principle of equal civil and political rights for all men, without exception, and in a 'government of the people, by the people and for the people,'—all of them. Further than than this I would demand a strict interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, no acquisition of foreign territory under any pretense and no annexation of contiguous territory without the consent of all parties, and then only of countries whose people are homogeneous with our own. I am opposed to government by injunction and to special privileges for preferred classes, believing that all toilers should be permitted to their full share of the products of their labors."

On the 16th of June, 1869, at Coral, McHenry county, Illinois, Mr. Tate was united in marriage to Miss Frances Belle Wilcox, who had been a student in both Adrian and Albion Colleges at the same time as was he, and who is a woman of gracious refinement. She was born in the city of Syracuse, New York, and of a Revolutionary family which settled in Connecticut in the colonial epoch. She is the only daughter of Chapin A. and Susan (Smith) Wilcox, representatives respectively of old Connecticut and Pennsylvania families and lineal descendants from English, French and Holland colonists. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Tate we enter the following brief record: Mary Elva, who was born October 10, 1870; Edith Susan, who was born December 16, 1872, and who is now the wife of Frederick Karr Eldred; Frances Belle, who was born February 17, 1875, and who is now the wife of Philip Sheridan Campbell; and Nellie Louise, who was born March 14, 1883.

DAVID E. WARD, the efficient and popular postmaster at Dell Rapids, Minnehaha county, and also editor and publisher of the Dell Rapids Times, is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizehs of this thriving town and is well entitled to representation in this work. Mr. Ward was born in Darlington, Lafayette county, Wisconsin, on the 7th of August, 1864, being a son of William and Barbara (Cook) Ward, the former of whom was born in Lester, England, and the latter in Plainfield, New Jersey, while they took up their residence in Wisconsin about 1851, where he was engaged in farming until 1885, when he removed to Cherokee county, Iowa, and farmed for two years. He then moved to Larnais, Iowa, and then to Sioux City, Iowa. In 1899 he moved to Dell Rapids, where both parents now reside.

The subject of this brief review received his educational discipline in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of twenty-one years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, in which he became proficient in due course of time, following the same as a vocation for a number of years. In 1887 he came to Dell Rapids, where he followed his trade until 1892, when he became associated with his brother, Henry W., in the purchase of the Dell Rapids Times, which they conducted until 1901, when he purchased his brother's interest in the enterprise and has since been the sole owner of the business, while he has made the paper an excellent exponent of local interests and one of no little influence in political affairs. The Times is a six-column quarto and is published on Friday of each week, while the plant is well equipped not only for the proper handling of the newspaper work but also has an excellent job department, in which the best class of work is turned out. In politics Mr. Ward has accorded an unvacillating allegiance to the Republican party from the time of attaining his maority, and both personally and through the columns of his paper he has done much to further its cause in a local way, while he has been a delegate to various state, county and congressional conventions in South Dakota. In 1894 he was appointed city auditor of the city of Dell Rapids, in which capacity he served nearly two years, while at all times he has shown a lively interest in all that makes for the progress and material prosperity of his home town, county and state, the while commanding the unreserved esteem of those who know him. In December, 1899, Mr. Ward was appointed postmaster at Dell Rapids, of which position he has since remained incumbent, having received his commission on February 16, 1900, and being reappointed January 7, 1904. Fraternally he is affiliated with Dell Rapids Lodge, No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 41, Knights of Pythias, and Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In Dell Rapids, on the 10th of September, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ward to Miss Pearl A. Bryant, daughter of Clinton T. and Orilla Bryant, of this place, and they have one child, Howard E., who was born on the 28th of December, 1892.

JUDGE WALTER CRISP, of Dell Rapids, South Dakota, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, June 27, 1849, and spent the first twenty years of his life in that country, receiving the meanwhile a fair education by attending the schools of his native place until completing the usual course of study. On May 17, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Topcott, of Hertfordshire, and the following month brought his bride to the United States, settling first in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he lived as a farmer for a period of little over three years. In April, 1873, Mr. Crisp disposed of his interests in Wisconsin and migrated to South Dakota, arriving at Dell Rapids on the second Sunday of June following, and immediately thereafter took up a homestead in what is now Logan township, which he at once proceeded to improve and upon which he lived and prospered until 1901. In the fall of the latter year he moved to Dell Rapids and since then has made this city his home, being prominently identified with its growth and prosperity, besides filling at different times important public and municipal positions. In addition to his city interests he has large landed property, owning in sections 9 and 16, Logan township, a fine ranch of eight hundred acres, a considerable part of which is under a high state of cultivation, the rest being devoted to stock raising, a business he has pursued with marked success ever since coming west. While living in this place he served for a number of years as justice of the peace, also held several other minor positions and since changing his abode to Dell Rapids he has been almost constantly in public office, being at this time police judge, to which post he was elected in 1902.

Judge Crisp is a wide-awake, progressive western man, fully in touch with the enterprising spirit of the new state in which he lives and an influential factor in all matters concerning the growth and prosperity of the thriving city of his residence. He enjoys worthy prestige as an intelligent, public-spirited man of affairs, and as a citizen he has used his best efforts to promote the welfare of his fellow men, being not only progressive in business but charitable to the extent of aiding all organized and private benevolences, and a leading spirit in a number of fraternal orders which tend to the social and moral advancement of the community. The Judge is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has risen to the thirty-second degree, and is also an active worker in the Odd Fellows, Pythian, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of the Maccabees and Elks lodges, of Dell Rapids, in all of which he has held, and in some still holds, important official stations. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal church, and since early youth has been a consistent member of the same, being at this time warden of the church in Dell Rapids and one of the congregation's stanchest supporters and most liberal contributors. Broad-minded and liberal, he recognizes good wherever found and by whatever name designated, consequently his liberality is by no means confined to the religious organization in which his interests are chiefly centered, but is also extended to other churches, in fact to all agencies for the moral and spiritual uplifting of humanity. He has been successful in his business career, having acquired a sufficiency of material wealth to render his condition independent, and he is now enjoying a comfortable and luxurious home and the advantages derived from a well-spent life, being respected by the community, beloved by his family and friends, and standing the peer of any of his contemporaries in all that constitutes symmetrically developed manhood.

Mrs. Crisp, whose birth occurred in Hertfordshire, England, on August 19, 1846, has borne her husband four children, all sons, their names being Walter J., William H., Elmer E. and John F.

EDWARD CHARLES ERICSON.—Ere this history shall have been issued from the press the honored subject of this sketch will have passed the milestone which marks thirty years' residence in South Dakota. He has been most conspicuously identified with the development and progress of the commonwealth, is a representative member of its bar and has served in positions of distinctive public trust and responsibility, being at the present time actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Elk Point, the capital of Union county, and having also the distinction of being president of the South Dakota Bar Association at the time of this writing—a fact which indicates the estimate placed upon him by his professional confreres.

Mr. Ericson is a native of Sweden, where he was born on the 24th of August, 1856, being a son of Eric and Johanna (Norden) Ericson. The father of the subject died in 1859, leaving a widow and two children. In 1865 the widowed mother came with her children to the United States, settling in the city of New York, and in 1872 the mother and younger child, E. W. Ericson, moved to Union county, then in Dakota territory, where they still reside. Mr. Ericson initiated his educational discipline in the schools of his native land, and was a lad of about nine years at the time of the family immigration to America. He was reared to maturity in the national metropolis, attending the public schools and in 1871 entering the College of the City of New York, where he continued his studies for three years. In September, 1874, as a young man of eighteen years, Mr. Ericson came to what is now the state of South Dakota, and for nearly five years he was successfully engaged in teaching school in Union and Clay counties, in the meanwhile being also identified with agricultural pursuits to a certain degree. In March, 1879, he took up his residence in Elk Point, Union county, where he began reading law in the office of Alexander Hughes, one of the leading members of the early bar of the territory of Dakota. He was admitted to the bar of the territory in 1881 and forthwith entered into a professional partnership with his former preceptor, this association continuing until 1883, when Mr. Hughes removed to Bismarck, having been appointed attorney general of the territory. Thereafter our subject continued an individual practice until 1900, when he formed a partnership with Charles Stickney, under the firm name of Ericson & Stickney, and they have been since associated in practice, retaining a large and representative clientage and being considered among the leading law firms of the state. Mr. Ericson has ever been a close student and is well informed in the minutae of the law, while he is known as an able and forceful advocate and safe and conservative counsel. In politics he accords an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, and is one of its leaders in the state. In 1892 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention, in Minneapolis, while he has been active in forwarding the cause of the party during the various campaigns in South Dakota. He served two years as county superintendent of schools, declining a renomination. He was mayor of Elk Point in 1887, was a member of the territorial legislature in 1887 and 1889, and also of the first state senate in 1889 and 1890. Fraternally he is identified with the local organizations of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of the Maccabees. Though not formally identified with any religious body, he and his family attend the Congregational church, and he has been a member of its board of trustees for over fifteen years.

On the 22d of February, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ericson to Miss Sylvia A. Hayes, who was born in Richland Center, Wisconsin, on the 22d of April, 1856, being a daughter of Benjamin and Phoebe (Marquot) Hayes. Of this union were born three children, namely: Harry Francis, who died on the 4th of November, 1903, at the age of twenty years and ten months; Nellie H., who is eighteen years of age at the time of this writing (1904); and Sylvia Florence, aged ten years.

SVANTE JOSEPHSON, of whose career we are permitted to offer a brief sketch in this work, is one of the extensive landholders and successful farmers and stock-growers of Brule county, and has been a resident of South Dakota for the past twenty years, having been closely identified with the development and progress of the commonwealth and being one of the honored citizens of the same.

Mr. Josephson is a native of Sweden, where he was reared and educated, having been born on the 25th of December, 1840, and being a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Swanson) Anderson, while his surname is held in accordance with the custom of his native land, he being "Joseph's son." He received his education in the excellent schools of his native place, where his father was a farmer and tradesman, and after leaving school he learned the trade of his father's, to which he there devoted his attention until 1863, when, as a young man of twenty-three years, he set forth to win a home and a position of independence in America, to whose hospitable shores have come so many of his sterling and sturdy countrymen. He landed in New York city and thence came westward to Chicago, where he engaged in carpentering, being finally employed by the government in this capacity and assisting in the erection of various buildings utilized in connection with the federal armies, the Civil war being in progress at the time. He was engaged in carpenter work about four years, finally removing to Minnesota, where he remained a short interval, after which he located in Mitchell county, Iowa, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for the ensuing fifteen years—up to the time of his removal to South Dakota, in 1884. In that year he disposed of his interests in Iowa and came to this state, locating in Union county, where he purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land. He there improved a good farm and there maintained his home until 1895, when he sold the property at a good profit and came to Brule county, where he purchased a quarter section of land in Willow Lake township. To this he has since added until the area of the home ranch is eight hundred acres, while he also owns another tract, of three hundred and twenty acres, in the county, so that the aggregate area of his landed estate reaches the very considerable amount of eleven hundred and twenty acres. He has one hundred acres under a fine state of cultivation, and the balance is given over to the raising of fodder of various kinds and to grazing purposes, as he is engaged in the raising of live stock upon a somewhat extensive scale, being progressive and energetic in both departments of his farm enterprise and being known as one of the reliable and substantial citizens of the county. He has made the best of permanent improvements on his ranch property, and his home is one of the attractive places of this section of the state. His residence is located four miles northeast of the village of Kimball, which is his postoffice address and principal trading point. In politics Mr. Josephson is a stanch Republican, and while he has never sought official preferment his interest in the cause of education has led him to accept a position on the school board of his district. Fraternally he is affiliated with Brule Lodge, No. 44, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Kimball, and both he and his wife are valued members of the Presbyterian church.

On the 24th of March, 1873, in Osage, Mitchell county, Iowa, Mr. Josephson was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Evans, who was born in Pennsylvania and reared in Iowa, and they are the parents of three children, Minnie H., who completed her education in the high schools of Union county, South Dakota, and who has for eight years been a popular and successful teacher in the schools of Brule county, being employed as primary teacher in the village of Pukwana, South Dakota, for the past three years; Cora M., who likewise was a successful teacher in Brule county, for a period of seven years, and Guy, who was born in 1883, assists his father in the management of the homestead ranch, being one of the popular young men of this section, and is now at the Agricultural College of Brookings, South Dakota.

HENRY WILBER is one of those energetic and sturdy pioneers who have shown to the world the possibilities involved in the development of the agricultural resources of the great state of South Dakota, and he is today the owner of a finely improved and valuable farm in Bath township, Brown county, where he took up his abode more than a score of years ago. Mr. Wilber is a native of the fine old Wolverine state, having been born in Lapeer county, Michigan, on the 19th of November, 1845, and being a son of Joel and Hannah Wilber. He was reared on the homestead farm and received a common-school education, and in his youth he began working in the great lumber woods of his native state, continuing to be identified with this line of industry for a period of fifteen years, while for three years he held the position of foreman. For five years he followed the hazardous business of driving logs on Mill creek, becoming an expert in the management of the logs, which were thus floated down to the mills each spring. In the summer of 1880, in company with his brothers, Ira and Martin, Mr. Wilber came to the James river valley of Dakota, reaching their destination in May. On the 3d of the following month each of them filed entry on homestead and tree claims, our subject securing two claims on section 6, Brown county. That same autumn he took up his residence on the place, upon which he erected a sod house and barn, of the type common to the early pioneer days. Lumber at that time here commanded about one hundred and fifty dollars per thousand feet, and few of the settlers felt inclined to make the necessary expenditure to secure the same, even if able to do so. In this township those who wintered here that year were few in number, including the subject and S. H. Cook, P. C. Cavanagh, two bachelor brothers named Lamb, and I. Chamberlain. Mr. Wilber continued to occupy his primitive sod house for three years, and in the meanwhile vigorously prosecuted the work of improving his farm and rendering it available for effective cultivation. At the expiration of the period noted he erected a small frame house, which is an integral portion of his present substantial and commodious residence, which was erected about five years ago, while the other permanent improvements are in harmony therewith. A tree claim which was originally a part of his home farm he has given to one of his sons, but added five other quarter sections to his holdings, one of which he has since given to another of his sons, so that he retains in his home farm a half section at the present time, while he also owns a quarter section one-half mile to the south and another one-half section on the James river, three miles distant, the last mentioned being utilized mainly for grazing and raising hay. In addition to raising large quantities of grain Mr. Wilber is also prominently interested in the raising of Hereford cattle, having at the present time about seventy-five head, thoroughbred and graded. He has raised ten thousand bushels of wheat in one year, and he now devotes about five hundred acres to this product and sixty-five acres to corn. He has been very successful in raising corn and pronounces this section as well adapted to the propagation of the same as is his native state of Michigan. For the past seven seasons Mr. Wilber has operated a threshing outfit and has found this enterprise likewise profitable. He is wide-awake and enterprising and is one of the model farmers of this section of the state. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In Lapeer county, Michigan, on the 7th of May, 1866, Mr. Wilber was united in marriage to Miss Esther Clement, who was born in Massachusetts, whence she accompanied her parents to Michigan when she was a girl of thirteen years. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Wilber we enter the following brief record: Adel died at the age of four years; Lena died at the age of sixteen;

Ruby died on the 24th of May, 1902, as the result of an operation for appendicitis, being in the bloom of gracious maidenhood, as she was nineteen years of age at the time; Hattie is the wife of Rev. W. O. Gram, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bath, this county; Frank, who married Lillian Rievert, is engaged in farming, his place being one-half mile distant from the old homestead; Frederick, who married Lizzie Schnase, is engaged in farming in this county and Estella and Clifford remain at the parental home.

IVER BAGSTAD.—The subject of this sketch is one of the representative business men of Yankton county, retaining his residence in the village of Volin, and his career illustrates in no uncertain way what is possible of accomplishment on the part of a young man who will bend his energies to the accomplishment of a definite object. Mr. Bagstad is a native of Norway, where he was born on the 28th of January, 1843, being a son of Peter and Mary Bagstad, who were likewise native of that portion of the far northland, where they were reared. When the subject of this sketch was in his seventh year his parents immigrated to America and located in the eastern part of Wisconsin, where his father took up a tract of wild land, which he reclaimed to cultivation, and there our subject was reared under the conditions of pioneer life, his educational privileges therefore being very limited. In August, 1869, in company with his parents, he came to South Dakota, which was then on the very frontier of civilization, and the family located about four miles south of the present thriving village of Volin, Yankton county, where our subject continued to be engaged in farming about four years. In 1873 he took up his residence in Gayville, where he engaged in the mercantile business, starting in a most modest way and having to encounter many difficulties and put forth the most strenuous efforts, but the enterprise grew to be one of magnitude under his effective direction. His capital was very limited at the start, but such had been his course that he held the confidence of all who knew him and his credit was practically unlimited as the business grew in scope and importance. Finally he admitted as a silent partner his brother-in-law, John O. Aaseth, having in the meanwhile become extensively engaged in the live-stock business, which required his attention to such a degree that he needed a competent and reliable man to look after the details of the mercantile business. In 1893 he effected the organization of the J. T. Daugherty Company, and engaged extensively in the live-stock business, and finally the demands placed upon him by this enterprise became so great that, in 1901, he disposed of his extensive interests in Gayville and has since devoted his entire attention to his other business affairs, having his residence and headquarters in Volin. In politics Mr. Bagstad is a stalwart Republican, taking an active interest in the cause, and he has been called upon to fill positions of public trust and responsibility. He was for sixteen years postmaster at Gayville and he served two terms as county commissioner. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church and have the esteem of all who know them.

On the 22d of February, 1872, Mr. Bagstad was united in marriage to Miss Elena Aaseth, who was likewise born in Norway, and of their six children four survive, namely: Paulina, Clara, Ida and Chester. All of the children remain at the parental home except Ida, who is attending college in Yankton at the time of this writing.

ANDREW J. NOBLE.—The gentleman to a brief review of whose career this article is devoted is a well-known farmer and stock-raiser of Bon Homme county, also an enterprising citizen who has done much to promote the material development of the community in which he resides. Andrew J. Noble, son of John and Betsy (Webber) Noble, was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, on the 12th day of July, 1846. He received his education in the public schools of his native place, was reared on a farm and remained with his parents until thirty years of age, assisting his father the meanwhile and bearing his full share of the family's support. On leaving home, he engaged in agricultural pursuits at Mineral Point, but six years later came to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, and purchased a quarter section of land, which he has since reduced to cultivation and otherwise improved. His farm, which is one of the best in the neighborhood, contains a good modern dwelling, a substantial and commodious barn and other buildings in excellent condition and its general appearance indicates the energy and thrift displayed by the proprietor in all of his labors and undertakings. Mr. Noble has added greatly to the beauty and attractiveness of his place by planting evergreen trees, of which there are now nearly fifteen hundred fully matured, and he also devotes considerable attention to horticulture, having set out all kinds of fruits grown in this latitude, his orchards at this time being among the largest and most productive in the county of Bon Homme. In addition to cultivating his own place Mr. Noble rents about three hundred acres of land in the vicinity, the greater part of which is devoted to pasturage, as he raises live stock on quite an extensive scale, besides buying cattle and hogs, principally for the Chicago market. Mr. Noble devotes especial attention to the Hereford breed of cattle, of which he now owns a fine herd, and he also has a wide reputation as a breeder and raiser of thoroughbred Poland-China hogs and a fine grade of road and draft horses. He has succeeded in all of his business enterprises and is well situated to enjoy the fruits of his many years of endeavor, being the possessor of a fine country home and of a sufficiency of wealth to make him independent. Mr. Noble is a man of sound judgment and good practical sense, and his career since coming west presents a series of successes that demonstrate not only business ability of a high order, but tactfulness and fertility of resource with which few are endowed. He has contributed much to the growth and development of the part of country in which his home is situated and, like all enterprising citizens, takes an active part in promoting the public welfare, being interested in all progressive measures for the advancement of the community and for the general good of his fellow men.

In the year 1890 Mr. Noble contracted a marriage with Miss Armina, daughter of John McNiell, of Tyndall, South Dakota, and his family at this time consists of five children, namely: Percy, Beatrice, Howard, Myrtle and Gladys.

In politics the subject is a Republican, but his ambition has never led him to seek the honors and emoluments of office. He is content to be a plain common man of the people, but nevertheless a well-rounded man whose influence has always been on the right side of every moral question and whose presence has been felt for good in every relation with his friends and fellow citizens.

John and Betsy Noble, the subject's parents, were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. They moved to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, a number of years ago, and the father farmed and dealt in real estate there until 1886, when he came to South Dakota and purchased eleven hundred acres of land in Bon Homme county, which he still owns. Since the death of his wife, in 1890, he has made his home with his son, the subject of this review, and is now spending the closing years of his life in honorable retirement. John Noble was twice married, his first wife having been Mary Ann Lieurance, by whom he had five children, only two of whom survive, namely: Mrs. Sarah Whitford, of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and Henry, a real estate dealer, living in Iowa. The second marriage resulted in the birth of children as follows: Mary Ann, wife of William Thomas; Merilda, now Mrs. Oliver Matthews; Andrew J., of this review; Charles; Mrs. Nancy Parkinson and Clara, of whom the first and last named are deceased.

JOHN HOLLENBECK, who was for some time proprietor of the leading livery business in the city of Aberdeen, is one of the active and enterprising young men of the city, and not only attained marked success in his chosen field of endeavor but commands the entire confidence and esteem of the community. His close application to business gave adequate returns and his facilities were such that he was able to cater most successfully to the demands of his many patrons. He enjoys distinctive popularity in both business and social circles.

JOSEPH J. VOLIN.—With the pioneer conditions of South Dakota Joseph J. Volin is entirely familiar and he has been an important factor in the upbuilding and development of Yankton county. He was born near Montreal, Canada, on the 17th of December, 1838, and is a son of Charles and Mary (Bornier) Volin, who were also natives of the Dominion, where the father was engaged in farming in early life. In 1848 he removed with his family to Dubuque county, Iowa, and bought forty acres of land near the city of Dubuque, making his home there until called to his final rest at the age of fifty-two years. Throughout his active business life he continued to engage in general farming. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party and religiously was a communicant of the Catholic church. In his family were thirteen children, seven of whom are still living.

During his boyhood Joseph J. Volin accompanied his parents on their removal to Dubuque county, Iowa, and there grew to manhood. In 1866 he married Miss Amanda Taylor, a daughter of Lamb and Margaret (Cornell) Taylor, whose early home was in North Carolina. Leaving there in 1853, when Mrs. Volin was quite young, Mr. Taylor and his family came north and settled in Decatur county, Iowa, where he resided until 1865, which year witnessed his arrival in Vermillion, Clay county, South Dakota. He, too, was a farmer by occupation. His death occurred in 1873, and his wife died in 1880. They had twelve children and six of the number are still living. Both he and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and in politics he was a Democrat. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Volin have been born eight children, as follows: Mary, now the wife of Charles Devoe, a farmer; Gertrude, deceased; Hattie, the wife of Samuel Good, a farmer; Estella, the wife of George Hanney, also a farmer; Nellie, the wife of James Devine, a farmer; and Edward, Lyda and Ray, all at home. The children have been provided with good educational privileges, all attending the common schools, and Ray is now a student at Yankton College.

Mr. Volin is now the owner of a fine farm of four hundred acres, all under cultivation, though his early life here was fraught with many hardships. For twelve years he lived in a dirt house, his present comfortable frame residence being erected in 1880. For four years the grasshoppers destroyed nearly all his crops, and in 1881 and 1882 he lost over one thousand dollars in the damage by the floods, but he has steadily overcome all obstacles in the path to success and is now a prosperous and substantial farmer. In 1873 he helped to organize the first school in his district, which was conducted in a log house for five years, and for twenty years he most efficiently and satisfactorily served as school trustee. He generally supports the men and measures of the Democratic party but at local elections votes for the candidates whom he believes best qualified for office regardless of party ties. Religiously he is an active member of the Congregational church and is held in high regard by all who know him.

OLE ANDERSON.—Owing to its climatic conditions and geographical situation, the great northwest has secured the great bulk of the immigration coming to this country from the Scandinavian peninsula. In obedience to a natural law, the movement of nations en masse is apt to be along isothermal lines and hence we find the Swedes and Norwegians instinctively gravitating towards Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas, where they find congenial surroundings and conditions somewhat similar to those in their native country. It is a very desirable population, being frugal, industrious, law-abiding and quick to assimilate themselves to American institutions. In fact, all the states of the northwest are much indebted for their rapid development to the sturdy sons of Sweden and Norway.

Ole Anderson, who was born in the last mentioned country in 1850, spent the first thirty years of his life amid the rugged scenery of his native land, but eventually decided to follow the host of his compatriots who had come to the new world. Crossing the ocean in 1880, he made his way directly to South Dakota and for awhile was located in Yankton county, but soon removed to Charles Mix, of which county he was one of the early settlers. In 1883 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land which, by subsequent additions, has been increased to two hundred and twenty acres, and this estate is cultivated by Mr. Anderson in accordance with most improved modern methods. He raises Poland China hogs, Durham cattle and other fine stock, besides all the cereals appropriate to South Dakota, such as wheat, corn, oats and hay. In addition to his own raising, he also buys and feeds some stock for the market and during his residence of twenty years at Geddes has been quite successful in his undertakings. In fact he is regarded as one of the model farmers of Charles Mix county and a fine sample of the kind of men sent from the best countries of northern Europe to enrich the population of the parallel section in the United States. His land, when first entered, was raw and wild, but Mr. Anderson has greatly improved it by setting out trees, erecting suitable buildings and trimming things up generally. He soon found that the true secret of profitable farming was to feed the output of the land to stock and thus return the fertilizing elements to the soil to enrich it, instead of selling the crops and thus impoverishing the land from year to year.

In 1878 Mr. Anderson was married to Elina Paulson and has four children: Paul, Anna, Clara and Agnes. He is a member of the Lutheran church at Bloomington, of which he has been trustee for three years. A self-made man in every respect, industrious and honorable, Charles Mix county contains no better example of good citizenship than Ole Anderson.

HENRY ROTH, who is one of the successful farmers and stock growers of Hanson county, is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of the county, his parents having been the first permanent settlers in Spring Lake township. Mr. Roth was born in Houston county, Minnesota, on the 2d of July, 1862, and is a son of Jacob and Mary E. (Fry) Roth, who were born in Germany and are prominent and valued members of the Lutheran church. Jacob Roth was reared and educated in the fatherland, where he learned the trade of tailoring, and in 1850 he emigrated from Germany to the United States, being engaged in the work of his trade in New York city until 1854, when he removed to Wisconsin, where he worked in a sawmill and was otherwise employed until 1858, when he took up his residence in Houston county, Minnesota, where he was numbered among the pioneer farmers and where he continued to make his home until 1879 and where he has served eighteen years as school treasurer of district No. 46. In that year he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, taking up government land in Hanson county, where he has ever since resided, having become one of the prosperous and honored citizens of this section, where he owns a fine farm of three hundred twenty acres. Mr. Roth also has held the office of school treasurer in South Dakota for twenty-two years. Jacob and Mary E. Roth became the parents of nine children, all of whom are living except one.

The subject of this review received his early educational training in the district schools of Minnesota and was seventeen years of age at the time of the family removal to South Dakota, where he has been intimately associated with his father in his industrial enterprises, now having a farm of four hundred thirty acres, in Spring Lake township, in which the family were the first settlers, while he has made excellent improvements of a permanent nature, including good buildings, fences, etc., and also a fine grove of trees which were planted by him. He devotes special attention to the raising of red polled cattle and a high grade of hogs, in which latter lines he has an average herd of one hundred head. Of the farm two hundred acres are maintained under a high state of cultivation, and the place is known as one of the best in the county. He is a Republican in politics, having been a member of the township board for the past six years, while he has served two terms as a member of the school board of his district. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Lutheran church, and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors, of which last Mrs. Roth also is a member.

On the 16th of December, 1890, Mr. Roth was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Beach, who was born in Houston county, Minnesota, being a daughter of John and Annie E. Beach, now representative citizens of Hanson county. Mr. and Mrs. Roth have five children, namely: Matilda, Eldon, Annie, Bernie and Edna.

ROY J. SWEET, the popular and efficient cashier of the First State Bank of South Shore, is a native of Glencoe county, Minnesota, and dates his birth from the 3d of October, 1875. His father, William H. Sweet, was a native of Wisconsin and a farmer by occupation, the mother, whose maiden name was Emma L. Gard, having been born and reared in the state of Minnesota.

William H. Sweet went to Minnesota about the time of the great Indian outbreak of 1862, with his father, Rev. Josiah Sweet, an Episcopal clergyman and for a number of years a chaplain in the United States army. He escaped death in that terrible massacre, being then stationed at Fort Ridgely, married in Blue Earth county, and after spendng some years there moved his family to Iowa, locating at Woodbine, in the schools of which place the subject of this sketch received his educational discipline. After finishing the common-school course, Roy J. entered the normal at Woodbine, but the year before time for graduation from that institution he laid aside his books to accept a clerical position in a lawyer's office. After serving there three years in the latter capacity, he resigned his place to become assistant cashier of the First State Bank at Mapleton, Iowa, the duties of which position he discharged during the ensuing three years, or until the organization of the First State Bank at South Shore, South Dakota, in August, 1900, and of which he was a director. He was made cashier of this institution. Mr. Sweet still retains his connection with the above bank, and it is no exaggeration to say that much of its continual success and no little of its great prosperity are directly attributable to his careful business methods, able management and wide personal influence. He is an accomplished accountant, familiar with banking in its every detail and has made a careful and critical study of finance in its relations to the industrial and general business interests of the country. Theoretically and practically, he is widely informed relative to monetary questions and, as stated above, his personal popularity has won for him a high place in the confidence and esteem of the people. Deeply interested in the welfare of his adopted town, he encourages all laudable enterprises calculated to promote its growth and development, and he is also an earnest advocate and liberal patron of movements having for their object the social, intellectual and moral advancement of the community. Mr. Sweet is a public-spirited man in all the term implies, and his every relation with his fellow men, business or otherwise, has been characterized by that probity and high sense of honor which never fails to win and retain the confidence and good will of all classes and conditions of people. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Modern Woodmen of America fraternities, having risen to important official status in these different brotherhoods.

On November 29, 1899, Mr. Sweet contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Clara Anderson, of Iowa, daughter of Charles and Emma (Stoltenberg) Anderson, of Mapleton. Mr. Anderson is president of the First State Bank, but is personally a merchant at Mapleton, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet occupy one of the most beautiful and attractive residences in the town, and their home is brightened by the presence of a little son, who answers to the name of Charles Leroy Sweet.

The above bank is capitalized at fifteen thousand dollars, and the business shows not only a successful one for itself, but bespeaks prosperity among its wide circle of patrons.

RICHARD FRANKLIN PETTIGREW, of Sioux Falls, former United States senator from the state of South Dakota, is a native of Ludlow, Vermont, where he was born July 3, 1848. He comes from Yankee ancestry on both the paternal and the maternal sides, though primarily of Scotch origin. He left Vermont at six years of age and went to Wisconsin with his parents, who were among the early emigrants to that state. After a short residence in Dane county, the family moved to Rock county, in the same state, and located permanently on a farm in the town of Union. Mr. Pettigrew engaged in farm work until he was sixteen years of age, receiving such education as the rural schools afforded, when he entered Beloit (Wisconsin) College. At this institution he remained two years and then went to Iowa, where he remained a year teaching school and engaging in the study of law. He then undertook a course of law study at the state law school at Madison, Wisconsin, but was called home in December, 1867, by the death of his father, the management of the farm devolving upon him.

In 1869 Mr. Pettigrew came to Dakota as chainman in a land-surveying party and after a couple of weeks of service the compass was entrusted to him. He remained in the field throughout the season, his work being in Moody and Brookings counties. At the close of the surveying season, he returned to Madison and devoted the winter to studies in the Wisconsin law school. The next spring (1870) Mr. Pettigrew returned to Dakota and made his home at Sioux Falls, where he has since resided. He constructed a modest law office on Phillips avenue, teaming the lumber himself from Sioux City, a hundred miles away, and entered upon the practice of law. Thus, twenty-two years after life came to him in the rugged fastnesses of one of the oldest states of the union, he found himself among the few who had cast their fortunes in the solitude of the far-west region of the plains. His feet were on the threshold of a new empire, a wilderness to be subdued and developed and finally added to the crown of the republic as one of its richest jewels. The new man and the new west were face to face and the life struggle of one was cast in the unknown future of the other. Raw manhood and raw nature walked hand in hand, the mission of the man to strive, of nature to respond.

Into the task Mr. Pettigrew entered with the stern energy of youth, with unflinching courage, with a will before which all obstacles yielded, opposition vanished and healthful ambition triumphed. These were the characteristics that came out of the east along with this new man of the west and they have attended his career as he has led continuously the march of progress in his chosen field of labor.

In this embryonic commonwealth there came to Mr. Pettigrew many of the honors to be gathered along the frontier of civilization. He was three times elected to membership in the upper house of the legislature of Dakota territory, as a Republican, and in 1880 that party sent him to congress as the delegate for the territory, in which capacity he served throughout the forty-seventh congress. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1883, a convention composed of delegates from the south half of the territory. As chairman of the committee on public indebtedness he framed the existing constitutional provisions under that head, the second constitutional convention under a congressional admission act incorporating the report of his committee into the constitution that finally became the organic law of the state of South Dakota.

South Dakota was admitted to the union in 1889, and under the provisions of the admission act Mr. Pettigrew was elected United States senator on the 16th of October of that year, along with the late Gideon C. Moody, both of the Republican party, taking his seat in the senate on the 2d of December following. Under the rules of the senate, the two South Dakota senators

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R. F. Pettigrew.

drew for the long and short term, respectively, and Mr. Pettigrew secured the long term. At the expiration of his term, Mr. Pettigrew was re-elected to the United States senate as a Republican for the term beginning March 4, 1894, and he served until March 3, 1901. During most of his last term as senator he was chairman of the committee on Indian affairs and a member of the committees on appropriations and public lands, besides serving on several less important committees.

Mr. Pettigrew was a delegate from his state to the Republican national convention of 1896 and was one of those who led in the stormy conflict in that body against the repudiation of bimetallism. The termination of that struggle was the practical defeat of the double monetary standard as a principle and a policy of the Republican party. With several other distinguished advocates of the cause of bimetallism, Senator Pettigrew withdrew from the convention and from the party and became one of the organizers of the Silver Republican party. During the presidential campaign of 1896 he was among those who spoke and labored in South Dakota and other states in behalf of the fusion ticket and he was largely instrumental in carrying South Dakota for the fusion presidential candidate, William J. Bryan, and the fusion candidate for governor of South Dakota, Andrew E. Lee.

In the year 1900 Mr. Pettigrew was the candidate of the fusionists for the United States senate to succeed himself. The legislature was that year strongly Republican and he was defeated. He retired from the senate March 3, 1901, and has since held no public position. He was fourteen years a member of the national legislative body, two years as territorial delegate and twelve years as senator, representing the territory of Dakota and the state of South Dakota.

Mr. Pettigrew's career as a member of the United States senate brought him prominently before the nation. He became one of the leaders in that distinguished body of statesmen, and it is well enough known among those versed in the affairs of the senate that it is led by a few, while the others follow. Mr. Pettigrew was at all times distinctively a leader. Throughout the formative period of his life, which covered his frontier experiences, his training gave to him those characteristics of self-reliance which admonished him to go first and say to the others, "Come." In the senate, as elsewhere, his place was in the van and he quickly found it and then retained it. 'Twas not his nature to sit under the restraint of silence or the direction of others. His ever busy mentality must originate, plan, suggest and confer—must bring the friction of his reasoning in contact with the arguments of others and do his share in the formation of principles that sustain the fabric of government. He was one of those who gave time and thought and toil of mind to the intricate questions that arise to perplex the nation and array sentiment against sentiment. In this school there is no short road to recognition. It comes at the end of processes that transform the student into the statesman, and because of these requirements, it is only the few that attain to positions of leadership.

Mr. Pettigrew was never through with an undertaking until he had mastered all its intricacies and had familiarized himself with every detail. This involved continuous application. His most laborious hours were spent in his library and the time thus taken was not borrowed from the sessions of the senate. His evenings, often lengthened to the coming of another day, were devoted to study and research. Through his attention to public questions he became a counsellor among the thoughtful men that direct the affairs of the highest legislative body of the nation and by them his wisdom was freely sought, his stock of general information being admittedly voluminous and accurate. This was an achievement of industry, of comprehensive mental grasp and of the wonderfully retentive memory with which he is endowed.

During his second term as a senatorial representative of South Dakota Mr. Pettigrew found himself alienated from the political party with which he had served from the beginning of his active career. It was not alone that he differed with his political associates on the monetary question. The Republican party had made other departures from the faith in which he had been schooled and had committed itself to what seemed to him an abandonment of the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and to an espousal of a policy laden with imperialistic possibilities. In combatting these tendencies of the Republican party, Mr. Pettigrew delivered a speech in the senate on the 22d and 23d of June and the 2d and 6th of July, 1898, against the annexation of the Hawaiian islands. This extended presentation of the case, covering one hundred and eighteen pamphlet pages, at once gave him national prominence. In it he implicated representatives of the United States government in the insurrection that overthrew the Hawaiian government, giving a complete history of the events leading to the subsequently achieved annexation of the islands to the domain of the United States. In a visit to Honolulu he had obtained information that was made the basis of his argument, which no public man undertook to refute. His facts were new to the public and their vigorous presentation attracted general attention.

Among his other notable speeches in the senate were several in opposition to the acquisition of the Philippine islands, to which he applied exhaustive research. His defense of the South African republic was another painstaking and effective effort. Throughout his entire service in congress he contended for general laws in behalf of settlers on the public lands and for honorable treatment of the Indians from which the lands were taken. On the 24th of February, 1899, he addressed the senate in opposition to the Nicaragua canal bill, advancing reasons why the Panama route should be selected as the site of an interoceanic canal. In this he pioneered the movement that has resulted in the substitution of the Panama for the Nicaragua route.

It was not alone in his public capacity that Mr. Pettigrew left the impress of his strong personality upon the undertakings with which he has been connected. The city of Sioux Falls, his home since 1870, the metropolis of South Dakota, wealthy, progressive and always growing, owes much of its success to his efforts in its behalf. Cities do not create themselves. They are the product of well-directed intelligence and it was in part his intelligence that has covered the granite hills of the Sioux with beautiful homes and the facilities for creating homes.

He has also had a prominent share in the constructive work of the territory of Dakota and the state of South Dakota. He gave to each a strong guiding hand, recognizing from the beginning the possibilities of a realm almost unknown when he came into its existence.

Since Mr. Pettigrew retired from official life he has devoted his talents and energies to his personal affairs with the same success that always attended his labors in behalf of the public. He has engaged chiefly in mining enterprises, out of which he has accumulated a comfortable fortune in the few years in which he has been free from the cares of a congressional career.

HON. JOHN T. BELK.—Prominent among the leading public and successful business men of Codington county, South Dakota, is the well-known and popular gentleman whose name appears above. John T. Belk, legislator, grain buyer and enterprising man of affairs, was born in Ottawa, Illinois, August 22, 1860, the son of Henry and Mary (Channel) Belk, the father a native of Yorkshire, England, the mother of the state of Illinois. Henry Belk was a filemaker by trade and during his residence in Ottawa became a public-spirited citizen, having been active in the affairs of that city and a man of sterling worth whom all within range of his influence respected and esteemed. Of the four children constituting the family of Henry and May C. Belk, the subject of this sketch was the first born.

John T. Belk's childhood and early youth were spent in his native state, and after receiving a good practical education in the public schools, he began life for himself in a horse-collar factory, to which line of work he devoted about four years, becoming familiar with every detail of the business the meanwhile. Severing his connection with his employer at the end of the fourth year, he accepted a position with the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, at South Bend, Indiana, and after spending three years in the factory there, he resigned his place and came to South Dakota, locating in Codington county and filing on a claim about two miles northeast of Henry, for which in due time he received a patent from the government. Mr. Belk moved to his place in 1882, and since that time has made many substantial improvements on the same, his buildings and the general appearance of the farm bespeaking the home of a man of progressive ideas, refined tastes and liberal culture. The greatest part of his three hundred and twenty acres of land is under a high state of cultivation and the entire tract is admirably situated for agricultural and live-stock purposes, lying as it does in one of the richest parts of the county, and owing to its close proximity to town being easily accessible and increasing in value with each recurring year.

In 1896 Mr. Belk engaged with the G. W. Van Dusen Company, grain buyers of Minneapolis, Minnesota, to look after their large business interests in the eastern part of South Dakota and he had charge until 1904 of an elevator in Henry where he handled every year enormous quantities of grain. He managed the large and constantly increasing business in an able and satisfactory manner, enjoyed the confidence of the wealthy firm with which he was identified and by his courtesy and uniformly kind treatment of patrons greatly extended the scope of the company's operations.

While zealous in the prosecution of his business concerns, Mr. Belk has not been unmindful of his duty to the public and, like all good citizens, he manifests a deep interest in politics, believing that in a country where the ballot is free, and the public official a servant of the people, everybody should be a politician to the extent of seeing that none but good men are elected to office. He early espoused the principles of the Republican party and since his twenty-first year has been a zealous supporter of the same, being at this time not only an effective worker and a judicious adviser and organizer, but a leader in whom the rank and file of the party repose the utmost confidence. In 1893, the year of the memorable prohibition fight, he was the Republican nominee for the lower house of the general assembly, and after a most animated contest, during which he visited all parts of the county and waged a most effective campaign, he not only led his competitor by a handsome majority, but also ran ahead of nearly every other candidate on his ticket. Mr. Belk entered the legislature with the good wishes of his constituents, regardless of party, and made a creditable record as a law maker, having served on a number of important committees, besides taking an active part in the general deliberations of the body upon the floor. The year previous to his election he served as clerk of the judiciary committee in the state senate and his experience in that capacity tended in no small degree to prepare him for his subsequent course in the lower house as the people's representative from the county of Codington.

Mr. Belk is an honored member of the Pythian fraternity and at the present time holds the position of installing officer or deputy grand chancellor of the lodge at Henry. He is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has passed all the chairs in the local lodge to which he belongs, besides representing it at different times in the grand lodge of the state.

The married life of Mr. Belk dates from 1893, in which year he chose a companion and helpmate in the person of Miss Jennie Hazlett, daughter of George and Jane (Whitaker) Hazlett, of Iowa, the issue being three children, Vernon, Vida M. and Cora.

REV. WILLIAM S. O'MEARA, the able and honored priest in charge of the Roman Catholic church in the village of Armour, Douglas county, has reason to be gratified with the success which has here attended his earnest efforts, both in a spiritual and temporal way, and his zeal and devotion, together with his gracious personality, have gained to him the high regard of all who know him.

Father O'Meara is a native of the beautiful city of Detroit, Michigan, where he was born on the 27th of August, 1871, being a son of Joseph and Mary (Feehan) O'Meara, both of whom were born in the Emerald Isle, whence they came to the United States when young, their marriage being solemnized in the city of Detroit, where they still maintain their home. The subject secured his early educational training in the Jesuit college in his native city, and in 1889-90 he was a student in St. Charles College, at Ellicott, Maryland, where he completed his classical and literary course, having in the meanwhile determined to consecrate his life to the service of the divine Master. He then entered St. Mary's College, in Baltimore, where he completed a course in philosophy, being graduated as a member of the class of 1894. Shortly afterward he was matriculated in Mount St. Mary's Seminary, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he completed his theological course, being ordained to the priesthood, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on the 19th of August, 1898. On the 12th of September of that year he came to Armour, Douglas county, having been assigned to his present charge, and in the spring of the following year lots were purchased for the erection of a new church and rectory, the latter being completed within that year. The work of organization and initiation fell upon the shoulders of Father O'Meara, and from the beginning he enlisted the earnest co-operation of his little flock, and the congregation has had a steady growth in membership and the work has gone forward in a most satisfactory way, the devoted services of the pastor having met with appreciation on the part of the people, who have aided him to the full measure of their power and with marked self-abnegation. The corner-stone of the new church edifice was laid on the 3d of October, 1902, and the dedication of the attractive house of worship occurred in 1903, the beautiful little church standing as a monument to the zeal and devotion of priest and people. The edifice is essentially "churchly" in architecture and all appointments, and while there are many in the state which represent a larger financial expenditure it is safe to say that none is more consistent and graceful in design and none more dignified in its ecclesiastical equipment. At the time when Father O'Meara assumed the charge here there were but eighteen Catholic families in the parish, the church edifice being a small, unpretentious frame structure. Within the ensuing four years there was a notable influx of church people into the parish, and the congregation now comprises more than fifty families. Prior to the incumbency of our subject mass was celebrated but once a month, on week days, and the holy office is now given three times a month, on Sundays. As the numerical and financial strength of the parish is not yet adequate to justify the establishment of a parochial school, Father O'Meara has arranged to give the children of the parish a special personal instruction each morning prior to their attending the public schools. In politics he is a Democrat, and is signally true to all the duties of citizenship.

JOHN QUIGLEY.—The subject of this review was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, September 15, 1847, the son of Malachi and Mary (Hays) Quigley, both natives of the Emerald Isle, the father a farmer by occupation. In 1850 these parents disposed of their interests in the country of their birth and came to America, settling in McHenry county, Illinois, where Mr. Quigley bought land and engaged in agriculture, which pursuit he followed with good success until his death, in 1899, his wife dying two years previous to that date. Malachi Quigley was a thrifty man, an excellent citizen and a devout member of the Catholic church, in which faith his wife and children were also reared. Of the large family of ten children that formerly gathered around his hearthstone, but three are living at the present time, John, whose name introduces this sketch; Michael, who farms the old place in Illinois, and Ed D., a baggageman on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

John Quigley was only three years old when his parents brought him to the United States, consequently he retains only a very dim recollection of the romantic land in which he first saw the light of day. Growing up in a new and sparsely settled country, his educational advantages were quite limited, but he early became familiar with hard work and the varied duties of the farm, which gave him a practical training, such as is needed by a boy thrown upon his own resources at an early age. After assisting his father until about his eighteenth year, he left home and in 1865 went to Jones county, Iowa, where he farmed during the ensuing three years, returning at the end of that time to Illinois. Two years later he went to Sioux City, Iowa, where he remained until August, 1872, when he came to Lincoln county, South Dakota, and took up a quarter section of land in Lynn township, upon which he at once began a general system of improvements. After working for some time on his place and reducing the greater part of it to cultivation, he entered the employ of a railroad company, running a line between Sioux City and Yankton, the first railroad in South Dakota, spending something like two years at this kind of work and making his headquarters the meantime at the former place.

Severing his connection with the railroad construction, Mr. Quigley returned to his farm and until the year 1890 gave his attention closely to its cultivation and improvement, also devoted a number of years to stock raising in connection therewith, meeting with encouraging success in both enterprises. In the above year he turned his farm over to other hands and, changing his residence to the village of Worthing, engaged in the livery business, which he conducted with profitable results for a period of ten years. In 1900 he erected the large building in Worthing which he now occupies and since that date has been doing an extensive and flourishing business as a dealer in agricultural implements, handling all kinds of machinery, tools, etc., his trade being among the largest of the kind in Lincoln county.

Mr. Quigley served four terms as supervisor, being one of the influential public men of his township and county, and a leader in a number of important enterprises. He affiliated with the Republican party up to the time of the holding of the national convention of that party in St. Louis in 1896, when, being an ardent supporter of the free-silver movement, he joined the reform party and did much effective work in insuring a large majority in his township for the latter party. As already indicated, he was born in the Catholic church, and has always remained loyal to its teachings; he lives his religion and his influence has always been for good, as is attested by the people, with whom he has so long mingled. Mr. Quigley was married in 1877 to Miss Mary Horty, of Cork, Ireland, a happy union though without issue. Mrs. Quigley died two years after the marriage. The subject is much respected in the social circles in which he moves and is also alive to all enterprises having for their object the benefit of the poor and unfortunate, or the general good of the community.

GEORGE R. SAGAR is one of the popular and representative young business men of the thriving town of Colman, Moody county, being engaged in the drug and jewelry business, under the firm name of Sagar & Stetzel, while he personally devotes his attention to the drug department of the enterprise.

George Raymond Sagar was born in Plainville, Onondaga county, New York, on the 22d of September, 1873, and is a son of William Henry and Catherine Sagar, who settled in that county about 1850, having driven overland from near the city of Albany and taken up their residence about eighteen miles west of Syracuse, where the father was for a number of years engaged in agricultural pursuits, while later he gave his attention to the trades of carpentry and painting. The lineage is traced back to the sturdy Dutch stock who settled in New Amsterdam, the nucleus of the present city of New York. The subject of this sketch secured his early education in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of fourteen years he entered Baldwinsville Academy, in which institution he continued his studies for two years. After leaving school he took a clerical position in the drug store of his brother, Charles H. Sagar, in Auburn, New York, and was thus employed for three years, gaining an excellent knowledge of the business in many of its details. In order to perfect himself in the profession of pharmacy he then entered, in the fall of 1892, the New York School of Pharmacy, in the national metropolis, where he completed a two-years course, being graduated in the spring of 1894. He remained in the city of New York until January, 1898, when he came west to the city of Duluth, Minnesota, and thereafter he traveled as salesman for the C. H. Sagar Drug Company until May of that year, when he located in Castlewood, South Dakota. In October of the following year he removed to Winfred, where he remained until April, 1900, which continued to be his abiding place until the following September, when he established himself in the drug business in Colman, where he has a select and comprehensive stock and where he has built up a flourishing business. In September, 1902, he admitted to partnership Roy L. Stetzel, a jeweler, and they have since been associated in the dual enterprise, Mr. Stetzel devoting his attention to the jewelry department principally. In politics Mr. Sagar is a Republican, and fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, which he joined in January, 1899, and since January, 1901, he has served as clerk of Colman Camp of this popular order. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church since 1891, having been received into the same in the city of Auburn, New York.

On the 2d of April, 1901, at Lawler, Iowa, Mr. Sagar was united in marriage to Miss Delina E. Miller, daughter of William C. Miller, of that place.

HON. EDGAR KELLEY is a native of the Badger state, having been born on the paternal farmstead, in Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the 23d of November, 1851, and being a son of Stephen and Mary A. (Leddell) Kelley, who were numbered among the early settlers of that section. The father of the subject was born and reared in Herkimer county, New York, and was of Scotch-Irish descent, the family having been established in America in the early colonial epoch, when the original progenitors in the new world took up their abode in New England. The mother of the subject was born in Vermont, of English lineage, the Leddell family likewise having been long identified with the annals of American history. Stephen Kelley continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in Wisconsin until 1866, when he removed to Freeborn county, Minnesota, where he followed the same great basic industry during the remainder of his active business career, and his death occurred in that county in 1898, at which time he was seventy-five years of age. He served with honor as a valiant defender of the integrity of the nation during the war of the Rebellion, having been a member of Company I, Forty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was a Republican in his political proclivities, having identified himself with the "grand old party" at the time of its organization. His wife was summoned into eternal rest in 1895, at the age of seventy-one years, and of their three sons and three daughters all are living except Benjamin, who died at the age of twenty-six years.

Edgar Kelley, the immediate subject of this review, was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and early became inured to the strenuous work involved in the tilling of the soil, while his educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, to which last mentioned state he removed when twenty years of age. After leaving school he was engaged in farm work in Franklin county, that state, for three years, when he returned to Minnesota, and assumed charge of his father's farm, being thus engaged for the ensuing four years, within which time he broke much new land and made it available for cultivation. The work was arduous, as may be understood when we state that he utilized a breaking plow whose operation demanded the use of an ox-team of six yokes. Upon leaving the homestead, in 1879, Mr. Kelley came to what is now the state of South Dakota, and located in Grant county, where he entered a homestead claim in Melrose township, the same constituting an integral portion of his present fine landed estate of four hundred and eighty-six acres, nearly all of which is available for cultivation, while the farm is one of the model places of this section of the state, being improved with substantial buildings, with modern facilities, good fences, etc., while the owner is progressive in his ideas and carries on his operations with discrimination and according to scientific methods, aiming to secure the maximum results from the time and labor expended. He raises the various cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, and also devotes special attention to the growing of high-grade live stock, while the dairying feature of his farm enterprise is one of no insignificant order, since he furnishes an average of two hundred pounds of milk each day to the co-operative creamery in Millbank, one of the successful and important industrial enterprises of the county, the equipment being the best of all creameries in the state. He was one of the organizers and a director of the creamery, in 1895, and has been a member of its directorate ever since. The extent of the operations of the creamery and its value to the community may be appreciated in a measure when we record the fact that in the month of June, 1903, the company paid out to the farmers of the county more than thirty-four hundred dollars, this being a fair average of the expenditure during the more active season of creamery work. Mr. Kelley is also one of the stockholders in the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company of Millbank, who own and control a fine elevator and who have proved the value of organization, since the enterprise rendered fifty per cent. of dividends in the year 1903.

Mr. Kelley is a progressive, liberal, and public-spirited citizen, ever ready to lend his aid and influence in the furtherance of all worthy enterprises and undertakings for the general good, and while he is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and a worker in the party ranks, he has never sought or desired official preferment. In 1902, however, in the face of his personal protest, he was made the nominee of his party for representative of Grant county in the general assembly, being elected to the office in November of that year by a gratifying majority, while his course as a legislator has amply justified the wisdom of his constituents in calling him to this important position. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Yeomen.

On the 26th of July, 1879, in Albert Lea, Minnesota, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kelley to Miss Eliza Bessenger, who was born and reared in Freeborn county, that state, being a daughter of Morris and Anna Mary Bessenger, natives of Germany. Her father was a marble dealer by vocation, was an early settler of Minnesota, and he and his wife reside at Albert Lea, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have two children, Elmer D., a student in a commercial college at Mankato, Minnesota; and Elsie M., the wife of Henry Vandervoort.

ALFRED GOLDIN is one of the popular and successful representatives of the agricultural contingent in Spink county, where he has accumulated a fine property through his own well directed efforts in connection with the development of the fine resources of this section. He is a native of Surrey county, North Carolina, where he was born on the 6th of August, 1866, being one of twins and the eighth in order of birth of the twelve children of Thomas Golden, who was likewise born and reared in Surrey county, where he passed practically his entire life. His father came from England to America and was one of the early settlers in North Carolina, where he became a successful and influential planter, the father of the subject coming into possession of the property and having there remained until his death, which occurred on the 13th of March, 1883. During the Civil war he served as provost marshal in the Confederate army, and one of his brothers sacrificed his life in behalf of the "lost cause," as did also two brothers of his wife.

The subject of this sketch remained on the ancestral plantation until after the death of his honored father, the family having met with serious reverses owing to the ravages inflicted during the war, and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools. In 1885, at the age of nineteen years, he set forth to fight the battle of life on his own responsibility, removing to Missouri, where he remained about one year, at the expiration of which, in April, 1886, he came to South Dakota, having no capitalistic resources and coming here an entire stranger. He was endowed with energy and determination and took such work as he could secure in providing for his necessities and looking ever to the mark of attaining a position of independence. For two years he was engaged in railroad construction work and then was employed about eighteen months by M. B. Gallup, a farmer of Spink county. At the expiration of this period he rented land in this county and became successful as a farmer on his own responsibility. In 1895 he purchased the J. P. Day farm of eight hundred acres, eligibly located three miles south of Mellette, and here his prosperity has continued to increase with the passing years, so that he is now numbered among the substantial men of the county, his place being well improved and under a high state of cultivation, yielding large crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and corn, while he has also been particularly successful in the raising of hogs, conducting operations in this line upon an extensive scale. He has personally made high-grade improvements on his ranch, equipping the same with excellent buildings in addition to those on the place at the time when he came into possession of the property, while he has put down an artesian well to a depth of nine hundred and eighty-one feet, the same affording an abundant supply of pure and sparkling water. On April 2, 1904, Mr. Goldin purchased the McCall quota of land, paying twenty dollars per acre for the same. He has labored unremittingly, has made every day count and is known as a practical and progressive business man, while he enjoys the confidence and good will of all who know him. In politics he is a stalwart Republican but has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office of any description.

On the 30th of March, 1890, Mr. Golden was united in marriage to Miss Annie Day, daughter of J. P. Day, one of the early pioneers of this county and the original owner of the property now owned by the subject. Mr. Day is one of the sterling old-timers of this section of the state and is now located on the Gulf coast in Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Goldin have four children, Olive, James, Esther A. and Alfred, Jr.

GEORGE D. STELLE, one of the prominent and popular farmers and pioneers of Spink county, is one of the brave "boys in blue" who went forth in defense of the Union when its integrity was in jeopardy through the armed rebellion of the Confederacy, while his is the distinction of being a native of the national metropolis. He was born in New York city, on the 8th of April, 1843, and is a son of Jeremiah D. Stelle, who was likewise born in that city, where he was reared and educated and where he remained until the latter part of 1843, when he removed to Middlesex county, New Jersey, where he followed agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. Our subject was an infant of about six months at the time of his parents' removal to New Jersey, and there he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, receiving his educational training in the common schools of the locality. In August, 1862, at the age of nineteen years he enlisted as a private in Company C, Twenty-eighth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel M. N. Wisewell. He proceeded with his regiment to the city of Washington and for three months the command was assigned to duty in the guarding of bridges which afforded access to the national capital. They then proceeded into Virginia and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, where Mr. Stelle was wounded. He was sent back to Washington and placed in the hospital, while he was assigned to the invalid corps. He began to recuperate his energies and made a strenuous protest against being kept away from his regiment, the result being that he was permitted to return to the front, joining his command in time to take part in the memorable battle of Chancellorsville, and thence following in pursuit of Lee and participating in the battle of Gettysburg. Thereafter the regiment remained for some time at Harper's Ferry, and then returned to Washington, where Mr. Stelle was taken ill, receiving his honorable discharge in July, 1864. He then returned to his home in New Jersey, where he remained a short time and then removed to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for the ensuing three years, at the expiration of which he became interested in lumbering in Michigan, where he passed four years. He then passed one year in Illinois, from which state he removed to Benton county, Indiana, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he came to South Dakota and took up government land six miles southeast of Mellette, Spink county, adjoining that of William Bird, who is mentioned on other pages of this work, and here he now cultivates a farm of two hundred and forty acres, devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade live stock. He is a Republican in his political proclivities and fraternally is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic.

On the 15th of January, 1879, Mr. Steele was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide Calhoon, who was born and reared in Will county, Illinois, being a daughter of Stephen Calhoon, one of the early settlers in Michigan and later a pioneer of South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Stelle became the parents of eight children, namely: Florence Lillian (deceased), William Earl, Jennie Weltha, Ruth Elizabeth, Agnes Opal, Vena E., Blanche and Margaret E.

HARRY A. HOLMES.—Identified with the city of Oacoma from its earliest history to the present time and an influential actor in the material growth and development of Lyman county, South Dakota, Harry A. Holmes, mechanic, official and representative citizen, enjoys marked precedence in the place of his residence and is entitled to specific mention with the leading men of his adopted state. The subject's father, George W. Holmes, a native of New York, was in early life a miner, subsequently turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and in connection therewith spent about fifty years as a blacksmith. He married Miss Elizabeth Webb, who bore him five children, and moved to Wisconsin a number of years ago where he became quite successful, accumulating a handsome property in that state besides large landed interests in Kansas. A Democrat in politics, he took an active part in the public affairs of his community, lived a long and useful life and was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact.

Harry A. Holmes was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, on March 19, 1860. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, attended of winter seasons until his eighteenth year the public schools of Mineral Point and grew up strong of body and independent of mind, becoming a skillful worker at blacksmithing. In 1883 young Holmes started out to make his own way in the world and carve out his own destiny. Thanks to his efficience as a worker in iron, he had something upon which to rely of much greater value than ready capital, and when he came to Dakota in the above year and located in Plankinton, Aurora county, he found ample opportunity to ply his trade. After working in a shop at that place for two years he changed his location to White Lake, where he followed his chosen calling until 1890, when he moved to the present site of Oacoma, in the county of Lyman, at that time a frontier military post, occupied by a company of soldiers whose duty it was to guard the rights of the Indians in the vicinity.

Shortly after his arrival at camp in Oacoma Mr. Holmes entered the employ of the government as a blacksmith and after continuing as such for a period of three years, started a shop of his own, settlers having arrived the meanwhile until the place took the appearance of a thrifty and promising western town. Having the first and, up to the present time, the only blacksmith shop in the place, Mr. Holmes soon had more work than he could accomplish and in order to meet the demands of his steadily growing patronage was in due season obliged to secure the help of assistants. His business grew so rapidly that he was compelled after a while to enlarge the capacity of his establishment, and without interruption it has continued to increase in magnitude and importance to the present day. Being one of the first settlers, he very naturally became interested in the growth of the town and to him more perhaps than to any other man is due the prosperity which has made it one of the flourishing little cities and important business centers in the southern part of the state.

Mr. Holmes not only took an active and leading interest in the growth of Oacoma, but also became a prominent factor in the general development of the county and an influential participant in the public affairs of the same. He served for eight consecutive years as deputy sheriff and discharged the duties of that exacting and trying position in such a way that his name became a terror to evil doers, the administration with which he was identified becoming noted for the enforcement of law and respect for order throughout the entire jurisdiction. In politics Mr. Holmes has been a staunch Republican from the time of exercising the franchise and his activity and influence in party circles led to his being chosen the first delegate from Lyman county to the state convention which convened at Yankton in 1894. He has also been much interested in the course of education and for a number of years has served on the school board of Oacoma, at one time being chairman of that body and at this writing he is treasurer of the same for the second term. In business matters he has by no means been slothful, but on the contrary has so managed his varied interests that he is now in independent circumstances, owning, in addition to much valuable city and personal property, a fine tract of farming and grazing land in Lyman county, also a beautiful island of one hundred acres in the Missouri river, the latter covered with a dense growth of fine timber, which ere long will doubtless prove a source of considerable wealth.

Mr. Holmes is a leading spirit in several secret and benevolent organizations, notably among which are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having as a charter member assisted to establish the first named society at Chamberlain, beside holding important official stations in the different brotherhoods. Personally the subject enjoys a large measure of popularity, being the soul of genial companionship, a favorite in social gatherings and his kindly disposition and proverbial hospitality have gained for him hosts of friends whose loyalty and devotion strengthen as the years go by.

Mr. Holmes is a married man and the head of a family which is highly esteemed in the city of his residence. His wife, who was formerly Miss Lizzie E. Elliott, of the state of Iowa, and to whom he was united in the bonds of matrimony in 1887, has borne him sons and daughters as follows: Florence E., Daisy E., Harry B., Calvin H. and Willa G., all under the parental roof and constituting a most happy and mutually agreeable home circle. The best educational advantages the community affords have been provided for these children and they are now pursuing their studies under favorable auspices, the older ones having already laid plans for their future careers.

HEMMING ANDERSON is a native of Sweden, where he was born on the 18th of October, 1854, and where he was reared to manhood, having received a common-school education and having lived there until 1882, when he set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He landed in New York and thence came west to what is now the state of South Dakota, arriving in Vermillion, Clay county, in the spring of that year and there remaining about one month He secured a team of oxen and with the same came to Charles Mix county, where he took up a homestead claim in Rhoda township. Settlers were few and far removed from one another, and the stretching prairies lay waiting the plowshare. Mr. Anderson forthwith set himself vigorously to the task of improving his land and bringing it under profitable cultivation. He and his family lived for a time in a tent, and thereafter resided in a sod house, twelve feet square. This rude domicile in time gave place to his present comfortable and attractive farm residence, while all about the place are further evidences of enterprise and good management. He has a nice grove of trees on his farm, having raised the same from seed secured along the Missouri river, while all the buildings on the farm are of substantial order. About seventy acres are maintained under effective cultivation, while the remainder is utilized in connection with the raising of live stock, in which department of his enterprise the subject has met with gratifying success. Mr. Anderson has ever shown a deep interest in the cause of education and in all else that makes for the best interests of the community, and he is a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, while both he and his wife are devoted members of the Lutheran church. They are highly esteemed in the community and all view with pleasure the prosperity which has attended the efforts of this sterling pioneer from the far Norseland.

In 1880, in his native land, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Maria Johnson, who accompanied him on his emigration to America. They have had three children, Ella, Andrew and Harold, the two sons being deceased, while the only daughter still remains at the parental home, having received good educational advantages and being one of the popular young ladies of the community.

WILLARD A. LATHROP is one of the successful farmers and stock growers of Charles Mix county, where he owns a well improved ranch of four hundred and eighty acres, eight miles southwest of the village of Geddes, in Jackson township. Mr. Lathrop is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in Johnson county, on the 23d of October, 1848, and being a son of Henry W. and Mary W. (Welton) Lathrop, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts, in 1819, while his wife was born in New York, in 1820. As a young man Henry W. Lathrop removed from his native state to that of New York, where he was engaged in working on a farm and getting an education until 1847. He had made a careful study of the law and was admitted to the bar of New York state. In the year mentioned he removed to Iowa, locating in Iowa City and becoming one of the pioneers of the Hawkeye state. There he was engaged in the practice of his profession about four years, at the expiration of which he turned his attention to farming and stock growing, with which line of industry he continued to be thereafter identified until his death. He was a man of high intellectual attainments and utmost probity, and wielded much influence in his community, where he ever commanded uniform confidence and esteem. In earlier years he was arrayed with the Whig party, but he was one of those prominent in forwarding the organization of the Republican party, of whose principles he ever afterward continued a stanch advocate. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on the 27th of December, 1902, having removed there from Iowa about a year previously, and he was eighty-four years of age at the time of his demise. His devoted wife, who was a zealous member of the Presbyterian church for many years, was summoned into eternal rest in Iowa, on the 18th of November, 1901. Of their five children three are living, namely: Willard A., the immediate subject of this review; George F., who is a resident of Los Angeles, California, where he has a fruit farm; and Edith M., who is the wife of William I. Lathrop, a farmer and stock raiser of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The father of the subject attained success in connection with the agricultural enterprise, and his estate at the time of his death was valued at about fifteen thousand dollars.

Willard A. Lathrop passed his youthful days on the homestead farm and secured his educational training in the public schools of his native state. After leaving school he continued to be identified with farming and stock raising in Iowa until 1882, when he came to Charles Mix county, South Dakota, where he took up government land, to which he later added until he now has a fine ranch of four hundred and eighty acres, of which about one hundred and sixty acres are under cultivation, while the remainder is utilized for the grazing of his live stock and for the raising of hay. He has made all the improvements on his place and they are of the best order, and he has attained a high degree of success through his well directed efforts. He gives special attention to the raising of shorthorn cattle and Poland-China swine, and ships a considerable amount of stock each year. He is enterprising and public-spirited, and is one of the popular citizens of this section. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he has been called upon to serve in various positions of public trust, having held membership on the school board of his district for a number of years, and having served for one term as a member of the board of county commissioners, while at the time of this writing he is chairman of the board of trustees of Jackson township. Fraternally he is affiliated with Geddes Lodge, No. 135, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Geddes.

In August, 1882, Mr. Lathrop was married to Miss Nellie Smith, who was born and reared in the state of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop have seven children, namely: Margaret, Henry, Josephine, Edith, Caroline, Florence and Amy, all of whom remain at the parental home, except Josephine, who at the time of this writing is attending school at Ward Academy, in Charles Mix county, South Dakota.

FLOYD E. SWARTOUT is a young man of distinctive executive ability and high intellectuality, and is at the present time serving in the responsible office of superintendent of schools of Buffalo county. He has passed the major portion of his life in South Dakota and is prominent in educational affairs, having been a successful teacher for a number of years prior to his election to his present office.

Mr. Swartout was born in Marshall county, Iowa, on the 15th of April, 1873, and is a son of Rev. Edgar P. and Mary J. (Kuns) Swartout, the former of whom was born in the state of Michigan and the latter in Maryland, while they are now located in Lebanon, Potter county, South Dakota, where Mr, Swartout has a pastoral charge. He is a member of the clergy of the Congregational church and has been long and successfully engaged in the work of his high calling, being a man of high attainments and one whose earnest and devoted labors have been prolific in good to his fellow men. The subject of this sketch secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native county and was nine years of age when, in 1882, his parents removed to South Dakota, taking up their residence in Badger, Davison county, where he continued his educational work in the village schools until 1889, when he was matriculated in the academic department of Yankton College, where he continued his studies for the prescribed term of four years, being graduated in 1896. After leaving college Mr. Swartout engaged in teaching in the public schools and in 1897 he came to Gann Valley, Buffalo county, to accept the principalship of the local schools, continuing to be actively and successfully engaged in the work of his profession here until 1900, when he was elected, on the Populist ticket, to his present office of county superintendent of schools. It forthwith became evident that he was the right man in the right place, for he accomplished excellent results in the unifying and systematizing of the work of the schools in his jurisdiction, gaining the hearty co-operation of the teachers in the various localities and infusing life and vigor into the work. That his efforts were not denied due popular appreciation was made evident by his re-election in the fall of 1902, and he is earnestly and with discrimination carrying forward the work of his office, his second term expiring in January, 1905. He gives his allegiance to the Populist party and takes a proper interest in public affairs, particularly those of a local nature. He and his wife are prominent members of the Congregational church, in whose work they take an active part, while they enjoy the highest popularity in the social circles of their home town. Mr. Swartout is a member of Gann Valley Lodge, No. 120, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 30th of August, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Swartout to Miss Charlotte A. Stroud, daughter of John and Clarissa (Church) Stroud, of Gann Valley, and they are the parents of two children, Minetta Maud, who was born July 27, 1900, and died November 30, 1901, and Violet Muriel, who was born on the 17th of June, 1903.

DAVID F. JONES, who is successfully established in the drug business in the city of Watertown, is one of the leading representatives of this line of enterprise in the state, and president of the state board of pharmacy. He was born in LaCrosse county, Wisconsin, on the 27th of October, 1869, being a son of John W. and Mary (Jones) Jones, both of whom were born and reared in Wales, where the father learned and followed the trade of cabinetmaking up to the time of his emigration to America. He located in LaCrosse county, Wisconsin, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he was successful, being one of the honored and substantial citizens of the Badger state, Monroe county becoming his permanent home.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the parental farmstead in Monroe county, Wisconsin, and after availing himself of the advantages of the district schools continued his studies in the high school at Sparta, where he completed the scientific course. Thereafter he was for a time engaged in teaching, while he also served a thorough apprenticeship in a drug store in Barron, Wisconsin, while he was matriculated in the school of pharmacy of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1894, receiving the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy. Soon after his graduation, in 1894, Mr. Jones came to Watertown and established himself in the drug business in the same stand which he now occupies, his brother, E. M. Jones, being at that time associated with him. In the following year the subject was tendered the chair of pharmacy in the South Dakota State Agricultural College, at Brookings, accepting this offer and rendering effective service in that capacity during the ensuing collegiate year, at the expiration of which, in 1897, he was elected president of the State Pharmaceutical Association. The following year he was appointed to fill a vacancy as a member of the state board of pharmacy, by Governor Lee, and served as president of that body for one year while in 1900 he was re-appointed a member of the board, by Governor Herreid, being incumbent of this position at the time of this writing and is also now serving for the second time as president, having rendered signally valuable service in the connection and being known as one of the most scientific and best informed pharmacists and chemists in the state. He at all times manifests a loyal interest in public affairs of a local nature, is at the present time a member of the board of aldermen of Watertown, representing the second ward, while his political allegiance is given to the Republican party. He is now sole owner of the drug business which he established upon his arrival in the city, and he carries a large and comprehensive stock of drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicines and sundries, and makes a specialty of prescription work, as well as bacteriological and microscopical work. In his establishment he carries a large stock of books and stationery. The pleasant home of Mr. Jones is located at 623 Carpenter street, and is a center of refined hospitality. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 14th of February, 1896, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Mabel E. Coe, who was born in Illinois, being a daughter of

C. D. and Alice Coe, who were residents of Barron, Wisconsin, where the marriage was solemnized.

GEORGE H. BAXTER is one of the representative business men of Watertown, the attractive capital city of Codington county, where he is now the sole stockholder in the Kampeska Milling Company, owning a finely equipped mill, in which is installed the most modern machinery, making it one of the best flouring mills in the state.

Mr. Baxter was born on the parental farmstead, in Schuyler county, Illinois, on the 16th of September, 1860, and is a son of John H. and Mary E. (Bell) Baxter, the former of whom was born in West Virginia and the latter in Illinois, while they were numbered among the pioneers of Illinois, where the father devoted his attention principally to agricultural pursuits, having been a cooper by trade. He died September 4, 1902, in Hamlin county, South Dakota, where his widow still resides. They became the parents of four sons, all of whom are living, while the subject of this review was the first in order of birth.

George H. Baxter received his early educational training in the public schools of his native county, and supplemented this by a course of study in the Chaddock College, at Quincy, Illinois. He continued to attend school until he had attained the age of eighteen years, and in the meanwhile assisted in the work of the home farm, with which he continued to be identified until 1882, when he accompanied his parents to South Dakota and took up land in Hamlin county, where he developed a valuable farm, making excellent improvements and being prospered in his efforts as an agriculturist and stock grower. He continued to reside on his ranch until 1893, when he came to Watertown and turned his attention to his milling business, having become a stockholder in the Kampeska Milling Company at the time of its organization, in the fall of 1887, at Kampeska, while he had held various official positions in the company, having been vice-president at the time of taking up his abode in Watertown. In 1900 he purchased all the stock not previously controlled by him, and has since conducted the enterprise individually. The original capacity of the mill was fifty barrels per day, and it has since been increased to one-hundred-barrel capacity, while the facilities of the plant throughout are of the best and most modern type, requiring an investment of about fifty thousand dollars and about forty thousand bushels of grain are shipped annually. The Kampeska Milling Company was organized at Kampeska in 1887 by E. D. and E. S. Whitlock, and in 1888 it was removed to Watertown, and E. S. Whitlock continues as superintendent. Mr. Baxter owns four hundred acres of particularly arable farming land. He raises on this ranch large quantities of wheat. barley and oats. He is a man of marked business sagacity, is straightforward in all his dealings and has the unqualified respect of all who know him. In politics he is stanchly arrayed as a supporter of the principles of the Republican party and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of Pyramids and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His commodious and attractive modern residence is located in close proximity to the mill, and is one of the hospitable homes of the city.

On the 13th of June, 1900, Mr. Baxter was united in marriage to Miss Hattie M. Stone, a daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Tuttle) Stone, now retired, of Watertown, who were pioneer settlers in the state. Mrs. Baxter is prominent in the social circles of Watertown, where she has a host of warm friends. Both are members of the Methodist church.

MARTIN V. REDDING, who is representing Brown county in the state legislature, is a natives of Luxembourg, Germany, where he was born on the 12th of December, 1843, being a son of Anton and Mary Redding, who emigrated to America when he was a lad of ten years, settling in Dubuque county, Iowa, in which state they passed the remainder of their lives, the father devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. Our subject had received the rudiments of his education in the national schools of his fatherland, and after the removal to Iowa continued his studies in the public schools as opportunity afforded. He was but eighteen years of age at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, but his loyalty to the Union was forthwith manifested in no uncertain way, since in October, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, having been at the time a resident of the state mentioned. With this regiment he served until the close of the war, representing a period of but a fortnight less than four years, since he was mustered out in September, 1865, receiving his honorable discharge at Mobile, Alabama. His command was in the Mississippi valley from St. Louis to Texas, and later was on duty at Mobile, when it proceeded to Fort Blakely, and later was under General Curtis in Missouri and Arkansas. At Vicksburg, on the 22d of May, 1863, while participating in the charge, Mr. Redding was wounded in the right leg, and the injury was so severe as to render it necessary for him to remain in the field hospital for three weeks and for six weeks in the hospital at Memphis, when he was sent to the general hospital in St. Louis, where he remained six months, at the expiration of which he rejoined his command, in New Orleans. At the expiration of his first term of enlistment he veteranized and was granted a thirty days' furlough, which he passed at his home in Wisconsin. All the members of his regiment re-enlisted with the exception of about thirty, who were captured while with Banks on the Red river expedition. Mr. Redding participated in all of the notable engagements in which his regiment took part and his record was that of a gallant and faithful soldier of the republic. He has ever kept in touch with the members of his regiment, which is rapidly being decimated by the one invincible foe of humanity, death, and to all of the men who served so faithfully during the great conflict his sympathy and interest are accorded and are shown in his affiliation with that noble organization, the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of General Rowley Post, No. 112, at Frederick, and is commander of the same at the time of this writing, being one of the most prominent and popular members of the organization.

After the close of the war Mr. Redding took up his residence in Verona, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming until 1882, when he came to Brown county, South Dakota, and took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres on section 3, township 127, seven miles west of the present village of Frederick. Here he has ever since continued to reside, having aided materially in the development and progress of this section of the state and being one of only four in the locality who came here as early as 1882. He gives his attention to diversified farming and stock growing and is now the owner of a well improved landed estate of three hundred and twenty acres. Mr. Redding was connected in a prominent way with the organization of Allison township, which was named in honor of James P. Allison, who was a ranchman on Elm river, where he took up his residence in 1879. Our subject has served in various township offices and has been for fourteen years a member of the school board of his district. In 1900 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature and was chosen as his own successor in 1902, serving during the seventh and eighth general assemblies and being an active and valued member of the legislative body. He served as a member of the committees on military highways and bridges, penal institutions, and state militia, having been chairman of the last named. He is a stanch advocate of maintaining a well organized and equipped state militia, for the conservation of home interests and for the support of the national government when demanded, and through his efforts in the legislature the state militia of South Dakota was placed on a firm basis, an appropriation of seventy thousand dollars being secured from the state for its proper maintenance. He is an able speaker and on the floor of the house his voice was heard in the effective championship of those measures which met his approval, and he was one of the leaders in securing the establishing of the Northern Normal and Industrial School, in Aberdeen, and is called the "father" of the circulating library bill, which passed the legislature of 1900 after being twice defeated. He has ever given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and has been an active worker in its cause and prominent in its councils, having been frequently a delegate to the various county, state and congressional conventions. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is identified with Frederick Lodge, No. 51, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Frederick, having passed the official chairs in the same and having also represented it in the grand lodge of the state.

At Verona, Wisconsin, on the 12th of October, 1880, Mr. Redding was united in marriage to Miss Helen A. Root, who was born in Tonawanda, New York, whence her parents removed to Wisconsin when she was six years of age. The three children of this union all remain at the parental home,—Carolyn Genevieve, Sarah Nathalie and James Nathaniel, and both daughters are successful and popular teachers in the public schools of Brown county, while the family occupies a prominent position in the best social life of the community.

LYMAN TURNER.—The subject of this review enjoys the distinction of being one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Brown county, and his long period of residence in this part of South Dakota has made his name a household word throughout a large section of the country. Lyman Turner is of New England birth, being a native of Oxford county, Maine, where he first saw the light of day on June 5, of the year 1842. When a boy he accompanied his parents to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood and received his education, the meanwhile becoming skillful in the use of tools by working on the farm with his father, who was a carpenter and millwright.

Young Turner devoted his attention to mechanical and farm work until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he laid aside the pursuits of civil life and went to the maintaining of the integrity of the Union. Enlisting August 14, 1861, in Company B, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry, he served successively in the armies of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee and was with his command through all its vicissitudes of campaign and contest, from Perryville to the fall of Atlanta, participating in eighteen pitched battles, besides numerous minor engagements and skirmishes, and under all circumstances bearing himself as a true soldier, who made duty paramount to every other consideration. With the exception of a short time in the hospital, he was never absent from his command, and notwithstanding the number of bloody engagements in which he took part, and the many times he was exposed to danger and death, he came through the trying ordeal without wound or injury. Being honorably discharged in the fall of 1864, after three years and two months of strenuous and faithful service, Mr. Turner returned to Wisconsin and spent the winter at the high school at Harrison. In the spring of 1865 he came to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1871, in which year he married and moved onto a farm in Faribault county, that state, which he operated for two years. He then traded the farm for a stock of general merchandise, and for two years conducted a store, having the postoffice in connection. In the fall of 1875 he lost everything by fire, and then went to work at contracting and building. In the spring of 1877 he came to South Dakota, and locating at Sioux Falls, spent the ensuing five years as a contractor and builder, during which time he did considerable work in that city and other places. Returning to Wisconsin in 1882 he spent one year at Superior, that state, but in the spring of 1883 again came west and decided to make his permanent home in Brown county, South Dakota. After spending one year at Columbia, as a contractor, he discontinued mechanical pursuits and opening a hardware store in that town, soon found himself at the head of a thriving and constantly growing business. His establishment became large and extensively patronized, but after managing the same until 1893, he disposed of his stock and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, moving in 1894 to a rented farm of six hundred and four acres which he farmed till 1900, when he moved onto his own farm of three hundred and eighty-five acres, and gave it the name of the Badger farm, by which it is now known.

Since 1894 Mr. Turner has devoted his entire attention to agriculture and stock raising and his success in both these lines has steadily increased until he now ranks with the foremost farmers and cattle raisers, not only in this county, but in the eastern part of the state. He farms two hundred and forty acres of his land, and makes a specialty of graded short-horned cattle, in the breeding and raising of which he has achieved an enviable reputation. For several years past he has rented and grown between five hundred and six hundred acres of grain, with an annual product of about six thousand bushels, the large yield attesting the great fertility of his land and its peculiar adaptability to any kind of crop grown in this latitude. Mr. Turner has made many valuable improvements on his farm and could easily dispose of it at fifty dollars per acre, a remarkable advancement on the amount which he originally invested in the land. He has no desire to sell, however, being content with the beautiful and attractive home he has secured and satisfied with the life he now leads, as a prosperous and thrifty tiller of the soil, and a raiser of fine live stock, which, with his surplus grain crops, yields him a liberal and continuously increasing income.

In his political sentiment, Mr. Turner is a pronounced Republican, and he has been one of the active party workers in Brown county, frequently being chosen a delegate to local, district and state conventions, but his ambition has never led him to seek office nor aspire to any kind of public distinction. Coming to South Dakota more than twenty-seven years ago, he has witnessed the remarkable advancement of the state along the line of material development, and like other enterprising men of his class, has encouraged to the limit of his ability this steady growth, having faith in the ultimate greatness of the commonwealth and in the stability of its institutions. Mr. Turner possesses a strong and sturdy character, and his prominence as a public-spirited citizen has made him widely and favorably known throughout the county of which he is an honored resident. His industry, economy and consecutive application have enabled him to acquire a handsome property and become one of the well-to-do men of his community, while his strength of mind and activity in all of his undertakings constitute him a leader whom others are wont to imitate and follow.

Mr. Turner's family consists of himself and wife only, their union having never been blessed with offspring. He has raised two children, however, and provided liberally for their maintenance, giving them the best educational advantages the country affords and sparing no pains in looking after their interests and preparing them for lives of honor and usefulness. Mrs. Turner, formerly Miss Nettie Emerson, was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, New York, but, in the fall of 1856, when about ten years of age, accompanied her parents upon their removal to Minnesota, where she lived until her marriage to Mr. Turner, in April, 1871. She and her husband are consistent communicants of the Congregational church, being among the original members of the congregation worshiping at Columbia.

JOHN CEDERSTRUM.—This gentleman, who is engaged in farming and stock raising in Dayton township, Lincoln county, South Dakota, hails from Sweden, and, like the majority of his sturdy nationality, possesses in an eminent degree the attributes essential to a high order of American citizenship. He was born on November 30, 1847, being the son of Ludwig and Anna Cederstrum, both natives of Sweden, the father a farmer by occupation and a man of sterling worth in his day. By reason of the death of his parents, which occurred when he was a small boy, the subject was early thrown upon his own resources and for a number of years gained his livelihood as a farm laborer. He continued to work in this way until about twenty-two years old, when he decided to leave the land of his birth and seek for better opportunities in the great country across the sea, of which he had heard and read so much, and to which many of his friends and countrymen had already emigrated. Accordingly in 1869, with twelve companions, he set sail for America and in due time landed at Quebec, Canada, and thence proceeded to Red Wing, Minnesota, and a little later to the city of St. Paul.

Shortly after his arrival at the latter place Mr. Cederstrum secured employment on the Northern Pacific Railroad, where he worked about one year, and during the ensuing sixteen years he was similiarly engaged with the Chicago & Northwestern and other railroads in the course of construction. He continued railroad work in various states until the fall of 1871, when he came to South Dakota, locating at Sioux Falls, where he remained about ten years, removing in 1881 to Lincoln county and purchasing land in Dayton township, which he has since cultivated and otherwise improved. Mr. Cederstrum has reduced the greater part of his place to tillage and in addition thereto rents land of his neighbors, also works at intervals at railroading, especially during the seasons when his presence is not particularly needed on the farm. He devotes his attention to general agriculture, raises considerable live stock, and though not as large a land owner as some of his neighbors, his efforts in the main have been crowned with success and he is today in very comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Cederstrum has been a member of the town board for several years, has served on the local board of education and takes an active interest in public and political affairs, being a zealous supporter of the Republican party, but in no sense an aspirant for official honors. He was married in the year 1881 to Miss Cecelia Peterson, a native of Sweden, the union being terminated by the death of his wife after six years of happy wedded experience. Mrs. Cederstrum departed this life in 1887, leaving one son, Melvin L., an intelligent and enterprising young man, who is now his father's able assistant on the farm. Religiously the subject is a member of the Lutheran church, in which faith he was reared and to which he has always remained true, his wife having also been identified with this communion. Mr. Cederstrum is a loyal citizen of his adopted country, a great admirer of its institutions, and combines all the qualities and attributes of the up-to-date American except in the matter of birth. Honorable in all his dealings, faithful to his every obligation and earnest in his endeavors to advance the interests of his fellow men, he is much esteemed by all who know him, and occupies a conspicuous place among the representative citizens of the township and county in which he lives.

GEORGE G. LASELL, one of the representative members of the bar of Grant county, is incumbent of the position of cashier of the State Bank of Twin Brooks, and is one of the highly honored and influential citizens of this section.

Mr. Lasell was born in Spring Valley, Minnesota, on the 22d of November, 1867, and is a son of Z. D. and Roxana M. (Lund) Lasell. The father of the subject was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, of stanch French lineage, being a direct descendant of the Sieur de La Salle, the famous explorer of the Mississippi river, whose name is honored in history. The mother of our subject was born in Vermont, being of Irish descent in the agnatic line, while the Lund family was founded in New England in the early colonial epoch, representatives of the same having been valiant soldiers in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. Z. D. survives his wife, living at Waubay, South Dakota. In the family were four sons and five daughters, all living. Three of the brothers are associated in the banking business,—Silas T. is cashier of the State Bank of Waubay, Day county, and president of the State Bank of Twin

Brooks; Dana A. is a farmer near Waubay; George G. is the next youngest, and Marion C. is engaged in the practice of law at Lamoure, North Dakota, and is one of the stockholders in the State Bank of Twin Brooks.

George G. received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Minnesota, having accompanied his parents on their various removals, and was graduated in the high school at Spring Valley, that state, as a member of the class of 1888, while thereafter he devoted five years to teaching in the public schools, having met with excellent success in his pedagogic work, while he was for a time a student in the law department of the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana. He gave careful attention to the study of law while teaching, and in 1900 was admitted to the bar of South Dakota. He came to this state in 1888, and purchased the plant and business of a newspaper called the Clipper, at Waubay, continuing as editor and publisher of the same for one year, when he disposed of the enterprise and identified himself with the general merchandise business in that town, being thus engaged about five years, at the expiration of which, in 1900, he sold out and began the practice of law in Waubay. In the winter of 1901-2 he became associated with his brothers in the establishing of the bank at Waubay, while in the following winter they established the Bank of Twin Brooks, of which he has been cashier from its inception. The Lasell brothers are also the interested principals in the Lasell Lignite Coal Company, of North Dakota, with headquarters at Aberdeen, South Dakota, and are also prominently interested in the lumbering business in the state of Washington, as members of the Washington Fir & Cedar Lumber Company, of Cosmopolis, that state. They are active and progressive business men and have attained prominence and success through their well directed efforts. George G. is a stanch Democrat in his political proclivities, but has never been an aspirant for public office. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 24th of March, 1888, Mr. Lasell was united in marriage to Miss Effie M. Toogood, who was born and reared in Minnesota, being a daughter of Dwight and May (Williams) Toogood, both of whom were born in Massachusetts, while they now reside at Pleasant Grove, Minnesota.

GEORGE H. GRACE, who is incumbent of the position of superintendent of schools of Hand county, is a native of Green county, Wisconsin, where he was born on the 8th of August, 1871, being a son of John and Harriet (Thorpe) Grace, who are now residing in Mitchell, South Dakota, the father being a retired farmer. John Grace was a valiant soldier in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, in which he served four years. He enlisted as a member of the Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he participated in many of the notable battles of the great internecine conflict, including those of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, in the latter of which he received a severe wound.

The subject of this review secured his early educational training in the public schools of his native state, and was about fourteen years of age at the time of his parents' removal to what is now South Dakota, the family locating at that time in Lincoln county, where his father engaged in farming and stock raising. After completing the curriculum prescribed in the public schools Mr. Grace continued his studies in the Wessinton Springs Academy, this state, while in 1899 he took a special course in Drake University, at Des Moines, Iowa. For the first two years of his residence in the state his home was in Lincoln county, and thereafter he resided in Buffalo county, where, in 1894, he was elected clerk of the courts, while a few months later he was appointed county superintendent of schools. To this office he was later returned by general election, receiving the endorsement of both political parties, upon whose tickets his name appeared, there being no opposing candidate. This action was a gratifying testimonial to the ability which he had displayed as an educator and executive officer. In 1897 Mr. Grace resigned this office to accept the position of principal of the high school at Mitchell, and he served in this capacity for three years, at the expiration of which he came to the town of Miller, to accept the principalship of the public schools here. This incumbency he retained two years, and in November, 1902, he was elected county superintendent of schools of this county, for a term of two years, being the candidate on the Republican ticket. He has made an enviable record in vitalizing and systematizing the work of the schools in his jurisdiction, and has gained the earnest co-operation of the people of the county and of the teachers employed. Mr. Grace is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

On the 6th of July, 1894, Mr. Grace was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Waterbury, of East Pierre, South Dakota, whose death occurred fifteen months later, and on the 26th of June, 1900, was consummated his marriage to Miss Belle C. Leffingwell, who was born and reared in Iowa, being a daughter of A. J. Leffingwell, who is now a resident of Exira, Iowa. Mrs. Grace is a woman of gracious presence and high intellectual attainments, and was appointed principal of the Miller schools to succeed her husband at the time of his election to the office of county superintendent. They have no children.

EDWARD C. PAYNE, who is a member of the board of commissioners of Brown county, is one of the representative farmers and stock growers of this section of the state and is one of those loyal and progressive citizens who have contributed so materially to the development of the resources of our great commonwealth. Mr. Payne claims the old Empire state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Jefferson county, New York, on the 2d of August, 1853, and being a son of William and Emily Payne, both of whom are now deceased, being survived by five of their children. The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead farm, securing a common-school education and proving himself fertile in resources while still a young man, in that he showed facility in turning his hand to varied lines of work. At the age of twenty-five years he removed to Freeborn county, Minnesota, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which, in 1880, he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and entered claim to his present half section of land, four miles south of Warner. He has made all the improvements on this fine homestead and developed into one of the most attractive and valuable farms in this section. In March, two years after securing this land, Mr. Payne was joined by his family, their first domicile being an unpretentious board shanty of most primitive order. In the fall of 1882 he erected a substantial residence, to which he made additions in 1887 and 1903, so that the house is now a commodious and attractive one, well adapted to all needs of the family and constituting a pleasant home. He has under cultivation an entire section of land, from which he has secured a total yield of six thousand bushels of wheat in one year, while he also devotes special attention to the raising of high-grade shorthorn cattle. Mr. Payne is signally fortunate in having upon his farm an ample supply of water for all purposes, the same being secured from an artesian well which he sunk in the year 1900, the same having a flow of ninety-five gallons a minute, while there are only three other such wells in the county, his having been the first, while he has further increased the value of the facilities thus afforded by the construction of an artificial pond which offers storage for a large amount of water and enables him to use the same in the irrigation of his well kept gardens. Since 1885 Mr. Payne has operated a threshing outfit, and has made this a profitable enterprise in connection with his farming. In politics he is a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, in whose cause he has been an active worker in his county. In the fall of 1902 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners for a term of four years, assuming the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1903. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the adjunct organization, the Daughters of Rebekah, having passed the official chairs in the former lodge, which he has also represented in the grand lodge of the state, while Mrs. Payne is also a member of the Daughters of Rebekah.

In 1873 Mr. Payne was married to Miss Rosa Grappotte, who died in 1890, being survived by five children, William, who is engaged in farming in this county; Emory, who is a resident of New York city, where he has attained a high reputation in athletic circles; Floyd, who is engaged in railroad work; Frank, who is a machinist; and Carrie, who remains at the paternal home. In Day county, this state, on the 27th of October, 1892, Mr. Payne was united in marriage to Miss Katie Ryman, and they have one daughter, Trilvian.

FRED S. PEW admirably typifies the progressive spirit and conservative business judgment which have made the young men of the great west so important factors in all branches of industrial activity and civic advancement. He is vice-president of the Citizens' State Bank, of Andover; president of the Day County Land Company and president of the Andover Hotel Company, while he has other important capitalistic interests.

Mr. Pew was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, New York, August 19, 1861, being a son of George W. and Nancy A. Pew, both of whom were likewise born in the old Empire state, being of Irish lineage. The subject received his early educational training in the public schools of his native town, and there remained until he had attained the age of twenty years, when, in the spring of 1881, he accompanied his parents on their removal to the territory of Dakota. In the spring of 1883 he located in Andover, Day county, and here he was actively and successfully engaged in the livery business until 1890, while from that time forward to 1898 he was engaged in the real estate and loan business. He was one of the organizers of the Day County Land Company in 1898, and when the same was incorporated under the laws of the state, in 1902, he was made president of the company, which position he still retains, the company being capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and controlling an extensive and profitable business in the handling of lands in South Dakota and the extending of first-mortgage loans. Mr. Pew has also held the office of vice-president of the Citizens' State Bank of Andover from the time of its organization, in July, 1902, the institution being incorporated with fifteen thousand dollars capital and being one of the solid banks of the state. Mr. Pew was the prime factor in the organization of the Andover Hotel Company, which erected the fine modern hotel known as the Waldorf, in Andover, in 1903, and of this company he is president, while he is a member of the directorate of other important corporations in the town. In politics Mr. Pew is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he takes an active interest in public affairs, being at the time of this writing mayor of Andover and also secretary of the board of education, while he commands the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the community to whose advancement and prosperity he has so materially contributed through the various enterprises with which he is identified. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and fraternally he holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Degree of Honor.

On the 2d of July, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pew to Miss Jennie M. Miller, who was born in Decatur, Illinois, on the 29th of December, 1858, being a daughter of Joseph S. and Mary Miller. Of this union have been born two sons, Frank M. and Fred E.

NEWTON B. REED has been actively engaged in the practice of law in the attractive city of Woonsocket, Sanborn county, for more than a score of years, and is one of the honored citizens of this section of the state. His was the distinction of being the first county judge and he was one of the most conspicuous figures in the organization of the county, which was originally a portion of Miner county.

Judge Reed and his twin brother, Norman H. Reed, now of Santa Barbara, California, were born at Buffalo Grove (now Polo), Illinois, November 2, 1848. His parents were Franklin S. and Fanny (Hicks) Reed, both of whom are buried at the Reed cemetery near Polo. Four children were born to these parents. The eldest, Charles I. Reed, a member of Company D, Ninety-second Illinois Infantry, was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, and his sister, Phebe A. Day, resides at Rome, Illinois. The subject secured his early education in the common schools of his native county and later entered the Illinois State Normal University, at Normal, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1872. Shortly afterward he entered the law department of the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Illinois, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1875, being admitted to the bar of the state in June of that year. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession in Bloomington, a city noted for the ability of its bar, and where he laid the foundations of his legal education. Judge Reed there continued to practice until July, 1882, when he came to what is now Sanborn county, South Dakota, locating in Woonsocket, where he has ever since maintained his home and been engaged in the work of his chosen profession, being known as one of the representative members of the bar of the state. Sanborn county was organized in 1883 and he was elected the first county judge. The first judicial records of the county are in his handwriting. The county was a part of Miner county at the time of Judge Reed's location here, and in January, 1883, a mass meeting was called to take steps for the erection of the new county, the assembly being held in the town of Letcher. Judge Reed introduced at this meeting the resolution to name the county Sanborn, in honor of George W. Sanborn, who was at that time the local superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, one of the first to enter the state. He was also sent by the mass meeting as delegate to the territorial legislature, then in session, to promote the interests of the new county and to secure its creation, his labors being so well directed as to secure the desired organization. In politics Judge Reed is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he has been an active worker in its cause. His public spirit and his interest in the city, county and state of his adoption, have been of the insistent order and have been manifested in divers and helpful ways. He was one of the most influential promoters of the plan through which was accomplished the construction of the beautiful artesian lake which is now one of the distinctive attractions of the county and state. In recognition of his efforts in this connection the citizens of Woonsocket, through Major J. T. Kean, presented the Judge with a beautiful gold-headed cane.

On the 28th of June, 1877, Judge Reed was united in marriage to Miss Mary Alice Stroud, of Belvidere, Illinois, she being a daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Merrill) Stroud and a native of the state mentioned. Of this union have been born four children, namely: Charles S., who is editor and publisher of the Woonsocket Herald, one of the most influential papers in this section of the state; and Amy Clare, Clara Louise, and Marion, who remain at the parental home, the family being prominent in the best social life of the community.

PATRICK J. GERIN figures as one of the pioneer citizens of the attractive village of Chamberlain, Brule county, where he was numbered among the first permanent settlers, while his enterprise and business sagacity led him to engage in the grocery trade here at a time when the town was represented by only three or four buildings, and he has ever since continued in this line of business here, having built up a large trade throughout the surrounding country and holding the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Gerin is a native of the Dominion of Canada and comes of stanch

Irish lineage. He was born in the beautiful town of Cobourg, province of Ontario, on the 28th of November, 1859, and was reared and educated in his native province, where he continued to maintain his home until the year 1879, when he set forth for the west, coming to what was then the undivided territory of Dakota and located in Sioux Falls, where he remained two years. At the expiration of this period, in 1881, he came to Chamberlain, Brule county, arriving in May of that year and finding the site of the village marked by only two buildings. He purchased the lot on which his present business building is located and then returned to Sioux Falls, where he purchased the necessary material with which to construct his store, after the completion of which he installed a stock of groceries, beginning operations on a modest scale. With the growth of the town and the settling up of the surrounding country his enterprise expanded and prospered, and to meet the demands of his patrons he has kept his stock up to the highest possible standard, both in comprehensiveness and quality, while he has spared no pains in catering to the wants of his patrons, who in turn manifest a distinctive appreciation. In politics Mr. Gerin is a Republican and he is one of the valued citizens and business men of the county.

HENRY M. DAVISON.—The enterprising young business man and popular citizen whose name furnishes the heading of this review needs no formal introduction to the people of Springfield and Bon Homme county. Mr. Davison is in every sense of the word a western man, as he was born and reared in South Dakota and thus far his life has been very closely identified with the growth and development of Bon Homme county, where he first saw the light of day on January 5, 1870. His father, Henry C. Davison, was a native of Augusta, Maine, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Alberta Mead, was born in the state of New York. These parents moved to Illinois a number of years ago, thence in 1869 to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, where the father was engaged in merchandising until 1874, when he discontinued that line of business and began dealing in live stock. His experience in the latter industry was of brief duration, however, as he died the latter year, shortly after taking up his residence in Springfield. Mrs. Davison bore her husband two children and about two years after his death she became the wife of George W. Snow, with whom she now lives in the above town.

Henry M. Davison was born and reared in Springfield, South Dakota, and enjoyed the best educational advantages the schools of the town afforded. He early manifested a decided predilection for business and at the age of eighteen entered the Springfield Bank, in which he held an important position from 1888 to 1892. Severing his connection with that institution the latter year, he became associated with other parties in organizing the Springfield Hardware Company, with which enterprise he has since been connected, the business growing to large proportions the meanwhile, until the establishment is now the largest and most successfully conducted of the kind in the city. In 1903 the company added agricultural implements and farm machinery to their stock and the patronage in these lines is already large and lucrative and steadily increasing.

While deeply interested in his business affairs and making every other consideration subordinate thereto, Mr. Davison has not been unmindful of his obligations to the public or of his duties as a citizen. From an early age he has taken a lively interest in matters of public moment and since old enough to exercise the rights of the ballot he has been an earnest and zealous supporter of the Republican party. In recognition of his valuable political services as well as by reason of his peculiar fitness for the position, he was elected in 1896 treasurer of Springfield, the duties of which office he discharged efficiently and to the entire satisfaction of the public for a period of five years. Later he was further honored by being made mayor, and he is now in his second term in this office. During his incumbency municipal affairs have been ably and faithfully managed and the city is now enjoying one of the best administrations in its history.

Mr. Davison is one of the leading young men of his city and county, and his influence in business circles and public affairs has been marked and salutary. As already indicated, his life has been spent in Springfield, and his personal history presents no pages marred or blotted by unworthy actions. Few men in the community are as widely and favorably known, none enjoy higher standing as a generous, obliging, self-sacrificing friend, and from what he has already accomplished it is safe to predict for him increased usefulness and additional public recognition and honor with each succeeding year. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in Springfield, and since 1891 has been a member of Mt. Zion Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, in addition to which fraternities he is also identified with the Order of Eastern Star and the Modern Woodmen of America, having held important official positions in all of these organizations. Religiously he subscribes to the Episcopal creed, and with his wife belongs to the church at Springfield, in which he is a zealous worker and to the support of which he contributes liberally of his means and influence.

Mr. Davison, on January 15, 1896, contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Eva G. Stevens, an intelligent and accomplished young lady, who was born in Cass county, Iowa, and who with her husband has since moved in the best social circles of the city in which they reside. Mr. and Mrs. Davison have a beautiful home plentifully supplied with the comforts, conveniences and many of the luxuries and their domestic relations are indeed most pleasant and agreeable. Mrs. Davison was elected worthy grand matron, Order of the Eastern Star, of South Dakota, at Deadwood in June, 1903.

J. O. MELHAM is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born on a farm in Fillmore county, on the 20th of April, 1866, and being a son of Ole O. and Ann Melham, both of whom were born and reared in Norway, where their marriage was solemnized. There the father of the subject was engaged in teaching until 1861, when he emigrated thence with his family to America, remaining for a brief interval in Wisconsin, and thence moving to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he purchased land and turned his attention to farming, having been numbered among the pioneers of that section. He there continued to reside until 1877, when he returned to Wisconsin and purchased a farm in Buffalo county, being there actively and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he disposed of his place and came with his family to what is now the state of South Dakota, locating in Deuel county, where he purchased a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land, in Brandt township, where he improved a good farm, being one of the early settlers in the locality and becoming one of the prominent and highly honored citizens of the county. He died on his homestead on the 19th of September, 1887, at the age of fifty-six years, while his wife still resides on the farm with two of her children. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are living in this state, namely: Julia, unmarried; Emma, who is the wife of O. C. Halverson, of Brandt; Ole, who is operating the home farm; J. O., who is the immediate subject of this review; Andrew, who is associated with J. O., and Anna, who is a clerk in Watertown. The father was a Republican in politics, and his religious faith was that of the Lutheran church, of which his wife also is likewise a devoted member.

J. O. Melham passed the first decade of his life on the farm on which he was born, and his rudimentary educational training was thus secured in the district schools of Fillmore county, Minnesota, while later he continued his studies in the public schools of Wisconsin and South Dakota. After leaving school he continued to assist in the work of the home farm in Deuel county, South Dakota, until he had attained to his legal majority, when he initiated his independent career, securing employment in an agricultural-implement store at Clear Lake, where he remained four years, during which period he engaged in buying grain during the autumn seasons. Thereafter he was for one year employed as bookkeeper in the Bank of Toronto, Deuel county, and at the expiration of this period he resigned his position, in 1892, and engaged in the lumber and hardware business in Brandt, that county, associating himself with Ole Halverson, under the firm name of Halverson & Melham. The partnership was dissolved in 1895, since which time Mr. Melham has continued to be identified with the lumber business, which is now carried on upon an extensive scale, being associated in the enterprise with his brother Andrew, under the title of the Melham Brothers Lumber Company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state, and of which he is president and treasurer, the company having well equipped yards in each of the following named towns in the state: Albee, Brandt, Bryant, Volga and Hazel, all in South Dakota, with about fifty-six thousand dollars invested. The annual sales amount to about one hundred thousand dollars. The subject is the owner of two valuable farms in Deuel county, is president of the State Bank of Brandt, and also of the First State Bank of Hazel, Hamlin county, while he is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Volga, Brookings county. In addition to his varied landed and capitalistic interests in this state he is also the owner of nine hundred and sixty acres of land in British Columbia. Mr. Melham continued to reside in the village of Brandt until 1903, when he removed to Watertown, where he now maintains his home and business headquarters. In politics he gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, but is essentially and primarily a business man and has never had any desire for the honors or emoluments of public office. He and his wife are consistent and active members of the Lutheran church.

On the 1st of June, 1896, at the home of the bride, in Deuel county, Mr. Melham was united in marriage to Miss Julia H. Tolrud, a daughter of T. O. Tolrud, a wealthy and influential farmer of that county, to which he came from Fillmore county, Minnesota, in the early 'eighties, Mrs. Melham having been born in the county last mentioned, and having been reared and educated in South Dakota, and being a lady of gracious presence and distinctive refinement. Mr. and Mrs. Melham have four children, namely: William Oscar, Mark E., Arnold Gerhard and Thomas Walter.

CONRAD EYMER.—A resident of South Dakota since 1869 and one of the oldest, best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Bon Homme county, with the history and development of which his life has been very closely identified, it is eminently fitting in this connection that due mention be made of the successful farmer and public-spirited man of affairs whose name introduces this article. Conrad Eymer is a native of Homberg, Hesse Cassel, Germany, where his birth occurred on August 3, 1842. His father, Jacob Eymer, also born in Hesse Cassel, was a confectioner by trade and followed that line of work all his life, having been an expert in the manufacturing of candies, as well as a man of intelligence and excellent repute. He lived an industrious and useful life and died in the land of his birth in the year 1849. Mrs. Eymer, whose maiden name was Hasenfplug, survived her husband many years, and was called to the other world in 1893, after reaching a ripe old age. To this couple four children were born, the oldest of whom is Kate, wife of Timothy Heineman, a contractor and builder of Covington, Kentucky; Lizzie, the second daughter, lives in Covington also; Conrad is the third in order of birth and the youngest of the family; a daughter by the name of Sophia married Luke C. Walker and lives in Lower Brule Agency, South Dakota.

Conrad Eymer remained in the land of his birth until about eleven years of age, when he accompanied his mother to the United States and for several weeks thereafter lived in Baltimore, Maryland. Leaving that city, he went to Covington, Kentucky, where he resided until 1869, devoting his attention the meanwhile to mechanical work, making a specialty of carpentry, which he learned in early life. In the latter year he yielded to a desire of long standing by coming west and in due time arrived in what is now Cleveland township, Bon Homme county, South Dakota, where he pre-empted and then homesteaded a quarter section of land, which he at once proceeded to convert into a home. The land was wild and it required a great deal of hard work to reduce it to cultivation and make the other necessary improvements, but with an energy that knew no lagging and a determination that hesitated at no difficulty, he persevered in his efforts until he had one of the best developed farms in his section of the country, besides adding to its area by subsequent purchases.

Mr. Eymer now owns two hundred and forty acres of fine land, all of which is tillable, and as a farmer and stock raiser his success has been marked and his progress steady and substantial. He markets every year a large number of cattle and hogs, which with the products of the farm bring him a liberal income and he is today one of the thrifty, well-to-do men of his township and county, as well as a leading citizen of the community in which he resides. Mr. Eymer is a Republican, but not a very active politician and he has never aspired for office nor to any kind of public station. He has always been an honest, hard-working, law-abiding citizen, content with the quiet life of the farm, but ready and willing to lend his influence and support to all enterprises and progressive measures for the advancement of the country and the welfare of the people. In addition to his long and honorable career in civil life, he has a military record also, having served in the late Rebellion, as a member of Company B, Fifty-third Kentucky Mounted Infantry, which did valiant service for the Union in some of the noted campaigns and a number of the bloody battles of that great struggle. He enlisted in 1863 and shared with his comrades all the vicissitudes of its varied experience until the close of the war, proving under all circumstances a brave soldier, whose loyalty to his adopted country was as strong and enduring as if he had been born and bred on American soil.

Mr. Eymer was married in the year 1867 to Miss Kate Deiss, of Wurtemberg, Germany, who accompanied her parents to America when six years of age and grew to womanhood in Covington, Kentucky. Eleven children have been born of this union, namely: Albert, a farmer living at Tyndall, this state; Charles, who lives with his parents; Carrie, wife of Charles Bixby, of Bon Homme county; William married Anna Paddock and resides in Cleveland township, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising; Kate is the wife of Oscar Snowden and lives in Lyman county, South Dakota; Walter is deceased; the younger members of the family, whose names are Sophia, Timothy, Arthur, Mabel and Pearl, are still inmates of the parental home. Religiously the subject and his wife subscribe to the Methodist Episcopal creed and are consistent and respected members of the local church with which they are identified.

JAMES D. REEVES, of Groton, Brown county, is a man who has wielded no little influence in the public and civic affairs of South Dakota, having been prominently identified with the newspaper business and having served the commonwealth for four years in the responsible office of state auditor. He is a citizen who commands public confidence and esteem and his life record is such as to well entitle him to representation in this work.

Mr. Reeves is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born in the village of Pleasant Grove, Olmstead county, on the 1st of March, 1858, and being a son of Rev. Michael D. and Martha Reeves, the former of whom is a clergyman of the Baptist church, while he was also for a number of years successfully engaged in farming in Minnesota. The early educational advantages of the subject of this sketch were such as were afforded in the public schools of his native state, while as a youth he served an apprenticeship to the trade of printer, at Spring Valley, Minnesota, where he devoted his attention to this preliminary discipline from 1874 to 1878, becoming a skilled workman and not failing to duly profit by the experience to be gained in a newspaper office,—an experience which has been pertinently designated as equivalent to a liberal education. On the 9th of September, 1881, Mr. Reeves established in Groton, South Dakota, its first newspaper, to which he gave the name of the Groton Mirror. In the following year he here founded the Brown County (Columbia) Sentinel, while in 1884 he established the Groton Independent, of which he is still editor and publisher, this paper being practically the successor of the Groton Mirror, the Groton News, the Groton Eagle, the Groton Advocate and the Groton Gazette, so that the application of the law of the survival of the fittest may be a subject of incidental reference in the connection. Mr. Reeves is recognized as a thoroughly trained newspaper man and as one of progressive ideas, and these facts predicate success, which has not been denied him. In politics he has been known as an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and his services in the connection have been unstinted and effective during the years of his residence in South Dakota. He served for two years as a member of the Groton school board and for an equal period as mayor of the town, his administration as chief executive of the municipal government being such as to gain to him unequivocal commendation. In 1899 he was elected auditor of the state, remaining in tenure of this office until 1903 and proving a most discriminating and efficient incumbent. Mr. Reeves has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1879, having been initiated and raised in the lodge at Hastings, Minnesota, and he is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In Glencoe, Minnesota, on the 20th of June, 1883, Mr. Reeves was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Snyder, and her death occurred on the 25th of December, 1894. Of the children of this union we record that Gertrude V. was born August 13, 1884; Jay E., May 25, 1886; and Jackson D., October 21, 1888; while twin sons, born November 25, 1894, died in infancy. The other three children remain at the paternal home. On the 19th of April, 1899, Mr. Reeves consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Mona B. Taubman, of Aberdeen, South Dakota, no children having been born to them.

HOSEA BRIDGMAN.—The subject of this sketch is a native of Cook county, Illinois, and the son of Chauncy and Betsy Jane (Miller) Bridgman, the father born May 1, 1814, in Tioga county, New York, and the mother on October 2, 1817, in the same state. These parents were married November 1, 1835, and two years later moved to Cook county, Illinois, settling near Elgin, where Mr. Bridgman engaged in farming, in connection with which he also did considerable building in that city and the country surrounding. He died November 8, 1846, while on a visit to New York, after which his wife and children moved to Wisconsin, where the latter were reared and educated. Mrs. Bridgman, who was a daughter of Alvah and Sarah Jane Miller, survived her husband a number of years, departing this life at Springfield, South Dakota, on April 3, 1883. She was the mother of four children, namely: Alvah T., born July 25, 1836, present postmaster of Springfield, South Dakota; Mary L. was born June 24, 1840, and died on July 4th of the same year; Hosea, of this review, is the third in order of birth, and Helen, who was born March 21, 1844, lives with the subject and owns valuable real estate in Bon Homme which she entered a number of years ago when she first came west.

Hosea Bridgman spent the greater part of his childhood and youth in Wisconsin and when a young man traveled quite extensively over the counties of Rock and Green, as a photographer, devoting several years to this kind of work. Subsequently he opened a meat market and continued to operate the same until 1873, when he disposed of his business interests in Wisconsin and came to South Dakota, locating at Springfield, Bon Homme county, in the spring of 1874. During his residence in Springfield, which covered a period of twelve years, Mr. Bridgman devoted his attention to freighting and built up a lucrative business, running a number of teams and handling a vast amount of merchandise and other goods and heavy articles. Discontinuing this line of work in 1885, he took up a quarter section of land in section 61, township 93, to which he moved his family in 1885 and from that time to the present he has given his attention to agriculture and live stock, meeting with encouraging success as a tiller of the soil and breeder and raiser of blooded and high-grade domestic animals.

Mr. Bridgman has added to his realty until his farm now contains four hundred and eighty acres of fine, productive land, nearly all of which is under cultivation and highly improved. He has good, substantial buildings, including a comfortable and commodious dwelling, supplied with many of the conveniences and not a few of the luxuries of life. All things considered, he is well situated to enjoy the liberal fruits of his labors, being in independent circumstances, with a sufficient competence laid up for future years. Mr. Bridgman has many warm friends in the community where he resides and his popularity is bounded only by the limits beyond which his name is unknown. He stands high in the esteem of his neighbors and fellow citizens, and by a course of conduct above the suspicion of wrongdoing demonstrates his right to the confidence reposed in him. Politically he is a Republican, but not a zealous partisan.

Mr. Bridgman was married in Green county, Wisconsin, to Miss Hannah H. Van Curan, of Edinburg, Erie county, Pennsylvania, the union resulting in the birth of three children, viz: Arthur, manufacturer and dealer in harness, Perkins, South Dakota; Edith, one of the county's efficient and popular teachers, and Nettie, who, in addition to teaching, is skillful in the art of photography. Mr. Bridgman spared no expense in educating his children, all three having taken courses in the State Normal School, at Springfield. They are intelligent, more than ordinarily cultured and greatly respected in the social circles in which they move. In addition to his long and successful career as a farmer, Mr. Bridgman can also boast of creditable military record, having served during the latter part of the late Civil war as a member of Company I, Forty-Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He spent the greater part of his period of enlistment in Alabama, and later did guard duty principally until the downfall of the rebellion.

WILLIAM W. DOWNIE, editor and publisher of the Herald Advance, at Milbank, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, on the 2d of March, 1855. George Downie, his father, was born in Scotland and was a blacksmith by occupation. When William was about six years old his parents moved to Michigan and in that state he spent his youth and early manhood, receiving a common-school education and on leaving home he entered a newspaper office in Spring Lake. After becoming an efficient workman he was employed for a number of years in various offices in Michigan, and St. Paul, Minnesota, and in 1879 came to Big Stone City, South Dakota, where he started the same year the Herald, the first newspaper published in Grant county. The Herald, during the ten years of its publication at Big Stone, acquired a liberal patronage and became a Republican party organ of no small influence. In 1889 it was moved to Milbank and consolidated with the Advance, since when the Herald Advance has made its weekly appearance with a constantly increasing circulation and a steadily growing advertising patronage. In its mechanical make-up it is a creditable example of the art preservative, and in a general way it is designed to vibrate with the public pulse and to be a reflex of the current thought of the day. It is the official Republican organ of Grant county, and under the management of Mr. Downie, who is a keen and forceful writer, its influence in moulding party sentiment and contributing to the success of the ticket is second to none in the northwestern part of the state. Through it as a medium, Mr. Downie has done much to promote the material welfare of Milbank and Grant county, being a strong advocate of all enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the people, and he has been untiring in his efforts to improve the social, educational and moral condition of the community. While living at Big Stone City he served as the first mayor of the city and for some years as justice of the peace, and since coming to Milbank has been active in public affairs, being honored with important official position, having been appointed in the spring of 1903 postmaster, the duties of which trust he has since discharged with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public. He also served on the board of education, and as president of that body labored so effectually to promote the interests of the schools that in point of efficiency they now compare favorably with those of the larger and much more pretentious cities.

In addition to his educational and official duties, Mr. Downie owns a fine farm, under a high state of cultivation. He is active in Masonic circles, being a Sir Knight, and is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs in the latter fraternity.

Mr. Downie was married at Big Stone, August 15, 1882, to Miss Henrietta Molm, daughter of John W. Molm, a native of Germany and one of the early pioneers of Grant county. Mrs. Downie was born in Pennsylvania, but has spent the greater part of her life in South Dakota, having been quite young when her parents came to Big Stone. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Downie has been blessed with two children, the older of whom, Jessie, died at the age of seven years. The other is Bessie E. Both Mr. and Mrs. Downie are leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Milbank.

J. C. HALL, one of the representative agriculturists of Brown county, also a merchant and grain dealer and a breeder of full-blooded Shropshire sheep, has been an honored resident of South Dakota since July, 1880, at which time he located on a homestead near the present town of Bath and lived on the same until converting it into one of the finest farms in that part of the country. His success during the interim has been marked and all of his undertakings appear to have prospered even surpassing his most ardent expectations. After living where he originally settled until the year 1897, Mr. Hall moved to his present home on Elm river, eight miles north of Aberdeen, where he owns a beautiful place of one hundred and sixty acres, which he devotes chiefly to the raising of highly prized Shropshire breed of sheep, in connection with which he also carries on agriculture, buys and ships grain and runs a large, general store in the town of Ordway. As a sheep raiser he has a wide reputation, many of his animals having been exhibited at the different fairs throughout the state, with the result that they have invariably been awarded the highest premiums wherever entered for competition. His flock at this time consists of one hundred and seventy-five head, all registered and of the highest grade of excellence, their unmixed blood and general supremity over the best animals of other breeds creating a great demand far in excess of the owner's inclination or ability to supply. Mr. Hall began breeding sheep in 1878 and since that time has given his attention exclusively to the Shropshire variety, which he finds superior in every respect to any other species, and which he hopes to see generally introduced among the farmers and stockmen of Dakota at no distant day. Through his instrumentality a number of people have been induced to improve their flock and he is certainly entitled to great credit for his interest in behalf of one of the large and rapidly growing industries of the west, which is destined to become more important with each recurring year.

As already stated, Mr. Hall's attention is by no means confined to one line of business, his mercantile interests at Ordway being large and steadily growing and his grain dealing at the same place has given him marked prestige in the business circles of South Dakota and other states. He manages a large elevator with capacity sufficient to handle all the grain in his part of the country and he buys and ships upon an average of fifty thousand bushels a year, much of which he grows, and all coming from farms in the vicinity of his place of business. Essentially a progressive man of affairs and as such ranking with the most enterprising and successful of his contemporaries, Mr. Hall has also been prominently before the public in other than business capacities, being a politician of much more than local repute and a leader of the Republican party in Brown county. He took an active and vigorous part in the first election ever held in the county, the one to decide upon the location of the seat of justice, and in 1893 was elected to a seat in the general assembly, this being the third session of the legislature after Dakota's admission to the Union as a state. Mr. Hall's record as a lawmaker was not only creditable to himself and satisfactory to the constituency he represented, but proved eminently honorable to the state, as he was instrumental in bringing about legislation which had an important bearing on the commonwealth and proved greatly beneficial to the people. As a member of the committee on railroads he introduced the first bill relating to the railway interests of the state, but a strong opposition prevented its passage at that time, although the wisdom of the measure was recognized by every member of the body and the people with few exceptions were decidedly of the opinion that it should become a law. Mr. Hall was chairman of the county central committee in 1898, when the Populists sustained such a severe defeat, the Republican victory of that year being directly attributed to the complete organization which he perfected and his skillful leadership in the campaign that followed.

Mr. Hall has an abiding faith in South Dakota and believes that it is destined in the no distant future to become one of the greatest of western commonwealths and second to few states in the Union. He is laboring hard and using his influence to the end that this high ideal may be realized, few men in this part of the county being as enterprising and public-spirited and none are doing more to promote the general welfare. He is a western man in the full sense of the term, broad-minded, generous in thought and deed, inflexible in his honesty and integrity and a symmetrically developed American whose ideas of citizenship transcend the narrow limits of community and self-interest, in larger bounds within which the good of the people as a whole is to be considered.

Mr. Hall was born October 18, 1857, in Hillsdale county, Michigan, and the first twenty-one years of his life were spent there, in Erie county, New York, and in Shelby county, Missouri, coming from the latter place to Dakota in March, 1879. Mr. Hall was married in Shelby county, Missouri, on March 8, 1881, to Miss Annie M. Cox, of that county, the union resulting in the birth of three children, Mono M., Moro O. and John B.

JAMES KIRK.—The honored subject of this review has traveled extensively and mingled much with men, and his long and varied experience in different fields of endeavor has greatly strengthened and enriched his mind, giving him a fund of useful and practical knowledge of far greater value than a collegiate or university training could have imparted. James Kirk, farmer, stock raiser and representative citizen, is a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and the son of John and Margaret (McKean) Kirk, both parents born and reared in Dumfriesshire, the father a farmer by occupation. John Kirk was a man of substantial worth, industrious, upright in his dealings, and he lived a God-fearing life, honored and respected by all who knew him. He never left the land of his birth and now sleeps beneath the soil of his native heath, having died in the year 1896. His widow is still living in Dumfriesshire and of the family of six children three are citizens of the United States. Thomas, the oldest of the family, is a worker in iron, and at this time holds the position of foreman in a large blacksmith shop in Scotland. John, the second son, was graduated from the University of Glasgow, came to America in 1888, and settled in Bon Homme county, South Dakota; later he moved to Sioux Falls, near which place he purchased farm property and for a number of years he has been actively identified with the civic and public interests of that part of the state. He has held various official positions, served in the legislature and is now in the assessor's office at Washington, D. C. William, the third in order of birth, came to the United States a number of years ago and is now a prosperous farmer of Oregon. Robert, also a farmer and stock raiser, lives in Bon Homme county, South Dakota, and Margaret, the youngest of the number, now the wife of David Calvert, has never left the land of her nativity.

James Kirk, the fifth of the above family, was born November 9, 1846, and spent his early life in Dumfriesshire, receiving a good education in the schools of his native place. When eighteen years of age he went to England, where for a period of six years he was engaged in the dry goods business, but in 1869 he closed up affairs in that country and came to the United States. After spending some time in Chicago and other cities, he went to Colorado and engaged in sheep raising, to which he devoted his attention for about six years, and at the expiration of that time returned to Scotland and spent one year at his old home in Dumfriesshire. Yielding to the solicitation of certain friends as well as to his own inclinations, Mr. Kirk in 1874 went as a missionary to Sierra Leone, Sherboro, Africa, and spent the ensuing three and a half years in that colony, instructing the natives in the principles and truths of Christianity and teaching them in various other ways. At the expiration of the time noted he resigned his position and went back to England, but after spending one year there he was induced to resume missionary work in western Africa, being sent a second time by the Church of England. His second experience in the mission field covered a period of three and a half years, at the end of which time he returned to England, but after a six months' sojourn he again went to Africa and engaged in merchandising at Logos, as a member of the firm of Kirk, Fairley & Company. Disposing of his interest in the business at the end of three years, Mr. Kirk returned to Scotland and spent a short time at his old home in Dunfriesshire, after which he came to the United States, arriving in South Dakota in the year 1887. Being pleased with the appearance of Bon Homme county, he purchased a half section of land in the same and a few months later returned to Scotland, where he remained until 1889, when he again came to America for the purpose of improving his land and preparing a habitation for his wife and children. Mr. Kirk brought his family west in 1889 and from that time to the present has lived on his original purchase, devoting his attention the meanwhile to agriculture and stock raising. He has developed his land from a wild state into one of the finest farms in the county, besides adding to his possessions at intervals, being at this time the owner of eight hundred acres of valuable real estate, four hundred of which are in cultivation and otherwise highly improved. By industry and good management he has not only brought his place to a successful state of tillage, but has accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to enable him to rent the greater portion of his land and live a life of comparative ease. Despite his independent circumstances, however, he still gives personal attention to his various business interests, making a specialty of live stock, in the breeding and raising of which he has achieved an enviable reputation. His cattle, of which he keeps a large number, are of the noted Galloway breed and for several years past he has given considerable attention to the Poland-China breed of hogs and fine-wooled sheep, also blooded horses of a high grade, meeting with encouraging success in the raising and selling of his different kinds of domestic animals.

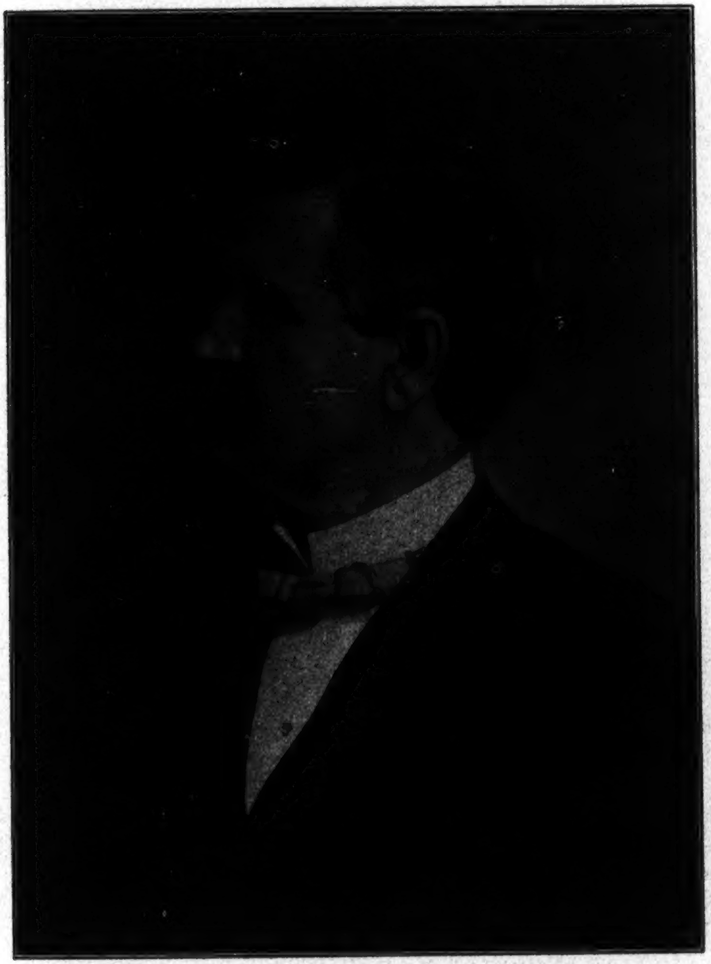
Mr. Kirk was married in his native county, in 1879, to Miss Mary Mair, of Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland, the union being blessed with five children, whose names are as follows: John Robert, a student of the Tyndall high school; Margaret, who is attending school in Yankton; Mary, James and Louise, the last three at home.

Mr. Kirk is a Republican in politics and a stanch supporter of his party. He has been an earnest and devout member of the Congregational church for many years and his zeal and activity in all lines of religious work were the means of his having been sent on the important missions alluded to in preceding paragraphs. He keeps in close touch with religious thought and action throughout the world, stands firm for Christian enlightenment and moral reform in his community, and is a leader in all movements for the intellectual and spiritual good of the people among whom he lives. As a citizen he is public-spirited and progressive, giving his influence and support to enterprises for the material advancement of his county and state and in the ordinary relations of life his conduct has ever been that of a whole-hearted, self-sacrificing philanthropist and true benefactor of his kind.

HUGH S. GAMBLE.—The family of which the subject of this review is an honorable representative is an old and respectable one, and the name is not only widely and familiarly known throughout South Dakota and other states, but has also become distinguished in the annals of the national government. Hugh S. Gamble, prominent citizen and representative business man of Yankton, is a native of Ireland, and inherits to a marked degree the intelligence, keen mental alertness, broad sympathies and optimistic temperament for which the best class of his nationality has for centuries been noted. His father, Robert Gamble, was born in County Down, Ireland, July 5, 1812, grew to maturity in his native isle and on reaching manhood's estate engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, which calling he followed in Ireland until 1846. In that year he brought his family to the United States and, settling in Genesee county, New York, resumed farming and made that part of the country his home until his removal, in 1862, to Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying there on June 1, 1893.

In many respects Robert Gamble was much more than an ordinary man; intelligent far beyond the average and possessed of excellent judgment and superior business ability, he not only managed his affairs well and accumulated a comfortable fortune, but made his presence felt among all with whom he associated. He was a zealous Congregationalist, exemplified his religion in his relations with the world, and always stood for what was correct in manhood and honorable in citizenship. In politics his family presented a striking anomaly in that he was an earnest and uncompromising Democrat, while all his sons became equally zealous and determined in their allegiance to the Republican party. Some ten or twelve years prior to his death Mr. Gamble turned his farm and business affairs over to his son William and spent the remainder of his days in honorable retirement.

Jennie Abernethy, who became the wife of Robert Gamble, was born in County Down, Ireland, July 21, 1809, and departed this life at her home in Wisconsin, on the 16th of November, 1880. She bore her husband seven children, of whom the following survive: James, a resident of Fox Lake, Wisconsin; Hugh S., the subject of this sketch; Isabella, who married L. B. Bridgeman and lives in Vermillion, South Dakota; Hon. Robert J., United States senator from South Dakota and one of the state's distinguished public men, whose biography will be found on another page of this volume; and Margaret, wife of S. C. McDowell, whose home is at Fox Lake, Wisconsin. Hon. John Gamble, one of the deceased members of the family, became prominent in the public affairs of South Dakota, and at the time of his death, August 14, 1891, was representing the Yankton district in the United States congress. He was a leading Republican politician, a statesman of acknowledged ability and bore a distinguished part in shaping the policy of his party and in contributing to its success. He was recognized as an influential factor in his adopted state, made an eminently creditable record in the honorable legislative body to which he was chosen and in the private walks of life acquitted himself as an upright, conscientious man, who consecrated his gifts to the benefit of his kind and made the world better for his presence. The mother of these children, Jennie (Abernethy) Gamble, was a woman of sterling qualities, generous and self-sacrificing under all conditions and circumstances. Her education was superior to that of most of



HUGH S. GAMBLE.

those who had superior advantages to hers. She was from childhood a Christian of pronounced character. She was an active member of the Presbyterian church in her native land, but not finding a church of that denomination in the locality where they located in the United States, she placed her membership in the Congregational church, with which she remained affiliated until her death. Though true to her membership in this church, she was a broad-minded Christian, whose noble actions sprang from a pure and unselfish heart and extended for beyond the limits of dogmas. The impress left by her on her immediate family was notably marked. The leading characteristics of her offspring have ever been marked by the true nobility of character, intellectuality and Christian lives they have ever led.

Hugh S. Gamble was born June 26, 1843, in County Down, Ireland, and spent his childhood in close touch with nature, amid the quiet scenes and wholesome discipline of the home farm in New York state, the family having removed to this country when he was about three years old. Industry and thrift appear to have been the characteristics of the family, and the subject's early training was such as to foster correct habits and lead him while still young to lay his plans for his future. At the proper age he entered the public schools near his New York home, where he received the major part of his educational training, but owing to serious impairment of his eyesight he was obliged, greatly to his regret, to discontinue his studies when about ready to enter upon a college course. This affliction, which came upon him in early life, proved not only a source of much suffering and bodily distress, but also interfered very materially with his future course of action as it prevented him carrying to successful issue many cherished plans, and served to blast hopes as dear almost as life itself. Notwithstanding his ailment and the many sacrifices he was compelled to make in consequence thereof, he did not become misanthropic, but continued ever to look on the bright side of things and make the most of his opportunities. Actuated by a spirit of beautiful and lofty optimism, he bent all his energies in the direction of self-improvement, prepared himself for life's practical duties and, coming to Wisconsin when a lad of nineteen years, found in that state opportunities for advancement such as could not have been obtained in the land of his nativity.

In 1872 Mr. Gamble associated himself in the lumber business with his brother James and during the ensuing eleven years the firm thus constituted operated quite extensively in Monroe county, Wisconsin, also in various other parts of the state, and met with encouraging financial success from their undertaking. Dissolving the partnership in 1883, the subject came to Yankton, South Dakota, with the interests of which growing city he has since been quite actively identified and to the material growth and prosperity of which he has greatly contributed. Since locating at Yankton Mr. Gamble has devoted his attention to real estate, insurance and loaning money, in all of which lines he has built up a large and lucrative business and won a prominent standing among the city's enterprising and successful men of affairs. In addition to extensive and steadily growing interests, he has extended his operations over a large part of the state and now numbers among his patrons men in nearly every well-settled county of the commonwealth.

While zealous in the prosecution of his business affairs, and financially successful far beyond the majority of his contemporaries, Mr. Gamble has not been unmindful of his duties to the public as a citizen. As indicated above, he has encouraged all legitimate agencies for the development of the city's commercial, industrial and general material interests, lends his influence to enterprises for the intellectual and moral welfare of the community and heartily co-operates in any undertaking which promises good to his fellow man. He is a friend of education and is now serving on the board of trustees of Yankton College. Mr. Gamble is a communicant of the Congregational church and for the past twelve years has been one of the trustees of the congregation worshiping in Yankton. As indicated in a preceding paragraph, he is a zealous Republican, and as such has rendered his party yeoman service, not from personal motives or an ambition for public or official honors, but from a desire to see the triumph of the principles in which he has such great faith.

Considering the great disadvantages under which he formerly labored and the inconvenience to which he was subject by reason of impaired vision, the success of Mr. Gamble in business and other capacities has been, to say the least, remarkable. From 1861 to 1872 his eyes were so painful as to prevent him from going where there was more than a very subdued light, consequently during that long period of eleven years he was obliged to remain closely indoors, where, denied the blessed privilege of reading, it appears more than ever strange, but certainly greatly to his credit, that he did not pine on account of condition and become pessimistic. Like the apostle Paul, however, he was enabled to bear his affliction and, notwithstanding the suffering and inconvenience resulting therefrom, it doubtless proved an effective, though painful, discipline in teaching him the sweet lesson of patience, and how to accept with true philosophy and becoming grace the mysterious dispensations of providence over which mortals have no control.

The married life of Mr. Gamble dates from 1880, in September of which year he was united in marriage with Miss Eva Weed, of Fox Lake, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble have a beautiful home and a charming family circle, composed at this time of themselves and four children, one of their offspring, a daughter by the name of Margaret, being deceased; those living are Jennie, Hugh S., Jr., Edith and James W., all students, the older ones pursuing their studies in Yankton College, the younger attending the public schools of the city. Mrs. Gamble was born April 2, 1852, at Ticonderoga, western New York, and accompanied her parents upon their removal to Fox Lake, Wisconsin, when she was but three years old. She attended the public schools at this place and after graduation attended and graduated from the female seminary in the same town. Since early life she has been a member of the Congregational church, and since arriving at maturity has taken an active part in all church work. She is a woman of high character and is greatly loved and honored by all good people within the circle of her acquaintance.

WILLIAM A. KRIESEL, M. D., one of the able and popular members of the medical profession, is successfully established in practice at Milbank. He was born in Holmesville, Laporte county, Indiana, on the 4th of September, 1870, and is a son of August G. and Julia (Glander) Kriesel, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, whence they emigrated to Indiana, in 1862, where they remained until 1874, when they removed to Stillwater, Minnesota, where the father has since been engaged as a successful contractor and builder. His wife died in 1893, at the age of forty-two years, and of her three sons and four daughters the subject and three of the daughters are living. Dr. Kriesel received his early educational training in Stillwater, having been graduated from the high school with the class of 1891. He took up the study of medicine in the city hospital of Stillwater under Drs. Turner, Clark and Merrill. In 1893 he was matriculated in the medical department of Hamline University, in the city of Minneapolis, and was graduated as a Doctor of Medicine on the 10th of June, 1897. On the 21st of January, 1898, he was united in marriage at Minneapolis to Miss Genevieve A. Loft. Dr. Kriesel located at Big Stone City, Grant county, South Dakota, in 1898, and was there engaged in practice for the ensuing eighteen months, when he removed to Milbank, where he has attained an excellent practice of representative order. He is a member of the State Medical Society and the Aberdeen District Medical Society, as well as the American Medical Association and the National Association of Pension Examining Surgeons, having served as a member of the board of pension examiners for Grant county since 1899. He is president of the county and city boards of health and is known as an able and discriminating physician and surgeon and as one earnestly devoted to the work of his chosen profession. He is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. The Doctor takes a deep interest in public affairs of a local nature, and is an uncompromising Republican. He is serving as county coroner and is assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment of the National Guard under the rank of captain. He was one of the committee of physicians which formulated the bill regarding and governing the practice of medicine in the state as enacted in the last general assembly and did effective work in the "third house" in advocating the measure. He is examiner for a large number of leading life-insurance companies, notably the Fidelity Mutual, the Germania, the Mutual Life, the Washington Life, the Northwestern Mutual and the Home Life, as well as for various fraternal insurance orders. Dr. and Mrs. Kriesel are communicants of Christ Protestant Episcopal church, and are actively identified with the work of the parish. They have one daughter, Leotta. Their attractive residence is located on South Fourth street, and is a center of gracious hospitality.

EDWARD V. MILES is one of the well-known and prosperous farmers of Jerauld county, where he has maintained his home for more than twenty years, so that he is well entitled to be considered a pioneer of this attractive section of the state. He is a native of Wessington, Hardy county, Virginia, where he was born on the 8th of October, 1838, being a son of Weston and Sarah (Simmons) Miles, of whose ten children eight are living at the present time. The subject attended the common schools in a somewhat irregular way in his early youth, while he had his full quota of experience in connection with the strenuous work of the farm. At the age of twenty years he left his native state and removed to Illinois, locating in Piatt county, where he was engaged in farming at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He forthwith manifested his intrinsic loyalty, enlisting, on July 10, 1861, as a member of Company F, Second Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, with which he proceeded to the front, his command being assigned to the Army of the Mississippi, and he participated in a large number of the most important battles of the great internecine conflict, being sent with his regiment to New Orleans after the battle of Vicksburg, and receiving his honorable discharge on the 11th of August, 1864. The history of his regiment stands as the history of his personal service, which was one of signal fidelity and honor. After the close of his military service of more than three years Mr. Miles returned to his home in Illinois, where he resumed his farming, and also engaged in the mercantile business and in the buying and shipping of grain, in Ogden, Illinois, and Indianapolis, Indiana, being successful in his efforts and thus continuing until the spring of 1882, when he disposed of his interests in Illinois and came to what is now Jerauld county, South Dakota, where he entered homestead, preemption and tree claims, about three and one-half miles northeast of the village of Wessington Springs, and here he developed and improved a valuable farm, still retaining the original four hundred and eighty acres and being known as one of the progressive farmers and representative citizens of the county. In June, 1903, Mr. Miles disposed of his farm, for a consideration of twenty thousand dollars, a fact which indicates the great appreciation of its value, and he then purchased property in Wessington Springs, where he has since maintained his home, being practically retired from active business and enjoying the rewards of his long years of earnest endeavor. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and with E. O. C. Ord Post, No. 89, Grand Army of the Republic, at Wessington Springs, manifesting a deep interest in his old comrades of the Civil war, and it may be consistently noted in this connection that while in active service he was detailed by the colonel of his regiment to act as orderly to General Grant, in which position he served from April to the 4th of July on which occurred the fall of Vicksburg. He has been prominent in local affairs and assisted in the organization of Jerauld county, while he was a member of the territorial council at the time when South Dakota was admitted to the Union. He was bill clerk of the second state legislature, in session at Pierre, South

Dakota, and his name figures in the records of that session. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

On the 7th of September, 1865, Mr. Miles was united in marriage to Miss Jennie H. Gale, who was born and reared in the state of New York, being a resident of Illinois at the time of her marriage. Of this union were born nine children, of whom four are deceased, while the names of the survivors are as follows: Mrs. Luella A. Gay, Nettie Miles Goepfert, Nora J. Rutherford, Mrs. Sadie Miles Hinter and Leon S. Miles. The names of the deceased children are as follows: Edward V., Gale W., Noble and Boscoe C.

NILS FORSBERG, who occupies the responsible office of treasurer of Grant county and who maintains his home in Milbank, the county seat, is a representative and highly esteemed citizen of this section of the state, while he has exemplified that energy and progressive spirit which have brought about so marvelous a transformation in South Dakota within the past two decades.

Mr. Forsberg is a native of the fair Norseland, though he has passed practically his entire life in America. He was born in the province of Vermland, Sweden, on the 13th of April, 1860, and is a son of Henry Hendricksson and Anna (Gustafsson) Forsberg, while he was but two years of age at the time of his father's death, his mother subsequently becoming the wife of John Liljeman. In 1872 the family came to America and located in Duluth, Minnesota, remaining until 1875, when they removed to the vicinity of Rush Point, Chicago county, that state, where Mr. Liljeman engaged in farming, and where both he and his wife still reside. The subject had attended the schools of his native land as a boy, having been about twelve years of age at the time of the family emigration to America. After completing the curriculum of the public schools he entered Gustavus Adolphus College, at St. Peter, Minnesota, though he did not remain to complete the full prescribed course. In September, 1887, he came to South Dakota and was thereafter successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools of Grant county until 1894, having become prominent in the local educational field and having attained a high degree of personal popularity in the county. A stanch Republican in his political proclivities, he was then, in the fall of 1894, made the nominee of his party for the office of county auditor, to which he was elected by a gratifying majority. Giving an admirable administration, he was chosen as his own successor in 1896, so that he remained in tenure of the office four consecutive years. He thereafter served about two years as deputy county treasurer under J. N. Safford and in 1900 was elected treasurer of the county, in which capacity he showed much discrimination and ability in the handling of the fiscal affairs of his jurisdiction, while a due mark of popular appreciation was that which came in his re-election to the office, for a second term of two years, in the fall of 1902. Mr. Forsberg is progressive and public-spirited in his attitude and manifests at all times a deep interest in all that touches the welfare of the county and state of his adoption. He and his wife are prominent and active members of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran church.

In Marshall county, this state, on the 10th of October, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Forsberg to Miss Anna S. Anderson, who was likewise born in Sweden, being a daughter of C. J. Anderson, who became one of the early and honored pioneers of Marshall county, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Forsberg have five children, namely: Natalia S., Paul G., Wilhelm E., Carl G. and Florence.

SAMUEL S. LOCKHART, judge of the Grant county court, is one of the representative citizens of Milbank and a leading member of the bar whose course has been such as to retain to him unqualified confidence and regard wherever he is known. Judge Lockhart is a native of the fair land of hills and heather, having been born in Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 20th of November, 1850, being a son of John and Agnes (Gray) Lockhart, both of whom were representatives of a stanch Scottish stock. John

Lockhart was identified with agricultural pursuits in his native land until 1852, when he immigrated with his family to America and located in Williamsburg, New York, but in 1854 he came to the west and settled in Caledonia township, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he has ever since maintained his home. He devoted the major portion of his active career to farming, becoming one of the successful and respected citizens of the Badger state, where he is now living practically retired. His wife was summoned into eternal rest on the 6th of March, 1900, at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of seven sons and three daughters, of whom one son and two daughters are deceased.

Samuel S. Lockhart, who was the eldest of the ten children, was reared to manhood on the farm, in Wisconsin, attending the district schools of Caledonia and later completing a course in the high school at Portage. He taught for five years in the public schools and then began to read law in the office of James B. Taylor, of Portage. In the fall of 1878 he was elected clerk of the circuit court, in which capacity he served four years, meanwhile continuing his study of the law. He was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1883 came to Milbank. He soon established himself in practice so that he has the distinction of being one of the pioneer members of the bar of Grant county, where he has met with distinctive success in his chosen profession, in which he has gained unmistakable precedence. In 1885-6 he served as district attorney for this county, and in 1894 was elected state's attorney, serving two years, while during the years 1893-4 he was city attorney of Milbank. In 1890 he was appointed supervisor of statistics, taking data relative to the indebtedness of the state, in connection with the federal census, and in 1900 he was elected judge of the county court, having been chosen his own successor in the fall of 1902. The estimate placed upon his services on the bench was indicated by the fact that he was re-elected without opposition, no other candidate being entered for the contest. For a decade the Judge was an active member of the board of education, voluntarily resigning the office in the spring of 1903. He is the owner of valuable property in Milbank, and also has a finely improved farm of one hundred sixty acres, eight miles southeast. He has attained the Knight Templar degree in the Masonic fraternity, and is the present worshipful master of Milbank Lodge, No. 20, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and is at present sergeant of the grand camp of the order. In politics the Judge is a Republican.

On the 29th of March, 1879, Judge Lockhart was united in matrimony to Miss Harriet L. Marvin, of Randolph, Wisconsin, she being a native of Columbia county, that state, and a daughter of George G. and Harriet J. (Stultz) Marvin, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and the latter in New York. Mr. Marvin was a member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1871. Judge and Mrs. Lockhart have five children, namely: Harriet M., Agnes G., John G., Marvin and Margaret Janet.

FRANK W. MEEHAN is engaged in the abstract business in Milbank, having a complete and valuable set of abstracts of titles for Grant county. He is a native of the Badger state, having been born on the parental homestead in Rock county, Wisconsin, on the 14th of June, 1863, and being a son of Andrew and Mary (Topliff) Meehan, she being deceased and he residing with Frank. Andrew Meehan was born and reared in Ireland, whence he emigrated to the United States as a young man, and he was engaged in farming in Wisconsin until 1863, when he removed to Steele county, Minnesota, where he continued to be identified with the same great basic industry until recently. He rendered valiant service in defense of the Union during the war of the Rebellion, having been a member of Battery C, in a Minnesota regiment of heavy artillery. The Topliff family was established in New England in the early colonial days, and Mary's paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, and she herself was a native of Massachusetts. Andrew and Mary Meehan became the parents of five sons and one daughter, and the only survivors are the subject and his sister, Jennie Louise, who is the wife of W. B. Adsit, of Owatonna, Minnesota.

Frank W. Meehan was reared to maturity on the homestead farm, his early educational advantages being those afforded in the public schools, while in 1880 he entered Pillsbury Academy, in Owatonna, Minnesota, where he continued his studies for a period of four years. After leaving the academy he was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Minnesota about three years, when his health became so impaired as to lead him to seek a change of climate and occupation. Accordingly, in 1889, he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and took up his residence in Grant county, where he secured one hundred and sixty acres of land, in Melrose township. Thereafter he devoted five years to improving his farm during the summer seasons, while during the winters he found ready demand for his services as a teacher in the local schools, being successful and popular as an educator. He is at the present time the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of valuable farming land, eight miles northwest of Milbank, as well as of an attractive modern residence in Milbank. He has been a stanch supporter of the cause of the Republican party from the time of attaining his majority, and early became prominent in connection with local public affairs in Grant county. In 1896 he was elected register of deeds, giving a most satisfactory administration and was chosen his own successor in 1898. He has since been engaged in the abstract business, having personally prepared his abstracts of land titles from the official records. His efforts have resulted in a complete set of abstract books, which are kept in fireproof vaults, specially prepared in a new brick office building erected by Mr. Meehan and designed for this particular use. Mr. Meehan has ever continued to take an active interest in educational matters, as well as in all other affairs touching the local welfare and progress, and he is at the present time a member of the board of education of Milbank. He is a Master Mason and a Modern Woodman.

On the 26th of November, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Meehan to Miss Teresa B. Gibson, who was born in Mower county, Minnesota, being a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Gibson, both of whom are now deceased, her father having been one of the prominent farmers and honored pioneers of Minnesota.

WILLIAM F. RABBITT is incumbent of the responsible position of clerk of the county and circuit courts for Grant county, is known as an able executive, while he is one of the popular young men of the county, where he has maintained his home since 1897.

Mr. Rabbitt is a native of the fair Emerald Isle, having been born in County Galway, Ireland, on the 25th of March, 1872, and being a son of James and Nora (Dillon) Rabbitt, who were born and reared in the same county and who are now both deceased. The subject received his early educational discipline in his native land, and came to America in 1884, being a lad of twelve years at the time. He thereafter resided in the city of Chicago until 1895, attending school and being employed in various commercial houses, and he then went to the city of Philadelphia, where he was employed as a traveling salesman by the Dogley Tea Company until 1897, in which year he came to South Dakota and took up his residence near Twin Brooks, Grant county, where he became the owner of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has added four hundred and eighty acres, making one of the most valuable and well improved farms of this county. He there continued to be actively engaged in farming and stock raising until his election to his present office, in November, 1900, having been chosen as his own successor in the election of 1902, which fact offers patent evidence of the acceptable work he has done as clerk of the courts. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party and was elected on its ticket.

He has taken a deep interest in the development of the agricultural resources of this section, while he is recognized as an able business man and essentially public-spirited citizen. He is the owner of a nice home in Milbank, and the same is a favorite resort of the large circle of friends which he and his wife have drawn about them. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Improved Order of Red Men.

On the 29th of March, 1900, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Rabbitt to Miss Augusta Runge, who was born in Wisconsin, being a daughter of Julius Runge, one of the honored pioneers and prominent farmers of Grant county. Mr. and Mrs. Rabbitt have two children, Nora Augusta and Elizabeth Elmira S.

GEORGE H. PINCKNEY, the able and popular auditor of Grant county, has been a resident of the state since 1887 and has attained prestige and success through his well directed efforts. He was born in Onondaga county, New York, on the 1st of January, 1867, and is a son of James G. and Mary E. (Wood) Pinckney, who were likewise born and reared in the old Empire state of the Union, where they maintained their home until 1869, when they removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where the father of the subject engaged in farming and where the mother still maintains her home, his death occurring December 12, 1903. Of their five children all are living.

George H. Pinckney was a child of but two years at the time of his parents' removal to the west, and he was reared to maturity in Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he availed himself of the advantages of the public schools. After leaving school he was engaged in teaching in Minnesota for one year, at the expiration of which, in 1887, he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, locating in Lake county, where he was engaged in farm work about one and one-half years. On the 15th of November, 1888, he was there married to Miss Helen Allen, who was born in Minnesota, being a daughter of H. W. and Helen (Tucker) Allen. Shortly after this important event in his life history Mr. Pinckney returned to Minnesota and took up his residence in Fillmore county, where he was engaged in farming for the ensuing five years. He then, in 1894, came again to South Dakota, and located in Grant county, where he became the owner of a fine farm of one hundred sixty acres, in Osceola township. To the improvement and cultivation of this farm, in connection with the raising of live stock, he continued to give his attention until his election to his present office, in the fall of 1902, and he still retains possession of the farm, which is one of the attractive rural demesnes of this section of the state. In politics Mr. Pinckney has ever been found stanchly arrayed in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, taking an active interest in the promotion of its cause, while on its ticket he secured a flattering endorsement at the polls on the occasion of his election to the office of county auditor. He is affiliated with Milbank Camp, No. 1887, Modern Woodmen of America, and he is also a Master Mason. They have four children, Hazel I., Nada, Gladys and Francis M.

THAD L. FULLER, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Milbank, has gained a position of prominence at the bar of the state, and merits recognition in this work. He is a native of Eldora, Iowa, being a son of Hon. Howard G. and Maria E. (Leonard) Fuller, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York, the father being one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the state and one of the distinguished members of its bar. The subject of this review was about ten years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Iowa to South Dakota, his early educational discipline being received in the public schools, while later he pursued his studies in Redfield College, at Redfield, and in the state university. He then began reading law in the office of the old established and well-known firm of Aiken, Bailey & Voorhees, of Sioux Falls, and later became the official stenographer in the supreme court. He retained this incumbency about two years, having in the meanwhile been admitted to the bar upon examination before the supreme court. The examination occurred before he had attained his legal majority, and he was thus compelled to wait several months before securing the official papers which made him eligible for active practice. In 1898 Mr. Fuller entered into a professional alliance with Burtin D. Gamble, under the firm name of Gamble & Fuller, and were associated in practice until June 15, 1902, at which time Mr. Gamble died. Mr. Fuller is known as a particularly effective and discriminating advocate, and has made an enviable record in this line, while as a public speaker he has gained distinctive precedence, being called upon for addresses on various occasions. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and in 1902 he was elected state's attorney of Grant county, in which capacity he is serving at the time of this writing, having proved a most able and acceptable public prosecutor. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, while he enjoys marked popularity in professional, business and social circles.

HOLLACE LINCOLN HOPKINS has been very closely identified with the business and political history of South Dakota, and his activity has made him perhaps as well known throughout the state as any other man. Hollace Hopkins, manager of the Sioux Valley Land Company, of Henry, was born in Olmstead county, Minnesota, January 3, 1864, and is the son of George E. and Caroline (Cudney) Hopkins, natives of Ontario, and pioneers of Minnesota and of South Dakota, coming to the territory in 1878. George E. Hopkins was a prosperous farmer and represented his county in the state legislature. He settled in Deuel county, where Hollace received the greater part of his education, in the public schools and in the agricultural college at Brookings. He manifested a preference for journalism, and on quitting college he carried out a desire of long standing and established in May, 1888, at Henry, The Independent. Mr. Hopkins continued to publish and manage it until January 1, 1900, since when he has devoted his attention largely to the Sioux Valley Land Company. Mr. Hopkins became an influential force in local and state politics, and his paper not only achieved a wide reputation but attained a wide circulation.

Mr. Hopkins was the leading spirit in the organization of the land company and as secretary and general manager has greatly enlarged the scope of its operations. During President Harrison's administration he was postmaster at Henry and was re-appointed by President McKinley. Mr. Hopkins was influential in the Republican party, and has been a delegate to nearly every county, district and state convention in the last twelve years, and he served as secretary of the state conventions held at Yankton and Madison. He manifests a pardonable pride in the welfare of the town, and has used his endeavors to promote its advancement along social, moral and material lines.

Mr. Hopkins held an important clerical position in the house of representatives, in 1893 and in 1895 he was chief clerk of the same. Fraternally Mr. Hopkins is a member of the Pythian order, and has passed all the chairs of the local lodge, besides representing it in the grand lodge. Personally he is companionable and agreeable.

Mr. Hopkins, on the 2d day of July, 1889, was united in marriage with Miss Encie Plank, a native of the same county as himself, and a schoolmate. She is the daughter of Joseph and Diantha (Schermerhorn) Plank, of Olmstead county, Minnesota, and has borne her husband four children, Glenn H., Leah, Gail and Carrie P.

HON. THOMAS L. BOUCK.—Holding worthy prestige among the public men of South Dakota, and a leading member of the Grant county bar, the career of Hon. Thomas L. Bouck presents much that is interesting and instructive, having risen to high official station and demonstrated in different spheres the ability to discharge worthily responsible duties. Mr. Bouck was born January 29, 1865, in Fulton, Schoharie county, New York, and is the only son of Samuel Bouck, a prominent farmer and a descendant of one of the old Dutch families. The Boucks were there represented in colonial times and several of the name bore gallant parts in the Revolution, as well as in the various Indian wars. Samuel Bouck lived a long and useful life, dying in March, 1897, at his home in New York. His wife, Mary M. Vroman, survived him until July, 1902, and lies beside him in the old cemetery at Middleburg.

Thomas L. Bouck attended Hartwick Seminary, and, deciding to make the legal profession his specialty, entered the Albany Law School, completing the prescribed course in 1886, immediately after which he came to South Dakota and opened an office in Milbank. Here he soon won recognition and in due time built up a large and lucrative practice. For a number of years his name has appeared in connection with nearly every important case tried in Grant county. He was elected the first county judge in 1889 and served by successive re-elections for three terms. In 1897 he was elected to the state senate, serving as such during two sessions, serving throughout on the judiciary committee and as a member of the temperance committee secured the present liquor legislation. Mr. Bouck was several times appointed city attorney, and in 1893 he was the Democratic candidate for circuit judge, failing of election by the small margin of only seventy-eight votes. In 1903 he was further honored by being elected mayor of Milbank, which office he still holds. Mr. Bouck's personal popularity is only limited by his acquaintance and many of his warmest friends and admirers hold political opinions directly opposite to his own. Not endorsing Bryanism, Mr. Bouck became identified with the Republican party in 1900.

Mr. Bouck is the possessor of an ample competence, much of his means being invested in city real estate. In addition to a fine residence, one of the most attractive homes in the city, he owns a large two-story fifty-foot-front brick block and he also has valuable agricultural and live stock interests in the country, owning several earning farms.

Mrs. Bouck was formerly Miss Margaret L. McCarthy, the marriage occurring on the 14th of July, 1898. She was born at Luverne, Minnesota, her father, Michael McCarthy, being one of the early pioneers and widely known citizens of that state. They have two children, Thomas L. and Margaret L. Fraternally Mr. Bouck is a Knight Templar Mason and he is also connected with the Pythian and Red Men brotherhoods.

HON. NICHOLAS I. LOWTHIAN, one of the honored pioneers of Grant county, has been prominently identified with the industrial and civic development of the state. He is a native of Ontario, where he was born in the 17th of March, 1840, being a son of Timothy and Dinah (Irvin) Lowthian, both of whom died when he was an infant. He was reared by his sister and attended the public schools of his native province until he had attained the age of fourteen, after which he was employed in a telegraph office until 1856, when he removed to Worth county, Iowa, where he was identified with farming until March 9, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, the regiment being assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. He participated in thirteen battles and for eighteen months was in the medical department assisting in hospital work and in caring for the wounded. He received his honorable discharge, at St. Paul, on the 9th of March, 1865, and then returned to Iowa and engaged in farming in Worth county. In 1867 he removed to Freeborn county, Minnesota, where he continued to follow agricultural pursuits until his removal to South Dakota, having in the meanwhile served for five years as captain of a company of the Minnesota National Guard. In 1879 Mr. Lowthian came to what is now Grant county, South Dakota, and entered a homestead in Melrose township, and there developed and improved a fine farm, including one hundred and sixty acres which was owned by his wife. There he continued to be actively and successfully engaged in farming and stock growing until the spring of 1903, when he removed to Milbank, purchasing a pleasant and commodious residence on South Grant street, where he has since lived practically retired from active business, though still maintaining a general supervision of his farming interests.

Mr. Lowthian accords an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, and he has been a prominent figure in public affairs since coming to the state, having been incumbent of various local offices, while he was a delegate to the constitutional conventions of 1883 and 1885, and a member of the state senate in 1893 and 1895. From 1867 to the present he has served officially in connection with schools in Minnesota and Dakota.

On the 22d of December, 1859, at Gordonsville, Minnesota, Mr. Lowthian was united in marriage to Miss Susan Beighley, who was born and reared in Butler county, Pennsylvania, being a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Beighley, and they are the parents of three children, namely: William, who carries on the farm in Melrose; John P., who is now engaged in the drug business at International Falls, Minnesota; and Dr. George H. Lowthian, who is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Hewitt, Todd county, Minnesota. The subject and his estimable wife also adopted two children, Kate, who is now the wife of M. McMillan, of Kansas City, Missouri, and Nina, who still remains at the home of her foster parents. Also on his return from the south, Mr. Lowthian brought a Mississippi boy, Jacob Des Muke, to Iowa and who remained in the family till his marriage. He is now a resident of Condee, Spink county, South Dakota.

MERRITT B. WISEMAN has the distinction of being a native of this county and a scion of one of its honored pioneer families, while he enjoys distinctive popularity in the community which has been his home throughout life, and is one of the representative young men of this section.

He was born on the parental homestead in Osceola township, Grant county, on the 28th of May, 1879, and was the first white child born within the confines of said county. He is a son of Marcellus H. and Josephine P. (Palmer) Wiseman, the former of whom was born in Vermont, a representative of a family established in New England in the colonial era, while the latter was born in Illinois, where their marriage was solemnized and where the father was engaged in farming until 1879, when he set forth for the territory of Dakota, transporting his family and their few household goods in a covered wagon and making the entire journey overland with horse teams. He became one of the first settlers in Grant county, where he became the owner of valuable property, and he and his wife still reside in Milbank, being held in the highest esteem by all who know them. Marcellus H. Wiseman was for a number of years a trusted employe of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and was thus engaged for a number of years after coming to South Dakota, being now practically retired. He has ever been known as a man of force and progressive ideas, and has manifested distinctive public spirit, having taken a particularly active part in the contest which resulted in the establishing of the county seat at Milbank. He is a Republican in politics. They have four children, the subject of this sketch being the only son.

Merritt B. Wiseman, whose name initiates this review, has passed practically his entire life in Milbank, though the village was not founded until some time after his parents' location in the county, and he duly availed himself of the advantages of the excellent local schools, having completed the course in the Milbank high school and been there graduated as a member of the class of 1897. He then practically continued his educational work by the valuable discipline gained through association with the "art preservative of all arts," having worked at the printer's trade about four years, while for the past four years he has rendered efficient service in the office of the county auditor, having been appointed deputy auditor in 1900 by John E. Truran. At present he is associated with the chief carpenter of the Jim River and of the H. and D. division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. In politics the subject is one of the alert and enthusiastic young Republicans of his native county, and takes a lively interest in public affairs of a local nature, while he also keeps well informed on the national issues. Fraternally he is identified with Milbank Lodge, No. 20, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is secretary at the time of this writing, and with Banner Lodge, No. 57, Knights of Pythias, and Milbank Camp, No. 1887, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 24th of June, 1902, Mr. Wiseman was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Lau, who was born in Wisconsin.

GUY L. WOOD.—Conspicuous among the successful business men and representative citizens of Grant county is the well-known financier whose name furnishes the caption of this review. G. L. Wood, for many years identified with the commercial interests and material growth of Milbank, and now president of the Farmers' Bank, is a native of Canada and one of six children who formerly constituted the family of Walter A. and Martha P. (Jacobs) Wood, the father born in Wales, the mother in New Hampshire. Mrs. Wood was descended from old colonial stock, her ancestors in an early day having been prominent in the annals of New England, and her grandfather fought in the war of the Revolution. Of the seven children, three sons and a daughter live in Milbank, South Dakota, one brother resides in New York, one brother in Minnesota and one brother is dead.

G. L. Wood was born November 5, 1860, and when about five years of age was taken by his parents to Wisconsin, and later to the southern part of Minnesota, where he spent his childhood and youth, receiving his preliminary education in the public schools. Actuated by a laudable desire for more thorough scholastic training, he entered the University of Minnesota and while attending that institution devoted his vacations to teaching and to various other kinds of employment in order to defray the expense of his collegiate course. Leaving the university in the sophomore year, he went to Ortonville, South Dakota, where, in connection with his two brothers, he engaged in the hardware trade, establishing in 1878 a prosperous business which they conducted until 1880. In that year the firm added lumber and machinery and continued handling the three lines during the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which G. L. sold his interest to his brothers, and established a loan and trust business which he conducted in Milbank until the spring of 1891, when he organized the Farmers' Bank. Later this institution was incorporated as a state bank with G. L. Wood, president; J. C. Wood, vice-president, and J. C. Elliott, cashier, under which official management it soon became an influential factor in the financial and business circles of Grant county and vicinity, its prestige continuing with steadily growing interest to the present time. In addition to his connection with the bank, Mr. Wood has promoted and established various other enterprises, including the G. L. Wood Farm & Mortgage Company, which has extended its operations over Grant and other counties, and which now has several branch offices. The company has built up an extensive business, owning at the present time about four thousand acres of land in different parts of the country and handling over a quarter million dollars annually. The business is constantly growing in volume and importance, and it is not too much to claim for its energetic president the credit of the enterprise, as it has been largely the outgrowth of his fertile mind and its success is the result of his judgment, method and capable management. Mr. Wood is essentially a business man and as such easily ranks with the most energetic and progressive of his compeers in his adopted county and state. He keeps in close touch with the times in financial and general business matters, is familiar with economic and industrial conditions of the section of the country in which he operates and, realizing the wants of the people, he has supplied the same generously and unsparingly.

Like all good citizens and progressive men, he is deeply interested in his own community and few have contributed as freely as he to its material advancement, and none have been more active in promoting its social and moral welfare. His relations with his fellow men have been characterized by a high sense of honor.

Mr. Wood is a Methodist in religion, and at this time is on the official board of the church at Milbank. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics supports the Republican party.

On September 27, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wood and Miss Frankie L. Morrill, daughter of Jefferson and Helen E. Morrill, the father being connected with the Withington Tool Company, of Jackson, Michigan. Mrs. Wood is a native of that state and has presented her husband seven children, four sons and three daughters, whose names are as follows: Ray M., Helen E., Hugh J., Marion, Guy L., Wyant A. and Rosamond.

JOHN D. SMULL, deputy postmaster at Milbank, was born in DeKalb county, Illinois, on the 31st of January, 1865, and is a son of Joel W. and Jennie (Dixon) Smull, the former of whom was born in New York and the latter in Pennsylvania. He is deceased and she resides in Chicago, John D. being their only child. Joel W. Smull devoted the major portion of his active business life to the vocation of contractor and became a prominent and influential citizen of Illinois, having served for a number of years as a member of the state legislature, while he was at one time grand master of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

When John D. Smull was five years of age his parents removed to Chicago, in whose public schools he secured his education, after which he became identified with mercantile pursuits, having finally established himself in the rolling mill business in Chicago, where he remained until 1892, when he came to South Dakota and took up government land on the newly opened Sisseton Indian reservation. He assisted in the organization of Blooming Valley township, was its first clerk and was otherwise prominently concerned with local industrial and civic development. He was president of the Settlers' Association of the Sisseton Reservation, which had over one thousand members and which was formed to secure an abatement of the charge of two and one-half dollars per acre demanded by the government, and through the medium of the organization this was accomplished and the government permitted settlers to secure free homesteads, as had been the case in other sections. He remained on his farm, which he still owns, for about seven years, since when he has resided in Milbank. During the fifth general assembly in 1898-9 he served as clerk of the appropriations committee in the house. He is a stanch supporter of the Republican party and has been a zealous worker in its cause, having served for eight years as chairman or secretary of the county central committee. In March, 1899, he became deputy postmaster, in which capacity he has since served, except for a short interval. He is popular, courteous and obliging, proving to be the right man for the place. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed the official chairs, taking a lively interest in the work of the lodge and in the welfare of the order in general.

On the 27th of October, 1892, Mr. Smull was united in marriage to Miss Annie Clouckey, who was born in Greene, Butler county, Iowa, being a daughter of Joseph and Mary Clouckey, while she was a resident of Greene at the time of her marriage, of which two daughters have been born, Jennie C. and Mary D.

JOHN S. FARLEY is one of the prominent merchants and representative citizens of Milbank, where he conducts a prosperous and extensive business in hardware, farming implements, etc. Mr. Farley is a native of Galena, Illinois, where he was born on the 28th of February, 1856, being a son of John J. and Lucina Farley, the former of whom was born in the state of New

York and the latter in Ohio. They were numbered among the early settlers of Illinois, and John J. was for a number of years a successful teacher, though he devoted the major portion of his active career to agricultural pursuits. He died in Milbank, June 11, 1893, and his wife passed away in Iowa in 1883, and their three sons and one daughter are still living. John S. grew to maturity under the sturdy discipline of the home farm in Howard county, Iowa, where his parents took up their abode in 1859, and there received his early educational training in the district schools. After leaving school he continued to assist in the management and work of the home farm until 1880, when he came to Milbank, and here established himself in the hardware business, being one of the pioneer merchants of the town. He began operations on a modest scale, and with the development of the county and the advancement of the town as a business center, he has prospered and now controls a large and flourishing business, drawing his trade from a wide radius of country. Correct methods have gained and retained to him the confidence and regard of all, the result being that his business has constantly grown in scope and importance. Mr. Farley has not hedged himself in with his personal interests and affairs, but has shown that potent public spirit which ever proves a factor in the upbuilding and advancement of any community. In politics he gives a stanch support to the Republican party, on whose ticket he was elected treasurer of the county in 1888, remaining incumbent of the office for four years and ably administering the fiscal affairs entrusted to his care. In 1899 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of Milbank, and has served about four years in this capacity, having been elected for the third time in the spring of 1903. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, holding membership in the local parish of St. Laurens church.

On the 27th of June, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Farley to Miss Minnie Dore, who was born in St. Croix, Wisconsin, being a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Dore, the latter surviving upwards of thirty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Farley have been born nine children, those living being John E., George Stanley, Mary E., Francis and Earl S. Paul, Walter, Lucina and another boy died in infancy. The family home, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Fifth street, is one of the attractive residences of the town.

LESTER H. BENTLEY, who is actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Milbank, is also engaged in the real-estate and loan business and is prominently identified with industrial affairs. He has been a factor in political and civic matters since coming to the state, and commands unqualified esteem wherever known.

Mr. Bentley is a native of Minnesota, having been born in Viola, Olmsted county, on the 29th of January, 1871, and being a son of A. L. and Tamar (Wiltse) Bentley. In 1881 they settled on a homestead near Andover, Day county, South Dakota, and there Lester learned every detail of farm work, driving cattle to break the original sod. Lester H. was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm in Day county, and his preliminary educational discipline was secured in the district schools, while he later continued his studies in the high school at Montevideo, Chippewa county, Minnesota, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889. He shortly afterward began the study of law in the office of Smith & Fosnes, of that place, and in September, 1889, entered the University of Minnesota, where he spent one year in the academic course and was then matriculated in the law department of the same institution, being graduated in the spring of 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, while he was simultaneously admitted to the bar. Soon afterward he engaged in the active work of his profession in Montevideo, where he entered into a professional partnership with C. A. Fosnes, with whom he was associated until 1893, when he came to Milbank, where he has since resided and where he has gained high prestige in his profession and marked success in business connections.

In 1892 he stumped Minnesota in the interests of the Republican party, of whose principles he is a stalwart advocate, and at each ensuing campaign his services have been in requisition. He is attorney for a large number of financial institutions, and has personally identified himself with prominent industrial concerns. He was one of the organizers of the Wagner Milling Company, of Milbank, of which he is still a stockholder, and is also one of the interested principals in the Wagner-Bentley Cattle Ranch Company, while he is vice-president and a large stockholder of the People's Kanmare Dry Coal Company of Kanmare, North Dakota. He owns and is president of the First State Bank, of Strandburg, Grant county, South Dakota. He is also identified with the farming and stock-growing industry, and is a man of marked business acumen and progressive ideas, his executive and administrative powers being exceptionally pronounced. He is agent for large and valuable tracts of farming and grazing land in Assiniboia, and during the year 1902 sold more than a million dollars' worth of land in South Dakota, Minnesota and Assiniboia, while he also has the best of facilities for the extending of financial loans upon real-estate security. In the fall of 1902 his name was brought prominently before the people of the state in connection with the office of railroad commissioner, for which he was candidate for the nomination on the Republican ticket, and is an earnest worker in his party. With his manifold professional and business interests he considers himself favored in having "escaped" public office. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Bentley has one of the finest residences in Grant county, which he completed in 1903, at a cost of about ten thousand dollars.

On the 6th of May, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bentley to Miss Mabel I. Taylor, of Alexandria, Minnesota, in which state she was born and reared. They have two children, Lester H., Jr., and Charles E.

EDWARD P. BROCKMAN, the efficient and popular register of deeds of Grant county, was born in Hastings, Minnesota, on the 16th of October, 1868, and is a son of Edward B. and Susan G. (Powell) Brockman, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in the state of Wisconsin, while they were among the early settlers in Minnesota, where they took up their residence in 1857. He was a tinsmith by trade and followed the same for many years, eventually retiring from business. The family came to what is now North Dakota in 1881, locating in the city of Fargo. His two sons and one daughter are all living, Edward P. being the second in order of birth.

Edward P. Brockman received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native town and was about thirteen years of age when his parents removed to North Dakota. He then attended the public schools of Fargo, and, after completing a course in the high school, entered the normal school at Moorehead. He began to teach at the age of nineteen years, and successfully followed this vocation until he engaged in the general merchandise business at Tower City, North Dakota, where he remained until 1893, when he came to Grant county and located in Milbank, where he was identified with mercantile pursuits until 1896, when he went to Big Stone City, where for more than two years he was employed in the banking establishment of Gold & Company. He then engaged in the general merchandise business in that town, disposing of his interests after a period of about eighteen months. In the fall of 1900 he was elected to the office of register of deeds of the county, whereupon he took up his residence in Milbank, and was re-elected in 1902, for a second term. He is also interested in the abstract businesss, the headquarters of the same being located in his office, and is also the cashier of the Corona State Bank, which opened its doors in November, 1903. He accords a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and has taken a deep interest in local affairs since coming to the county, while he is distinctively alert and public-spirited and is one of the loyal citizens of

Grant county. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is worthy advisor. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Milbank, he being superintendent of its Sunday school. His pleasant residence, located at the corner of West Park avenue and Second street, is one of Milbank's popular homes. On the 17th of May, 1893, at Tower City, Mr. Brockman was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth E. Wasem, who was born in Winona, Minnesota, being a daughter of John Wasem, an honored pioneer of that section. Of this union have been born two children, Clayton E. and Kenneth Powell.

OLE J. QUESTAD.—As the name indicates, the subject of this review is of foreign birth, being an honorable representative of the large, thrifty and eminently respectable Norwegian element that has exerted such a potent influence in the settlement and development of South Dakota and contributed in such a marked way to the material prosperity of the state. Ole J. Questad was born in Norway on the 3d day of May, 1854, and spent his childhood and early youth in the land of his nativity, receiving the meantime a fair education in the schools of his neighborhood. On his sixteenth birthday he took passage with his parents, Jacob O. and Rachel Questad, for the United States and, arriving in this country, proceeded direct to Freeborn county, Minnesota, where he labored during the ensuing three years as a farm hand. In 1873 he came to South Dakota, and for some time carried on farming in Minnehaha county, subsequently on attaining his majority taking up a homestead in the township of Burk, where he lived and cultivated the soil until 1885, when he returned to the township in which he originally settled. After spending one year on his farm in Lyons Mr. Questad, in partnership with his brother, Thomas J., engaged in merchandising at Baltic, the firm thus constituted lasting about thirteen years, at the expiration of which period the subject purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor. From that time to the present day he has prosecuted the business quite successfully and is now the leading merchant of the place, carrying a large stock of general merchandise, which is advantageously displayed in a fine, commodious stone building, erected by him in the year 1902. Mr. Questad is an enterprising, up-to-date man, familiar with the principles upon which success in the commercial world depends, and, by consulting the needs and tastes of his customers, as well as by his courteous treatment of the public, he has secured a large and lucrative patronage, which gives every promise of still greater magnitude as the years go by. In addition to his establishment at Baltic, he is also interested in agriculture, owning a well improved farm in Lyons township, a part of which is in cultivation.

Mr. Questad has been honored at different times with official positions, having served as justice of the peace in the townships of Lyons and Sverdrup and as school treasurer and township treasurer in the latter jurisdiction. He acquitted himself creditably as a public servant and demonstrated his ability to discharge worthily the duties of any important trust confided to him. He is a man of sound intelligence, clear, practical mind and excellent judgment, as the growth and continued success of his business attest, and among his fellow citizens he is held in high esteem by reason of his honorable course, correct conduct and upright life.

From April 1, 1881, dates the domestic life of Mr. Questad, at which time he entered the marriage relation with Miss Lena Siveson, of Iowa, but of Norwegian descent, the union being blessed with the following children: James J., Rosa A., Julia, Sander, Arthur, Otella, Lonard and Earnest Ferdinand, all living and, with their parents, constituting a happy family circle.

HENRY G. SOLEM.—Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, seldom if ever fails of success; it carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulus to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are usually attained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense, correct judgment and well directed perseverance. The every-day life, with his cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunities for acquiring experience of the best kind, and its most beaten paths provide the true worker with abundant scope for effort and self-improvement. These facts are strikingly exemplified in the career of the honored citizen of Minnehaha county whose name appears at the head of this article, a man who came to this country a number of years ago from his native land of Norway with barely sufficient capital to pay his passage and with no resources upon which to rely save his strong arms, resourceful mind and determined will. Richly endowed with these, he resolutely faced the future, bent upon winning success if it were possibly attainable and of carving out for himself a destiny which, if not distinguished, should at least be worthy and honorable. Beginning at the very bottom of the ladder, he has steadily ascended the same, winning success with each succeeding step, until now from the topmost round, which was reached after long and persevering endeavor, he can look back over a well-spent life, to find therein little to criticise, but much to commend.

Henry G. Solem, farmer, stock raiser, business man and financier, was born, as already stated, in Norway, his birth having occurred in the northern part of that country on November 9, 1853. His father being a tiller of the soil, he too was reared to agricultural pursuits, and at intervals he attended the schools of his native place, thereby acquiring a fair educational training in such branches as were taught. For some years he assisted in cultivating the farm, but, satisfied that better opportunities awaited young men in the United States than obtained in his own land, he finally severed home ties, and in the spring of 1872 sailed for New York, which port he reached in due time, after a pleasant but uneventful voyage.

From New York city young Solem went to Goodhue county, Minnesota, where a number of his countrymen were then living, but after spending a few months there he decided to go further west; accordingly, in the fall of 1872, he made his way to Minnehaha county, South Dakota, where he supported himself for some time following as a farm laborer. Continuing this kind of work until he had earned a little surplus money Mr. Solem very wisely pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of fine land in Sverdrup township, for which in due time he secured a patent from the government and which he at once proceeded with his characteristic industry and earnestness to improve. Without following in detail his life and endeavor from that time to the present, suffice it to state that in the course of a few years he had a large portion of his land under cultivation, with good substantial improvements, and in addition thereto purchased other real estate at intervals, until his home place in Sverdrup township now embraces an area of eight hundred acres, besides which he owns land to the amount of six hundred and eighty acres outside of Minnehaha county. With the exception of five years spent as a miner in the Black Hills, he has lived from 1872 to the present time where he originally settled, and to say that he has been eminently successful as a farmer and stock raiser or that he has come prominently to the front as an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, is only to repeat what everybody at all acquainted with his previous course of life and cognizant of his present high standing in the business world very well know.

While primarily interested in his own affairs, and employing every legitimate agency to promote the success of the same, Mr. Solem has also been deeply concerned in the welfare of the community, as his activity and influence in its behalf abundantly attest. He has filled nearly every township office within the gift of the people, has taken a leading part in nearly every public enterprise for the general good, and at the present time is vice-president of the bank at Baltic, in addition to which he holds the dual office of president and business manager of the Baltic Creamery Company, having been the originator of the latter concern and the chief spirit in its organization. Mr. Solem has done much in different capacities for the growth and development of the thriving town of Baltic, the prosperity of which is attributed to him as much as any other man interested in its welfare, being now a director of the elevator company operating in the village, besides having interests in various other enterprises making for the material advancement of the community. It is not too much to claim for Mr. Solem precedence in the various undertakings in which he is engaged, as his leadership is recognized and readily acknowledged by his associates; nor is it exaggeration to say that he is easily one of the leading citizens of his county and state, this too being cheerfully admitted by all who know him. His rise from a poor daily laborer to his present influential position in business and social circles, demonstrates much more than ordinary mental endowment and energy, and his life, taken as a whole, affords, as already indicated, a commendable example of what a young man animated by high hopes and lofty purposes can accomplish in the face of circumstances calculated to discourage and deter. The ample fortune in his possession is the result of his own industry and correct business methods, and the high esteem in which he is held and the unusual confidence with which he is regarded show him the possessor of those moral attributes which characterize the true man and the upright citizen.

Mr. Solem was married at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in the fall of 1866 to Miss Lena Hoel, a native of Norway and a lady of beautiful character and womanly graces; two children have blessed this union, namely: Gust I., who died March 23, 1904, and John E.

WEARDUS H. WUMKES is a native of the Fatherland, having first seen the light of day in the province of Hanover, Germany, in 1859. He accompanied his parents upon their emigration to America and located first in Hardin county, Iowa. Later they removed to Grundy county, the same state, where the subject was reared to manhood. Mr. Wumkes' father was a sea-captain by profession, owning his own vessel, and he sailed to nearly every part of the world. The subject continued to reside under the paternal roof until 1882, assisting his father the meantime on the farm, but in the year 1884 he married and shortly thereafter came to Lennox, Lincoln county, Dakota, and there engaged in the furniture and farm implement business. Subsequently he made some changes in the character of the stock, so that he now handles farm implements and a general line of hardware. He has always a good line of articles, and has enjoyed a satisfactory patronage, being now counted among the leading merchants and enterprising business men of his town. Some years ago he erected a splendid home at Lennox, in which he still resides. Five and a half miles northeast of Lennox he owns a section of land which he operates himself, and in all owns seven hundred and fifty acres in the state. He operates two hardware stores, at Lennox and Chancellor, under the firm name of Wumkes Brothers, his partner being Justus J. Wumkes.

In 1902 Mr. Wumkes organized the Lennox State Bank, of which he is president, the other officers being C. C. Kuper, vice-president, and M. J. Gotthelf, cashier. The bank was opened for business September 8, 1902, and is doing a very successful business, occupying an elegant banking building which was built by the banking company.

March 14, 1884, Mr. Wumkes was united in marriage with Miss Talea Huisman, a resident of Franklin county, Iowa, and to them have been born three children, Peter T.; Swannie and William. In politics the subject is a Democrat and has taken an active part for his party, having acted as a delegate to several state conventions.

WILLIAM M. CUPPETT.—The annals of Lincoln county give evidence that the subject of this sketch has been identified with the history of South Dakota from the early territorial days. He located in Lincoln county at a time when it was essentially an unbroken prairie, and he was one of the first to institute the work of development and progress, was one of the founders and first merchants of Canton, and has been prominent in public affairs and in furthering the growth and upbuilding of this attractive and advanced section of our commonwealth, while he still retains his residence in Canton, which has been his home during the long intervening years.

Mr. Cuppett was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of December, 1843, and in 1850, when he was a lad of seven years, his parents removed to Iowa and located in Colesburg, Delaware county, where he was reared to maturity, securing his education in the common schools and thereafter assisting his father in the conduct of his wagon manufacturing business until the outbreak of the Civil war, when his intrinsic patriotism was roused to responsive action. On the 22d of September, 1862, when in his twentieth year, he enlisted in Company G, Sixth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served during the remainder of the war, being mustered out in November, 1865, and receiving his honorable discharge. The regiment was assigned to duty in the west, and its work was largely that of protecting the settlers from the attacks and depredations of the Indians, who were not slow in taking advantage of the unsettled condition of the nation and making inroads whenever possible. Mr. Cuppett participated in many spirited engagements with the Indians and border ruffians, and served for much of the time as commissary sergeant of his company.

After the war Mr. Cuppett returned to Colesburg, Iowa, and during the winter of 1865-6 was engaged in teaching school. He then engaged in the manufacturing of wagons and carriages in Colesburg, continuing this enterprise until 1868, in the spring of which year he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres near the site of the present city of Canton, Lincoln county, while later he secured a homestead claim adjoining. Still later he became associated with others in the purchase of a tract of forty acres on which a portion of the city of Canton is now located. Of this land he erected a log house of the primitive type and soon afterward opened a general merchandise store in the embryonic town. In the autumn of 1868 he was elected register of deeds of the county, being the first incumbent of this office, and in November of the following year he was elected a member of the territorial legislature, of which he was again chosen a member in 1878. In 1868 he was appointed postmaster at Canton, by President Grant, continuing in tenure of this office until 1871, when Judge Kidder conferred upon him the appointment of clerk of the district court, in which capacity he served consecutively until 1885. He has always been a leading spirit in the furthering of public enterprises in the town and county and has been a loyal and public-spirited citizen and one who has commanded unqualified popular confidence and esteem. He was largely instrumental in the organization and management of the Canton Building Association, of which he was secretary, and was also foremost as a worker in securing the erection of both the old and new court houses. He served for many years on the board of education, and at different intervals was clerk, president and treasurer of the same. In his support of church and public benevolences he has been liberal, while as a lifelong adherent of the Republican party he has accomplished much in the interests of the grand old party and in the insuring of good legislation in his adopted territory and state. In a fraternal way he is identified with Silver Star Lodge, No. 4, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with General Lyon Post, No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic. In November, 1899, he was elected to membership on the board of county commissioners, and was chosen as his own successor in 1902, thus serving two terms.

On the 1st of September, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cuppett to Miss Nancy E. Martin, a daughter of Isaac N. Martin, one of the sterling pioneers of Lincoln county, and of the four children of this union three are living, namely: Mark W., Frank P. and Eva A. The only daughter is now the wife of John H. Luers, of Cresco, Iowa.

WALTER B. SAUNDERS.—Among the enterprising men whose business careers have been closely identified with the financial interests and material development of Grant county, the name of Walter B. Saunders, cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Milbank, stands out clear and distinct. Pre-eminently a progressive man, and as such deeply interested in everything relating to the advancement of his adopted city and county, he fills no insignificant place in public esteem, but on the contrary enjoys worthy prestige in business circles and has won much more than local repute as an able and farseeing financier. Mr. Saunders was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, May 13, 1859, and is one of two children constituting the family of Nelson and Maria (McCoy) Saunders, both natives of the Empire state. The father, who was for many years one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of western New York, died in the year 1896, the mother having preceded him to the other world, departing this life in 1875. Grace Saunders, the only sister, married a gentleman by the name of A. D. Hapgood, and died in 1885, leaving two sons, Karl and Chester.

Walter B. Saunders was reared in his native state, and received his education in Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, being graduated from that institution with the class of 1876. His first experience in practical life was as a clerk in a bank at Randolph, but after a short time he was made assistant cashier, the duties of which position he discharged until 1882. In July of that year he came to Milbank, and, in partnership with A. C. Dodge, organized a private bank, of which he was made cashier. Subsequently, in 1901, the institution was incorporated a state bank, and as such it has since continued, its history presenting continued success. Mr. Saunders holds the position of cashier and to his practical knowledge of banking and thorough acquaintance with finance is largely due the credit of making the enterprise one of the strongest and most popular local monetary institutions. Mr. Saunders has large real estate and live stock interests in Grant county, to which he devotes considerable attention, making a specialty of graded Durham cattle, in the raising of which his success has been most encouraging. He also owns valuable property in New York. He is a man of fine intellectual ability, a careful and discriminating reader, and being public-spirited, keeps himself well informed upon the leading questions and political issues of the times. Since coming to Milbank, he has been an influential factor in the affairs of the city, served four years as mayor and for a period of thirteen years has been a member of the common council. In that body he has been instrumental in bringing about much important municipal legislation, standing for progress and improvement within the legitimate bounds. Mr. Saunders is one of the three Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition commissioners from this state, and is president of the commission.

Mr. Saunders is a prominent Knight Templar Mason, and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Saunders, on the 25th of May, 1884, was married in his native state to Miss Kate Crowley, whose father, Addison Crowley, was a prominent citizen and for many years a leading and prosperous business man of Cattaraugus county. He dealt largely in lumber and real estate, conducted for a long term of years a successful mercantile establishment and at one time served as sheriff, having always been prominent in public affairs. To Mr. and Mrs. Saunders have been born four children, Phil, a student in Northville College; Corinne, attending school at St. Mary's Hall, Faribault, Minnesota; Lewis and Earl M. Mr. Saunders subscribes to the Episcopal faith, he and wife being active members of the church. Socially they are popular and their home is one of the centers of culture and refined influence in the city of Milbank.

JAMES H. BRANNON is one of the sterling pioneers of Grant county, is engaged in the livery business in the city of Milbank, where he established the first enterprise of the sort and where he now conducts the largest livery in the county, and he is also prominently identified with the farming and live-stock industries in this section of the state, having gained marked prosperity through his well directed energy and honorable and straightforward methods.

Mr. Brannon has the distinction of being a native of the fine old Bay state of the Union, having been born in Princeton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 25th of November, 1859, and being a son of John and Margaret E. Brannon, both of whom died in Massachusetts, the father having been a native of Ireland, whence he came to the United States in his youth, while he followed the vocation of farmer during the major portion of his life. This worthy couple became the parents of nine children, and of the number three sons and three daughters are still living. The subject was reared in his native place and secured his early educational discipline in the public schools. At the age of twelve years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of cabinetmaking, in Worcester, Massachusetts, and continued to be employed at the same for a period of four years, at the expiration of which, in the centennial year, 1876, he came west, remaining for a few months in Iowa and in the fall of the same year taking up his residence in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was employed in a sash and blind manufactory for the ensuing year. He then, in 1879, came to Grant county, South Dakota, and filed a claim to a homestead, in Kilborn township, erecting a house on the place the same year. In the spring of 1880 he put in a crop and also cut that season about forty tons of hay, but while he was in Milbank a prairie fire swept his farm and destroyed everything, including his buildings and about seventy dollars in greenbacks which he had left in his house. In 1880 Mr. Brannon erected the first livery and feed barn in Milbank, the same being about the fourth building constructed in the village, and here he has ever since retained his home and continued in the livery business, having now the largest barn, the best equipment and controlling the largest business in the line in the county, while he is one of the liberal and popular citizens of the county, having the esteem of all who know him and being a man of marked geniality and courtesy. He is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of valuable farming land, near Twin Brooks, this county, and there gives special attention to the raising of high-grade stock, having an average of about fifty head of graded shorthorn cattle. He is also interested in some fine standard-bred track horses, taking a deep interest in turf affairs. For the past eighteen years Mr. Brannon has also conducted an ice business in Milbank, securing a representative patronage and having the best of facilities for putting up pure ice and also for dispensing the same to his many customers. He is progressive and public-spirited, wide-awake and energetic, and has gained a position of prominence through his own efforts, in connection with the industrial, business and civic affairs of Grant county. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 14th of January, 1893, Mr. Brannon was united in marriage to Miss Mary W. Preston, who was born in Connecticut, being a daughter of Edward Preston, who is now living at Unionville, Connecticut. Of this union have been born four children, all of whom remain at the parental home, namely: Edith M., Roy J., Irene G. and Gladys E. The attractive family residence is one of the hospitable homes of Milbank, and is a favored resort of the wide circle of friends whom our subject and his family have gathered about them in the community.

JAMES B. BRADLEY, of Hudson, Lincoln county, is numbered among the sterling pioneers and captains of industry who have aided in laying so broad and deep the foundations of our great commonwealth, and he stands today as a representative citizen of the county and state in which he took up his residence as a young man, thirty-five years ago, at which time the great undivided territory of Dakota was considered on the very frontier of civilization. It is well that the life records of these members of the "old guard" be perpetuated in connection with this generic history of the state.

A son of John and Sarah Bradley, both of whom are now deceased, the subject of this sketch was born in Morgan county, Indiana, on the 12th of January, 1849, and there he passed his early childhood, accompanying his parents on their removal to Iowa, in 1854. His father became one of the pioneer farmers of Appanoose county, that state, and thus the early educational opportunities of our subject were limited, owing to the exigencies and conditions then in evidence. He continued to assist in the work of the home farm until 1868, when, at the age of nineteen years, he came as a youthful pioneer to the territory of Dakota, locating in Lincoln county, where he has ever since maintained his home. With the growth and development of the county his fortunes have kept pace and he has no reason to regret the choice which led him to cast in his lot with its early settlers. In 1870 he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Marion county, and this figured as the nucleus of his prosperity. He is now the owner of valuable farming lands in addition to his real estate holdings in the own of Hudson. In 1882 he left his farm and took up his residence in Hudson, which then bore the name of Eden, and here he engaged in the general merchandise business. In November of the same year, under the administration of President Garfield, he received the appointment of postmaster in the village, and he continued to serve in this capacity for the long period of twelve years. In 1883 he established himself in the grocery business, having the postoffice in his store, and in 1886 he associated himself with P. H. B. Clement, under the firm name of Bradley & Clement, in the purchase of the general merchandise business of S. B. Culbertson, the firm continuing to conduct the enterprise until 1897, when they disposed of the same. In 1899 Mr. Bradley engaged in the retail drug business, becoming the silent partner in the firm of W. M. Pigott & Company, and with this enterprise he is still identified. In politics Mr. Bradley has been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party from the time of attaining his legal majority, and he served six years as mayor of Hudson, though he has never been ambitious for public office. He holds the esteem of the entire community and is one of the best known citizens of the same.

PETER H. HALL is one of the representative business men of the thriving little city of Hudson, Lincoln county, and is entitled to the distinction of being numbered among the sterling pioneers of the county and state, since he has here maintained his home for nearly thirty years, while he has gained success through his own efforts, having come to America as a young man and dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood. His career illustrates what is possible of accomplishment on the part of one who is animated by a spirit of self-reliance, energy and industry and who insistently guides his course along the clearly defined path of honor and integrity. Mr. Hall is a native of the far distant land of Norway, which has contributed so materially to the growth and normal development of the great northwestern section of our national domain. He was born in June, 1852, and was reared and educated in his native land, where he remained until he was twenty years of age, when he set forth to seek his fortunes in the new world, whither he came as a stranger in a strange land and unfamiliar with the language of the country. He arrived in New York city in the month of May, 1872, and thence made his way westward to Sioux City, Iowa, where he resided until the winter of 1874, being variously employed. He then came to Eden township, Lincoln county, South Dakota, where he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, being numbered among the first settlers in the county. He forthwith inaugurated the development of his farm, upon which he made excellent improvements, in the meanwhile adding to the area of the same until he became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres. He continued to reside on his place until 1887, when he removed to the village of Eden, which now bears the name of Hudson, and here engaged in the hardware and implement business, in which he successfully continued until the spring of 1893, when he disposed of the same. For the ensuing two years he was employed as traveling representative of the Deering Harvesting Machine Company, and then again took up his permanent abode in Hudson, where he purchased the lumber and coal business of Odell & Company, associating himself with H. C. Fitch, under the firm name of Hall & Fitch. In January, 1898, he purchased his partner's interest in the enterprise, which he has since conducted individually, controlling an excellent business and having the unqualified confidence of the community. In politics he has ever been a radical Republican and has done all in his power to further the party cause, while he has been called upon to serve in various local offices of public trust and responsibility. He and his wife are zealous members of the Norwegian Lutheran church, and fraternally he is affiliated with Hudson Lodge, No. 62, Knights of Pythias.

On the 11th of April, 1872, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Mary Johnson, of Norway, she being a native of that country.

GEORGE S. ADAMS, M. D., is one of the representative young members of the medical profession in the city of Yankton, where his ability and pleasing personality have been the factors in gaining him an excellent and gratifying support. The Doctor is a native of the state of Michigan, having been born in Lowell, Kent county, on the 20th of December, 1876, a son of Francis D. and Jane (Ashley) Adams, of whose six children four are living at the present time, namely: Persis, who is the wife of Robert F. Reynolds, of Groton, South Dakota; George Sheldon, the immediate subject of this sketch; John F., who is a member of the class of 1905 in the medical department of the University of Chicago, and Charles E., who is a student in the University of Minnesota. Francis D. Adams was born in Waterbury, Vermont, in the year 1838, and when he was a child his father met his death by drowning, and thereafter he passed some time in the home of an uncle, but at an early age he began to depend upon his own resources, relying upon his own efforts to attain a position of independence. He learned the trade of millwright, to which he devoted his attention for a number of years, in Michigan and Indiana, and finally he became the owner of a flouring mill in Groton, Michigan, operating the same for a number of years and then engaging in the manufacture of wagons and buggies in that village. Later he removed to Lowell, that state, where he was engaged in the implement business until 1879, when he came to South Dakota with a view to finding a permanent location, making a tour through various parts of the state and then returning to Michigan. In the spring of 1880 he again came to the state and filed claim to a tract of land in Brown county, where the family resided for a number of years, after which they removed to the village of Groton, where he engaged in the banking business for several years, becoming one of the prominent and influential citizens of the county and having the high regard of all who knew him. There he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 17th of January, 1899. He was a stanch adherent of the Republican party and was a potent factor in its councils in South Dakota. In 1893 he represented Brown county in the state senate, and for several years he was a member of the board of regents of state educational institutions. He was one of the honored pioneers of the new commonwealth and was closely associated with the upbuilding and progress of the same, ever being one of its loyal and valued citizens. His wife was born in the state of New York, in 1840, and when she was young she accompanied her parents on their removal to the state of Michigan, her marriage to Mr. Adams being solemnized in Groton, that state. She is still living and resides in Groton, South Dakota, the town having been thus named at the suggestion of the father of the subject.

George Sheldon Adams was ten years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Michigan to South Dakota, and thus the state has been his home during practically his entire life. After availing himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools, including the completion of a course in the Groton high school, he was matriculated in the State Agricultural College, at Brookings, where he continued his studies for one year. In the autumn of 1897 he entered that well-known institution, Rush Medical College, in the city of Chicago, where he completed a thorough technical course, being graduated in June, 1901, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation the Doctor received an appointment as assistant physician in the state hospital for the insane, in Yankton, and this position he has since held, while his service in the connection has been of the most able and discriminating order. He is a Republican in his political proclivities and fraternally is identified with St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons.

LEONARD C. MEAD, M. D., superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Yankton, has won a high position in his profession. It is not fulsome flattery to say that he is one of the most capable and most distinguished physicians in the northwest. He is the son of Ezra and Sylvia (Barber) Mead and few parents have been blessed with a more loving and a more loyal son. The father was born in northeastern New York in 1821, but grew up in the western portion of that state, where his father died when he was nine years of age, leaving the care of a large family to the widowed mother. Young Ezra from the first assumed a share of his mother's responsibility and by unremitting industry contributed to the support and comfort of his mother and brothers and sisters. In consequence his opportunities for education were limited, but he made the most of the common school privileges which were at hand. Soon after attaining his majority he settled at Columbus, Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he secured a farm and followed agricultural pursuits. In 1886 he sold his interests there and removed to Elkton, Brookings county, South Dakota, where he died on August 21, 1897.

Ezra Mead was a man of exceptional intelligence and one who enjoyed the respect and high esteem of all acquaintances. Originally he was a staunch Whig and in the progress of events he became an equally zealous Republican, and though active in support of his political principles and one whose advice was sought in party councils, he was never an office seeker or office holder. He read and thought much; was deeply informed upon many subjects and possessed the faculty of expressing his views clearly and concisely and in controversy, of which he was fond, sought to convince his opponents by courteous and gentlemanly argument rather than by denouncing their positions. He was especially noted for strong convictions and decided opinions, but never assumed a position he could not maintain, nor surrendered a principle when convinced it was right.

Mrs. Mead, the mother, who is enjoying a serene old age, is a native of Massachusetts, and is passing her declining years with her children, of whom, Henry, of Loup City, Nebraska, Leonard, the subject of this article, Mrs. Adalia Young, of Elkton, South Dakota, and Ida, the wife of Albert Parks, of Kent City, Michigan, survive.

Leonard C. Mead was born on the family homestead, near Columbus, Wisconsin, January 18, 1856. He spent his early years after the manner of most Badger farmer boys, the summer time helping in the fields and the winter in the district school. He was enabled to complete the high-school course at Columbus, and then entered the State University at Madison, where he defrayed his expenses by teaching, having undertaken that occupation at seventeen years of age, at first in country schools but after two years becoming principal of the Rio schools for three years and also for a time filling a position in the grammar department of the Columbus schools. While teaching he took up the study of medicine in the office of Dr. S. O. Burrington, of Columbus, and afterward pursued his studies in the office of Dr. Robert W. Earl, of that city. Both were able preceptors and he made such progress that in the fall of 1878 he entered Rush Medical

College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1881, defraying his expenses during the period by teaching during the vacations.

After graduation Dr. Mead established himself in practice at Good Thunder, Minnesota, but a year later removed to Elk Point, South Dakota, where during eight years he established so excellent a reputation that on the 5th of May, 1890, he was called to the assistant superintendency of the State Insane Hospital and after a year devoted to the peculiar requirements of the position was promoted to the superintendency. Up to this date, May, 1891, the hospital had been a political football, kicked about to reward political services, and for a long time had averaged one superintendent per year, the work inaugurated by one being sure to be undone by his successor. It was Dr. Mead's first business to organize the institution upon a business and professional basis and lift it from the degrading domain of party politics, and he has brought it to a position which bears favorable comparison with the leading hospitals of the kind in any country. He possesses superb executive ability and the happy faculty of directing the movement of the large number of employes and officers without friction. His retentive memory and painstaking methods give him an intimate knowledge of each one of the many hundreds of inmates and at any moment he is prepared to recite the history and present condition of any one of them. He has made a close and critical study of nervous diseases and insanity in all of their forms, and to perfect himself in these specialties he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic, in 1899-1900, devoting particular attention to neurology and microscopy. Through long and successful experience and special preparation Dr. Mead is now recognized authority upon all nervous diseases and as such is frequently called in consultation by the ablest physicians in the west.

Dr. Mead is equally as successful as a business man as he is as a physician and executive and is especially fertile in mechanical, engineering and architectural expedients and plans for the advancement of the institution, and it has been his good fortune to be permitted to put most of his plans into execution. Under his management and as a consequence of his long official career the hospital plant has been largely remodeled and of course vastly increased in capacity, the additions made under his direction considerably exceeding the extent of the original plant. In the location and planning of new buildings he has been unhampered and his opportunity for impressing his individuality upon the place has been limited only by the ability of the state to provide means, and the state has not been niggardly in supplying structures and all modern appliances for the most favorable treatment of its unfortunate wards.

Dr. Mead is a Mason, belonging to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine, and he is also identified with the Ancient Order United Workmen and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the South Dakota Medical Society, the Sioux Valley Medical Society, the American Medico-Psychological Association and other professional organizations, local and general. He was married in June, 1886, to Miss Matilda Frazer Gardener, of Sparta, Wisconsin, and their home is delightful and ideal. They have not been blessed with children, but have opened their hearts and home to a little boy and girl who are receiving all of the care and affection which devoted parents might lavish upon them.

EDWARD F. DONOVAN, supervisor of the State Hospital for the Insane, Yankton, is a native of Michigan and the son of Jeremiah and Margaret Donovan, both parents born in Ireland. The father, a native of the county of Wicklow, came to the United States when a young man of eighteen years, and located at Marquette, Michigan, where later he became captain of the Qivinzt mine, which post he held for a number of years. Resigning his position, he engaged in the mercantile business at Independence, Iowa, and after spending ten active and prosperous years in that city, he disposed of his establishment and retired to a farm near by, where he has since followed agricultural pursuits and stock raising. Jeremiah Donovan is a man of fine business ability and great energy and has been remarkably successful in his various lines of endeavor, being at this time the possessor of a large and valuable landed estate, consisting of two hundred and forty acres in one of the finest agricultural districts of Iowa, besides owning considerable city property and extensive personal interests. He has been an influential factor in the civic and public affairs of the different communities of his residence, served two terms as county auditor, one term as county commissioner, besides filling various minor official positions. He has long been a stanch Republican and a leader in his party and it was in recognition of his valuable services to the same as well as on account of his peculiar fitness that he was honored with the different public stations referred to above. In religion he is a Catholic and has always been loyal to the mother church, having been born and reared in the same and descended from a long line of Catholic ancestors. He has reached the age of sixty-seven and retains to a marked degree his physical force and mental power, being as ever a leader of thought and a moulder of opinion in his community. Mrs. Margaret Donovan, who before her marriage bore the maiden name of Kilfy, was born in Ireland and at the age of fifteen accompanied her parents to America, the family locating at Marquette, Michigan, where she subsequently met the gentleman who became her husband. She is still living, as are six of her seven children, their names being as follows: Michael, of Deadwood, South Dakota; Daniel, a resident of Independence, Iowa; Edward F., whose name introduces this sketch; Peter, of Yankton; Henry lives in Deadwood, and James, whose home is in the state of Iowa.

Edward F. Donovan was born in Marquette, Michigan, on the 16th of December, 1868. His early life, devoid of striking incident, was spent under the parental roof in his native city, in the public schools of which he received his preliminary educational discipline. After the family moved to Iowa he further prosecuted his studies in the high schools at Independence, but at the age of sixteen he laid aside his books and, investing his means in an outfit for drilling wells, followed that line of work during the ensuing three years. At the expiration of the time noted he accepted a clerkship in a general store at Independence and after holding the position for a period of eighteen months, resigned to engage in the produce business upon his own responsibility. Mr. Donovan followed the latter business about one year, during which time he bought and shipped large quantities of country produce, building up an extensive trade from which he realized handsome profits. With means thus acquired he purchased a fine stock farm in Iowa, but after living on the same for a limited period abandoned agriculture and stock raising and for two years thereafter was connected with the Independence State Hospital, Independence, Iowa. In 1891 he came to Yankton, South Dakota, where he was shortly afterwards appointed supervisor of the State Hospital for the Insane, which responsible position, with the exception of a part of 1900 and 1901, he has held continuously ever since.

Mr. Donovan's business career, as already indicated, has been eminently successful and his management of the important institution of which he is now the supervisor has been honorable to himself and creditable to the state. His record throughout is undimmed by the slightest suspicion of disrepute and his long retention as custodian of one of the people's most sacred interests, demonstrates not only business capacity and executive ability of a high order, but also a faithfulness to trust and a consecration to duty which the public has not been slow to recognize and appreciate. Mr. Donovan has been prominent in political affairs both in Iowa and Dakota and while a resident of the former state was a Republican nominee in 1901 for sheriff of Buchanan county, but declined to make the race. He has been active in party councils since coming to Yankton, but is not a partisan in the sense the term is usually understood, nor has he been an aspirant for leadership in his place of abode. Like all enterprising citizens, however, he manifests a pardonable pride in his adopted city and state, has unbounded faith in the future growth and prosperity of each and lends his influence and encouragement to all laudable agencies for the promotion of these ends. Religiously he is a Catholic and fraternally a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, belonging to Yankton Lodge, No. 101. Mr. Donovan, on June 19, 1896, was united in marriage with Miss Mathilda Vinatien, the union being without issue.

MARK D. SCOTT.—One of the alert and thoroughly trained newspaper men of South Dakota is the subject of this sketch, who is editor and publisher of the Sioux Falls Journal. Under his able management this has become one of the most influential journals in the state.

Mr. Scott is a native of Wisconsin, having been born on the 7th of April, 1866, and being a son of Daniel and Augusta H. (Hunter) Scott. The subject received his early educational training in the public schools of his native county, and gained his initiation into the mysteries of the printing business before he had attained the age of ten years. In 1878 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Deadwood, South Dakota, and in this celebrated mining city, then on the frontier of civilization, he became a newspaper carrier and eventually gained control of several newspaper routes in the town. In 1883 he came to Sioux Falls and secured employment in a printing office, and in 1885, in association with Hibbard Patterson, had charge of the mechanical work on the Dakota Argus for a period of six months. During the year 1886 Mr. Scott was advertising solicitor for the Rapid City Daily Republican, and later he was for six months employed on the Lead City Tribune. In 1888 he went to Burke, Idaho, and started the first newspaper in the town, but disposed of the business after six months. He then went to LeGrande, Oregon, where he again became associated with Mr. Patterson, the two gentlemen there establishing the LaGrande Journal, whose publication they continued until March, 1890, when they sold the property. Mr. Scott continued to be identified with newspaper interests in LeGrande until 1892, when he came again to Sioux Falls, where, on the first of January, 1893, he became city editor of the Sioux Falls Daily Press. This incumbency he retained until August of the following year, when he became the editor and publisher of the Sioux Falls Journal, having since been thus connected with this well-known and popular paper. Of his efforts in this connection another publication has previously spoken as follows: "During the presidential campaign of 1896 Mr. Scott issued a daily paper called the Daily Journal. There were sixty-two issues of this paper, and every one of them was filled with what newspaper men call 'hot stuff.' It was published in the interest of Bryan and his adherents in South Dakota, but when it became assured that McKinley was elected the daily issue was discontinued. Mr. Scott is a great newsgatherer and always has something pertinent and timely to say regarding the issues before the people. He is strictly in the newspaper business and is an earnest advocate of economy in public affairs."

On the 23d of March, 1890, Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Eva Kuhn, of LeGrande, Oregon, and they have three children, Dayne K., Owen L. and Norman D.

JOHN W. TUTHILL, who is one of the leading business men of the state, being president of the John W. Tuthill Lumber Company, which controls twenty-one lumber yards, in South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa, maintains his home in Sioux Falls and is honored for his sterling character and for the energy and sagacity which have enabled him to attain so high a degree of success through his own efforts.

Mr. Tuthill was born in the village of Greene, Chenango county, New York, July 6, 1846, being a son of George and Hannah S. (Davis) Tuthill, both of whom were born in the state of New York, where the latter died in 1852. The father of the subject removed to Pennsylvania in 1851 and was a resident of Carbondale, that state, until

1856, when he came west to Iowa, where he devoted the remainder of his life to his trade, that of millright, his death occurring in 1877. The subject was five years of age at the time of his father's removal to Pennsylvania, where he received his early scholastic training in the public schools of Carbondale, and he was ten years of age upon coming to Iowa, where he completed his common-school education. In 1862 he went to the city of Chicago, where he was employed four years as bookkeeper and teller in the banking house of Coolbaugh & Brooks. In October, 1865, he entered the employ of C. Lamb & Son, lumber manufacturers in Clinton, Iowa, remaining with this firm until July, 1869, when he decided to engage in business upon his own responsibility. He accordingly located in State Center, Iowa, where he established a lumber yard, the same proving the nucleus of the magnificent business which he has since built up in this line. In March, 1882, Mr. Tuthill came to Sioux Falls, and purchased the lumber business of Edwin Sharpe & Company, the firm of Tuthill & King being then organized for the prosecution of the enterprise. Mr. King died on the 3d of February, 1884, and then the subject entered into partnership with his brother Squire G., under the firm name of Tuthill Brothers. On the 18th of August, 1884, the John W. Tuthill Lumber Company was incorporated, having now a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, and controlling an extensive and important business throughout this section of the great northwest. In addition to the large and well equipped yard in Sioux Falls, the company also has branch yards at Hartford, Montrose, Humbolt, Salem, Spencer, Farmer, Valley Springs, Ellis, Fulton, Trent, Wentworth, Redfield and Athol, this state; Windom, Worthington, Beaver Creek, Hills and Round Lake, Minnesota, and Merrill and Larchwood, Iowa.

Mr. Tuthill is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but is intrinsically and essentially a business man and has never found time to dabble in politics, though he manifests a public-spirited interest in all that concerns his home city and state. He is a Master Mason and also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He takes a deep interest in the welfare and progress of Sioux Falls and is one of its valued citizens. In 1903 he presented to the public library a valuable collection of books, the same representing an expenditure of about one thousand dollars.

On the 22d of September, 1868, in Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Tuthill was married to Miss Jennie M. Buck, and of their children we enter the following brief record: Arthur W. is secretary and treasurer of the lumber company of which his father is president; George B. is general manager of the outside yards, and Chauncey L. is cashier of the company.

VILROY T. WILSON, M. D.—In the entire category of avocations to which a man may devote his energies there is none which involves a greater responsibility than that of the physician and surgeon, in whose hands often rest the issues of life itself, and he to whom genuine success comes in this exacting profession is the one thoroughly appreciative of this responsibility and animated by the deeper pity and sympathy which transcend the mere emotion to become a motive —that motive being the relief of suffering. The subject of this review is one of the able members of the medical profession in South Dakota, being established in a thriving practice in Hudson, Lincoln county, where his services and ministrations have been such as to gain to him the confidence and esteem of the community. The Doctor is a son of Harmon V. and Lucy A. (Briggs) Wilson, and comes of stanch New England ancestry, both families having long been identified with the annals of American history. He was born in Woodstock, Windsor county, Vermont, on the 6th of April, 1849, and there he attended the common schools until he had attained the age of fifteen years, when his youthful patriotism was kindled to responsive action, as the integrity of the Union hung in the balance through the menace of armed rebellion. On the 3d of August, 1862, in his native town, Dr. Wilson enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, his command being assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He participated in a number of important battles and ever stood at the post of duty, though a mere boy at the time, continuing to serve until victory had crowned the Union arms and being mustered out, at Burlington, Vermont, on July 3, 1865.

After his return from the war Dr. Wilson resumed his interrupted educational work by entering Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire, in which he completed a three-years course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1868. Soon afterward he was matriculated in the medical department of famous old Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1872, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1876 he came west to McGregor, Iowa, where he was successfully engaged in practice for two years, at the expiration of which he located in Waterloo, that state, where he continued his professional endeavors until 1888, when he came to Hudson, South Dakota, and established himself in practice as one of the early physicians of the county. He has received a representative support from the start and is one of the leading practitioners of this section of the state, keeping in close touch with the advances made in his profession and thoroughly devoted to its work. He has been a member of the United States pension-examining board of the county since 1892, and ever shows a deep interest in the old comrades in arms who rendered so valiant service during the most crucial epoch in our national history. He holds membership in the South Dakota State Medical Society, in whose work he takes an active part, being held in high regard by his professional confreres. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with Jeptha Lodge, No. 132, Free and Accepted Masons; Hudson Lodge, No. 62, Knights of Pythias; and Ft. Donelson Post, No. 108, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is past commander and at present medical director.

On the 24th of June, 1874, Dr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Louise D. Davis, of Plymouth, Vermont, a daughter of William H. and Sophia Davis. They have an adopted son, Paul H.

FRANK MULLEN is one of the honored pioneers of South Dakota, where he has maintained his home for more than thirty years, while for more than two decades he has held the responsible office of clerk of the Rosebud Indian agency, with headquarters in the village of Rosebud, Meyer county. He is held in high esteem by all who know him, is a typical westerner in spirit and is well deserving of representation in this historical compilation.

Mr. Mullen is a native of the great Lone Star state of the Union, having been born in Bexar county, Texas, on the 6th of July, 1848, and being a son of Ralph and Caroline (Black) Mullen, natives respectively of North Carolina and Virginia and both of stanch Irish lineage. They were numbered among the early settlers in Texas, where they passed the closing years of their lives, the father having there devoted his attention to the vocation of law. The subject of this sketch received his educational training in the schools of Austin, Texas, and in 1863, when but fifteen years of age, he was appointed to a clerkship in the quartermaster's department of the Confederate army, the Civil war being in progress at the time. During 1864-5 he served as captain and assistant quartermaster of the Confederacy in his native state, and after the close of the war he became clerk in the same department of the Union service, thus serving in Texas from 1866 to 1869, inclusive. In 1870 he engaged in business in the city of San Antonio, that state, continuing operations there until 1872, when he came as a pioneer to the great undivided territory of Dakota, where he was in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company until 1874, when he took up his residence at the old Spotted Tail Indian agency, with whose affairs he became identified. On the 23d of August, 1883, he was appointed clerk at this agency, whose name had been changed to Rosebud, its present cognomen, and he has since remained incumbent of this office, in which he has given most discriminating and acceptable service. In politics he gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is one of the prominent Masons of the state, having passed the degrees of the lodge, chapter and commandery in the York Rite and attained the thirty-second degree and been proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in the consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite at Aberdeen, while he is also affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

On the 25th of July, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mullen to Miss Jennie Colomb, who was born on the 16th of December, 1859, being a daughter of John B. and Josephine (Dorion) Colomb. They are the parents of three children, Amy, Norah and John.

WILLIAM TATE is one of the representative business men of Sioux Falls, where he is a wholesale and retail dealer in bar glassware and supplies, wines and liquors, etc. He is a native of the old Green Mountain state, having been born in the city of Rutland, Vermont, on the 15th of August, 1863, and being a son of Charles R. and Mary (Clark) Tate. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native city and when he was a lad of eight years his parents removed to the city of Chicago, and later to Rochelle, Illinois, where he continued his studies in the public schools, as did he later in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to which place his parents came in 1876, being pioneers of the city and state. For nine years Mr. Tate was engaged in herding cattle for different individuals, and he then secured employment in a wholesale liquor house in Sioux Falls, that of the firm of Hickey & McNamara, with whom he remained until 1901, in which year he opened his present place of business, at 229 North Phillips avenue, where he has built up a profitable enterprise, while he has gained a wide circle of friends in the city. He is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and in politics exercises his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, though he has never taken any active part in public affairs.

On the 9th of January, 1886, Mr. Tate was united in marriage to Miss Hannah J. McCarty, who was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and who was a resident of Sioux Falls at the time of her marriage. They have one child, Lila Mary, who is fourteen years of age at the time of this writing.

CHARLES H. BARTELT, one of the representative young members of the bar of the state, has so directed his course as to retain the confidence and esteem of his professional confreres and of his clients. Mr. Bartelt is a native of the city of Hamburg, Germany, where he was born on the 1st of June, 1876, but he has passed practically his entire life in the United States, whither his parents emigrated in 1882. His father, Henry Bartelt, followed a seafaring life prior to his emigration to the United States, and here he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until his retirement from active business. He and his wife now reside in the village of Holstein, Iowa, and are persons of the sterling characteristics which so clearly designate the true German type. The subject of this review received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Cherokee county, Iowa, and Sioux City, Iowa, after which he continued his studies in the high school at Ponca, Nebraska. He later entered the Western Normal College, at Lincoln, that state, where he completed a thorough course and was then matriculated in the Nebraska State University, in the same city, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893. He then took up the study of law, under the preceptorship of Hon. Park Davis, of Sioux Falls, prosecuted his technical reading with marked appreciation and scrupulous care, and he was admitted to the bar in 1899. In the month of December, 1896, he came to Sioux Falls, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. On June 1, 1903, the subject formed a partnership with J. E. McMahon and they have already gained a satisfactory share of patronage. In politics Mr. Bartelt is an uncompromising Republican, taking a deep interest in the issues and questions of the hour and keeping well informed on matters of public policy. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

On the 25th of June, 1901, Mr. Bartelt was united in marriage to Miss Victoria O'Laughlin, a daughter of William O'Laughlin, of Sioux Falls, she being a native of Iowa.

ALBERT N. QUALE has well equipped offices in the Minnehaha building, at the corner of Ninth street and Phillips avenue, in the city of Sioux Falls, and conducts an extensive enterprise under the title of the Quale Land Company, buying and selling farm lands in both North and South Dakota, handling wild land, improved farms and stock ranches, negotiating exchanges and managing estates, while he also deals in improved and unimproved realty in the various cities and towns of the state.

Albert N. Quale was born in Minnehaha county, South Dakota, on the 30th of September, 1878, this being many years prior to the segregation of the two Dakotas, which then comprised one vast territorial division of the national domain. He is a son of Torgeli T. and Agatha (Estenes) Quale, who came as pioneers to Dakota territory in the spring of 1878, the father taking up a homestead claim in Tarpi township, Minnehaha county, and having become one of the prominent and honored farmers and stock growers of this section. He and his wife still reside on the homestead, on which he has made the best of improvements, and he is now the owner of a valuable landed estate of one hundred and sixty acres. Both he and his wife are native of the far Norseland, having been born in Norway, where they were reared to maturity. In 1876 they set sail from Bergen, Norway, and started forth to seek their fortunes in America, landing in the port of New York in due course of time and thence making their way westward to Iowa, locating in Winneshiek county, where they remained until coming to South Dakota. Of their six children five are living, and the family is held in high estimaton in the county, with whose history the name has been identified for a quarter of a century.

The subject of this review passed his youthful days on the homestead farm, early beginning to assist in its work, while his educational training was secured in the public schools. He remained on the farm until 1897, when he secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment at Baltic, while later he was successfully engaged in selling farming machinery and implements at Colton and Dell Rapids. Finally he became identified with the real-estate business, as an employe of a firm in Brown county, and his success in this field led him to engage in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility. Accordingly, in the winter of 1902, he came to Sioux Falls and established the Quale Land Company, being in sole control of the business. In politics Mr. Quale is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He enjoys marked popularity in business and social circles and is one of the prominent and rising young men of his native state.

CORA W. CARPENTER, M. D.—Greater than in all other lines of endeavor to which one can direct his attention is the responsibility that rests upon the physician and surgeon, in whose hands often rest the very destinies of life itself. This noble profession, in which pity must become a motive rather than a mere emotion, most consistently may enlist the services of the woman practitioner, and each year shows a greater popular appreciation of her interposition in this great work. The city of Sioux Falls has an able representative of the medical profession in Dr. Carpenter, who has here established herself in a successful and representative practice, faithfully doing the work which comes to her hand and demanding no concessions by reason of her sex, as she is strong in her professional enthusiasm and in the intimate technical knowledge which is demanded in general practice.

Dr. Carpenter is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in the city of DesMoines, on the 30th of December, 1868, and being a daughter of John A. and Florida (Boone) White, who are yet both living, the former being a farmer by vocation, being a native of Ohio, and the mother of Indiana. The Doctor secured her preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of her native city, and accompanied her parents on their removal to Fargo, North Dakota, in 1882, completing a course in the high school of that city and being graduated as a member of the class of 1888. Having determined to prepare herself for the medical profession, Dr. Carpenter was matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, affiliated with the University of Illinois, in 1897, completing the prescribed course and being graduated as a member of the class of 1901, receiving her degree of Doctor of Medicine. She also took a careful clinical course in the Frances Willard Hospital, in the city of Chicago, thus coming forth specially well fortified for the active work of her chosen profession. In January, 1902, Dr. Carpenter came to Sioux Falls and established herself in practice, and the best evidence of her technical ability and gracious personality is that afforded by the unequivocal success which has attended her efforts, her attractive and well equipped office being located in the Minnehaha building.

HANS A. USTRUD is a prominent figure in educational circles and is now incumbent of the office of county superintendent of schools of Minnehaha county, retaining his residence in the city of Sioux Falls, the beautiful county seat. Mr. Ustrud comes of stanch Norwegian ancestry and is a native of Minnehaha county, having been born at Baltic, on the 4th of November, 1871, a son of Halvor O. and Julia (Kaasa) Ustrud, both of whom were born near Skien, Norway, whence they came to America in 1866, while in 1868 they became pioneers of Minnehaha county, South Dakota, where they still reside, the father devoting his attention to farming. The subject of this sketch received his early educational training in the public schools of his native county, and the scenes and incidents of the pioneer epoch were familiar to him in his boyhood. In 1890 he entered the Lutheran Normal School, at Sioux Falls, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895. He forthwith became a successful and popular teacher in the schools of his native county, with whose educational interests he has ever since been intimately identified with the exception of three years, during which interval he was principal of the public schools at Rockdale, Dane county, Wisconsin. After his return to South Dakota he again became a teacher in the schools of Minnehaha county, and in November, 1902, he was elected county superintendent of schools, in which capacity he has accomplished most effective work, systematizing and unifying the school work in his jurisdiction and infusing zeal and enthusiasm among the teachers. As this is the most populous county in the state it is essential that its educational interests should be placed in the hands of a competent executive, and the course of Mr. Ustrud has been such as to amply justify the confidence of the people who placed him in office. In politics the subject is an uncompromising Republican and one of the leaders in the local ranks of the "grand old party." He has been delegate to both state and county conventions and was for four years a member of the Republican central committee of his county. He is a member of the Lutheran church and active in its work.

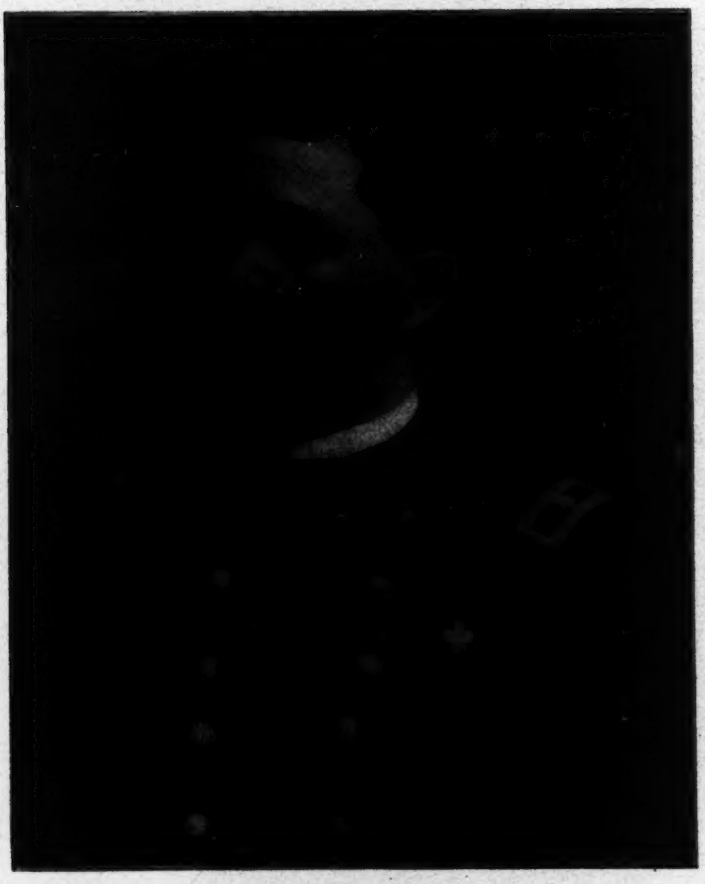
CHARLES B. COLLINS, state treasurer, was born in 1861 at Rockbridge, Wisconsin. He is a pharmacist and engaged in drug business at Groton. Delegate to national convention at Philadelphia, 1900, and elected state treasurer, 1902.

MARK WENTWORTH SHEAFE.—In a publication which purports to touch upon the history of the men and forces whose contribution to the development, splendid advancement and material prosperity of the great commonwealth of South Dakota has been of distinctive scope and importance, it is but consistent that more than passing attention be accorded to the distinguished citizen and honored pioneer whose name initiates this paragraph and who has been of marked service to the state through various avenues of usefulness.

General Sheafe, who is one of the leading citizens of Watertown, Codington county, is a native of the Empire state of the Union, having been born in the city of Brooklyn, New York, on the 18th of May, 1844, and being a son of Mark Wentworth Sheafe and Mary Ann (Cook) Sheafe. His father was a shipper and merchant in the West Indian and South American trade, and for twenty-six years was a sea captain, commanding his own ship. His father served for a short period in the war of 1812, and subsequently was for many years a resident of Buenos Ayres, which is now a part of the Argentine Confederation. In the agnatic line the subject of this sketch is a scion of the family of Wentworths, whose genealogy is traced back in England to as early a date as the year 910, the records being authentic and still extant. This ancient family was of Saxon origin and its history shows that its representatives fought against William the Conqueror in defense of their native land, while the annals of English history establish the fact that members of the family held in the various generations positions of great honor under the British throne. A notable case was that of Sir Thomas Wentworth, earl of Stafford, who was prime minister to King Charles I and lord lieutenant of Ireland. He was executed in the Tower of London in the year 1615, having been in a most dastardly manner abandoned by his king, who, in the hope of saving his own life, betrayed his faithful prime minister into the hands of the enemies, the Puritans. Latterly we find a member of this historic family incumbent of the position of governor of one of the New Hampshire provinces in America under King George III, prior to the war of the Revolution. Governor Benning Wentworth, one of the last of the royal governors of New Hampshire, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, while it may be further noted that Hon. John Wentworth, commonly known as "Long John" Wentworth, one of the first mayors of the city of Chicago, was a second cousin of the General.

The family of Sheafe originated in quaint and historic old Cranbrook, England, and the ancestry is authentically traced back only to the year 1520. Soon after the landing of the Pilgrims in Massachusetts one Jacob Sheafe, an ancestor of the subject, settled in Boston, and the records of that city indicate that he died in 1658, and his remains now lie in the old colonial burying ground in the heart of the city of Boston and adjacent to the old "King's Chapel," an ante-Revolutionary relic. A tablet of bronze set in the iron gate of the fence surrounding the little burying ground indicates the authenticity of the interment mentioned. The history of Boston states that this Jacob Sheafe brought from England the first carriage introduced into the Massachusetts colony. The family name of the mother of the subject of this sketch was Cook, and this family at one time owned Bunker's Hill, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, where a battle of that name should have been fought, but historic facts determine, unfortunately for the romantic associations in the connection, that the conflict actually took place at Breed's Hill, adjacent thereto. Revolutionary history establishes the fact that Captain Enoch Cook, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, participated in the first battle with the British at Concord, Massachusetts, and that he had charge of the arms and munitions of war while the Continental troops made their famous march from that point to Lexington and Bunker Hill, in which battles he took part.

Mark Wentworth Sheafe, to whom this sketch is dedicated, received his early educational discipline in the city schools of Boston, being there graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1861, having fitted himself for



GEN. MARK W. SHEAFE.

Harvard College and having passed a satisfactory examination for entrance to that institution. The habits and tastes of his early youth were decidedly toward a free and unconstrained life, his happiest boyhood days being passed in the woods, with his dog and gun, and as a result the west soon appealed strongly to him as the land of promise, so that shortly after leaving school he accompanied his father to Wisconsin, desiring to engage in business in the new and progressive west. In 1862 he returned to Massachusetts for the purpose of tendering his services in defense of the Union, whose integrity was in jeopardy by reason of the war between the states, and being desirous of going to the front with those who had been his boyhood friends and schoolmates. After serving his time and receiving his honorable discharge he again repaired to the west and engaged in business in Evansville, Wisconsin. About that time the great territory of Dakota seemed to offer a field of great promise, and imbued with this idea General Sheafe, in 1872, journeyed to this territory, where he believed he could find a broader field for the exercise of his energies and abilities, and settled at Elk Point, which is now the county seat of Union county, South Dakota, where he engaged in the lumber business, meeting with distinctive success. At that time no railroad entered the great domain of the territory of Dakota, but the "Dakota Southern" was building toward Yankton, and when the track was laid to a point within four miles of Elk Point he was enabled to ship lumber over this road instead of hauling it in by team from Sioux City, Iowa, to which means he had previously had recourse. Thus it happened that the first shipment of freight by rail into Dakota Territory was made by General Sheafe, this being in the autumn of 1872. In 1877 he purchased the flouring mills at Elk Point, one of the first plants of the sort erected in the territory, and he there continued to be engaged in business until 1892. In 1885 he received the appointment as register of the United States land office at Watertown, at the hands of President Cleveland, and took up his residence in this city in July of that year. He then became interested in the Watertown National Bank, of which he was vice-president, and also the Dakota Loan & Trust Company, an important financial institution whose stockholders were residents of New England. In 1889 he was made president of this company and continued as its chief executive officer until it closed up its business, on November 1, 1903. He has also had large interests in cattle on the plains and ranges west of the Missouri river and has valuable mining interests in Mexico, principally silver propositions.

Reverting to the military record of the General, we will say that it had its inception in June, 1862, at Boston, Massachusetts, where he enlisted as a private in Company H, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was made up of young men of high standing and character in the community, the average age of its members being but twenty-two years. Its nucleus was the old New England Guard, an organization which had been in existence since the war of 1812 and which had sent many of its members into that war. He proceeded to the front with his regiment and participated in numerous battles and skirmishes, serving faithfully and valiantly until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he was mustered out and received his honorable discharge. He was not thereafter personally identified with military affairs again until 1885, when he organized the Second Regiment of the Dakota National Guard, receiving a commission as colonel from Hon. Gilbert A. Pierce, who was then governor of the territory. This position he held, save for an interim of two years, until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, having in the meanwhile brought the regiment up to a high standard in its personnel, drill, discipline and faithful service. In 1898 he received a commission as brigadier general of United States volunteers, from the late lamented President McKinley, and was assigned to duty at Camp Alger, Virginia, in command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, which brigade consisted of the Third New York, the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana and the Twenty-second Kansas regiments. At the termination of the war with

Spain the General returned to his home in Watertown and resumed his duties as president of the Dakota Loan & Trust Company. It should be noted in the connection that at the time of this war he was the only general appointed to represent the three states of North and South Dakota and Nebraska, a significant distinction.

In 1878 General Sheafe was elected mayor of Elk Point, retaining this incumbency four consecutive years. It was within his regime as head of the municipal government that the Missouri river valley was inundated, as all old settlers will remember, and to add to the distress and danger an epidemic of smallpox raged simultaneously in the state, but it may be said to the credit of Elk Point and its executive and other officials that no life was lost either by flood or disease at this time. As before noted, the General was appointed register of the land office at Watertown in 1885, remaining in tenure of the position until 1889, inclusive, while in 1893 he was again appointed to this office, which he held for another four years, retiring in the spring of 1897. In public enterprises he has contributed largely in the way of adding to the wealth of the territory and state, in the construction of various buildings. In 1874 he was elected to the territorial senate, from Union county, and at this session of the legislature much was accomplished toward hastening the development of the territory. In 1890 he was elected to the state senate from Codington county, thus being a member of the second general assembly after the admission of South Dakota to the Union, and he proved a valuable working member of the upper house, the statutes of the commonwealth showing many laws which are the result of bills introduced by him.

In his political views General Sheafe is, always has been and ever hopes to be a Jeffersonian Democrat, with all that the term implies, believing that this republic was intended by the Revolutionary fathers to be an asylum for the oppressed and a "government of the people, for the people and by the people," but at the date of this writing he freely gives voice to the opinion that the objects of the founders of the nation have been thwarted and that it has become a government "of the many for the benefit of the few," in consequence of failing to heed the wise injunction of the founder of the Democratic party, "Equal and exact justice to all and special privileges to none." The conditions today obtaining he holds as a matter of personal regret and sorrow. General Sheafe has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1865, and in 1870 was elected master of Union Lodge, No. 32, at Evansville, Wisconsin; also a member of the fraternity of Elks. He was reared in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is a communicant of the same.

At Evansville, Wisconsin, in 1866, General Sheafe was united in marriage to Miss Cassie A. Hall, and they became the parents of three children, Mary Wentworth, Anne Wentworth and William Wentworth, the first named having died in infancy. In 1882 the General consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Agnes Spark, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, while her parents were residents of Elk Point, this state, at the time of the marriage, which was solemnized in the city of Omaha, Nebraska. Of this union have been born two children, Mark Wentworth, Jr., and Mary Agnes.

General Sheafe is a man of genial and companionable nature, having none of the proclivities of the recluse, and he has the faculty of gaining and retaining friends in all classes of society, while among the number are some of the distinguished citizens of the nation, notably General Fred D. Grant, son of the President, and now in command of the Department of the Lakes of the federal military service, with headquarters in Chicago. In 1877 our subject and General Grant made an expedition into the Indian country west of the Missouri river, arranging for the "right of way," with the Sioux Indians, from said river to the Black Hills.

The respect and admiration of General Sheafe for the late President McKinley are unbounded. In 1897 he was delegated to represent the state at the inaugural of President McKinley and was assigned for duty as his body guard or personal escort. When, in a private interview, he was asked by the President how it chanced that he, a Democrat, should have been thus placed as a representative of his state, the General replied by saying that he had come out of admiration for the President and to "lend respectability to the occasion." A year subsequently, when in Washington for the purpose of thanking the President for his commission as brigadier general, Mr. McKinley recalled the event and promised that he would keep his eye on the "lone Democrat."

Like his ante-Revolutionary ancestors, General Sheafe sought the west and its freedom, being unable to content himself in the crowded cities of the east, with their narrow ways and avaricious worship of money alone. In the territory of Dakota he foresaw that a rich empire would be carved out of the far-stretching prairies which were then inhabited only by the Indians and that a splendid and advanced civilization would come with the passing of the years. He has lived to see the territory of Dakota with but five or six organized counties in 1872 and with a population not exceeding forty thousand persons, now, after a residence here of thirty-three years, composed of two immense states with a population aggregating eight hundred thousand people, happy and contented, and he feels proud of the part that has been his in aiding in this development and magnificent progress.

CHARLES L. LOFFLER, M. D., is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in Hampton county, on the 4th of July, 1871, and being a son of Charles and Mary R. (Bowman) Loffler, who are now residents of Yankton, South Dakota, having been numbered among the honored pioneers of South Dakota, whither they came in the territorial epoch. When the subject was but six months of age his parents removed from Iowa to Yankton, South Dakota, and there he received his early educational training in the public schools, while later he continued his studies in the Yankton College. He is a graduate of Barne's Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1901. He was thereafter engaged in practice at different points in Iowa and South Dakota until November, 1902, when he permanently established himself for the practice of his special branches in the city of Sioux Falls, where he has met with marked success, his office being located in the Minnehaha building. Dr. Loffler holds state certificates to practice in South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas. Fraternally he has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry, is also identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with the Knights of Pythias, and with Lodge No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Sioux Falls.

On the 22d of December, 1895, Dr. Loffler was united in marriage to Miss Marie M. Dresselhuys, of Lamars, Iowa. They have no children.

LEROY D. MILLER, who is engaged in the livery, hack and transfer business in Sioux Falls, also conducting an auxiliary undertaking department, is a native of the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was born on the 24th of February, 1869, being a son of William and Martha (Hartman) Miller. When he was a child of three years his father died, and his mother subsequently became the wife of Joseph N. Davenport, and when the subject was three years old he accompanied them on their removal to what is now South Dakota, the family locating in Minnehaha county, where Mr. Davenport engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Davenport is dead, but his widow is still living, making her home in California.

The subject was reared on the homestead farm of his stepfather and secured such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools of the locality. At the age of twenty-three years he engaged in buying grain for the Peavey Elevator Company, of Farmer, South Dakota, and continued to be thus employed for a period of three years, at the expiration of which he located in Montrose, McCook county, where he was engaged in the livery business for two years, being thereafter identified with agricultural pursuits, in Minnehaha county, for four years. In 1899 he located in Sioux Falls and established himself in the livery business, while in August, 1901, he established in connection a hack and general transfer line, and in 1903 he still further expanded the scope of his enterprise by the addition of an undertaking department. His equipment throughout is of the best order, including about thirty-eight horses and a full complement of modern vehicles for all purposes, and he controls a large and representative business, showing the result of his own energy and good management. Mr. Miller is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being affiliated with Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262.

On the 28th of December, 1893, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Minnie C. Roney, of Decorah, Iowa, and they have two daughters, Ethel A. and M. Blanche.

CHARLES E. HILL, editor and proprietor of the Vidette, one of the leading local journals of eastern Dakota, is a native of Greene county, Ohio, and dates his birth from December 8, 1857, being the son of Samuel J. and Sarah J. Hill. These parents moved to Cleveland when Charles E. was quite young, and he spent his childhood and youth in that city, receiving, the meanwhile, a fair education in the public schools. From his boyhood he manifested a decided taste for the printer's trade and when old enough he yielded to this desire of long standing by entering the office of the Cleveland Daily Herald, where he served an apprenticeship, during which he became personally acquainted with a number of the leading Republican politicians and strong men of Ohio, among whom were E. V. Smalley, Marcus A. Hanna and others equally as distinguished in public affairs. After serving his time and becoming a skillful typo, young Hill became animated by a laudable ambition to see something of the world; accordingly, in the winter of 1876, he severed his connection with the Herald and went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked for awhile on the old Times-Journal, later holding a case in the office of the Globe-Democrat and in the spring of 1876 he left that city for New York, thence in May of the same year crossed the ocean to England. After working at his trade for several months in that country, he went to Ireland and Wales, where he found employment on different papers. Satisfied with his experience in the old country, Mr. Hill in 1876 returned to his native land and for several years thereafter worked at his trade in nearly all the large cities in the United States and Canada, finally, in 1891, making his way to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and accepting a position in the office of the Daily Press of that city. Resigning his place the following year, he came to Valley Springs and took charge of the leading hotel in the town, but after a brief experience in the capacity of "mine host" he gave up the house and resumed the vocation for which he was better fitted, and to which he had devoted so much of his life. Sometime after coming to Valley Springs a stock company composed of several prominent business men of the town established the Vidette, a weekly paper, which Mr. Hill purchased shortly after the enterprise went into effect. He has since been sole owner of the plant, which the meanwhile has grown into quite a valuable property, and under his business and editorial management the Vidette has become one of the most influential local sheets, not only in Minnehaha county, but in the eastern part of the state. The paper is ably edited and has a large circulation, also a liberal advertising patronage and in its every department is a creditable sheet, being highly prized as a family paper and recognized as one of the strong Republican organs of eastern Dakota.

Mr. Hill has always stood for Republican principles and since becoming a citizen of Dakota his labors and influence in behalf of the party have contributed greatly to its success in a number of local and state campaigns. He has attended every county and state convention since locating at Valley Springs, being universally chosen a delegate to these assemblages, and his presence has been felt not only in their deliberations, but in formulating platforms, directing party policies and planning for the more active work of the canvass. He has also been quite prominent in municipal affairs, having served for a number of years on the town board, in which and other capacities he has labored earnestly to promote the growth and development of Valley Springs, and advance its various industrial and business interests. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in all of which organizations he is a leading spirit and an active worker, also an honored official. Mr. Hill's influence has been used to build up his town and few enjoy as great prestige as he in public, political and social circles. He was married on March 14, 1892, to Mrs. Emma A. Pixley, of Valley Springs, his home circle consisting of himself and wife only.

GEORGE CASSADY was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, May 25, 1849, the son of George and A. M. (Sampson) Cassady. He was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati and when a young man learned telegraphy, which profession he followed at different times in the west from 1865 to 1878. In the latter year he came to Valley Springs, South Dakota, as agent for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad at this place, and has had charge of the office ever since, being one of the oldest local agents in point of continued service in the state. The year following his arrival in Valley Springs Mr. Cassady began experimenting in horticulture and finding the soil and climate of this part of Dakota adapted to fruit growing, he planted large orchards and from that time to the present has prosecuted the business with most gratifying success. In partnership with J. M. Bailey, under the firm name of Cassady & Bailey, he is now interested in one of the largest nurseries in the state, in which all kinds of fruit trees, shrubbery and small fruits grown in this latitude are reared and sold, the business being so extensive as to give the proprietors a wide and constantly increasing reputation. To Mr. Cassady belongs the credit of being one of the first men to introduce horticulture into South Dakota and he has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the state is destined at no distant day to become one of the greatest fruit-producing sections of the Union. He has made a careful study of the business in its every phase, is a member of the State Horticultural Society and takes an active interest in the deliberations in this and other organizations for the promotion of the fruit industry throughout the west.

Mr. Cassady has held a number of local offices since becoming a resident of Valley Springs and been quite prominent in municipal matters. He is a Republican in politics and an influential factor in the councils of his party in Minnehaha county, having been a delegate to state conventions and a leader during that time in local affairs. He is a Master Mason, belonging to the lodge at Sioux Falls, and in this fraternity, as elsewhere, has made his presence felt among his associates.

Mr. Cassady was married on October 23, 1870, to Miss Anna Costello, of Minnesota, who has borne him children as follows: Alice; Charlotte, wife of J. M. Bailey, of Valley Springs; Mabel, now Mrs. E. W. Schmidt, of the same place; Lulu and Ruth.

HOLDEN D. KINYON, the popular and efficient postmaster of Valley Springs, South Dakota, also a dealer in books, stationery and school supplies, was born in Lomira, Dodge county, Wisconsin, September 15, 1854, being the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McIntosh) Kinyon. He was reared on his father's farm near Lomira, received his elementary education in the public schools of the town and subsequently pursued the more advanced branches of study in the Mayville high school, fitting himself for teaching in the latter institution. Until twenty-six years old he helped cultivate the home place, devoting the winter seasons to educational work, but at that age he left his native state and came to South Dakota, purchasing in 1887 a claim about five miles northwest of Valley Springs, in the county of Minnehaha. During the ensuing year and a half he lived on his land and labored at its improvement, but at the end of that time changed his abode to Valley Springs where he spent the next year unemployed on account of poor health. In the year 1890 Mr. Kinyon was appointed postmaster at Valley Springs, which position he has held to the present time, his period of service extending over four administrations, which fact attests not only his efficiency but his great popularity with the public, irrespective of politics, although his allegiance to the Republican party and activity in upholding its principles have made him one of its leaders in this part of the state. Mr. Kinyon has a fine store, in which are found full and complete lines of such goods as he handles, and from the beginning his business has steadily grown until he now commands a large and lucrative trade. His relations with his customers are gentlemanly and obliging, to which fact not a little of his success is due, and as an official he attends strictly to his duties, the people recognizing in him a most courteous and accommodating servant, whose kindly nature has won a warm and permanent abiding place in public esteem. Mr. Kinyon owns a pleasant home in Valley Springs and has a wife, but no children, his marriage dating from the 18th of March, 1876. Mrs. Kinyon, formerly Miss Jennie F. Palmer, of Wisconsin, is popular in the social walks of life, has many friends and acquaintances in the place of her residence and, like her husband, is respected and manifests an abiding interest in whatever makes for the good of the community.

JOHN F. STRASS, journalist, editor and publisher of the Fremad, the most influential Norwegian paper in the United States, was born in the city of Trondjhem, Norway, on November 1, 1862. He was reared and educated in the land of his birth and there remained until the year 1878, when he came to the United States and settled at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. Immediately thereafter he commenced to learn the printer's trade and becoming an efficient workman followed his chosen calling in various newspaper offices until 1881, when he started a Scandinavian paper at Fergus Falls, which soon obtained an extensive circulation. After publishing the paper one year he sold the plant and resumed his trade, working at different places until the early part of 1894, when he located at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, with the object in view of establishing a Populist paper in that city, to be printed in the Norwegian language. Meeting with the desired encouragement, he soon launched the enterprise and on May 17th of that year the first number of the Fremad made its appearance and met with a hearty welcome from his fellow countrymen throughout the state, who advocated the principles of the People's party. In due time the Fremad achieved a wide circulation and it has continued to grow in public favor until it now has a greater number of regular subscribers than any other weekly in South Dakota, to say nothing of extensive general sales and liberal advertising patronage. It is not only one of the best supported papers in the west, but also one of the most influential, as it has been a powerful agency in advancing the varied interests of the Scandinavians in the Dakotas, besides proving a potent factor in political circles, having had much to do in formulating the policy of the party of which it is a recognized exponent and promoting the success of the same at the polls.

In addition to his newspaper enterprise, Mr. Strass conducts a large and thoroughly equipped printing establishment in which all kinds of printing are done with neatness and dispatch, and he also deals quite extensively in Norwegian literature, keeping in stock the leading books and periodicals published in that country, for all of which there is a large and constantly increasing demand. His plant is one of the most valuable of the kind in the state and its success speaks well for the ability, tact and excellent judgment displayed by Mr. Strass in all of his undertakings. He not only stands high in the esteem of his fellow countrymen, but is regarded by the general public as a safe, reliable and farseeing business man, also as a leader of thought and a moulder of opinion in political affairs. He is identified with the Scandinavian Working Men's Association of Sioux Falls, being a leading spirit in the society, and his name is always prominent in enterprises having for their object the material welfare of the city of his residence and the good of the people. As a citizen he is public-spirited and progressive, and in every relation of life his character has been open and free and his integrity above reproach.

The domestic life of Mr. Strass dates from March 10, 1888, at which time he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Lena Brown, of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, who has borne him children as follows: Clara E., Carl T., Olaf G., Lewis F., Harrold E., John F., Albert E. and Helen J.

GEORGE W. ABBOTT was born in Sandwich, Carroll county, New Hampshire, October 10, 1858, being a son of Lyman and Shuah W. Abbott, who are now dead, the father having devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. The subject was reared under the vigorous discipline of the old homestead farm in New England, and after completing a course of study in the high school of his native place he continued his studies in famous old Phillips Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire. At the age of twenty years he set forth to seek his fortunes in the west, coming to Colorado as secretary for a mining expert, and he continued to reside in that state until 1882, when he took up his residence in the territory of Dakota. He located in what is now McIntosh county, North Dakota, having assisted in the organization of the county and having been its first superintendent of schools, as was he also its first postmaster, the office being located in the frontier hamlet of Ashley, now a thriving town. He there conducted a general merchandise business and operated a cattle ranch. In 1887 Mr. Abbott disposed of his interests there and removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the furniture and hardware business until 1891, when he came to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and became the general manager of the Co-operative Loan and Savings Association of this city, retaining this incumbency until September, 1894, when he resigned. He then effected the organization of the Union Savings Association, to the promotion of whose interests he has since devoted his attention, in the capacity of general manager, as well as secretary and treasurer. He has exceptional initiative and administrative ability, is sincere and straightforward, and his reputation as a business man has done much to further the building up of the magnificent enterprise with which he is thus identified. In 1891, at Minneapolis, he was elected vice-president of the International Building & Loan League, which represents a paid-in capital of about six hundred million dollars, and of this office he remained in tenure until 1894. The deputy public examiner in the state department of banking and finance wrote of the corporation of which Mr. Abbott is manager in the following words of endorsement, in 1902: "The examination of the Union Savings Association, conducted by this department, shows a most satisfactory condition of affairs. It is impossible for me to go into details at this time, but you certainly have an institution which you may well be proud of." A further and more personal endorsement is that given under date of April 15, 1903, by Ed. D. Lewis, cashier of the Farmers & Merchants' Bank of Worthing, this state, this being a sample of many other commendations received by the association: "I hereby certify that I became a member of the Union Savings Association of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in December, 1896, and paid as dues three hundred and sixty dollars, and received a draft for five hundred dollars, making me thirteen per cent. per annum on the investment. I am well satisfied with the treatment given me by the association." December 14, 1903, Samuel T. Johnson, public examiner and superintendent of banks for the state of Minnesota, wrote as follows: "I believe the Union Savings Association of Sioux Falls to be solvent, and honorably conducted." In 1902 the Colton State Bank, at Colton, Minnehaha county, was organized, and of this institution Mr. Abbott has been president from its inception.

In politics Mr. Abbott gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is a prominent and appreciative member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with the following bodies of the same: Minnehaha Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Sioux Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is king at the time of this writing; Cyrene Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, of which he is past eminent commander; and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of which he is potentate and representative to the imperial council of the order. He and his wife are prominent and zealous members of the First Congregational church, in Sioux Falls, of whose board of trustees he is a member, having been chairman of the board for five years.

On the 1st of June, 1896, Mr. Abbott was united in marriage to Miss Mary G. Quinlan, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they have four children, George L., Gladys, Annie Josephine and John Wesley.

JAMES W. CONE claims the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Conesville, Coshocton county, Ohio, on the 4th of December, 1850, and being a son of Beebe S. and Lucinda D. (Davison) Cone, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts and the latter in Ohio, while the genealogy is of Scotch and English derivation. The ancestry in the agnatic line is traced in a direct way to Daniel Cone, who came from Edinburg, Scotland, and settled in Haddam, Connecticut, in 1660. Stuart Beebe, the great-grandfather of our subject in the agnatic line, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and William Davison, the maternal grandfather, was a major under General William Henry Harrison in the Indian wars in the west, taking part in the memorable battle of Tippecanoe, Indiana, on the 7th of November, 1811, while the sword which he carried is now in the possession of our subject and is treasured as a valuable and interesting heirloom. The maternal ancestors came from England to America in an early day and settled in what is now West Virginia, while both families were numbered among the pioneers in Muskingum and Coshocton counties, Ohio, the town of Conesville being named in honor of the Cone family.

In 1854, when the subject was a child of about four years, his parents removed from Ohio to Muscatine county, Iowa, being numbered among the pioneers of that section of the Hawkeye state, and there Mr. Cone was reared to maturity, receiving his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, after which he continued his studies in the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, and being graduated in the law department of this excellent institution as a member of the class of 1873, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the summer of 1872 and the winter of 1874 he devoted his attention to teaching in the public schools, and in March, 1874, having been duly admitted to the bar of the state, he engaged in the practice of his profession in Iowa City, where he remained until 1883, having gained marked prestige in his chosen vocation. In April of that year he came to Brule county, South Dakota, and settled upon a homestead claim which he had secured in May of the preceding year, and here instituted the reclamation and improvement of the property, while simultaneously he was engaged in practice before the United States land offices in Mitchell and Yankton, thus continuing until 1893, when he removed to Sioux Falls and here compiled a set of abstracts of titles of Minnehaha county, being still engaged in the abstract business and also identified with real estate operations to a considerable extent.

In politics Mr. Cone has ever accorded a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, in whose ranks he has been a zealous and valued worker since coming to what is now the state of South Dakota. He cast his first vote, in Iowa City, in 1872, for General U. S. Grant for president, and his first official identification with political affairs was made in 1875, when he was elected township clerk in Iowa City, by thirty-seven majority, the regular Democratic majority in the township being at the time three hundred and fifty. He was a member of the board of commissioners of Brule county, Dakota, in 1884-5-6, and in the last year served as chairman of the board. Soon after taking up his residence here Mr. Cone became a zealous advocate of the division of the territory and of securing the admission of the two states to the Union, while in 1885, under the constitution of that year, he was chosen a member of the lower house of the legislature and continued to take an active part in the work looking to statehood until the desideratum was an accomplished fact. He was a clerk in the house in the seventeenth and eighteenth general assemblies of the territorial legislature, and upon the organization of the state government, on the 15th of October, 1889, he was chosen chief clerk of the house, being reelected to his position in the second and third sessions, while up to the present time he is the only person who has thus been honored with reelection to the office. In the second session the Democratic and Populist majority in the house was six, and yet he was elected by a majority of one, a fact indicating his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by the members of the body, irrespective of partisan affiliations. He served with satisfaction to all during that stormy and somewhat turbulent session, and in the third session he had the further distinction of receiving the vote of every member of the house. He served one term as a member of the board of education in Sioux Falls, declining to become a candidate for a second term. He is prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past grand, while he is also past master workman in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which he has represented in the grand lodge of the state. He also holds membership in the Modern Brotherhood of America.

On the 23d of October, 1873, Mr. Cone was united in marriage to Miss Emily M. Staples, who was born in Vergennes, Vermont, on the 26th of October, 1852, being a daughter of Cyrus and Sarah M. (Sedgwick) Staples. Of the children of this union we enter the following brief data: Arthur H. died in infancy; Charles C., who was a private in Company B, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American war, is now residing in Sioux Falls; Roscoe E., of Mitchell, South Dakota; Ralph J. remains at the parental home; William C. died in infancy; Myrtle E. is at home, and Walter S.

GUSTAF A. ULINE is one of the representative citizens of Dell Rapids, Minnehaha county, with whose business and civic advancement and material progress he has been prominently identified, while he has gained a competence through his well directed efforts since coming to the state and is held in the highest popular confidence and esteem in his community. Mr. Uline is a native of Wermland, Sweden, where he was born on the 12th of October, 1849, being a son of Andrew and Charlotte (Biraths) Uline, who passed their entire lives in Sweden. The subject secured his educational training in the excellent schools of his native land, having taken a course of study in the Tecmcial College. As a young man of nearly eighteen years he severed the ties which bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He located in Michigan, where he remained a few months, thence going to Wisconsin, where he was employed in different vocations for a short interval, after which he moved to Minnesota and was employed in railroad work. Later he moved to Lansing and Cherokee, Iowa, in the meanwhile gaining valuable knowledge in regard to the country and its language and business methods. From Iowa he went to Jackson, Minnesota, where he was employed in a clerical capacity in a mercantile establishment for three years, at the expiration of which, in 1874, he came as a pioneer to what is now the state of South Dakota, locating in Dell Rapids, where he opened a general store, being one of the first merchants in the town. He continued this enterprise for eighteen years, having initiated operations on a modest scale and having eventually built up a large and profitable business, through the conduct of which he had accumulated a competency. He disposed of his interests in this line in 1892, in which year he organized the Dell Rapids State Bank, of which he was elected president, an incumbency which he has ever since retained, while the institution has become one of the solid and popular financial concerns of the state and controls a large business. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Dell Rapids and has been a member of its directorate for a number of years past. Mr. Uline is a man of distinctive business and executive ability and impregnable integrity of character, and is known as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party and has been an active worker in the party cause and prominent in its councils, having been a delegate to various state and county conventions, while Governor Mellette appointed him a member of the first state board of charities and corrections in which capacity he served six years, being a valued member of this important body. In 1880 he was elected mayor of Dell Rapids, serving two years and giving a most able and satisfactory administration of municipal affairs, while for the past decade he has been a member of the local board of education. He is an active and influential member of the Baptist church, of which Mrs. Uline is also a zealous member, and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has passed the Knight Templar degrees, and is also identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 15th of November, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Uline to Miss Minnie Friborg, who was likewise born in Sweden, and they have five children, Alma C., Mary D., Grace B., Minnie and Augusta D.

OLE H. SMITH is another of the citizens of foreign birth who have attained success in connection with the commercial and industrial development of South Dakota, of which state he is a pioneer, having come here as a young man and without capitalistic resources and being today numbered among the representative and influential citizens of Dell Rapids, Minnehaha county, where he is president of the Granite City Bank and prominently identified with the live-stock industry.

Mr. Smith was born near the city of Christiania, Norway, on the 11th of May, 1846, and is a son of Ove R. M. and Sophie Smith, both of whom passed their entire lives in Norway. Our subject received his early educational training in the schools of his native land, where he remained until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, when he came to America, in 1869, believing that in our great republic were to be had greater opportunities for attaining success through individual effort, while it is needless to say that he has found his faith amply justified. He first located in Rushford, Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he was for three years employed as clerk in a general store, and he then established himself in the same line of business in that town, where he continued operations for four years, at the expiration of which, in 1876, he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and became one of the pioneer merchants of Dell Rapids, where he conducted a general store until 1889, having built up a large and prosperous business. In the year mentioned he disposed of his store and business and effected the organization of the Granite City Bank, of which he has been the president during the entire period of its existence, directing its executive policy with marked ability and discrimination and making it one of the solid financial institutions of this part of the state. For the past five years he has also been prominently interested in the live-stock industry and is one of the leading stock growers of this part of the state, giving special attention to the raising of registered Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs and having a finely improved stock farm of nine hundred acres, one mile north of Dell Rapids. He came to the state as a poor man and is today one of its substantial capitalists, having attained success through his own efforts and by properly availing himself of the opportunities presented. Mr. Smith has ever shown a deep appreciation of the state and nation of his adoption and has been loyal to their government and institutions, while he has manifested much public spirit and civic pride. He is a stanch Republican in politics and in 1896 was elected mayor of Dell Rapids, giving a most creditable administration and being chosen as his own successor in 1898, so that his regime as chief executive extended over a period of four years. He has shown a lively interest in the party cause and has been a delegate to numerous territorial and state conventions, besides those of minor order. He and his wife are valued members of the Lutheran church, and fraternally he is identified with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1873 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Albertha Olson, who died in the following year. In 1876 he wedded her sister, Miss Jacobina Wilson, whose death occurred in 1892. Of the children of this union we record that Rammel M. is a resident of New York city; Gina A. is at the present time taking a course of musical instruction in Berlin, Germany; Henrietta J. is a student in the University of Chicago and is also a student in the Chicago Musical College; Valborg S. is attending Smith College, at Northampton, Massachusetts; and Henry M. is a student in the high school of his home town. On the 29th of April, 1896, Mr. Smith consummated a third marriage, being then united to Miss Anna Strom, of Dell Rapids, and they have one child, Bergliot M.

AMBROSE B. ROBINSON, the able and popular mayor of Frankfort, Spink county, is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in Broome county, New York, on the 18th of July, 1857, and being a son of Edward and Eunice Robinson, who were born and reared in that state, being of Scotch ancestry. There the father of the subject was engaged in lumbering until the early 'sixties, when he removed with his family to Iowa, locating in Scott county, where he followed farming until 1868, when he located in Jackson county, Wisconsin, and continued in the same line of enterprise, both he and his wife being now in the state of Washington. The subject of this review was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools of Iowa and Wisconsin. In the latter state he was engaged in lumbering until 1885, when he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Frankfort, Spink county, where he has ever since made his home and where he has been most successful in his business enterprises, which have been carried forward with energy, discrimination and good judgment, while his reputation as a reliable, sincere and straightforward business man and public-spirited citizen is unassailable. He is well known in the county and commands the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact in a business or social way. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party and has been called upon to serve in various offices of local trust and responsibility, including that of mayor of his home city, to which position he was elected in 1902 and in which he is giving a progressive and able administration. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and also the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 27th of March, 1881, occurred the marriage of Mr. Robinson to Miss Alma Jane Ellis, who was born in the city of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, on the 11th of December, 1861, being a daughter of William and Amanda Ellis. They have five children, namely: Bessie M., Grace D., Clark A., Clare and Zedna.

REV. EDWARD ASHLEY, one of the prominent and honored members of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church in South Dakota, is a native of England and comes of stanch old English stock. He was born at Road Hill, Wiltshire, on the 12th of December, 1854, and is a son of Jacob William and Charlotte (Watts) Ashley, both of whom passed a large part of their lives in England, coming to this country and settling in Michigan in 1872. While in England they were communicants of the established church, in whose faith they reared their children, the father having been a sawyer by vocation. The subject of this review secured his preliminary educational discipline in the common schools of his native land, and thereafter learned the trade of carpenter. He came to the United States in 1873, at the age of nineteen years, landing in New York city on the 1st of September, reaching Muskegon, Michigan, where he secured work at his trade, while simultaneously he pursued in a private way the studies of a college course, including the classics. On the 9th of May, 1874, he began his services as a missionary teacher among the Sioux Indians in the territory of Dakota, in the meanwhile taking up the study of theology and being ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church on the 27th of November, 1877, by Rt. Rev. William Hobart Hare, bishop of the missionary district of Niobrara. In 1879 he entered the Seabury Divinity School, at Faribault, Minnesota, where he was graduated in June, 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, while on the 3d of the following month he was ordained to the priesthood, receiving holy orders at the hands of Rt. Rev. William H. Hare, now bishop of the diocese of South Dakota. He was a missionary on the Crow Creek reservation from 1874 to 1879, thereafter was similarly engaged in service on the Sisseton reservation from 1881 to 1889, in which latter year he assumed his labors in his present important field. He has been successful in his work among the Indians, and his life has been one of consecrated zeal and self-abnegation, while in the early days he endured manifold vicissitudes, hardships and dangers in his earnest efforts to bring within the fold the unfortunate ward of the government. He has been at all times mindful of those "in any way afflicted in mind, body or estate," and has worked unceasingly, while he finds that his temporal reward has not been denied, in that he has brought spiritual enlightenment and grace to many of those to whom he has ministered in his divine calling. Since 1885 he has held the office of rural dean and examining chaplain of the missionary district of the state, as previously noted.

On the 6th of October, 1877, at Frome, Somersetshire, England, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ashley to Miss Elizabeth Ann Martin, who was born in that county, on the 26th of August, 1854, and who has proved a gracious and helpful coadjutor to him in his labors as a missionary. They have five children, Charlotte Jessie, Winona, who is the wife of Gervais Coulter, of Culbertson, Montana; and Edward Athelstan, Martin Anselm, William Cuthbert and Robert Laud. The respective dates of birth are as follows: December 21, 1878; December 9, 1881; April 22, 1884; February 18, 1886, and July 28, 1891.

In politics Mr. Ashley maintains an independent attitude, giving his support to those men and measures of whom and which his judgment approves. Fraternally he has attained the degrees of ancient-craft, capitular and chivalric Masonry, in the York Rite, while in 1903 he passed the thirty-third degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, being identified with South Dakota Consistory, No. 4, at Aberdeen, while he is also identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America. He is a man of genial and gracious presence and makes and retains friends in all classes, while among the Indians of the state he is well known, respected and admired.

WILLIAM H. H. BEADLE, A. M., LL. D. The honored subject of this sketch has lent dignity and distinction to his state as a scholar, an educator, a legislator, a soldier and a lawyer. He has continued since 1889 as president of the State Normal School, at Madison, Lake county, which has become a school of influence and power.

Dr. Beadle is a native of the state of Indiana and was named in honor of its most eminent men, General William Henry Harrison. He was born in Liberty township, Parke county, Indiana, on January 1, 1838, in a log house built by the hands of his father, and the date implies that he is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the Hoosier commonwealth. He is a son of James Ward and Elizabeth (Bright) Beadle, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Maryland. The ancestry in the agnatic line is traced back through the states of Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York to an English origin, mingled somewhat with the Dutch and Scotch, while the name has been identified with the annals of American history since the colonial period. The maternal great-grandfather came from Scotland to St. Mary's, Maryland, in the middle of the eighteenth century and the family became one of prominence in that state.

Dr. Beadle was reared amid the scenes and trials of the pioneer era in Indiana, early contributing his quota to the work of the homestead in the field and the forest, while his rudimentary education was secured in the primitive log schoolhouse in his native township. To one of the teachers there, Miss Lavinia Tucker, one of the earliest women teachers in western Indiana, he loyally attributes helpful incentives that remain with him yet. His father was elected sheriff and this gave him four years in the schools of Rockville, which he continued to attend from the farm near town that became his home. In 1857 he was matriculated in the literary department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, which had attained a high standing even in that early day. He was graduated as Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1861. In 1864 his alma mater conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. The history of the class of '61 of the University of Michigan says of him: "It was only by the most persistent effort that he gained his father's consent to go away to college; but he finally prevailed, and with his brother, John Hanson Beadle, conditionally entered the class of 1861. As their preparation in Greek had been defective they were carried the first years as 'students in the partial course,' but studied with such diligence and success that before the end of the freshman year they were admitted to full and unconditional standing in the classical section, and soon took high rank in the class. He was an active member of the Alpha Nu, and during his senior year its president. He assisted in founding in the university the chapter of the Zeta Psi fraternity, and during his senior year was also a charter member of the 'Owls.' He was one of the speakers at the Junior Exhibition and likewise one of the twenty-four members of the class who spoke at the commencement. It will be seen therefore that he was one of the most active members of the class. In a little more than one month after graduation, Classmate Beadle enlisted in the service of the United States and became first lieutenant of Company A, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, September 5, 1861, and was promoted captain of the same November 9, 1861, but resigned February 8, 1862, on account of ill health. He continued with the command by permission of the general commanding and participated in the campaign in west Tennessee, until the surrender of Corinth, Mississippi. He then came to Michigan and aided in organizing and drilling the Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry at Jackson. He was tendered the post of adjutant of this regiment, but in the autumn of 1862 was commissioned to recruit for the First Michigan Sharpshooters and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of that regiment."

He continued with that regiment until June 13, 1864, when, after a severe illness, he was appointed major in the Veteran Reserve Corps. He served in northern Virginia, in the defenses south of the Potomac, where he commanded a brigade for a time; served in defense of Washington against Early and received a brevet as lieutenant colonel; served in Washington City, where on President Lincoln's second inauguration he was detailed by special orders from the war department to command the military guard in and about the capitol on that critical occasion. He was brevetted colonel United States volunteers, and March 13, 1865, received the brevet of brigadier general United States volunteers "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." General Beadle was mustered out and honorably discharged March 26, 1866, while in command of the southern district of North Carolina, at

Wilmington. He entered the law department of Michigan University and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

General Beadle practiced law in Evansville, Indiana, in 1867, and at Boscobel, Wisconsin, in 1868 and 1869. Early in the latter year President Grant appointed him surveyor general of the territory of Dakota and he continued in that capacity until 1873, when he resigned. For many years he from time to time executed important and sometimes difficult surveys. In 1876, as secretary of the commission to revise the codes, he wrote nearly all the codes of Dakota, and Judges P. C. Shannon and Granville G. Bennett, with whom he worked, declared him "learned in the law." He has done other work in drafting statutes, in which he is highly skilled. In 1877 he was a member of the house of representatives of the territorial legislature and chairman of the judiciary committee, which had charge of the codes, and secured their complete adoption, a most valuable service to the new commonwealth.

General Beadle's great familiarity with the territory, its people and its laws enabled him to be of great service to Governor William A. Howard, who induced him to accept for some time the position as private secretary. From 1879 to 1885, over six years, General Beadle was superintendent of public instruction of Dakota and thoroughly laid the foundation for the system of public schools that is the highest pride of the state. To him has been due in a large measure the upbuilding and success of the State Normal School at Madison.

But all of General Beadle's honorable and useful services to his state otherwise are less than the successful labor he gave toward saving the school and endowment lands of the state. This must be regarded as his most enduring monument. He is one of those men who happily find their work. By every talent, experience and inclination he was fitted for it. In college he won position not only as a scholar, but as a writer and speaker. In his early life questions of vital moment concerning public education were subjects of popular and legislative concern. He has often said that Miss Tucker called attention to the pride every pupil should have in banishing illiteracy from Indiana. The school lands of that state were important in the plans. In Michigan he met and heard the pioneers of education, like Pierce. In Wisconsin also he saw the reckless waste of school lands. Coming to Dakota and seeing its vast fertile area, he was from the first impressed with the importance and the possibilities of the future of this great gift by the nation. He began immediately to draw public attention to this matter and in private conversation and public he sought to create a sentiment which was slowly accomplished. To the intelligent and earnest people who settled the territory, who saw the reserved lands lying near them, a common interest soon appeared. Early in his service as superintendent of public instruction he visited the capital of every one of the old northwestern states as well as of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, and consulted the older men of experience and records concerning the school lands. Thus every point in the history of such lands in these states was brought to the attention of Dakota to guide it in shaping the future.

When the movement for division and statehood began, the vital opportunity came. Many leaders in that movement adopted the policy for which Dr. Beadle had long stood almost alone, and an organized party struggling for statehood made its own his appeal that no school lands should be sold for less than ten dollars an acre. It is said that he delivered not less than two hundred addresses throughout the territory (now North and South Dakota) in which this appeal was a leading if not the sole topic. When in 1885 the constitutional convention met at Sioux Falls, the issue was in a balance. The members were divided and in doubt. The committee on school and public lands was divided. Its chairman, Rev. J. H. Moore, strongly favored the plan, as did Rev. Joseph Ward. Near the close of the session Dr. Beadle appeared before the committee, presented the draft of the article upon education and the school lands practically as it stands in the constitution. After an earnest session, a majority consented to report it favorably and on the last working day of the convention, when Dr. Beadle had personally urged most members, a majority adopted it. The sentiment then rapidly increased and this article became a center of interest. The people adopted the constitution. The crisis was passed. So prominent did the subject become that it was strongly urged before the committees of congress and when the enabling acts for South Dakota, Idaho and Wyoming were passed the provision limiting the price at which school lands might be sold for not less than ten dollars per acre was included in every one, and that policy is in force in all. "How far that little candle throws its beams."

Even prior to the convention of 1885 General Beadle had advanced the claim that no school or endowment lands should be sold, but that all should be permanently held and leased, using the rentals to support the schools instead of interest upon the invested funds. He has continued to urge this until now a constitutional amendment has been submitted substantially adopting this policy. Thus has his struggle gone on for over thirty years, while he has not sought political office or fortune. This great public service in and for the cause of education will endure to bless the commonwealth as long as any political service possible to anyone at any time. With it his name must be forever connected.

General Beadle's life has been one of intense activity and hard work. For thirty-five years he has been engaged in the work of a state builder on the frontier. He retains the same erect carriage and dignified bearing that marked him as a young man and during his army life. He has found time in his busy and strenuous life for much literary work, mostly connected with his professional life. He collaborated, with his brother, John Hanson Beadle, in writing "Life in Utah," and is the author of "Geography, History and Resources of Dakota," 1888, of "The Natural Method of Teaching Geography," 1899, and of many pamphlets, reports and addresses, mostly upon educational subjects. His articles in the "Michigan Alumnus" have attracted attention.

General Beadle is a companion of the Loyal Legion and a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite. A lifelong Republican, he has preferred educational work to the possibilities of ordinary political office. He was married May 18, 1863, to Ellen S. Chapman, who died in 1897. She was descended from Moses Rich, a Massachusetts soldier in the Revolutionary army. They have one child, Mrs. Mae Beadle Frink, the wife of Fred A. Frink, A. M., an instructor in the engineering department of Michigan University.

On the 19th of June, 1902, in recognition of his college record and of his able services in the field of educational work and in his profession, his alma mater most consistently conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

JOHN P. WOLF, one of the pioneers of Spink county, where he is the owner of a well improved landed estate of one hundred and sixty acres, is a native of the historic and beautiful old city of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 9th of December, 1854, being a son of Henry G. and Margaret F. Wolf. The mother is living, but the father died in Gettysburg, where he passed his entire life, having served for many years as justice of the peace and clerk of the courts. His father, George Wolf, was governor of Pennsylvania in 1829 and was one of the influential and distinguished citizens of the old Keystone state, where the family was founded in the colonial epoch of our history.

John P. Wolf was reared in his native city, in whose public schools he secured his early educational discipline, and he there continued to reside until 1871, when he engaged in the manufacturing of paper at Mount Holly Springs, that state, severing his relations with this enterprise in April, 1876, when he removed to Minnesota, in which state he was engaged in farming until 1881, in which year he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, arriving in Watertown on the 10th of May. A week later he came to Spink county and cast in his lot with its pioneer settlers, taking up a homestead and a pre-emption claim fourteen miles north of Redfield, near the present village of Athol, and at once initiating the improvement and cultivation of his land, which is now one of the valuable farms of this section. He continued to reside on his ranch until December 1, 1897, when he was appointed deputy county auditor and took up his residence in Redfield. He retained this office two years and was then appointed deputy county treasurer. Upon retiring from this position he became manager of the real estate business of the firm of Bloom & Martin, with headquarters in Redfield, and was thus engaged until January, 1903, when he was again appointed deputy county treasurer, of which position he still remains incumbent. In politics he is a stanch Republican and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand; the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor; the Modern Woodmen of America, of which he is clerk in his camp; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Improved Order of Red Men, in which he is past sachem; and the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan.

MICHAEL GERIN comes of stanch old Irish lineage and is a native of County Limerick, Ireland, where he was born on the 19th of September, 1848, being a son of Michael and Julia (Fitzgerald) Gerin, who emigrated from the Emerald Isle to America when he was a child of three years, settling in the province of Ontario, Canada, where our subject was reared and educated. In 1877 he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and passed the first year in looking about the state for a location. He arrived in Sioux Falls in August, 1878, on the first train run over the line of the recently completed St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. In the following December he established himself in business here, opening a grocery and crockery store of modest order and thoroughly identifying himself with the business and civic affairs of the little town. With the growth of the city his business expanded rapidly in scope and importance and at the time when he disposed of the same, in September, 1902, the enterprise was one of the leading ones of the sort in the city. For the past twelve years Mr. Gerin has given much attention to the raising of live stock, having the highest type of blooded shorthorn cattle and having gained a wide reputation as a breeder of this stock, while he conducts his operations upon an extensive scale, owning three and one-quarter sections of the finest land in the county and devoting practically his entire time and his ample capitalistic resources to the carrying forward of his stock and agricultural enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the Minnehaha County Agricultural Society, of which he has been president consecutively from the time of its inception to the present and having done much to further its progress and its value to the farmers and stockgrowers of the state. He is a communicant of the Catholic church and a prominent member of the Catholic Knights of Columbus, in which he is a grand knight. Mr. Gerin is a bachelor.

HON. JASON E. PAYNE.—Among the native sons of the state who have attained prestige and success in one of the most exacting and important of professions, that of the law, is Mr. Payne, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Vermillion, where he is also a member of the faculty of the College of Law at the University of South Dakota.

Jason Elihu Payne was born on the homestead farm in Clay county, this state, on the 22d of January, 1874, and is a scion of one of the early pioneer families of the county. His parents were Byron S. and Charlotte E. (Woodworth) Payne, the former a native of Michigan and the latter of Wisconsin, though both living in Clay county, this state, at the time of their marriage, while they still remain on their valuable farm in this county. The subject received his early education in the district school near his home, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools entered the State University of South Dakota, at Vermillion, where he was graduated in 1894, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the following year he began reading law under the direction of ex-Governor A. C. Mellette, of this state, who was at that time residing in Pittsburg, Kansas, and thereafter continued his technical reading under the preceptorship of E. M. Kelsey, of Vermillion, during the year 1896, while in 1897-8 he was a student in the College of Law of the University of Minnesota, in the city of Minneapolis, being admitted to the bar of his native state in October of the latter year. He began the practice of his profession in Vermillion on the 1st of January, 1901, and has already built up an excellent business, retaining a representative clientage. He is specially well grounded in the science of jurisprudence, so that his preferment as assistant professor of law in the College of Law of the State University was consistently accorded, his appointment to the position having been made in September, 1903. In politics Mr. Payne gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and is one of the most prominent of the younger workers in its ranks in the state, while in 1902 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, serving with marked ability as a member of this body during the eighth general assembly, while his term will expire in the present year, 1904. Mr. Payne is popular in professional, business and social circles and is well known throughout his native county. He has not yet assumed connubial ties.

Mr. Payne met with serious misfortune on the 29th of August, 1893, when, as the result of a runaway, he was thrown against a wire fence, his injuries being of such a serious nature as to necessitate the amputation of one arm.

CHARLES F. LOTZE claims the splendid old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 22d of February, 1857, and being a son of George and Catherine Lotze, the former of whom was born in Germany, while the latter was born in the United States, the father having settled in Ohio soon after his coming to America and having there passed the remainder of his life. He was a merchant by vocation and was a man of distinctive integrity and honor in all the relations of life. When our subject was a child of four years his parents removed to Girard, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he was reared and where he completed the curriculum of the public schools. In 1875, at the age of eighteen years, he went to Berrien Springs, Berrien county, Michigan, where he established himself in the jewelry business and where he continued to reside until 1879, when he came as a pioneer to what is now the state of South Dakota, locating in Vermillion, Clay county, where, in December of that year, he established himself in the jewelry, book and music business, in which line of enterprise he has ever since continued. He began operations on a modest scale and with the rapid settling of the surrounding country and the steady growth and progress of Vermillion his business increased in scope and importance and is now one of the leading enterprises of the sort in this section of the state. He has a large and well appointed store and carries a select stock in each of the three departments, controlling a representative trade and being one of the popular and influential business men of the city. In politics Mr. Lotze is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, but he has never sought or desired public office. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the chivalric degrees, being a member of Vermillion Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar, in his home city.

On the 21st of October, 1885, Mr. Lotze was united in marriage to Miss Martha C. Hurd, daughter of Jabez and Elizabeth Hurd, of Lancaster, Wisconsin, in which state she was born and reared. Mr. and Mrs. Lotze have three daughters, all of whom remain at the parental home, Hazel C., Marie L. and Laura B.

JAMES ALFRED COPELAND was born at Fountaindale, Winnebago county, Illinois, on the 21st of September, 1852, being a son of Alfred Williams Copeland, who was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, June 18, 1809, and who died, in Fountaindale, Illinois, June 23, 1875. He was born and reared in Massachusetts, and was at one time foreman in a cotton mill at Lowell, that state. He came to Illinois as a pioneer and there devoted the remainder of his life to farming. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Brewster, was born in Pennsylvania and died at Byron, Illinois, in 1884. She was a descendant of Elder Brewster, of Mayflower fame. From an old family Bible still in the possession of our subject is taken the following record, starting with his father, Alfred W., son of Alfred Copeland, who was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, October 7, 1782, and who was a drummer in the war of 1812. He married Mary Williams, daughter of Nathaniel Williams, a minute-man of the Revolutionary war. Alfred was a son of Daniel Copeland, who was born in 1741 and who married Susannah Ames, daughter of Joseph Ames. The next in direct line was Jonathan Copeland, who was born in 1701, and who married Betty Snell, daughter of Thomas Snell, Jr. The next in the direct ancestral line was William Copeland, born in 1656, at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He married Mary Bass, daughter of John Bass, who married Ruth Alden, a daughter of John Alden, the Pilgrim whose name is so prominent in New England history and story and of whom it is said he was the last male survivor of those who signed the compact on board the "Mayflower." The next in line was Laurence Copeland, who was born in 1589, probably in England, and who came to America about 1620. He married Lydia Townsend in 1651 and he died in 1699, at the patriarchal age of one hundred and ten years.

Judge James A. Copeland, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his early educational training in the common schools of his native state, and for a time was a student in Wheaton College, at Wheaton, Illinois. In 1879 he took up the study of law in the office of George W. Fifield, of Fairmont, Nebraska, and in 1883 he entered the employ of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, with which he remained until 1890, in the meanwhile continuing to devote as much attention as possible to his legal studies, making such advancement that he was enabled to secure admission to the bar of South Dakota in April of the year last mentioned. After leaving school our subject had returned to the homestead farm, and there he remained until 1877, when he engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock at Oregon, Illinois, being thus engaged about two years, having shipped horses to Fairmont, Nebraska, where he remained two years, devoting his attention to farming and to the law and loan business. He then removed to Storm Lake, Iowa, where he was engaged in the cattle business until December, 1881, when he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Vermillion, where he has ever since maintained his home. He served as clerk of the courts of Clay county from 1891 to 1894, while he also held the office of justice of the peace for a period of ten years. In 1896 he was elected to the office of county judge, serving until January 1, 1899, and in 1900 he was again elected to this office for a term of two years. Judge Copeland is an uncompromising Republican in his political proclivities, and it may consistently be said that he has held to the ancestral faith, since he comes of a long line of Republican and Whig forbears. Judge Copeland is identified with Incense Lodge, No. 2, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Vermillion Chapter, No. 21, Royal Arch Masons; Juno Chapter, No. 44, Order of the Eastern Star; and Dakota Pine Camp, No. 450, Modern Woodmen of America. He is secretary of the last mentioned, as is he also of his Masonic lodge and chapter. He is a charter member of the Republican Club, No. 103, of Vermillion, this being subordinate to the Republican League of South Dakota, and he has held various offices in each of the above mentioned organizations, being at the present time secretary of the Republican Club. In 1870 Judge Copeland became a member of the Presbyterian church at Middle Creek, Illinois, and in 1901 he joined the First Baptist church of Vermillion.

At Rockford, Illinois, on the 30th of December, 1880, Judge Copeland was united in marriage to Miss Estella E. Hayes, daughter of Alpheus J. Hayes, a pioneer settler of Minnehaha county, South Dakota, and for many years a prominent business man of Sioux Falls. Of the children of this union we enter the following brief record: Jay Warren, who was born October 28, 1881, died November 12th, following; Flora E. was born January 11, 1883; Winfield O. was born July 12, 1884; Nettie was born August 8, 1887. and died September 20, 1891; Jamie was born August 12, 1890, and died September 23, 1891; Laurel was born December 25, 1891; Doris Louise, August 18, 1897; and Susan A., June 2, 1899.

CHARLES J. GUNDERSON, who is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of South Dakota, is a resident of Vermillion, Clay county, where he has passed practically his entire life, and is numbered among the able members of the bar of the state. Mr. Gunderson was born in Fillmore county, Minnesota, on the 13th of October, 1868, a son of Harvey and Anna (Thompson) Gunderson, both of whom were born in Norway, while both still reside in Clay county, South Dakota, whither they came in 1869, the father being one of the early settlers here, where he secured a relinquishment claim, upon which he proved, becoming one of the successful farmers of the locality.

The subject was not one year of age at the time of his parents' removal to what is now the state of South Dakota, and his early years were passed on the homestead farm. After availing himself of the privileges of the public schools he was enabled to continue his educational training in the University of South Dakota, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. He thereafter entered the law department of the University of Minnesota, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1896. In the autumn of the same year he established himself in the practice of his profession at Vermillion, where he has secured an excellent clientage and gained marked success in his chosen field of endeavor. From the time of attaining his majority until 1896 he exercised his franchise in support of the Republican party, and then transferred his allegiance to the Democracy, voting for William J. Bryan for president. He has since been an advocate of the principles for which this leader stands sponsor and has been an active worker in the party cause. Fraternally he holds membership in the Masonic order, in which he has taken the Knights Templar degrees, and is a Shriner of Sioux Falls, and also is in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, in which he was reared.

On the 27th of August, 1902, Mr. Gunderson was united in marriage to Miss Mamie L. Weeks, daughter of Canute and Carrie (Nelson) Weeks, honored pioneers of Clay county, where they still maintain their home.

FRED LAPLANT is one of the extensive stock growers of the state, using the extensive range on the Cheyenne Indian reservation and having the best of facilities for carrying on his operations as a cattle raiser. He bears a name which has been most conspicuously identified with the history of the northwest, his father having come into Dakota among the very first white men to penetrate its untrammeled wilds and having been a conspicuous figure in the strenuous life of the frontier. He is frequently mentioned in connection with the general history appearing in this work, and an individual sketch of his career is also incorporated, so that a recapitulation is not demanded in this connection.

Fred LaPlant was born in the locality known as Deer's Ear, north of the Black Hills, in what is now North Dakota, the year of his birth having been 1861. He was reared on the frontier and thus his educational advantages were limited, but his alert mentality has enabled him to overcome to a large extent this early handicap. His father, Louis LaPlant, was among the first to engage in the raising of live stock in the territory of Dakota, and our subject early became familiar with the labors involved in connection with this industry, being associated with his father during his youthful days on the stock range, while he was also identified with him in freighting to the Black Hills in 1876-8, for details of which enterprise see the sketch of Louis LaPlant. In 1888 the subject engaged in the raising of cattle upon his own responsibility, becoming associated with his brother George, and they successfully continued in partnership until 1893, when Fred established himself in the same line of enterprise individually, and has since continued operation with ever increasing success. He for some time utilized the open range along the Bad river, while since 1896 he has availed himself of the unexcelled range of the great Cheyenne Indian reservation. He usually runs as high as five or six thousand head of cattle, and he has shown marked discrimination and executive ability in his operations in connection with this great industry, while he has not been denied a due reward in the way of financial success. On June 1, 1903, Mr. LaPlant also became identified with the general merchandise business, becoming associated with Dr. L. P. Michael in the opening of a well stocked establishment at the Cheyenne agency, under the firm name of Michael & LaPlant.

In politics the subject is a stanch Republican and fraternally he has attained distinguished advancement in the Masonic order, in which he has passed the thirty-second degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and been designated as a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret. He is a member of Oriental Consistory, No. 1, at Yankton.

In the year 1889 Mr. LaPlant was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Travesty, of Sioux City, Iowa, she being a daughter of August Travesty, who was one of the very early settlers in the territory of Dakota, and a man of prominence in the stirring life on the frontier. Mr. and Mrs. LaPlant have four children, Maud D., Lucille, Fred Ellsworth and Irene.

MYRON D. THOMPSON was born in Saratoga county, New York, on the 13th of January, 1847, being a son of Orville W. and Fidelia P. (Ingalsbee) Thompson, both of whom were likewise native of the old Empire state, where they passed their entire lives, the former passing to the life eternal in 1887 and the latter in 1885. The subject secured his early educational training in the public schools of Washington county, New York, and later entered Fort Edward Institute, that state, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1864.

At the age of seventeen years Mr. Thompson secured a clerkship in a general store at Warrensburg, New York, receiving in compensation for his services the munificent salary of five dollars a month and being compelled to defray his own incidental expenses. At the age of nineteen he came west to Columbus, Wisconsin, where he continued to be employed in a clerical capacity until 1867, when he came to the territory of Dakota and located in what is now the thriving town of Vermillion, where he instituted his independent business career by becoming a member of the firm of McHenry, Thompson & Lewis and engaging in the general merchandise trade, the firm being one of the first of the sort in the county. Two years later the firm title was changed to Thompson, McKerchen & Company, and this association continued two years, at the expiration of which Mr. Thompson associated himself with Martin J. Lewis, under the firm name of Thompson & Lewis, and engaged in the handling of lumber, farming machinery and implements, grain and live stock, and with these important lines of industry he has ever since been conspicuously identified, the business now being conducted under the title of the Thompson-Lewis Company. The enterprise has attained magnificent proportions and is one of the most important of the sort in this section of the state, while by careful management, honorable methods and progressive ideas it has brought to the interested principals a high degree of prosperity, while through their extended operations they have in turn done much to promote the prosperity and material upbuilding of the county and state. Mr. Thompson has ever stood ready to lend his aid and influence in support of all enterprises for the general good, and his name is synonymous with public spirit. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Vermillion, and upon its reorganization as the

First National Bank, he was elected its vice-president, having ever since continued to serve in this capacity. He is a stanch adherent of the Republican party and his allegiance has been one of action, since he has at all times been a zealous worker in the party cause. He and his family hold membership in the Baptist church, and in the Masonic fraternity he has risen to the rank of Knight Templar, while he is also identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. He is one of the pioneer business men of the state and it is gratifying to note the success which has come to him during the long years of toil and endeavor, for he has been essentially the architect of his own fortune and has so ordered his course as to commend himself to the unqualified respect and regard of his fellow men, standing high in both business and social circles.

On the 6th of January, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thompson to Miss Anna E. Lewis, daughter of William L. Lewis, of Vermillion, and a niece of ex-Governor James T. Lewis, of Wisconsin. Of this union have been born two sons, Orville W., of whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this work, and Martin L., who is associated with both his father and brother in business. Both sons are graduates of the State University of South Dakota, which is located in Vermillion.

GEORGE P. WINSTON is owner of one of the largest and best improved ranches in Brown county, the same being located seven miles west of Frederick, and he is also known as one of the extensive farmers and stock growers of this section of the state, being also engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock, while he is known as a progressive business man and a loyal and sterling citizen of the state in which he has maintained his home for more than a score of years.

Mr. Winston claims the Badger state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Evansville, Rock county, Wisconsin, on the 29th of June, 1857, and being a son of Nelson and Eliza A. Winston, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. They were numbered among the pioneers of Wisconsin and the father of the subject was for many years one of the prominent merchants and influential citizens of Evansville. Our subject received his early educational training in the schools of his native town and later supplemented this by a course of study in the Wisconsin State University, at Madison. He thereafter was engaged in contracting in Evansville until 1881, on the 19th of June of which year he came to Frederick, South Dakota, and took up a pre-emption claim south of the pioneer village. There he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, eventually augmenting the area of his farm, and there continued to reside for the ensuing fifteen years, within which period he became quite extensively engaged in the buying and shipping of cattle and sheep. In 1900 Mr. Winston purchased his present magnificent ranch, which is located on Elm creek and which comprises fifteen hundred and sixty acres, all in one body, the place having been previously known as the McAlpine ranch. He keeps an average herd of about two hundred head of cattle, and is making a specialty of breeding the Aberdeen Angus cattle, having the best herd of black cattle in the county and having done much to improve the grade of stock raised in this locality. He still continues to ship live stock and also wool, in which latter line he handled a quarter of a million pounds in 1902. Mr. Winston is a stanch Republican, but has never desired public office, preferring to be known as primarily and essentially a business man. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirtieth degree of the Scottish Rite, being identified with the consistory at Aberdeen.

In Madison, Wisconsin, on the 10th of June, 1877, Mr. Winston was united in marriage to Miss Florence E. Yager, who was born and reared in that state. Of this union have been born three sons, namely: Roy N., who is engaged in the meat business in Frederick; Earl G., who is employed in the drafting department of the Westinghouse Electrical Company in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Paul G., who remains at the parental home and who is giving much time and study to the breeding of barred Plymouth Rock poultry.

CHARLES F. HALBKAT is recognized as one of the representative young business men of the state, being engaged in the wholesale and retail jewelry business in the city of Watertown, the official center of Codington county, where he controls a large and important business in his line and commands unqualified confidence and esteem in both commercial and social circles. The enterprise at whose head he stands is the oldest, though the most up-to-date, of the sort in this section of the state, having been established here in the early days of the town by W. R. Arnold, one of the pioneers of the place, who was succeeded by W. J. Keating, from whom the subject purchased the business in January, 1898, so that its history has been consecutive from the pioneer epoch. The finely equipped and appointed establishment is eligibly located in the Granite block, in the business center of the city, and the quarters are spacious and are attractive in all particulars. Mr. Halbkat carries a large and complete stock of jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware and other specialties in the line usually found in metropolitan establishments; the store is furnished in fine black walnut and glass, the fixtures being of modern design throughout, and both in stock and arrangement the establishment compares most favorably with the first-class houses of the sort in the larger cities. A well equipped optical department is maintained and is one of the special features of the enterprise, the same being in charge of two graduate opticians, while particular attention is also given to high-class engraving and complicated watch repairing of all sorts, much work being done by our subject's skilled artisans in turning out this sort of work for dealers in neighboring towns where expert workmanship is demanded. Mr. Halbkat is the official watch inspector for three railroads entering Watertown, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, each having selected him to inspect and look after their employes' time-pieces.

Charles Frederick Halbkat is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born on a farm near Hamilton, Fillmore county, on the 20th of June, 1870, and being a son of John C. and Helen (Tessin) Halbkat. The father was born in Buffalo, New York, to which state his parents came from Germany about the year 1849, and when he was about four years of age his parents removed to Minnesota, becoming pioneers of Mower county, and later Fillmore county, where he was reared to manhood on the home farm, receiving a common-school education. He has been engaged in general merchandising in Spring Valley, Fillmore county, Minnesota, since 1875, and is thus one of the pioneers of the state, as is he also one of the prominent and influential citizens of his locality. In Minnesota was celebrated his marriage to Miss Helen Tessin, who was born and reared in Germany, whence she came to America when a young woman, and of their five children all are yet living.

Charles F. Halbkat secured his educational discipline in the public schools of Spring Valley, being a student in the high school until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he took a clerical position in his father's store, where he remained one year, after which he began his apprenticeship at the jeweler's trade, which he completed in an establishment at Waseca, Minnesota, where he continued to be employed at his trade until 1898, when he came to Watertown, South Dakota, and effected the purchase of his present business, which was the leading one of the sort in the city, its proprietor at the time having been mayor of Watertown. He has materially increased the scope and importance of the enterprise, being a reliable and progressive young business man and one whose courteous and genial nature has gained to him a host of friends in this section. He has made judicious investments in farming land in the state and is also the owner of one of the most attractive residence properties in Watertown. In politics he is a stanch Republican and never fails to exercise his right of franchise. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias, and while residing in Minnesota was captain in the Uniformed Rank of the same, while he is also a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 7th of June, 1899, Mr. Halbkat was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Wert, of Waseca, Minnesota, in which state she was reared and educated. Mrs. Halbkat is an accomplished musician, being a skilled pianist and organist, and having at one time been organist of the Congregational church in Watertown. Both Mr. and Mrs. Halbkat are communicants of Trinity church, Protestant Episcopal, in Watertown. They have one child, Charles Angus, born December 7, 1902. They are prominent in the social life of the community and their pleasant home is a favorite rendezvous for their wide circle of friends.

ALOIS JEZEWSKI is one of the progressive young business men of the state, being manager of the lumber yards of the firm of J. H. Queal & Company, at Tabor, Bon Homme county, while he has previously held other important positions demanding marked executive ability and discrimination.

Mr. Jezewski is a native of Winona, Minnesota, where he was born on the 24th of November, 1880, being a son of Andrew and Pauline (Jajesky) Jezewski, both of whom were born in Poland. There the father of our subject was reared and educated, and when about seventeen years of age came to the United States in company with his parents, locating in Minnesota, where his father took up a tract of land and engaged in farming. On attaining manhood he became identified with the lumbering industry of that state, securing a position in the sawmills of the firm of Laird, Norton & Company, at Winona. Here his skill and fidelity met with appreciative recognition and he was soon advanced to the position of edger, and has ever since remained in the employ of the same concern, having filled the position noted for nearly a quarter of a century. He is a Republican in politics, a man of sterling character and both he and his wife are devout communicants of the Catholic church.

The subject of this sketch was reared to maturity in his native town of Winona, where he completed the curriculum of the public schools, including the high school. At the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he was a member of Company E, Second Regiment of the Union State Militia, and when his command was called into service Mr. Jezewski became a member of Company E, Twelfth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, remaining in service for six months and then receiving his honorable discharge, the regiment having been stationed at Chickamauga Park. He was discharged as corporal of his company and while in active service he was on detail duty in the hospital, also serving as company clerk, while he also did effective work as battalion correspondent for the St. Paul Globe. After his return home he became second man at Minnesota, Minnesota, for the Winona Lumber Company. After a short time he resigned this position to accept a place as machine salesman and stock buyer with Herman Dahl, in whose employ he remained until the winter of 1899-1900, during which he was in the employ of the Lunds Land Agency as traveling representative for a time, then engaging in selling implements and buying stock for C. M. Anderson, of Canby, Minnesota. In the winter of 1900-1901 he engaged in teaching school and was also leader of the band at Wilmo, Minnesota, being an accomplished musician in this line of renditions. In the spring of 1901 he accepted a position as salesman for the Dawson Lumber Company, at Ivanhoe, Minnesota, and in the following August the company disposed of its interests at that point. Our subject was then offered a position with the company in connection with their business at Madison, that state, but he did not accept the same but entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, continuing in service during the busy season of stock transportation. In December, 1901, he accepted a position with the lumber firm of J. H. Queal & Company, of Minneapolis, and forthwith came to Tabor, South

Dakota, to assume the management of their yards here, and he has since retained this incumbency, having been most successful in forwarding the local interests of the company and having control of a large and constantly increasing business. He is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities and takes a lively interest in public affairs of a local and general nature. He and his wife are both communicants of the Catholic church. He has recently completed a course in architecture through the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, finding the knowledge of great value to him in his present position, while he is also well equipped for following the business as a profession should circumstances justify a change at any time.

On the 3d of June, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jezewski to Miss Stella Hakl, daughter of Frank Hakl, a well-known and honored farmer of Bon Homme county.

PETER OSCAR OLSON was born on the homestead farm, on section 28, township 94, range 54, Yankton county, South Dakota, on the 1st of February, 1874. His father, Christian Olson, is a native of Norway, having been born at Biri, near the historic and beautiful old city of Christiania, on the 16th of December, 1846, and having been there reared to maturity. In 1866 he emigrated to America and made his way to Wisconsin, where he remained until the spring of the following year, when he came to the great territory of Dakota and took up a claim of government land in Yankton county, the same being the homestead on which the subject of this sketch was born. He continued to reside on this place until 1901, when he removed to another farm, which he had recently purchased, one and one-half miles distant from the old homestead, and there he still resides, being one of the honored pioneers and prosperous and influential farmers of the county. In 1873 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Thea Louise Bagstad, who was born in Vernon county, Wisconsin, January 23, 1856. In 1867 she accompanied her parents on their removal from the Badger state to Yankton county, Dakota, where she was reared to womanhood and where her marriage was solemnized. Of this union were born four children, namely: Peter O., Carl M., John B. and Laura C., the last mentioned being deceased. Mrs. Olson was a devoted wife and mother and her gracious personality endeared her to all with whom she came in contact, while she exemplified her Christian faith in her daily walk and conversation. While visiting her sister, at Hamline, Minnesota, she was attacked with an illness which terminated in her death a few days later, on the 23d of May, 1888.

The subject of this sketch was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and his early educational training was secured in school district No. 7, being supplemented by four terms in the preparatory department of Yankton College. He has always been fond of reading, particularly books of an historical nature, and this appreciation has led him to add materially to his store of information, as has also his active identification with the practical affairs of life. Mr. Olson has never abated his allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture, of whose dignity and value he is fully appreciative and through the same he has attained a success worthy the name. He is fond of outdoor work and early decided that the work of the farm offered the safest and surest method of obtaining a livelihood and a position of independence. He and his two brothers have always worked together with their father, believing that "in union there is strength," and in evidence that their view has been authorized we may say that since 1890 they have purchased six hundred and forty acres of land and expended several thousands of dollars in improving the same, despite the fact that they encountered no few obstacles and discouragements, including the protracted drought in 1894, causing a total failure of the corn crop; a hail storm in 1896, entailing a similar result; and a flood in the following year, causing a small crop in all lines. Mr. Olson is a young man of distinct individuality and strong convictions, and he believes that if a young man is to succeed on the farm he must use business principles, must be on time and make each day count, not waiting for the morrow, while he also maintains that resorting to saloons and gambling dens will accomplish the failure of any and every man. He is an uncompromising Republican and has been zealous in advocating the party cause whenever opportunity has presented. In 1888-9 he served as treasurer of school district No. 7, having been appointed to fill a vacancy. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, and he holds membership in the church near Mission Hill, one of the oldest in the state.

At Gayville, Yankton county, on the 24th of October, 1901, Mr. Olson was united in marriage to Miss Bergine Marie Olson, who was born at Biri, Norway, February 2, 1883, and who came to Yankton county on the 20th of April, 1898, accompanied by her sister Julia. Her parents, Martinus and Karen (Nilson) Olson, became residents of this county in May, 1899, and still maintain their home here. They are the parents of eight children, all of whom were born in Norway except the youngest, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Nils, Pergine M., Julia, Oluf, Adolph, Peter, Sigurd and Clara L. The subject and his wife are the parents of a winsome little daughter, Laura Caroline, who was born on the 6th of August, 1902.

FREDERICK J. BULLIS.—The late Frederick J. Bullis was one of the sterling pioneers and honored citizens of Brookings county, which was his home and the scene of his earnest and successful endeavors for more than a score of years, while he so ordered his life as to retain the unqualified confidence and regard of those with whom he came in contact. Mr. Bullis, whose death occurred on the 20th of April, 1903, was a native of the Empire state of the Union, having been born in Schuyler's Falls, Clinton county, New York, on the 22d of July, 1841, and being a son of Alfred and Anna Bullis, who were representatives of pioneer families of that commonwealth, where both died, the father having been a prosperous farmer and lumberman. Of his children we are enabled to enter the following brief record: Jennette is the wife of Eli Kimberly and resides in Niagara, New York; Helen died in early womanhood; Lucy is the wife of James Burroughs, of East Beakmantown, New York; Frederick J. is the subject of this memoir; Addie is the widow of a Mr. Daily and resides in Plattsburg, New York; Charles and Fannie are deceased; and Emma is the wife of James Stratton, of Plattsburg, New York.

Frederick J. Bullis was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and secured his educational discipline in the common schools of his native county. He there continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until he had attained the age of twenty-five years, when he set forth to seek his fortunes in the west, proceeding to Owatonna, Minnesota, in the vicinity of which place he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, this being in the year 1866. He was one of the early settlers in that section and after locating on his pioneer farm he there maintained "bachelor's hall" about five years. On the 12th of October, 1870, he was there united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Morton, who was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 27th of February, 1851, a daughter of Reuben H. and Lois (Cowley) Morton, both of whom were likewise native of the Empire state, being of stanch Irish lineage. Mr. Morton was engaged in farming in New York until 1863, when he emigrated with his family to Minnesota and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Steele county, later disposing of this property and removing to Chippewa county, that state, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1877, while his widow there continued to reside until she too was summoned into eternal rest, in November, 1902. Of their fifteen children only six are now living. Charity, who became the wife of William Towne, of Leone, New York, is now deceased; Susan, who became the wife of Benjamin Sires, of Milbank, South Dakota, is now deceased; Melissa is the wife of Sturat McKann and they reside in the state of Washington; Leonard is a resident of Milbank, South Dakota; Homer is deceased; Mary A. is the widow of the subject of this sketch; Charles resides in Milbank, this state; Flora is the wife of Harry Miller, of that place; Lois and Lela and Nellie are deceased; Kate is the wife of Lee Amsden, of Milbank; Edna is deceased; the fourteenth child died, unnamed, in infancy; and Reuben is a resident of Chippewa county, Minnesota.

After his marriage Mr. Bullis continued to reside on his homestead in Minnesota until 1882, when he disposed of the property and came as a pioneer to Brookings county, South Dakota, this being prior to the admission of the state to the Union. Here he entered claim to the homestead farm upon which his widow now resides, the only improvement made on the farm at the time he came into possession being a broken tract of about twelve acres. He erected a modest house, eighteen by twenty-four feet in dimensions, the same being one of the best to be found in the locality at the time, while its equipment was far above the average, since he had brought with him a good supply of furniture and other household goods from the old home in Minnesota. Later he erected a substantial and attractive residence of twelve rooms and this constitutes the family home at the present time, while the other improvements of permanent order are of corresponding excellence. Mr. Bullis added to the area of his landed estate from time to time, becoming the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of as productive land as is to be found in this section, while he brought the farm under a high state of cultivation and also raised live stock of the best grade, having brought considerable stock with him from Minnesota. His life was one of signal usefulness and honor and his name ever stood as a synonym of integrity, so that he commanded the respect of all who knew him, being known as an honest, sincere and public-spirited citizen. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he was a stanch advocate, and his religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his widow and children are likewise members. Of the children we record that A. Leroy is individually mentioned on another page of this work, he having charge of the homestead farm; Fred, who was born on the 27th of February, 1876, is a farmer of this county; he married Miss Nora Peters and they have one child, Henry S.; Ira, who was born on the 6th of May, 1879, is associated in the management of the home farm; Nellie, who was born on the 31st of May, 1881, is the wife of Morris Sylvester and they reside in Brookings county; and Bessie, Lucy and Grace still remain beneath the home roof, being aged respectively nineteen, fifteen and thirteen years (1903.)

A. L. BULLIS figures as one of the most progressive and public-spirited young farmers and stock growers of Brookings county, where he has passed the major portion of his life, being a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this favored section of the state. He was born in Owatonna, Steele county, Minnesota, on the 28th of December, 1872, being a son of Frederick J. and Mary A. Bullis, concerning whom specific mention is made on other pages of this work. Our subject pursued his studies in the public schools of his native state until he had attained the age of ten years, when, in 1882, he accompanied his parents on their removal to South Dakota, the family locating on a farm in Afton township, Brookings county, where he was reared to maturity, and this place still constitutes a part of the old homestead, of which our subject has the supervision. He here attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, when he was matriculated in the State Agricultural College, in Brookings, in which institution he completed a three-years course, the college having been in session for its first full year at the time when he was a student therein. After leaving the college Mr. Bullis returned to the homestead farm, being associated with his father in the operation of the same until he had attained his legal majority, when he rented land and inaugurated his independent career, though he still continued to reside at the parental home, while since 1900 he has had the general charge of the homestead farm, also continuing to utilize rented land for some years. In 1896 he purchased the northeast quarter of section 11, township 111, for a consideration of twenty-four hundred dollars, and he has placed the entire tract under a high state of cultivation. He now has charge of four hundred and eighty acres of land, is energetic and progressive and is known as one of the representative agriculturists of the county, while he is carefully conserving the best interests of his father's estate and making the best possible provision for his widowed mother and the other members of the family. In 1902 Mr. Bullis, in company with his brother Fred, purchased a twenty-two-horse-power Garr-Scott engine and separator of the best modern design, and in the operation of the same he has been very successful, his equipment being in constant requisition during the season. For the past decade he has given special attention to the raising of corn, which he considers one of his best crops, and through his experimentation and scientific methods he has done much to aid in proving that corn may be made one of the important products of this section. He is also engaged in raising cattle and hogs of excellent grade and all departments of his farming enterprise give evidence of his punctilious supervision and effective business methods. Mr. Bullis is stanchly arrayed in support of the principles of the Republican party, and he has served as delegate to various county conventions of the party and otherwise shown an active interest in forwarding its cause. He served as clerk of the school board of his district for three years.

FRED RILLING is known as one of the prominent and progressive farmers and stock growers of Brookings county and is one of its honored and influential citizens, his success standing in evidence of his energy and ability. He was born in West Bend, Washington county, Wisconsin, on the 20th of March, 1859, being a son of George and Elizabeth (Sibert) Rilling, both of whom were born in Germany. As a boy George Rilling accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, the family locating in the state of New York, where he was reared to maturity, becoming a successful farmer and contractor. His wife likewise came with her parents to America when she was a child, and in the Empire state of the Union her marriage was solemnized. Within a few years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Rilling removed to Wisconsin, locating in West Bend, where they resided for five years, at the expiration of which they took up their residence on a farm of one hundred and forty-five acres, in Barton township, Washington county, that state, where Mr. Rilling was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1895, when they removed to Naperville, Illinois, where they still maintain their home. Of their children we record that George, Jr., is a resident of New Albany, Indiana, being a carpenter by vocation; Albert and Charles died in early childhood; Fred is the immediate subject of this sketch; Edward died in 1895; James, who is a clergyman of the Evangelical church, is located at Wabash, Indiana, at the time of this writing; William is pastor of the Evangelical church at Naperville, Illinois; Caroline is the wife of Rev. Louis Siewert, Seymour, Wisconsin; Emma is the wife of Louis Heidner, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and John is likewise a resident of that city.

Fred Rilling, whose name introduces this sketch, was reared on the homestead farm, near Barton, Wisconsin, and there attended the public schools until he had reached the age of twenty years. Upon attaining his legal majority he left the homestead farm, in 1879, and came as a pioneer to South Dakota, imbued with the enthusiasm and characteristic energy which have so signally conserved the development of our great commonwealth. He entered claim to a quarter section of land in Brookings county, the same being a portion of his present fine landed estate, and he forthwith instituted such improvements as to enable him to hold the claim. Within the first two years he broke ten acres of ground and placed it under cultivation, while the first residence he erected on the farm was a sod house of the primitive type so familiar to the early settlers. When he left home his cash capital was but twenty dollars, and he borrowed the money with which to file claim to his land. During the first year of his residence in South

Dakota he worked at Big Stone, while the second year he worked by the day at such employment as came to hand. His wages for the first summer he found it impossible to collect, but he was not disheartened and ever held the goal of success and prosperity in view, having faith in the future of the state with whose interests he had thus identified himself. The third year Mr. Rilling purchased a yoke of oxen, paying one-half in cash and assuming an indebtedness for the balance. He then turned his attention to the cultivation of his own farm, in the meanwhile keeping "bachelor's hall" in his little cabin. The fourth year he bought another yoke of oxen, on credit, and with the added facilities thus afforded he succeeded in putting in thirty-five acres of grain. That his struggle was a somewhat strenuous one in the early days is evident when we recall further that in purchasing his first breaking plow he was compelled to mortgage his yoke of oxen to secure the same. By the end of six years he had accumulated three horses, a cow, a wagon and other requisite farming implements. In 1883 he was married, bringing his wife to the farm and turning with renewed fervor and diligence to the work of improving his place and causing the earth to bring forth its increase. Prosperity attended his efforts and in the valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres which is now his there is little trace of the untrammeled tract upon which his efforts were inaugurated in the pioneer days. The farm is all in one body and is in a good state of cultivation and improved with substantial and attractive buildings, good fences, etc. In addition to this home place Mr. Rilling owns a section of land near Clear Lake, Deuel county, the same being well fenced and devoted principally to the raising of live stock, in which department of his enterprise our subject has met with gratifying success. Of the homestead place two hundred and forty acres are given over to the cultivation of grain, and in addition to this Mr. Rilling also rents a quarter section of land which is mainly devoted to grain. His stock of cattle had its nucleus in the one cow to which reference has been made, and at the present time he has a fine herd of about seventy cattle, while it is his aim to breed at least a carload of hogs each year, and his average number of horses is about twenty head. His present commodious and attractive residence was erected in the summer of 1883, and on the home farm he has constructed one of the best barns to be found in the county, the same having been erected in 1896. It is pleasing to note the prosperity which has come to our subject as the result of his good judgment and indefatigable application, and he has at all times so ordered his course as to retain the confidence and esteem of all who know him, being one of the popular and honored citizens of the county. He has done no little to improve the grade of cattle raised in this section, breeding the full-blood shorthorn type and having for sale at all times excellent specimens at reasonable prices, so that recourse is had to his stock by those who wish to improve the grade of their cattle. In politics Mr. Rilling is found stanchly arrayed as a supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party and while he takes a proper and helpful interest in public affairs of a local nature he has never been a seeker of political office. Fraternally he holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being affiliated with the lodge at White, and he is also a member of the lodge of Yeoman at Brookings. He and his family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose work he and his wife take an active part. They are members of the church at Prairie Home, of which the subject is a trustee and steward, while he is also superintendent of its Sunday school. His wife is a teacher in the Sunday school, having taught the same class for the past ten years and being known for her gentle and noble character, while she has proved a true wife and helpmeet and has ably assisted her husband in his earnest efforts to attain a position of independence and definite prosperity through honest and earnest endeavor.

In conclusion we will revert somewhat in detail to the domestic chapter in the life history of the subject. On the 3d of October, 1883, Mr. Rilling was united in marriage to Miss Hannah

Smith, who was born in Belmont, Wisconsin, on the 4th of March, 1865, a daughter of Stephen and Martha (Lincoln) Smith, both of whom were born in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, whence they removed to Wisconsin in the pioneer epoch, the father being there engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1869. His widow is still living and resides in Stevens Point, Wisconsin. This worthy couple became the parents of twelve children, of whom eight are still living. Mary is the wife of Sardis Turner, of Willow Springs, Missouri; Thomas is deceased; John is a resident of Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Theodore is located in the city of Chicago; Dorinda is the wife of Robert Sutherland, of Mapleton, Minnesota; Anna is deceased; Anjarona and Annetta were twins, the latter being now deceased, while the former is the wife of William Plank, of Almond, Wisconsin; Cordelia is the wife of Joseph McKnight, of White, South Dakota; Washington resides in Duluth, Minnesota; Amanda is the wife of William Soule, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, and they reside in Wisconsin; and Hannah is the wife of the subject of this review. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rilling four are living at the present time. Benjamin was born on the 27th of August, 1884; Earl was born on the 27th of May, 1886; Harry was born on the 21st of January, 1891; Laura died at the age of one month; Elsie was born on the 4th of February, 1894; and Everett died at birth.

C. FRANK COLLINS.—Many of the most successful farmers of Yankton county, South Dakota, are devoting much of their attention to stock raising and this branch of the business now claims most of our subject's time. He is a native of Illinois, born in Jo Daviess county, September 7, 1863, and is a son of G. W. and Anna (Fickes) Collins. In 1879 the father, in company with his family, removed to Nebraska, where he was engaged in farming for a few years, that having been his life occupation. He then came to Yankton county, South Dakota, and purchased a small farm where he made his home, an honored and respected citizen of the community, up to the time of his death, May 24, 1903. In his political affiliations he was a Republican. The subject's mother, who was a consistent member of the United Brethren church, died in Blair, Nebraska, in the 'eighties. The children of the family were six in number. Melissa, the eldest, is now the wife of W. F. E. Clark, a farmer of Yankton county; Mary is the wife of Charles Dean, a railroad man living in Iowa; Ellen, deceased, was the wife of E. D. Wilson, whose home is at Silver Creek, Nebraska; Clara is the wife of Henry Dean, a resident of Gayville, South Dakota; C. Frank is the next of the family; and John C. married Sarah Robinson and is engaged in the grain and lumber business at Wessington Springs, South Dakota. The children were all provided with good common-school educations and are now well established in life.

C. Frank Collins accompanied his parents on their removal to Nebraska and under the parental roof he grew to manhood in that state, giving his father the benefit of his labors until he attained his majority, when he started out in life for himself. He was married on the 21st of January, 1884, to Miss Delight Post, a daughter of Dan Post, who is now living near Bloomfield, Nebraska. She is the first in order of birth in a family of five children, the others being Andy, residing near Bloomfield, Nebraska; Florence, wife of Fred Heviland, of Meckling, South Dakota; Ernest and Arthur, making their home with their sister, of Meckling, South Dakota.

On his arrival in Yankton county Mr. Collins' capital consisted of a team of horses and fifty-five dollars in money, but by industry, perseverance and good management he has steadily prospered in his undertakings. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land but subsequently sold forty acres. Upon his place he built a nice residence in 1903 and he has made many other good and substantial improvements. He has at present one hundred and ninety head of stock, eighty-eight of which he is fattening for the market, and he has some good horses and hogs. By his ballot Mr. Collins supports the Republican party and he takes a commendable interest in public affairs.

CLARK S. WEST was born in Chautauqua county, New York, on the 9th of May, 1841, and is a son of Louis and Amanda (Husbrook) West, the former a native of the Empire state and the latter of Vermont. They were married in New York and the father engaged in conducting a hotel and was also employed as a machinist, possessing considerable mechanical ability. In 1854, however, he removed westward and purchased a farm in Mitchell county, Iowa, becoming owner of one hundred and sixty acres which he secured from the government and which he cultivated and improved throughout his business career. He was engaged in the lumber business for a time at Carpenter, but his last years were spent in honorable retirement from labor and in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. In politics he was an active and influential Democrat and he acceptably served in a number of county offices, including those of supervisor and assessor. His wife, a most estimable lady, held membership in the Christian church and both Mr. and Mrs. West passed away in Iowa. In their family were four children: Warren C. married a Miss Musser and after her death was again married, his home being now in Eldora. He had two children by each wife. Henry P. is married and resides in Saint Ansgar, Iowa, and by his first wife he had one child and by his second wife had two children. He deals in real estate and is also engaged in the butchering business. Francelia became the wife of John Crandall and after his death married D. C. Beldon, who is auditor of the Moore County Transcript, of Austin, Minnesota. Their family numbers four children.

Like the other members of the West household Clark S. West of this review received good educational privileges in his boyhood days. He remained with his father until twenty-six years of age and then started for Dakota, settling in Yankton county. He possessed at that time cash capital of nearly seventy-five dollars and a team of horses. Flour at that time sold for seven dollars a hundred pounds and the first mower which was placed on sale brought one hundred and thirty-five dollars. Mr. West secured one hundred and sixty acres of government land which was entirely wild and unimproved. He built a log house with a dirt roof, but has since replaced this pioneer dwelling by a nice farm residence which was erected in 1875. In 1883 he built a good barn. Trials and difficulties were encountered by him and the other pioneers, for in the decade between 1860 and 1870 grasshoppers frequently destroyed the crops and in 1881 Mr. West lost five thousand dollars in a great flood, when the Missouri river broke over her banks and spread across the country. He had forty head of cattle and horses destroyed at that time and his wheat crop was entirely ruined. Such things would have utterly discouraged many a man of less resolute spirit, but he has persevered in the task which he has assigned himself of making a farm and winning a competence in Yankton county and his perseverance and labors have at length gained their reward. He now has about eleven hundred acres of land, including property in Iowa, and he likewise has town property in this state. He has raised graded cattle, carried on general farming and for twenty years has successfully conducted a dairy business. In September, 1863, Mr. West was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Van Osdel, a daughter of Abraham Van Osdel, and a native of Minnesota. Two children graced this union. A. Louis, the eldest, married Ida Harris and is a successful agriculturist of Yankton county. They have had five children, one of whom is deceased. The younger son, Jesse C., is still with his father and ably assists in the cultivation of the home farm. Mrs. West is a member of the Congregational church and the family is prominent socially, the hospitality of the best homes of this portion of the state being extended to Mr. West, his wife and sons. Fraternally he is a Mason and politically a Republican, active in support of the party. He has been honored with public office and for eight years he served as justice of the peace, his decisions being strictly fair and impartial. In 1870 he was elected to the state senate and proved a capable member of the law-making body of the commonwealth. He has also been active in school work. His life has been guided by principles that in every land and clime command admiration and his course has made him an honored and valued representative of his adopted country.

THEODORE RIX, well known as a leading and representative agriculturist of Yankton county, South Dakota, was born in Denmark on the 11th of January, 1845, and is a son of Joachim and Sarine Rix. His mother died at his birth and his father passed away in 1864, both being lifelong residents of Denmark. The latter was twice married and had four children by the first union, our subject being the youngest, and three by the second.

Theodore Rix was reared and educated in the land of his birth and was twenty-five years of age when he crossed the Atlantic in 1870, landing in New York city. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade and soon found employment in a sawmill in Michigan. After the great Chicago fire in the fall of 1871, he worked at his trade in that city for a time and was also employed on brick work in Indiana. Subsequently he worked in lumber camps and sawmills in Michigan and in 1876 went to Waterloo, Iowa, where he was employed on a farm for two years. On the expiration of that time he came to South Dakota, arriving in Yankton county in January, 1878, and there he bought one hundred and sixty acres of government land. For some time he lived in true pioneer style, his home being a dugout, and he began the cultivation of his land with ox-teams. In 1879 he took a timber claim of one hundred and sixty acres and has since added another eighty acres to his farm, so that he now has four hundred acres on which there is a nice grove of about sixty thousand trees. Mr. Rix has not confined his attention wholly to agricultural pursuits but has continued to follow his trade and has erected many houses throughout the county besides the buildings on his own place. In 1899 he built for himself a fine story-and-a-half residence, the main part of which is twenty-four by twenty-six feet in dimensions, while the L is eighteen by twenty-four feet, and he has also erected a good barn and substantial outbuildings upon his place, making it one of the best improved farms of the locality.

On the 19th of December, 1883, Mr. Rix led to the marriage altar Miss Katherina Jensen, and to them have been born an interesting family of nine children, namely: Joachim, Christian, Maria, Anna, Frederick, Bertha, Louisa, Sarah and Ida. They have been provided with good educational advantages, and Joachim has attended high school in Nebraska and college in Des Moines. The sons assist their father in the operation of the home farm and are very industrious, energetic young men.

Mr. Rix is now a member of the board of directors of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company and is president of the Irene Creamery Association. He carries on general farming and stock raising, feeding quite a number of cattle and hogs for market. His political support is given the Republican party and its principles and he is actively interested in school work. Religiously both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church and they are held in high regard by all who know them.

LOUIS KUSSUTH CHURCH, ninth territorial governor, was born in New York in 1850. He served in the New York legislature in 1883 when President Cleveland was governor. He was appointed by Cleveland associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota in 1885 and two years later was promoted by the President to the governorship. He was removed by Harrison promptly at the beginning of his administration and shortly afterward removed to Seattle, where he engaged in the practice of law. In 1898 he made a trip to Alaska in the interest of some clients and was attacked by pneumonia and died.

JAMES W. PARKER.—The subject of this sketch is one of the leading business men of Sioux Falls and one of its representative citizens, having here maintained his home for nearly a quarter of a century, so that he is well entitled to the distinction applying to the name of pioneer, while he has contributed materially to the civic and industrial advancement of the city. On another page of this work appears a memoir of his father, the late and honored Joel Webster Parker, so that a recapitulation of the family history is not demanded at this juncture.

James Webster Parker was born in Warren, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, on the 24th of November, 1855, being a son of Joel W. and Rebecca (Colburn) Parker. He instituted his educational discipline in the public schools of his native town, and later continued his studies in the schools of Hillsboro, Wisconsin, to which state his parents removed when he was thirteen years of age. Later he attended an academy at Evansville, that state, while he completed his specific education in Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the leading educational institutions of the Wolverine state. After leaving college he initiated his business career by becoming associated with his father in the management of the latter's general store at Millston, Wisconsin, and in 1881 he entered into partnership with his father in the establishing of a retail lumber business in the city of Sioux Falls, under the firm name of J. W. Parker & Son. In the following year the title was changed to the Sioux Falls Lumber Company, James W. Leverett being admitted to the firm at that time. A few years later both Joel W. Parker and Mr. Leverett retired from the firm, their interests being acquired by the subject of this sketch. The Sioux Falls Lumber Company was then incorporated, the subject owning the controlling stock and having been secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company since the time of its incorporation. The enterprise is one of the largest and most important of the sort in the state and the company has gained the highest reputation for reliability and correct business methods, having built up a magnificent industrial enterprise, while Mr. Parker has prestige as one of the prominent and influential citizens of Sioux Falls. He is a stanch Republican in politics and has ever shown a proper interest in public affairs, particularly those of a local nature, standing ready at all times to lend his influence in support of all worthy measures projected for the general good. He has served several terms as a member of the board of education and is president of the same at the time of this writing, being deeply interested in educational work and being a valued official. He is possessed of marked musical talent, having a finely cultivated tenor voice, and is prominent in the musical and social circles of the city. He is identified with several fraternal organizations in Sioux Falls and he and his wife are active supporters of the First Congregational church.

On the 19th of May, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Parker to Miss Nellie Thompson, who was born in Carver, Minnesota, the county seat of the county of the same name, on the 27th of April, 1866, being a daughter of Peter and Christine Thompson. Of this union have been born two children, James Thompson Parker and Natalie.

VACLAV NOVAK.—It is customary when a life record has been ended to review the history and note the points that are worthy of emulation and in an analyzation of the work of Vaclav Novak we see much that is commendable. He was born in Bohemia in March, 1832, and none of the sons of that land who have come to the United States have been more worthy of public regard or the confidence of their fellow citizens than was Mr. Novak. He acquired his education in the schools of his native country and became a teacher of music there. His parents were wealthy people of that land, having extensive property interests. Mr. Novak had excellent opportunities to cultivate his artistic tastes and won more than local fame as a violinist. He played the violin in one of the Catholic churches of his native country. At the age of twenty-two years he was married in Bohemia and to this union were born two sons, one of whom died in that country. The other son, Vaclav, enlisted in the American army during the Spanish-American war and is now in the Philippines. The mother passed away just four years after their marriage and in 1861 Mr. Novak was again married, his second union being with Miss Barbara Hurkova, who was born in Bohemia, where the wedding was celebrated. They had four children who were born in Bohemia and after the emigration of the family to the new world seven more children were born.

It was in 1870 that Vaclav Novak came to the United States, his destination being South Dakota, for he had received favorable reports concerning this portion of the Union. He at once purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Yankton county and with characteristic energy began its development and improvement. He was systematic and methodical in his work, progressive, practical and enterprising and not only did he place his farm under a high state of cultivation, but also extended its boundaries by the purchase of an additional quarter section, so that at the time of his demise he was the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land which he personally managed and cultivated.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Novak born in Bohemia were: Mary, Lewis, Anton and Antoine, while those born in the new world are Joe, Albert, Julia, John, Annie, Cecelia and Sophia. All married with the exception of Cecelia. Mary is now the wife of Frank Kulis, a resident farmer of Yankton county. Lewis wedded Annie Slaba and carries on agricultural pursuits. Anton is now living in Omaha, Nebraska, where he occupies the position of salesman in a clothing house. Antoine is now the wife of Frank Kastron, a resident farmer of Yankton county. Joe, who was engaged in business in the city of Yankton, died March 1, 1904, aged thirty-two years. Albert wedded Mary Sterna and is a farmer of this county. Annie is the wife of N. Kaiser, who also carries on agricultural pursuits in this county. John married Miss Mary Kronaizl, a young lady who was born in Bon Homme county near Tabor, while her parents were natives of Bohemia and are still living upon the farm which they purchased when they came from the old country to the new world. Sophia is the wife of Joe Kaiser, a resident of Yankton county. Julia is the wife of James Petrik, a resident of Bon Homme county.

Mr. Novak departed this life on the 22d of September, 1899. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church and a gentleman whose integrity was above question. His conduct was ever manly, his actions sincere and his sterling worth was widely recognized so that his death was sincerely mourned throughout the entire community by young and old, rich and poor.

JOHN M. LARSON.—It is astonishing to witness the success of young men who have emigrated to America without capital and from a position of comparative obscurity have worked their way upward to a position of prominence. To this class belongs Mr. Larson, who is now so ably representing his district in the state legislature. He was born near Throndhjen, Norway, April 17, 1862, a son of Lars Olsen and Berit (Johnsdatter) Kongsvig, who were farming people of that country, where they spent their entire lives. The father died in 1864, and the mother subsequently married again. Her death occurred in February, 1891. Both were earnest and consistent members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Larson is one of a family of five children, the others being Karren, now deceased; Anne, wife of Ole Lykken, a farmer of Union county, South Dakota; Ole, who is married and is a successful farmer and prominent politician of Charles Mix county, South Dakota; and Maret, who is married and successfully carries on farming in Norway. All were well educated and are now quite prosperous citizens of the communities in which they live.

John M. Larson passed the first nineteen years of his life in the "land of the midnight sun" and then crossed the Atlantic to become a citizen of the United States. In 1881 he arrived in Yankton, South Dakota, and during the following three years he was employed on a steamer plying between that city and Fort Benton, Montana, on the Missouri river. He also worked in Yankton one summer. On the 30th of August, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Guri J. Rye, also a native of Norway, and to them have been born nine children, as follows: Lena, who died at the age of four years; Albert died at the age of one year; John; Lena; Albert; Bertha; Mary; Carrie, and Louis. They constitute a very interesting family.

In the fall of 1884 Mr. Larson located on his wife's homestead in the northeast corner of Yankton county, and he later bought the right to one hundred and sixty acres of land and filed his claim. After erecting a shanty he began to break the land with ox-teams and to the cultivation and improvement of his farm he has since devoted his energies with marked success. He has added to his property from time to time until he now has three hundred and sixty acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation. Most of this he has broken himself. For his first reaper he paid one hundred and twenty-five dollars and as time has passed he supplied his place with the latest improved machinery of all kinds, making his farm a model one in its appointments. He carries on general farming and stock raising, expecting to ship two carloads of cattle and one of hogs to the city markets in 1903, and he is also interested in a creamery at Center Point.

In religious faith both Mr. Larson and his wife are Lutherans and they are people of prominence in the community where they reside. As a Republican he has taken a very active and influential part in political affairs and he has been honored with important official positions. For six years he served as deputy assessor of his township and has held a number of other minor offices. In 1900 he was elected to the state legislature and so acceptably did he fill that position that he was re-elected in 1902, being the present incumbent. During his first term he introduced and put through the bill to cut down the interest on school funds from six to five per cent. and the following term introduced four bills, three of which were passed. His official duties have always been most capably and satisfactorily performed and over his public career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, while his private life has been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty.

ROBERT THOGERSEN, now deceased, was born in Denmark on the 28th of July, 1841, and to the schools of his native country he was indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed. The favorable reports which he heard concerning the new world and its advantages attracted him and when twenty-eight years of age he made arrangements to leave his native country and seek a home in the United States. On reaching the Atlantic coast he made his way into the interior of the country and secured a homestead claim in Turner county, South Dakota. He soon took another step toward having a home of his own, this being his marriage to Miss Marie Madsen, who was also born in Denmark. The wedding was celebrated in Yankton and the marriage was blessed with six children: Arthur, who is now twenty-eight years of age; Henry, aged twenty-six; Charlie, twenty-five years of age; Mary, twenty-one years of age; Grant, a youth of seventeen: and William, a lad of fourteen years. The two eldest sons are attending Brookings College, where Arthur is pursuing a course in mechanical engineering and Henry is taking a commercial course. Both are manifesting good ability in their chosen lines. The daughter is in business in Iowa and the younger sons are attending the home schools through the winter months, while in the summer seasons they assist in the operation of the home farm.

For a number of years Mr. Thogersen engaged in the operation of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Yankton, in fact continued its cultivation and development up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 24th of February, 1903. He was a prosperous agriculturist who thoroughly understood his work and conducted it along progressive lines. He made excellent improvements there, erected good buildings and used the modern machinery in the development of his fields. He possessed a resolute nature that enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook and he was highly respected by all who knew him because of his fidelity to upright principles. He belonged to the Lutheran church, of which his wife and children are also members, and his honorable career gained for him the respect and good will of his fellow men. The hope that led him to leave his native land and seek a home in America was more than realized. He found the opportunities he sought—which, by the way, are always open to the ambitious, energetic man—and, making the best of these, he steadily worked his way upward. He possessed the resolution, perseverance and reliability so characteristic of people of his nation and his name was enrolled among the best citizens of Yankton county. Mrs. Thogersen is still managing the home farm left her by her husband. She is an intelligent lady of culture and refinement and in the control of her property displays excellent business ability and executive force. She has every reason to be proud of her interesting family and she is preparing them for the practical and responsible duties of life by giving them excellent educational privileges.

GEORGE MADSEN.—On the peninsula of Denmark George Madsen first opened his eyes to the light of day, his birth there occurring on the 21st of October, 1839. He was educated in the schools of his native land and reared under the parental roof. He had two brothers, both of whom are now deceased, and he has a sister, Mrs. Robert Thogersen, who is now a widow and resides upon a farm in Yankton county. On attaining his majority Mr. Madsen of this review began farming on his own account in Denmark and remained in his native land until forty years of age, when he sailed for the United States.

At the age of twenty-nine years the subject was joined in wedlock to Miss Elsie Larsen, whose father was a farmer of Denmark. She had three brothers: Conrad, Hause and Nelse, who are married and reside in that country. It was there that she gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Madsen. They became the parents of six children, five of whom were born ere the emigration to the new world, while the youngest is a native of South Dakota. These are Annie, Conrad, Marie, Johanna, Louisa and Eleanor. The eldest daughter is the wife of William Neiland, who is a prosperous farmer of Yankton county. Conrad married Miss Huber and is now living on his father's farm, which he has recently purchased. He has one son, Richard Julius, while Mrs. Neiland has four children: Clara, Henrietta, Harvey and Arthur. Marie Madsen became the wife of George Klise, of Vermillion, South Dakota, and has one son, Lester. Louisa is the wife of Charles Frick, who was born in Yankton county, and who has purchased a farm on Beaver creek, where he is living. The youngest daughter is being educated at the University of South Dakota, located in Vermillion, and is now eighteen years of age. Johanna is a nurse in a hospital at Pueblo, Colorado.

Upon coming to the new world Mr. Madsen made his way across the country to Yankton county, where he purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land, upon which he made his home, his time and energies have been devoted to its development and cultivation. He raised considerable stock and also engaged in the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate. In his work he was energetic and practical and a glance at his place indicates to the passerby the careful supervision of the owner. Whatever success he has achieved has come to him as the direct result of his own labors and his life indicates what it is possible to accomplish in a land where labor is not hampered by caste or class. He has recently purchased a home in Yankton, which is now his home. He and his family are devoted members of the Lutheran church of Yankton, of which the Rev. Solberg is the pastor. As a sincere Christian gentleman, a straightforward business man and a good friend and neighbor, as well as a devoted husband and father Mr. Madsen deserves representation in this volume among the leading citizens of Yankton county.

TORGE THOMPSON.—From the land of the midnight sun Torge Thompson came to America. He was born in Norway, February 27, 1863, and is a son of Thomas A. and Segri Thompson, who were also natives of that country. In 1869 the father came to the United States with his family, making his way into the interior of the country and settling in Clay county, South Dakota, where he secured one hundred and sixty acres of government land. The first home of the family was a log cabin in which they lived in true pioneer style. The work of farming was carried on until the old homestead was placed under a high state of cultivation and good buildings erected. In the flood of 1881 the father suffered a loss of two thousand dollars, but he possessed a resolute spirit and courage and with characteristic diligence set to work to retrieve his possessions. He has been a successful man and one who owes his financial advancement entirely to his own efforts. In politics he is a Republican and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. Their family numbers six children, of whom Torge is the eldest; Anna is the wife of L. A. Larson, a farmer of Clay county, South Dakota, who served as postmaster at Lincoln for several years and who has a family of nine children; Lewis, Sarah and Thomas Verner are now deceased; Severin Lewis married Dina Steie, and is a professor in the Lutheran College of Decorah, Iowa, and they have one child.

Mr. Thompson of this review acquired his education in the public schools and in the University of South Dakota, at Vermillion, where he was only allowed to pursue his studies for several winter terms. When twenty years of age he took charge of the home farm. His mother died in 1895, and his father died January 6, 1904. In 1900 he bought six hundred and forty acres of land in Yankton county and in 1901 he sold the farm in Clay county, taking up his abode at his new home. He has a splendidly improved property, has erected a fine residence, has rebuilt the barns and has artesian wells, several good springs and two miles of river front upon his land. He carries on mixed farming and has four hundred acres of his land under the plow, while thirty acres is planted to alfalfa, forty acres is meadow land, thirty acres is covered with good oak timber and three acres are covered with fruit trees. In addition to the cultivation of grain he raises horses, cattle, sheep and Poland-China hogs and is recognized as one of the most active, practical and energetic young farmers of his community.

On the 12th of June, 1889, Mr. Thompson was married to Bertha Brake, a daughter of Andrew Nelson. Her father was a tailor by trade, as was Mr. Thompson's father. Unto the subject and his wife have been born five children: Sarah Maria, born March 6, 1890; Thomas Anders, born April 9, 1892; Torge Barthol, born September 17, 1894; Lewis Verner, born October 4, 1896; and Arthur Oliver, born January 8, 1903.

The parents hold membership in the Lutheran church and Mr. Thompson is deeply interested in the educational and moral development of his locality. He has served as school officer for several terms and in politics he is a Republican. Well known in Yankton county, his friends accord him a high position as a representative farmer and as one who is entirely worthy of public confidence and respect.

THOMAS INCH.—A splendid farm with its well-tilled fields, its good buildings, its fine improvements, modern machinery and splendid equipments is the property of Thomas Inch, one of Ireland's native sons, now a valued resident of Yankton county. His birth occurred in County Derry, on the Emerald Isle, August 12, 1888, and his parents, John and Katherine Inch, spent their entire lives in that country. In the family were twelve children, six of whom came to the United States, namely: Thomas; Joseph, now deceased; Katherine; Sarah; William, who has also passed away, and Major. The subject was the first to leave his native land and seek a home in the new world and was followed by his brother Joseph. Later the two sisters came, then William and lastly Major. Those who still survive are all residents of South Dakota. Katherine is the wife of Joseph West, a resident farmer of Volin, South Dakota, and they have four children. Sarah is the wife of William Fuller, a government employe at the Crow Creek Agency. He is a boss carpenter and has held the position for twenty-five years. Unto him and his wife have been born three children. Major Inch married Anna Erickson and has two hundred and forty acres of land adjoining the farm of Thomas Inch and he and his family live with the subject. There are five children, Thomas, Mary Ann, John, Merrill and William.

Thomas Inch spent his youth in the land of his birth, but when a young man was attracted by the possibilities and business opportunities of the new world and came to America to try his fortune. He resided for twelve years in Connecticut, where he engaged in farming and gardening and the year 1868 witnessed his arrival in South Dakota. He met a minister from this state who interested him in the new country and by rail Mr. Inch made his way to Sioux City and thence by stage to Yankton. This was all open country, the greater part of which was unclaimed and few indeed were the settlers scattered over the prairies. Mr. Inch secured one hundred and sixty acres of government land on section 9, township 93, range 54. All was uncultivated and he built a frame house, fourteen by twenty feet. He then began to improve his farm and in course of time developed a splendid property. In 1885 he replaced his first home by a more commodious and modern farm residence and in 1899 he built a large and substantial barn. He has added to his place until he now owns altogether seven hundred and twenty acres. Not long after his arrival he planted small trees and some of these are now four feet in diameter and form a most attractive feature in the landscape. They cast a grateful shade over the home and lawn and make the farm a very pleasing one.

In 1877 Mr. Inch's brother, Major Inch, came to South Dakota and bought a tract of land adjoining that which our subject owns. Mr. Inch has never married and his brother and his family live with him. The subject carries on general farming and in addition to the tilling of the soil has engaged in the raising of Durham cattle, draft horses and Poland-China hogs. What he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion and is most persevering and determined in his labors. To these admirable qualities may be attributed his success, for while he came to America empty-handed he is now one of the prosperous citizens of his community, having risen to the plane of affluence within a comparatively few years. His political allegiance is given to the Democracy and from 1891 until 1897 he served as county commissioner, discharging the duties of the office in a most acceptable manner. He has also taken a helpful part in school work, as does his brother, Major, and both gentlemen attend the Episcopal church. The hope that led Mr. Inch to the new world has been more than realized, for he found here the business opportunities he sought and gained the satisfactory reward of labor which is ever accorded in this country.

PETER K. SLEAR.—This well-known and highly esteemed farmer of Yankton county was born on the 28th of January, 1838, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and is a worthy representative of an old and honored family of that state. The family is of German origin and the name has been variously spelled Schleer, Schlier, Schlear, Sleer, Slear and Slier. Their patriotism is attested by the fact that they have been represented in every war in which this country has taken part from the Revolution down to the Spanish-American war, one of the family being now with the United States regulars in the Philippines. Soon after the Revolutionary war Charles Slear came to this country from the Fatherland and first settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, but later removed to Union county, that state. He married Mary Hummel, and the children born to them were Charles, Kate, Jacob, John, George, Hannah, Samuel and Daniel.

George Slear, of this family, was the grandfather of the subject. He was born March 17, 1783, and died March 1, 1875. He was a farmer of prominence and filled various public positions. His home was first in Dry Valley and later in Buffalo Valley, Union county, Pennsylvania. His first wife was Hannah Kaufman, by whom he had four children: Daniel, Esther, Peter and Margaret. For his second wife he married Sophia Miller and to them were born three children: Charles, George and William, while his third wife was Elizabeth Barklow, by whom he had four children: Elizabeth, Hannah, Catharine and James.

Daniel Slear, the oldest child of the first marriage, was the father of the subject. He first married Elizabeth Killenberger, by whom he had six children, and three of the number are still living, namely: Peter K., of this review; John Adam, who married Fannie Hittle and lives in Lanark, Illinois; and Mary, wife of Beniville Mench, of Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania. For his second wife the father married Catherine Longacer.

Peter K. Slear was quite small when his mother died and he was then bound out to a farmer, for whom he worked for his board and clothes until eighteen years of age. At the beginning of the Civil war he offered his services to the country, enlisting in Company C, Third Volunteer Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, and he remained at the front until peace was declared, being honorably discharged January 20, 1866, after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was then holding the rank of sergeant.

Returning to his home in Pennsylvania, Mr. Slear continued a resident in that state until after his marriage in 1870 to Miss Mary J. Babb, of Stephenson county, Illinois, a daughter of Reuben and Eliza (Stall) Babb. Her father was born and reared in Pennsylvania and had a family of eight children, three of whom are still living. Mrs. Slear's brother Eaton is now a resident of Wauconda, Illinois, and Solomon lives in Springfield. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Slear, but three are now deceased. Those living are Reuben William, who married Hattie M. Selley and has three children, Lonson Peter, Edna M. and Reuben William, and Marietta E., Virginia J. and Bernice C.

In 1869 Mr. Slear came to Yankton county, South Dakota, and secured the homestead on which he has since resided, his time and attention being devoted to his cultivation and improvement. He is an honored member of Phil Kearney Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Yankton, and is a man who commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact either in business or social life. He has led a very temperate life and has no bad habits, has never played cards, and is very domestic in his tastes, being devoted to home and family. He has served as treasurer and director of the school board but has never sought official honors and is independent in politics, voting for the best men regardless of party ties.

WILLIAM C. LAMPSON is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born on a farm in Medina county, Ohio, on the 17th of July, 1831, and being a son of Riley and Betsy (Gifford) Lampson, both of whom were born in Vermont, being representatives of families established in New England in the colonial era of our national history, while the ancestry is of English extraction on both sides. The paternal great-grandfather of the subject was a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. The father of our subject followed the vocation of farming throughout life, having removed from New England to Ohio in 1829, where he became the owner of nine hundred acres of government land, the same being a veritable sylvan wilderness at the time of his securing the property. He attained a high degree of success as an agriculturist, having removed to McHenry county, Illinois, in 1855, and there became a prosperous farmer. His death there occurred in 1859, and his wife passed away in 1888. They became the parents of three children, William C., the immediate subject of this sketch, who is the only survivor; and George R. and Mary M., who are deceased.

Mr. Lampson was reared under the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm in Ohio, and received his education in the common schools of the old Buckeye state, while as a young man he was for some time a successful teacher in the district schools. He accompanied his parents on their removal to McHenry county, Illinois, and became the owner of the farm upon the death of his parents, there continuing to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1884, when he disposed of the property and came to South Dakota, purchasing three hundred and twenty acres of arable land in Fremont township, Moody county, the tract having at the time never been furrowed by the plowshare, all being in its wild state. He has since added to the area of his landed estate until he now has a valuable ranch of six hundred and ninety acres, the greater portion being available for cultivation, while in the intervening years he has transformed the wild land into a fertile and productive farm, upon which are to be seen substantial and well equipped buildings, making the ranch one of the most attractive to be found in this section of the state, while all this is the tangible evidence of the high degree of success which Mr. Lampson has gained since coming to the state, with whose development and material progress he has thus been prominently identified. Mr. Lampson devotes his attention to diversified farming and to the raising of high-grade live stock, giving special preference to the registered Galloway cattle, of which he has sold many fine animals for breeding purposes, while he now has an excellent band of registered and graded Shropshire sheep.

In politics Mr. Lampson accords a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and he takes a deep interest in the cause of the same, having been a delegate to various state and county conventions, but never having been a seeker of official preferment. His interest in the cause of popular education has been of an insistent sort, and he has served as a school officer for the past thirty years. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1860, and is now affiliated with Lodge No. 11, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Flandreau.

On the 17th of October, 1855, at River Styx, Ohio, Mr. Lampson was married to Miss Harriet A. Dean, who was born and reared in Medina county, Ohio, being a daughter of Ansel and Emeline (Munson) Dean, her father having been a successful farmer. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lampson three are living, namely: George R., who is a prominent farmer and veterinary surgeon of this county; Albert, who is likewise a representative farmer of the county; and Frank E., who is engaged in business in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota. William C. died at the age of twelve years, and Edgar G. at the age of twenty-one years.

SOREN MORTENSEN.—The world instinctively pays deference to the man who has risen above his early surroundings, overcome the obstacles in his path and reached a high position in his chosen calling. This is a progressive age and he who does not advance is soon left far behind. By the improvement of the opportunities by which all are surrounded Mr. Mortensen has steadily and honorably worked his way upward until he is today one of the wealthiest farmers of Yankton county. A native of Denmark, he was born April 21, 1846, and is a son of Morten and Mary (Christensen) Mortensen, who spent their entire lives in that country. Bidding good-by to home and friends, the subject sailed for New York in 1869 and first located in Long Island, where he was employed on a farm for seven years and a half. He then brought his family to South Dakota and since 1876 has been an honored resident of this state.

In 1874 Mr. Mortensen was united in marriage to Miss Meatha Amelia Larson, who died June 13, 1896, leaving nine children, namely: George, who married Regina Olson and is now engaged in clerking in Gayville, South Dakota; Martin, a farmer of Clay county, this state; Matilda, now the wife of Ira Harden, a resident of Gayville; and Bena, Andriea, Chris, Edward, Mabel and Melvin. All are being provided with good educations and the two oldest sons have attended the State University at Vermillion, South Dakota. Mr. Mortensen was again married June 23, 1900, his second union being with Miss Nora Grant, a daughter of H. N. and Catherine (Pearson) Grant. Her father is a prosperous farmer of Douglas county, South Dakota, and one of the leading and influential citizens of that locality. For two terms he most efficiently served as sheriff of the county, was deputy sheriff the same length of time, and also filled the office of city marshal in a most creditable and acceptable manner. During the dark days of the Rebellion he manifested his love of country and patriotic spirit by his service in the Union army.

On coming to the new world Mr. Mortensen's capital consisted of but one dollar, but he always made it a point to save a part of his earnings and on his arrival in South Dakota had twelve hundred dollars, which he invested in an improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres. For a few years he gave his attention principally to the raising of wheat, but several times had his crops destroyed by the grasshoppers and floods. In later years he has made stock raising a specialty and now handles about five hundred head of cattle and shipped two hundred and five head in 1903, while in 1902 he marketed one hundred and sixty-nine head. He keeps good horses and has a fine drove of two hundred and fifty Chester White hogs. As he has prospered in business affairs and his financial resources have increased, Mr. Mortensen has added to his property from time to time until he now owns fifteen hundred acres of fine farm land, seven hundred acres of which is under cultivation and well improved. In 1886 he erected upon his place an elegant brick residence and has also built good barns and cattle sheds, so that he now has one of the best improved farms in the county. Upon the place are three artesian wells which amply supply his stock with water. His success in life is due entirely to his own well directed efforts, good management and untiring industry.

In politics Mr. Mortensen is a Republican. His wife, who is a most estimable lady, was educated in the schools of Armour, South Dakota, where her parents make their home. Socially the family is one of prominence in the community where they reside and their many friends are always sure of a hearty welcome at their hospitable home.

E. M. CRAMER claims the old Keystone state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of May, 1849, and being a son of Henry and Ann (Smith) Cramer, who were likewise born in that state, being representatives of old and sterling families of the commonwealth. The father of the subject was a butcher by trade and was engaged in the meat-market business in Pennsylvania, until 1866, when he removed to Sterling, Whiteside county, Illinois, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, in which he there successfully continued for a period of fifteen years, while that town continued to be his home until his death, which occurred in 1897. His widow, who has now attained the venerable age of eighty-three years, still resides in Sterling, and is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also her husband. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom six are living.

The subject received his educational training in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and was about seventeen years of age at the time of the family removal to Illinois, where he continued to reside until 1880, when he located in the city of Clinton, Iowa, where he was engaged in the retail grocery business until 1882, when he came to Plankinton, South Dakota. Shortly after his arrival he took up a homestead claim six miles southeast of the town, and located on the same and began the work of improvement, eventually perfecting his title to the property, which he retained in his possession until 1889, when he disposed of the same at a good profit. After proving on his claim Mr. Cramer took up his permanent residence in Plankinton, which had at that time a population of about one thousand persons, and here established himself in the general merchandise business, in which he has built up a large and representative trade, the enterprise having expanded in scope and importance with the upbuilding of the town and the settlement of the surrounding country. His present store building is a substantial and commodious structure and was purchased by him about twelve years ago, and in the same he has a large and comprehensive stock, selected with careful discrimination, so that he caters successfully to the demands of his extensive and appreciative trade, the stock representing an average valuation of about ten thousand dollars. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He and his wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the Order of Home Guardians.

On the 21st of October, 1875, Mr. Cramer was united in marriage to Miss Anna Heckerman, who was born and reared in Hancock county, Ohio, being a daughter of Benjamin F. Heckerman, who was for a number of years a conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad and who later owned and operated a sawmill. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer became the parents of two children, Mabel, who is now the wife of G. H. Bryan, who is engaged in the barbering business in Plankinton, and Noble, who died at the age of ten years.

HENRY H. PLATTS is a native of the old Granite state, having been born in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Christmas day of the year 1829. He is a son of Harvey and Harriett (Davis) Platts, and both families were founded in New England in the colonial epoch of our national history, while several representatives of the Platts family fought in the cause of independence during the war of the Revolution, and others were actively participants in the war of 1812. The subject received a common-school education in New England and there continued to reside until 1852, when he came west in company with his brother Asa (who also resides in Moody county at the present time, being postmaster at Trent), locating in Jones county, Iowa, where he took up a claim of wild land, while later he removed to Worth county, that state, where he became a pioneer farmer, being a resident there at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. His farm was isolated in the early days, and he was compelled one winter to haul flour a distance of twenty-five miles on a hand-sled in order to provide for the family needs. In October, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, the captain of his company being George H. Wolfe. His command was in service to a large extent in the states of Dakota and western Iowa, the most notable engagement in which the subject took part being that at Falling Water, west of Bismarck. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Platts was transferred to Company M, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, with which he served on the western frontier, as had he also while a member of the infantry. In 1861 his command was at Sioux City and Yankton during the fall, and in December of that year was stationed at Fort Randall, remaining there until October 15, 1863, and having numerous sorties and battles with the rebellious Indians. The command was next sent to Fort Sully, this state, and there, in the spring of 1864, having been granted a furlough, the subject and other members of his company constructed flatboats on which they made their way down the Missouri river to Sioux City, where they remained about six months. After the expiration of his original term, Mr. Platts reenlisted, as a member of the same regiment, and thereafter continued in service until June 26, 1866, when he was mustered out, at Sioux City, where he received his honorable discharge. He was with General Sully in nearly all of that officer's expeditions against the Indians, and saw much hard and hazardous service, while his record is that of a valiant and faithful soldier.

After the close of the war Mr. Platts returned to his farm, near Bristol, Worth county, Iowa, and thereafter improved his land and brought it under effective cultivation. In 1876 he disposed of the property and came to South Dakota, making the trip overland with team and wagon. He located in Moody county, where he entered claim to three hundred and twenty acres of government land, in Egan township, and here he improved one of the best ranches now to be found in the county, having erected substantial and commodious farm buildings and having placed the greater portion of the land under cultivation. The farm is one which would do credit to any of the older settled states of the Union, and bears slight resemblance to the barren tract which was here represented at the time when the subject assumed possession, nearly thirty years ago. Success attended his efforts, and though he encountered the various vicissitudes and hardships ever incidental to opening up the march of civilization and development in a new country, the results have amply compensated for the trial and for the strenuous labors performed. Mr. Platts continued to reside on the homestead until 1893, in October of which year he removed to the village of Egan, where he engaged in the mercantile business, having a general store and securing a good trade. This enterprise received the major portion of his time and attention, up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 23d of February, 1904.

Mr. Platts gave a stanch allegiance to the Republican party from the time of its organization, and ever showed a loyal interest in the promotion of its cause, while he was influential in local affairs of a public nature. For a quarter of a century he served almost consecutively as justice of the peace, and his wise counsel had much to do in bringing about amicable adjustments of the minor difficulties among his neighbors, while he was signally fair and impartial in all his decisions. He also served in the various other township offices, and ever commanded the unqualified esteem of the people of the community in which he so long lived and labored. He and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he was identified with C. C. Washburn Post, No. 15, Grand Army of the Republic, at Egan, and with Lodge No. 71, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the same place.

Mr. Platts was first married, February 7, 1854, to Miss Emma Sawtell, and to them were born eight children, Harvey E. (married Miss Laura Neff), Charles F., Emma A. (married to E. R. Hopkins and now living in Canada), Ella E. (the wife of E. F. Peck, of Austin, Minnesota), Hattie R. (wife of G. H. LaVanway, of Egan, South Dakota), Albert W. (married Bertha Wilson), Abel H. and Jennie L., of whom Charles and Jennie are deceased. Mrs. Emily Platts died in Iowa, May 13, 1876, and on March 27, 1877, in Dakota, Mr. Platts married Mrs. Nancy M. LaVanway (nee Wilkins). She was born March 30, 1831, at Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, New York, and on July 10, 1849, was married to Solomon LaVanway, who died November 3, 1869. She became the mother of ten children, all of whom are living. Her death occurred at Egan, South Dakota, on the 18th of January, 1901.

PEDER FRENG.—Norway has sent many of her sons to the new world and the northwest especially owes much of its substantial improvement and growth to this valuable class of our American citizenship, for they who come from the land of the midnight sun are industrious, energetic, frugal and honest people, whose value in the building up of this portion of the country is widely acknowledged. Mr. Freng was born in Norway on the 26th of April, 1846, and is a son of John and Bertha Freng, who spent their entire lives in their native land where his father always followed the occupation of farming. The subject was there reared and educated and then when twenty-three years of age he sought a home in the United States, crossing the Atlantic in 1869. He settled in Yankton county, South Dakota, and he has a brother who is now living near him. Locating upon his present farm, he now has one hundred and sixty acres of good land, on which he raises crops that he feeds annually to his stock. He is raising both cattle and Poland-China hogs and his sales bring to him a very creditable and gratifying income. He has planted all of the trees upon his farm and has made valuable improvements which constitute it one of the very desirable farm properties of the locality. Although he found that America afforded good advantages to its citizens, he also found that difficulties and trials were to be borne at times. He lived here when the grasshoppers destroyed all of the crops and was also bothered to a considerable extent with the crickets, which were so numerous that they in some localities stopped trains. His brother's property suffered because of the flood, though he saved most of his cattle by putting them on top of a shed. Mr. Freng has gained very desirable property since coming to America and now has a nice home, in the rear of which stands substantial barns and outbuildings and these in turn are surrounded by good fields or by pasture lands, wherein are fed many head of stock. He has planted an excellent orchard, including both cherry and apple trees, having two acres planted to fruit. He erected his home in 1890 and also built large barns.

On the 6th of January, 1874, occurred the marriage of Mr. Freng and Miss Anna Freng. Her mother came to Yankton county and is still living in this locality, having attained the age of eighty-one years in April, 1903. The subject and his wife have six children: Mary, who is the wife of Matt Hanson; Bertha, the wife of Ole Bruget; Ida, who was educated in Yankton and is now a successful school teacher at Jamesville; Emil, at home; and Karl and Clara, who are also with their parents. In his political views Mr. Freng is a Republican who has served as a school officer and as county commissioner. The cause of education finds in him a very warm friend, for he realizes its importance as a preparation for life's practical duties. He belongs to the Lutheran church and in citizenship is very progressive, doing everything in his power to promote the material development of his community. Intelligent and enterprising, his labors have been effective and far-reaching for the benefit of the county and at the same time he has so directed his business efforts that he has become a leading representative of agricultural life in his adopted state.

REV. WILLIAM LEWIS MEINZER was born on a farm in Winnebago county, Illinois, on the 26th of December, 1868, and is a son of William and Mary Julia Meinzer, both of whom were born near Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, the former being a lad of nine years when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, while his wife was seven years of age when she came to the United States with her parents, both families being numbered among the pioneer settlers in northern Illinois. The father of the subject became a successful farmer and resided for half a century on his homestead farm in Winnebago county, Illinois. He and his wife are now residing in Davis, Illinois, having retired from active life. The ancestry of the subject, in both the paternal and maternal lines, has been identified with the history of southern Germany, and his grandparents were the first of the respective families to locate in the new world. The maternal grandfather was prominent in the revolution of 1848, and this fact led to his emigration from the Fatherland. One of his brothers was for many years burgomaster of the village of Neureuth, Baden.

William L. Meinzer secured his early educational discipline in the district schools of his native county, and as a mere boy began to assist in the work of the home farm, having followed the plow when but ten years of age, while he was able to attend school during the winter terms of about four months. Of alert and respective mentality, his ambition to secure a broader education was early quickened, and in the fall of 1887 he entered Northwestern College, at Naperville, Illinois, but by reason of illness he was compelled to temporarily abandon his studies there a few months later, and upon resuming collegiate work he interspersed the same with periods of teaching, in order to secure the means with which to further prosecute his studies. In the autumn of 1889 he came to Lincoln county, South Dakota, for the purpose of teaching in the public schools, and in the following spring he entered the State Agricultural College, at Brookings, where he continued his studies until the spring of 1893, when a quarrel arose between the faculty and a large number of the students, whereupon our subject left the institution and was matriculated in the Iowa State College, at Ames, being there graduated as a member of the class of 1894 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the same year he took up the study of theology, prosecuting the course designated by the Dakota conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he continued his ecclesiastical studies after entering upon active pastoral work. He was received on trial into the conference, at Aberdeen, in 1895; was ordained a deacon, at Mitchell, by Bishop Warren, in 1897; and an elder by Bishop Hurst, at Huron, in 1899. In November, 1894, Mr. Meinzer became pastor of the church at Armour, Douglas county, and in 1896 he was assigned to the pastorate at Howard, where he remained until 1899, when conference assigned him to the pastoral charge of the church at Redfield, Spink county, where he rendered most effective service until 1902. His wife died in April, 1902, during the pastorate at Redfield. In the following June he resigned his charge and made an extended European tour, returning to South Dakota in October, 1902, when the conference appointed him to Clark, South Dakota. Since his return from abroad, in connection with his pastoral duties, Mr. Meinzer has gained high commendation on the lecture platform, having embodied his experiences and observations in Europe into a most interesting and original lecture entitled "Kings, Crowns and Castles." He is a man of high intellectual attainments and is instinct with enthusiasm and nervous vitality, and his devotion and loyalty have made him a force for good in the pulpit and on the platform, while he stands as a type of the best citizenship. In politics he has ever given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison.

On the 31st of December, 1895, Mr. Meinzer was united in marriage to Miss Dora Jane Squires, the ceremony being performed at Armour, this state. Mrs. Meinzer was born and reared near East Fairfield, Vermont, and came to South Dakota in 1890, being for four years a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Armour. She died in Asbury hospital, in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 15th of April, 1902, as the result of an operation for cancer. No children were born of this union.

EDWARD J. MONFORE is a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born in Delaware county, New York, on the 13th of March, 1828, so that he has now passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, but is a man of marked mental and physical vigor, giving slight indication of the years which stand to his credit. He is a son of Garrett and Paty (Smith) Monfore, and is the eldest of their four children, all of whom survive, the others being as follows: Rebecca, who is the wife of Rodney Chichester, of New Canaan, Connecticut; Mary, who is the wife of Henry Monroe, of Council Grove, Kansas; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of John Waterman, of Broome county, New York. The maternal grandfather Smith was a Revolutionary soldier and his widow drew a pension. The father of the subject was born in the state of New York, where the family was established in the early pioneer epoch, and there he passed his entire life. As a young man he learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for a number of years, after which he was engaged in farming during the remainder of his active business career, having removed from Delaware county to Broome county, where his death occurred in 1845. He was a Whig in his political proclivities and was an ardent abolitionist. He and his wife were both consistent members of the Congregational church. The latter was likewise born in the state of Connecticut and lived to very old age. They were persons of noble characteristics and lived lives of signal honor and usefulness.

Edward J. Monfore, whose name initiates this sketch, was reared under the sturdy discipline of the home farm, and after attending the common schools of Broome county he continued his studies for some time in an excellent academy at Homer, New York. As a young man he worked on the farm and at various other occupations, being signally energetic and ambitious and early exemplifying that good judgment which has conserved his success in later years. At the age of twenty-five years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of wagonmaking, becoming a competent workman, and to this vocation he continued to devote his attention for about a decade, in the meanwhile carefully husbanding his resources and exemplifying the utmost thrift and perseverance. In 1864 he left his native state and came to the west, locating in Warren county, Iowa, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, as well as forty acres in the adjoining county of Marion. One year later he disposed of both of these properties and purchased another farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres in Warren county, to which he subsequently added until he had a good farm of two hundred and five acres. There he continued to be successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for nearly eighteen years, becoming one of the honored and influential citizens of the community. He there served two terms as clerk of Belmont township, and one term as a member of the board of county commissioners.

In the spring of 1882, having disposed of his interests in Iowa, Mr. Monfore came to South Dakota, and located in Springfield, Bon Homme county, where he has since maintained his home, being one of the founders and builders of this now prosperous and attractive little city, and having also been identified with the industrial development of this favored section of our great commonwealth. He is the owner of six hundred and forty acres of valuable farming land in the county, the same being divided into four farms, and he gives a general supervision to the property, which is well improved and under effective cultivation. He is also the owner of a nice residence and other property in Springfield.

In politics Mr. Monfore gave his allegiance to the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, when he transferred his allegiance to the latter, of whose principles and policies he has ever since been an unswerving advocate, having been one of those who aided in the election of the delegates to the first Republican state convention in New York. In 1885 he was elected a member of the board of commissioners of Bon Homme county, in which capacity he served two terms, during which period he gave significant manifestation of his loyalty and intrinsic public spirit. He was also elected and served nine years as a member of the board of education at Springfield. He, with George W. Snow and J. L. Turner, constituted the committee having in charge the erection of its first normal school building here, the cost of which, ten thousand dollars, was donated by the citizens of Springfield, the subject himself contributing two hundred dollars. Fraternally he is affiliated with Mount Zion Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the auxiliary organization, Springfield Chapter, No. 11, Order of the Eastern Star, of which his wife likewise is a member; and he is also identified with Springfield Lodge, No. 7, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Deborah Lodge, No. 52, Daughters of Rebekah, of which Mrs. Monfore is a member.

On the 15th of June, 1852, at Centre Lisle, New York, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Monfore to Miss Clarissa Chapin, who was born in Michigan and reared in Yorkshire, Broome county, New York. Of this union were born four children, of whom three survive: Edward C., who is a retired merchant of Springfield; George J., who is engaged in farming in this county; Carrie, who is the wife of Charles Melick, a farmer of this county. Mr. Monfore's first wife passed away October 8, 1864, dying of typhoid fever at Coloma, Iowa. He subsequently married, in Putnam county, Illinois, Miss Lottie Melick, who was born in New Jersey and reared in East Enterprise, Indiana. By the latter union were born three children, all of whom grew to maturity and were married. The eldest, Fanny, who was the wife of Dr. R. D. Melvin, now of Parker, this state, was caught in a folding bed and received injuries which caused her death. She had one son, Adney. The next child, Frank, is proprietor of the Springfield House, at Springfield, this state, and the youngest, Stella, is the wife of George B. Mead, of Port Stanley, Washington.

JOHN A. JOHNSON.—The home farm of John A. Johnson is a well developed property situated in Yankton county not far from Irene. The owner was born in Norway April 29, 1867, and is a son of Jonas and Olena Johnson. The father came to Yankton county in 1886, settling on section 35, Mayfield township. He had only a few days before arrived in America and South Dakota was his destination for he had heard of the favorable opportunities here afforded for advancement in the business world. Becoming identified with farming interests, he here continued his work until called to his final rest, on the 17th of April, 1899, while his wife died October 24, 1900. In the family were six children: Einer, John A., Nettha, Olive, Christina and Gena.

In his father's home John A. Johnson was reared and the public schools of his native county afforded him his educational privileges. He was a young man of about nineteen when he crossed the Atlantic and became identified with farming interests in Yankton county. As a companion and helpmate for the journey of life he chose Miss Bertha Larson and they were married in 1894. The lady is a daughter of Magnus Larson, who came to this county at an early day. Mrs. Johnson passed away on the 24th of March, 1902, leaving two children, Martin and Lena, who are still with their father.

The home farm of Mr. Johnson comprises one hundred and sixty acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation with the exception of a tract of thirty acres. He has made excellent improvements upon his place, including the erection of a fine residence in 1902. Two years before he built large and substantial barns and other outbuildings upon his place with abundant shelter for grain and stock. He makes a specialty of the raising of shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs and in addition he produces good crops in his well tilled fields. His desirable property, neat and thrifty in appearance, stands as a monument to his life of industry and enterprise and he is widely recognized as one of the more progressive and successful young farmers of Yankton county. He holds membership in the Lutheran church and in his political views he is a Republican. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to public office and he is now serving as township treasurer, and a member of the Republican central committee. He is also a shareholder and director in the Farmers' Co-operative Stock Company, of Irene, South Dakota.

CINCINATUS C. WILEY.—In the career of this enterprising business man and gallant ex-soldier of one of the greatest wars in the annals of history, the reader will not only find much that is interesting but may also profit by those experiences which when properly applied to prevailing conditions invariably lead to success. Cincinatus C. Wiley, of the firm of Wiley, Allen & Company, real estate dealers, Watertown, is a New England product and inherits many of the sterling qualities for which the people of that historic section of the Union have long been distinguished. His father, Dr. Hazare Wiley, a well-known physician and surgeon, was a native of Massachusetts and of Scotch descent, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Pierce, was also born and reared in the same state. Cincinatus C. is one of seven children, two now living, and was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the 8th day of October, 1842. At the proper age he entered the public schools of his native place and prosecuted his studies therein until a youth in his teens, the meantime spending his vacations on a farm, with the rugged duties of which he early became familiar. After acquiring his education he followed agricultural pursuits until the breaking out of the great Civil war, when, with true patriotic fervor, he tendered his services to the country in the time of its need, enlisting, in 1861, in Company B, Tenth Massachusetts Infantry, for three years, being mustered in at the city of Springfield on June 21st of that year. Mr. Wiley's regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and took an active part in many of the noted Virginia campaigns from the beginning of the war until near its close, participating in some of the bloodiest battles of the struggle. Among these were Fair Oaks, second Bull Run, Antietam, Milburn Hill, Mine Run, first and second battles of Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Gettysburg and a number of others, to say nothing of numerous skirmishes and minor engagements, in all of which the subject bore himself as a brave and gallant soldier, prompt in his response to every duty and ready at all times to face danger and death in defense of the great principles for which so many patriots gave the last full measure of their devotion, to the end that the union of the states might be preserved inviolate. He was wounded at Spottsylvania, but not seriously, and on July 1, 1864, at the expiration of his enlistment was mustered out of the service, immediately after which he returned home and the following spring engaged in the lumber business in the state of Vermont.

Mr. Wiley devoted his attention to this line of activity from 1865 to 1876, a period of eleven years, and then disposed of his interests in New England and came to South Dakota, arriving at Yankton on March 27th of the latter year. The following May he went to the Black Hills and for some time thereafter devoted his attention to prospecting and mining, with Deadwood as his headquarters, returning to Yankton the ensuing fall. In the spring of 1877 he came to Codington county, driving from Yankton with an ox-team and taking possession of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he had previously entered by filing a soldier's claim and on which he lived until the spring of 1879, when he moved into town. Some months later he had his buildings moved to Watertown and, putting up an addition thereto, started a hotel which he conducted from 1880 to 1894, inclusive, and which the meanwhile became a well-known hostlery and one of the most popular resorts of the traveling public in the eastern part of the state. Disposing of his hotel interests, he again turned his attention to mining and after prosecuting the same almost exclusively until the spring of 1899, principally in the Black Hills district, he began dealing in real estate. The real estate firm of Wiley, Allen & Company does the largest business of the kind in Watertown and one of the most extensive in the state, having lands listed in all parts of the Dakotas, Oregon, California and other states and territories, their operations being far-reaching and important and of a magnitude which demonstrates their capacity as enterprising, progressive and thoroughly reliable business men. Additional to his real estate business, Mr. Wiley owns valuable mineral properties in various parts of the west, the most important of which are his interests in the group of gold, silver and lead mines on Kittle river, one hundred and twenty-eight miles north of Spokane in the state of Washington. These are being developed as rapidly as circumstances will admit and the richness of the territory and the vast quantity of ore in sight indicate independent fortunes for the owners at no distant day. Recently Mr. Wiley removed to Lents, Oregon, a suburb of Portland, where he is engaged in the real-estate business under the firm style of C. C. Wiley & Company.

Mr. Wiley is a wide-awake, public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in the public welfare, and he encourages with his influence and financial support all laudable enterprises to promote the same. He has taken an active part in county and municipal affairs, served two terms as treasurer of each, and as custodian of the people's funds made a record unshadowed by the slightest suspicion of anything dishonorable. In politics he is a Republican and for a number of years has been considered one of the leaders of his party in the county of Codington. Fraternally, he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen and he has been honored with the highest offices within the gift of the different local lodges to which he belongs.

Mr. Wiley was married April 12, 1865, in North Adams, Massachusetts, to Miss Harriett P. Sprague, a native of Vermont and the daughter of Farnum and Harriett F. Sprague, the union resulting in the birth of five children, namely: Lewis E., of Butte, Montana; Elmer, who died at the age of seven years; Alice F.; Cora A., wife of Oscar Eichiger, of Watertown, and Birdie, who died in childhood. Mrs. Wiley departed this life December 4, 1902, and her loss was deeply mourned in Watertown where she had a large circle of friends and acquaintances who held her in the highest personal esteem. She was a devoted member of the Congregational church, always profoundly interested in religious and benevolent enterprises and her beautiful Christian character and zealous endeavor in every good work endeared her to all who came within range of her influence.

WILLIAM BYRNE, who is one of the representative farmers and stock growers of Faulk county, where he is the owner of a large and valuable ranch, is a native son of the great west and has exemplified its progressive spirit in a marked degree, gaining success through his well directed efforts in connection with the industrial development of South Dakota, where he has maintained his home for the past score of years, so that he is entitled to consideration as one of the pioneers of Faulk county.

Mr. Byrne was born in Allamakee county, Iowa, on the 18th of September, 1861, and is a son of Lawrence and Delia Byrne. This worthy couple became the parents of ten children, of whom eight are living, while four of the number are residents of this state.

William Byrne was reared on the homestead farm which was the place of his birth, and received his education in the excellent public schools of Iowa. He continued to be associated in the management of the homestead until 1882, when the property was sold, and he then, in company with his mother and the other members of the family, came to South Dakota. They passed the winter of that year in Turner county and in the spring of 1883 came to the newly organized county of Faulk, where each of the family entered claim to government land. The subject took up a pre-emption claim, six miles east of the present village of Orient, which is his postoffice address, and at once instituted the improvement of his land, to which he has since added until he has a valuable estate of nine hundred and sixty acres, the major portion of which is under effective cultivation, being devoted to the raising of wheat, oats, corn, barley and hay, in large quantities. He is also giving careful attention to the raising of high-grade stock. His place has an excellent supply of pure water, which may be secured at a depth of about sixteen feet on almost all portions of the ranch. He is a stanch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 15th of May, 1895, Mr. Byrne was united in marriage to Miss Mary Paul, who was born in Muscatine county, Iowa, being a daughter of August Paul, who removed from that state to South Dakota in 1884, locating in Faulk county, where he remained until 1894, when he removed to the state of Virginia, where he and his wife now maintain their home. He is a native of Germany, and his wife, whose maiden name was Bertha Schulz, was born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Byrne have four children, namely: Paul, Raymond, Theodore and Leonard.

THOMAS DIGNAN.—The fair old Emerald Isle figures as the place of Mr. Dignan's nativity, since he was born in County Cavan, Ireland, on the 12th of June, 1846, being a son of Michael and Ann Dignan, both scions of stanch old Irish stock. In 1849, when our subject was a child of about three years, they immigrated to America and located in Richland county, Ohio, whence, three years later, they started for Iowa, arriving in Winneshiek county, that state, in August, 1853, where the father took up government land and became one of the pioneer farmers of the Hawkeye commonwealth. He was prospered in his efforts as the years passed, and continued his residence there until 1885, when he disposed of his farm and came to South Dakota, locating in Faulk county, where he was identified with farming and stock growing until his death, which occurred in March, 1893, while his wife died in September of the same year. Michael Dignan had been engaged in dealing in live stock in Ireland prior to his emigration to America, and was an excellent judge in the line, while he was a man of energy and sterling integrity of character. He was a Democrat in politics and both he and his wife were communicants of the Catholic church. Of their eleven children six are living, and of the number two are residents of South Dakota.

Thomas Dignan, whose name introduces this sketch, was the second child, and was reared to maturity on the home farm in Iowa, while his educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools. In 1874, at the age of eighteen years, he left the home farm and initiated his independent career, engaging in farming and stock raising on his own account, in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he remained until 1884, when he closed out his interests there and came as a pioneer to Faulk county, South Dakota, where he now has a finely improved ranch of four hundred acres of most arable land, all of which is under cultivation and devoted mainly to the propagation of wheat, barley, pulse, corn and millet, in each of which lines he secures large returns for the time and labor expended, being known as one of the progressive and thoroughly scientific farmers of this section. In addition to the agricultural farm he also has a magnificent range of six thousand acres under fence, which is utilized for the grazing of his large herds of stock. He raises high-grade Hereford cattle, breeding from registered stock, and running an average of from five hundred to one thousand head. He also raises large numbers of hogs, and is convinced that no section of the Union offers better advantages for successful enterprise in this line, as the swine attain large and vigorous growth, while he has never known of any disease prevailing in any herd in this section. On his fine ranch are also found the finest specimens of Percheron horses, of which he usually has a large herd, while he also has raised some very superior driving and coach horses. In the spring of 1903 he sold a magnificent Percheron stallion for thirteen hundred and fifty dollars, the animal weighing two thousand and forty pounds. Mr. Dignan has attained a high degree of success in South Dakota and is an enthusiastic admirer of the state and a firm believer in the still more magnificent future in store for the same, while he is a representative citizen of Faulk county, public-spirited and enterprising, and held in the highest esteem by all who know him. On his beautiful ranch he has erected a substantial and commodious residence and other buildings ample for the proper care of live stock, farm produce, machinery, etc. In politics he accords a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and at the time of this writing he is serving as a member of the board of township trustees.

On the 4th of July, 1874, were spoken the words which united the life destinies of Mr. Dignan and Miss Catherine Hand, who was born and reared in Allamakee county, Iowa, being a daughter of Michael Hand, of whom individual mention is made on another page of this work, so that a repetition of the genealogical data is not demanded in this connection. Of this union have been born five children, concerning the fate of the eldest of whom, George, a most pitiful uncertainty exists, a source of unremitting grief to his parents. George was a young man of sterling character and correct habits, and in the fall of 1901 went to Chicago for the purpose of selling a shipment of stock from the home ranch. That he had started on the return trip is assured, since on the 1st of October he sent his father a telegram from Sioux City, Iowa, and from that time forward all trace of him has been lost, it being supposed that he met with a violent or accidental death. The disappearance causes a feeling of unqualified grief and sympathy in the community in which he was so well known and well liked. The other children remain at the parental home, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Edward M., Loretta, Alice and Cleophas.

S. P. WAXDAHL was born in Norway, in 1847, being a son of Peter and Bertina (Siverson) Waxdahl, both of whom passed their entire lives in Norway, where the father devoted his active life to agricultural pursuits. This worthy couple became the parents of seven children, of whom six are living, while the subject is the only representative of the family in South Dakota. S. P. Waxdahl was reared and educated in his native land and there continued to be identified with the tilling of the soil until he had attained the age of twenty years. He sailed from Norway on the Mediterranean and Black seas from 1866 to 1869. In 1869 he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortune in America, his financial resources being very limited, while he had no influential friends in the country to which he thus came as a veritable stranger in a strange land. He made his first permanent location in the state of Wisconsin, and his early labors were in connection with farming and work as a sailor on Lake Michigan. In 1875 he went to California and for the following three years was employed on various vessels plying out of the port of San Francisco. He then returned to Wisconsin, where he remained for a short time, and then came, in 1877, to what is now the state of South Dakota and took up a tract of wild prairie land in Moody county, the place being located eight miles from the thriving little city of Flandreau, of which scarcely the nucleus was to be seen at the time when he came here. He still retains his original homestead, which he secured from the government, and the same bears little resemblance to the virgin prairie represented at the time when he secured possession of the property. Mr. Waxdahl has put forth the most strenuous effort in the improvement and cultivation of his farm and the same is now one of the attractive and valuable places of this favored section of the state. He devotes his attention to diversified farming and stock raising and is recognized as one of the upright and industrious citizens of the county, where he has the confidence and regard of all who know him. In politics he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and though he has never sought public office he has shown a deep interest in the welfare of his chosen state and has lent a helpful influence in worthy enterprises for the good of the community. He is now serving his second term as school director of his district. He and his wife are worthy and consistent members of the Lutheran church.

On the 31st of January, 1880, Mr. Waxdahl married Miss Regina Anderson, of this county, and they have six children, namely: Regina, Bertina, Albert, Edward P., Ingvald and Sophia.

GEORGE WILLIAM COOK, who is the owner of a finely improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in Grovena township, Moody county, was born at Elkader, Clayton county, Iowa, on the 10th of September, 1850, being a son of Henry and Mary (Beckman) Cook, the father being a farmer by vocation. The subject received a common-school education and remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of twenty-eight years, having devoted his attention to farming up to that time. On the 4th of March, 1878, he arrived in Moody county, whither he came from his native place, and here he took a homestead claim and forthwith began its improvement and cultivation. He has "grown up with the country," is a progressive farmer and stock grower and has attained success through his indefatigable and well directed efforts. In addition to his farming interests he is also identified with the Egan Elevator Company and the Egan Lumber Company, of Egan, Moody county, which is his postoffice address. In politics Mr. Cook is stanchly arrayed in support of the principles of the People's party, and he was elected the first treasurer of Grovena township, where he still resides, while he has also served as a member of the board of directors of the township. Fraternally, he is identified with the Modern Brotherhood of America, and his religious views are in harmony with the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he attends. Mr. Cook remains a bachelor, but his home is a center of genial hospitality and good cheer, while his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

FRANK M. HUBER is a representative of a class of German-American citizens who have done so much in advancing general progress and at the same time have gained for themselves gratifying prosperity through the exercise of business activity. He was born in Bavaria on the 25th of July, 1862, and the days of his boyhood and youth were quietly passed unmarked by any event of special importance to vary the routine of life during that period. On the 20th of August, 1893, however, he was married, the lady of his choice being Miss Nellie Strunk, a daughter of Henry Strunk. Three children graced this marriage, Nellie, Mary and Herman. In order to provide for his family Mr. Huber follows agricultural pursuits and is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Yankton county. The improvements upon this place stand as monuments to his enterprise, labor and progressive spirit. The farm is pleasantly located not far from Jamesville and he is successfully engaged in the raising of hogs of the Poland-China breed and also shorthorn cattle. Nearly all of the buildings upon his place have been erected by him and that the farm is today a well-improved and valuable property is the result of his untiring industry, perseverance and capable management. Annually his labors bring him a desirable financial return.

Mr. Huber exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party. He has served as school clerk for several years, but has never been active in the sense of office seeking, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business affairs. He is a communicant of the Catholic church and is a public-spirited man whose life has been upright and honorable and those actions have brought to him the merited return of well directed labor.

WILLIAM W. ROUNDS hails from the old Green Mountain state, being a scion of stanch old English stock early established in New England. The ancestry is traced in a direct way to the noble family of Walworth, Lord Walworth, lord mayor of London, having been an ancestor. Mr. Rounds was born in the village of Monkton, Addison county, Vermont, on the 1st of June, 1857, and was the youngest in a family of six children. He attended the common schools until he had attained the age of twelve years, when he left the parental home and faced the stern battle of life on his own responsibility, so that he is well deserving of the proud American title of self-made man. He was variously employed in the east until 1877, when he came to the west and located in the city of Chicago, where he was variously employed until 1882, in the spring of which year he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and located in Spink county, where he took up a preemption claim of a quarter section of government land two miles south of the postoffice of Rose. In the fall of the same year he disposed of this property and took up a homestead claim in the same county, the place being the site of the town of Conde, as before noted. Here he continued to be actively engaged in farming until 1886, when the railroad was completed through the county and he sold his farm to the Western Townsite Company, and the village of Conde was soon afterward founded and platted, being now a progressive and attractive town. He identified himself forthwith with the business interests of the new village, erecting a large livery barn, which he equipped with good facilities, continuing to conduct the same for three years, at the expiration of which, in 1890, he traded his barn and business for the building and stock of a local hardware establishment. The stock was a small one and the enterprise was one of modest proportions at the time when he came into control, but within two years he had so increased its scope as to necessitate the building of an addition to his store, and he also installed a stock of furniture, while in 1896 he erected another addition, so that he has a large and conveniently arranged store, besides a large warehouse, and controls a flourishing business, maintaining also a branch store at Groton, Brown county. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he has been called upon to serve in various positions of public trust, having been for several years a member of the board of trustees of the village and also a member of the board of education, while he also rendered excellent service as deputy sheriff of the county. He has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, being identified with the consistory at Aberdeen, South Dakota, while he was one of the charter members of Conde Lodge, No. 134, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in Conde, which he has served as worshipful master. He has also passed the official chairs in the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, also being affiliated with the auxiliary organization, the Daughters of Rebekah, and being a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor.

On the 27th of November, 1884, Mr. Rounds was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Park, who was born in Michigan, and they have one daughter, Hazel, who is one of the popular young ladies of the village of Conde.

JAMES P. TURNER comes of sturdy Scottish ancestry in both the paternal and maternal lines, and inherits in a marked degree the dominating characteristics of the true Scotchman,—integrity of purpose, broad mental perspective and indomitable energy. He was born in Elgin county, near the town of Aylmer, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 1st of December, 1858, and is a son of James and Mary (Jardine) Turner, both of whom were born in Argyleshire, Scotland, where they were reared to maturity. The paternal grandfather, Donald Turner, emigrated with his family to America about the year 1851 and located in Ontario, Canada, passing the remainder of his life in the province of Ontario and being a carpenter by vocation. His son, James, father of the subject, learned the trade of carpenter under the direction of his honorable sire, and was successfully engaged in contracting and building in the province of Ontario until his death, which occurred in 1864, his noble wife still living. Of their five children James P. was the third, while of the number one is now deceased.

James P. Turner was reared to maturity in his native province, and after completing the curriculum of the common schools served a thorough apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, which he there continued to follow as a vocation until 1883, when he came to South Dakota, passing the first year in Watertown, while in the spring of 1884 he removed thence to Faulk county, becoming one of its earliest settlers and taking up his abode in the little village of LaFoon, which was the original county seat. He there established himself in the blacksmith business, and there successfully followed his trade until 1887, when he came to Faulkton, which had then been designated as the capital of the county, being on the line of the railroad, which advantage was lacking to La Foon. Here he has ever since been engaged in blacksmithing, being known as a straightforward and reliable business man and having thus gained a supporting patronage which has made him one of the prosperous citizens of the town. Three and one-half miles northeast of the village he owns an entire section of land, upon which he has made good improvements, while the same is devoted to stock-grazing purposes and the raising of hay and grain. In politics Mr. Turner is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and while he has never sought official preferment he received a gratifying testimonial of popular esteem in the village election of the spring of 1902, when he was chosen mayor of Faulkton, in which capacity he has given a progressive, economical and business-like administration of the municipal government, gaining unqualified endorsement for the course which he has pursued with marked discrimination and loyalty. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has passed the capitular degrees, being at present high priest of Faulkton Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and wife were members of the Baptist church.

On the 3rd of February, 1887, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Belle K. Puntine, who was born in Ontario, Canada, on the 22d of September, 1860, being a daughter of John and Maggie (McDonald) Puntine. She proved a devoted wife and helpmeet, and the great loss and bereavement of the subject's life was that entailed when she was called to the "land of the leal," her death occurring on the 15th of December, 1899. She is survived by five children, namely: Jesse A., Hugh A., Frank A., Muriel B. and Charles J.

WILLIAM H. SMITH is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Juneau county, Wisconsin, on the 28th of April, 1857, and being a son of John and Bridget Smith, both of whom were born and reared in Ireland. The father of the subject left the Emerald Isle as a young man and came to America to seek his fortune, believing that better opportunities were here afforded for the winning of success through individual effort. He was employed for some time in connection with the great lumbering industry in Wisconsin, and through this means accumulated sufficient money to send home for the remainder of his family. He finally secured a tract of land in Wisconsin, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he has since been successfully engaged, being now the owner of a well improved farm of two hundred and forty acres, in Juneau county, Wisconsin, where he is held in high esteem. He and his wife are the parents of the following named children: William H., who is the subject of this review; Elizabeth, who is the widow of Daniel Murphy and who resides in Brookings county, South Dakota; Thomas, who is a successful farmer of Parnell township, Brookings county, South Dakota; Margaret, who is the wife of Michael Mead, of Moody county, South Dakota; John, Jr., who resides in Mauston, Wisconsin; Ellen, who is a teacher in the schools of Brookings county; and Rose and Mary, who remain at the parental home, in Wisconsin.

The subject of this sketch was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and early became inured to the work involved in its improvement and cultivation, while he was accorded good educational advantages, prosecuting his studies in the public schools of his native county until he had attained the age of eighteen years, while thereafter he assisted in the work of the home farm until he had reached his legal majority, when he initiated his independent career. He came to South Dakota in the spring of 1878, and in May of that year filed entry on a quarter section of land in section 18, Brookings county, and thereafter he continued to work by the day or month for one year, in the meanwhile instituting the improvement of his claim, to which he eventually perfected his title. In 1878 he built a sod house on his place, the same being equipped with a board roof, and his father sent him sufficient money to enable him to purchase two yoke of oxen. He had no yoke to use when he first began the breaking of his land, and his finances were such that he was compelled to borrow this essential accessory, which he carried on his back for a distance of ten miles when he returned it to the owner. He remained on his first claim for fifteen years, within which time he made good improvements on the property and began to win a definite success. He purchased his present home place in 1893, paying nineteen hundred dollars for a quarter section, in Parnell township, and since taking up his residence here he has made many substantial improvements, having extensively remodeled the house, which is now one of the attractive and comfortable farm homes of this section, while he also erected a fine barn, thirty-two by sixty-four feet in dimensions and a granary eighteen by forty feet. He sunk a deep well, which supplies pure water in abundance, and this improvement was made at a cost of about five hundred dollars. Mr. Smith is now the owner of ten hundred and forty acres of land in Parnell township, this county, and also owns a half section of excellent land in Ransom county, North Dakota. He gives his attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising of an excellent grade of cattle and hogs, together with sufficient horses to supply the demands of his farm. He is energetic, has excellent business judgment, is ever fair and honorable in all his dealings, and it is pleasing to note that he has not been denied the due reward of his labors. When he came to this state his cash capital was represented in the sum of sixty dollars, and a conservative valuation of his property today is placed at fifty thousand dollars. For the past several years he has owned and operated a threshing outfit, for which he has found a ready demand throughout the season. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, voting according to the dictates of his judgment and supporting men and measures rather than be guided along strict partisan lines. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, as are also all of their children. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 26th of July, 1882, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Mary Buckley, who was born in Wisconsin, being a daughter of Edward and Ellen Buckley, who were early settlers of that state, where they remained until 1880, when they came to Brookings county, South Dakota, and settled in Trenton township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have nine children, all of whom are still members of the home circle, namely: Nellie, John, Nora, Hugh, William, Edward, Charles, George and Fabian.

LEANDER LANE.—In the pioneer epoch of South Dakota Leander Lane came to this state and was an important factor in the substantial development and permanent improvement of Yankton county. He was born on the 23d of April, 1838, in Clermont county, Ohio, of which state his parents, Nathaniel and Martha (Simpson) Lane, were also natives. The father was an agriculturist, owning and operating a well improved farm in Clermont county, where he died in 1857. In politics he was a Whig and both he and his wife were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church. She long survived her husband, passing away in 1896. In their family were eight children, four of whom are still living. On the paternal side the subject's ancestors were originally from North Carolina.

In the state of his nativity Leander Lane grew to manhood and in 1861 he led to the marriage altar Miss Ann Sheperdson, by whom he had one child, Elizabeth, now the wife of Albert Young. For his second wife Mr. Lane wedded Mrs. Mary (Chappel) Case, the widow of John Chappel. Her parents, Chauncey and Mary E. Case, were natives of New York and were also members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Case followed farming principally but was also a good mechanic and patented a turninglathe. His political support was given the Democratic party. He died in New York state in 1848, and his wife departed this life in 1882. Their family numbered six children, three of whom are living at the present writing in 1903.

It was in 1866 that Mr. Lane left the east and came to Dakota, while his wife came to this state with a Dakota colony in 1868. He first located on Jim river near the present site of Henry O'Neil's home, but after living there six months he moved to the place now owned by Joseph J. Volin. Later he purchased the present home place, at first buying one hundred and sixty acres of government land, to which he added from time to time as his financial resources increased until he owned eight hundred acres of fine farming land, nearly all under cultivation. He set out all of the trees upon the place and erected good and substantial buildings which stands as monuments to his thrift and enterprise. He was a natural carpenter, being very handy with tools, and everything about his farm was kept in first-class condition. He raised a good grade of shorthorn cattle, feeding not less than one hundred and forty head per year and as high as two hundred.

During his early residence in South Dakota Mr. Lane encountered many discouragements, losing hogs to the value of one thousand dollars in floods. During the flood of 1866, when the Missouri and Jim rivers so overflowed their banks, he was forced to leave his house at three o'clock at night and seek higher ground. The Indians, though friendly at that time, often visited his home begging for something to eat, and if not carefully watched they would steal considerable corn. Being fond of hunting, and a good marksman, Mr. Lane took great delight in that sport during pioneer days and his trusty rifle brought down many a deer, elk and antelope, besides smaller game such as ducks, wild geese, etc. In fact the early settlers depended a great deal on hunting and fishing for something to eat. Mr. Lane once caught a catfish in Jim river which weighed one hundred pounds and was over five feet long. It pulled him a half mile down the stream before he was able to land it.

Politically, Mr. Lane was a stalwart Democrat. He held school offices and assisted in establishing the first school conducted in his part of the county, each family at that time doing their share toward boarding the teacher. He was a Universalist in belief, but also a liberal supporter of any church in his neighborhood, and everything that was for the betterment of humanity received his hearty support. Mr. Lane passed away, after an illness of two weeks, on February 28, 1904, at his home south of Gayville, having attained the age of sixty-six years, ten months and four days. The funeral occurred Wednesday, March 2, 1904, from the Gayville Methodist Episcopal church, the pastor officiating. The interment was held at Yankton cemetery, at which the Rev. Mr. Rosenberry, of Yankton, officiated. Throughout the career of Mr. Lane he had shown himself a man in whom all placed the highest confidence. He was a loyal citizen and an ardent supporter of everything that went to advance the general welfare of the community of which he was a member. His memory will always be cherished and esteemed by the large circle of kinsmen and friends who are left to mourn his loss.

WILLIAM B. TOBEY.—For more than a score of years the subject of this review has been identified with the industrial life of Davidson county, and he is today one of the leading business men of the thriving village of Ethan, where he has a well equipped general store. Mr. Tobey was born in Steuben county, New York, on the 21st of September, 1856, being a son of William and Catherine (Tobey) Tobey, both of whom were born and reared in the old Empire state, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the major portion of his long and useful life, having come to South Dakota in 1886 and having here been identified with farming until his death, which occurred January 21, 1899, at which time he was seventy-four years of age. His devoted wife passed to the "land of the leal" in 1902, at the age of seventy-seven years, both having been consistent members of the Baptist church, while in politics he was a stanch Republican, having been identified with the party from the time of its organization. They became the parents of two children, William B., the subject of this sketch, and Louisa E., who is the wife of N. W. Stilson, of Elmira, New York.

William B. Tobey received the advantages of the public schools of his native state and continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in New York and Missouri until 1882, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and took up a homestead claim in Davidson county, where he was actively engaged in farming for fourteen years, at the expiration of which, in 1896, he took up his residence in the village of Ethan, where he established himself in the grain commission business, having an elevator here and also one in the city of Mitchell. In March, 1900, Mr. Tobey opened his present general merchandise establishment in Ethan, having a comprehensive and select stock and controlling a large and representative trade throughout the territory normally tributary to the town, while he enjoys the confidence and good will of the people of the community in which he has so long maintained his home. In politics he gives an unwavering support to the Republican party, and he has held various village and township offices, and also been a member of the board of education, while in the year 1900 he was appointed postmaster of Ethan. He and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Tobey retains valuable farm property in the county and is also the owner of real estate in the village in which he lives. He was one of the early settlers of this section of the state, has here attained success and independence and is intrinsically loyal to South Dakota, in whose further advancement he has unlimited faith.

On the 14th of July, 1874, Mr. Tobey was united in marriage to Miss Frances Dabler, who was born in the state of Ohio, being a daughter of Samuel S. and Drusilla Dabler, who now reside in the home of the subject, Mr. Dabler having been born in Ohio and having later been a successful farmer in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Tobey have eight children, namely: Frederick, Edna, Eliphalus, Emma, Agnes, Don, Alfraretta and Frances. Frederick married Miss Maggie Sexton and is now associated in the management of his father's mercantile business; and Edna is the wife of C. E. Bordwell, of Westfield, Iowa.

CALEB P. TAYLOR, one of the representative farmers and stock growers of Davidson county, is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in Grant county, on the 25th of April, 1855, and being a son of C. and Nancy (Coombs) Taylor, of whose fourteen children eleven are living at the time of this writing. The educational advantages afforded the subject in his youth were limited, being confined to a somewhat irregular attendance in the district schools of a pioneer section of the Badger state, and he continued to assist in the work and management of the homestead farm until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when he purchased a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, in Grant county, Wisconsin, and began operations on his own responsibility, while he has never wavered in his allegiance to the great fundamental industry of agriculture, which he has found worthy of his best efforts and through which he has attained definite success and independence. He continued to reside in his native state until the spring of 1900, when he came to South Dakota and purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres, in Badger township, Davidson county, the place being well improved and one of the valuable rural estates of this section. He paid eighteen dollars an acre for the land, and its market value at the present time is forty dollars an acre. In addition to carrying on diversified agriculture Mr. Taylor is also prominently and successfully engaged in the raising of live stock of excellent grades. He is a stanch Republican in politics, is progressive and public-spirited and has gained the confidence and good will of the community in which he resides. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

On the 18th of January, 1876, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Izella Shanley, who was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, being a daughter of Thomas Shanley, and of this union have been born four children, namely: Florence, Halbert, Grace and Clyde.

MARTIN N. TRYGSTAD was born in Norway, May 27, 1843, his parents being Nils O. and Kristiana Trygstad. When eighteen years old he enlisted in the army of Norway and served till 1867, when he came to Minnesota. He lived there till 1869, when he, with his parents and brothers, moved to Dakota territory.

He selected a piece of land in section 9, Medary township, but as the government had not surveyed any land in that locality it was not until 1872 that he could file his pre-emption papers on that tract of land. In 1870 he married Caroline Johnson, who has been a good and true wife to him, and they have been blessed with eight children. The oldest boy, Norman, and the oldest girl, Ida, are married and have their own homes in the neighborhood of their parents. The other two girls, Emma and Catharine, are at home, as are also Carl and Ferdinand. Wilhelm, a graduate from St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, is studying theology at the United Norwegian Lutheran church, St. Anthony Park, St. Paul, Minnesota. Michael, the youngest son, studies at the Augustana College, Canton, South Dakota.

In 1871 the subject succeeded in getting a postoffice established at his home and was made postmaster, it being called Medary. The same year Brookings county was organized and he was appointed county commissioner, an office he held for twelve years.

In the interesting election of 1872 he was elected a representative from his district to the territorial legislature, and in 1878 he was again elected to the same office. In 1902 he was elected state senator from Brookings county. In all these years he has taken the deepest interest in the development of South Dakota, and has contributed by words and deeds to the upbuilding of schools and churches. Although he has always been a hard-worked farmer and stock raiser and extensively employed, as we have seen, in the public administration of his county, he has always found time and means to encourage moral and religious growth and development. Brookings county was but a stretch of undulating prairie when he came here, no one but Indians and a few trappers being met with, but soon a few families came and made their home, and then Martin N. Trygstad opened his home for them on Sundays for the reading of God's holy scriptures, the singing of the grand old Lutheran hymns and listening as he read Dr. Martin Luther's sermon for the day, delivered three hundred years ago, but yet as bright and inspiring of faith and hope as when the great man preached it in Wittenberg. Martin Trygstad taught the young to read, to pray to God, to be obedient to their parents and good to their neighbors. He is still the superintendent of the Sunday school in Lake Campbell church. The founding of this church on the then wild and bleak Dakota prairies was one of the first public acts he undertook and it has grown from a small beginning till it now stands in our public records under the names of Brookings, Volga, Lake Sinai and Lake Campbell Norwegian Lutheran churches. He has been the promoter of many enterprises for the betterment of the people in financial matters as well. The Volga Elevator Company, the Brookings Shipping Company, several creameries and many other enterprises for the common welfare have found in him an earnest advocate.

GEORGE WATSON, who was formerly a member of the state legislature, from Davison county, is one of the progressive farmers of the state, his fine landed estate being located in Davison and Hanson counties. Mr. Watson was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, in 1851, being one of the four children of Ebenezer and Margaret (Sims) Watson. The father of the subject was born and reared in Scotland, whence he emigrated to Canada as a young man, settling near Ottawa, Ontario, where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1890. His wife, who was a native of Ontario, passed away in 1882, and all of their children are still living.

The subject of this sketch was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and has devoted the major portion of his life to the great basic industry of agriculture. He received a common-school education and continued to reside in Ontario until 1873, when he removed to Rockford, Iowa, locating in Floyd county, where he was engaged in farming until 1879, when he disposed of his interests there and came to Dakota, taking up government land in Davison county, where he has ever since maintained his home. He has added to his landed estate until he is now the owner of a finely improved farm of seven hundred and twenty acres, located in Davison and Hanson counties, about three hundred acres of the tract being under cultivation. He devotes special attention to the raising of corn, finding this more profitable than the raising of wheat, while he also devotes a number of acres to oats each year. Upon his place are to be found shorthorn cattle of high grade, while he also raises hogs, while he ships each year to the eastern markets an average of four carloads of cattle, the greater portion of which are from the thoroughbred stock which he keeps, while his herd of swine is of the Poland-China type. Upon coming to Davison county Mr. Watson took up homestead and timber claims, and this half section of land constituted the nucleus of his present well improved farm. He now has a fine lot of trees on his place, the same having been planted by him and being now well matured.

In politics Mr. Watson is a stanch Republican, and he has held various local offices, while in 1893 he represented his district in the state legislature, making an excellent record in the connection. He and his wife hold membership in the Baptist church at Mitchell. They were pioneers of the county, and have the high regard of the community in which they have so long made their home.

On the 25th of October, 1883, Mr. Watson was united in marriage to Miss Livonia Phelps, who was born and reared in Huston county, Minnesota, being a daughter of H. M. and Rebecca Phelps. Of this union have been born six children, all of whom still remain beneath the parental roof, namely: Florence, Robert, Frances, Earl, Richard and Herbert.

JOHN A. BEANER, who is postmaster at Canastota, McCook county, has long been one of the representative citizens of this section of the state, prominent in the work of the Republican party and in business affairs, having been the first grain dealer in the town, while he has at all times received the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Beaner is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Winnebago county, on the 5th of July, 1853, and being a son of Joseph and Gertrude (Harig) Beaner. He was the only child and his mother died while he was an infant. The father of the subject was a carpenter by vocation and his death occurred at Annapolis, Maryland, March 11, 1863. He was a valiant soldier in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, having enlisted as a member of Company I, Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he participated in many of the important battles of the great conflict. He was captured by the enemy and was held captive in the famous Andersonville prison, where he contracted disease which caused his death a short time after his release, so that our subject was doubly orphaned when a mere boy, being thereafter reared in the home of George Fisher. He attended the common schools of his native state until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he assumed the active duties of life and became dependent upon his own resources. He went to Black Hawk county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for two years, after which he returned to Illinois and located in Durand township, where he followed the vocation of farming until 1874, while thereafter he was a resident of Jesup, Iowa, until October, 1878, when he first came to what is now South Dakota. He located in Turner county, where he remained about two months, and then returned to Iowa, which continued to be his home until 1880, when he again came to South Dakota, improving his claim of government land in Turner county and there giving his attention to farming and stock raising until 1889, when he located in Canastota, McCook county, where he has ever since made his home. Here he established himself in the grain business, being the first to inaugurate this line of enterprise in the town, and he continued to be actively engaged in the buying and shipping of grain for the next decade.

Though he is a stanch Republican in politics and an active and influential worker in the party cause, Mr. Beaner was appointed postmaster of Canastota under the administration of President Cleveland, and served in this capacity for four years, while in 1902 he was again appointed to the office, under the regime of President Roosevelt, being the incumbent at the present time. He has been consecutively connected with the administration of postoffice affairs here for the past eleven years, having served for four years of this time as deputy. He is at the present time chairman of the Republican central committee of McCook county and has ably managed the party work in this field. Fraternally, Mr. Beaner is identified with Prudence Lodge, No. 119, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in Canastota, and with Salem Chapter, No. 34, Royal Arch Masons, at Salem, the county seat. He is also affiliated with Canastota Lodge, No. 13. Ancient Order of United Workmen, in his home town. Mrs. Beaner is a member of the Presbyterian church.

On the 8th of July, 1875, Mr. Beaner was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Ellis, of Barclay, Iowa. She was born and reared in Barclay county and is a daughter of A. J. and Jane Barclay and is a daughter of A. J. and Jane Ellis. Mr. and Mrs. Beaner have one daughter, Gertrude M., who is now the wife of Grant Roberts, who is engaged in the meat business in Rock Valley, Iowa

RICHARD FRANCIS ROBINSON, M. D., has the distinction of being a native of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born on the 2d of January, 1868. His father, Richard Tremaine Robinson, was one of the pioneers of what is now the state of South Dakota, having come here in June, 1879, and taken up his residence in Firesteel, Davison county. He is engaged in the general merchandise business at Egan, South Dakota, at the present time. He served with distinction in the Civil war, as a member of Company C, Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, while his wife, whose maiden name was Emma Frances Fisher, is past department president of the Woman's Relief Corps of the state. William Day Robinson, the paternal grandfather of the Doctor, came to the United States from Nova Scotia, about 1852. His father, Dr. Henry Robinson, was a surgeon in the English army. He was assistant surgeon in the Sixty-fourth Foot, from May 8, 1801, to June 15, 1804, and from that time was incumbent of a similar position in the Seventh Foot until December 15, 1804, when he was made surgeon of the regiment, in which capacity he served until August 29, 1811, when he resigned and thereafter lived retired in Halifax, Nova Scotia, this record being given in the war office in the city of London. Amos Sargent, great-grandfather of the mother of the subject, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and also a seaman on the privateer brigantine, "Hazard."

Dr. Robinson was about twelve years of age at the time of his parents' removal to what is now South Dakota, and here he attended the country schools of Davison county until he had attained the age of twenty years, when he returned to his native state of Massachusetts, locating in the city of Cambridge for the purpose of learning a trade. The outlook in this line, however, did not satisfy his ambition and he determined to prepare himself for the medical profession. He rounded out his preliminary education by attending night schools in Cambridge, and in 1890 was matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of Boston, where he was graduated on the 4th of May, 1893, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Later he took a post-graduate course in Tufts' Medical College, in the same city. He began the practice of his profession in Cambridge, where he remained until 1894, when he returned to South Dakota and established himself in practice in Ethan, Davison county, whence he later removed to the city of Mitchell, where he was in practice until June 20, 1895, when he came to Egan, which has ever since been his home. Here he has built up an excellent professional business, his ability gaining to him distinctive recognition and a representative supporting patronage. The Doctor is a progressive and public-spirited citizen and enjoys marked popularity in the community. He was appointed captain and assistant surgeon in the Third Regiment of the South Dakota National Guard, on the 23d of April, 1903. In April, 1902, he was elected a member of the board of education of Egan, serving one year. He is treasurer of the board of pension examining surgeons for Moody county, having been a member of the board since 1897, and from July, 1895, to the present time he has served as vice-president of the board of health of the county. He served as county physician from June, 1895, to January, 1902, and in 1899 and 1900 he was county coroner, having been elected on the Republican ticket. The Doctor has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party from the time of attaining his majority, and has taken an active interest in its cause. He has been a member of the Modern Woodmen of America since 1896, and has held the office of clerk of the local camp since January, 1898, while he has been clerk of the state camp since February, 1901, and in 1899 was a delegate to the head camp of the order. He is a charter member of the local lodge of the Modern Brotherhood of America, organized in 1899, and is secretary of the lodge at the present time, having previously served two years in this office, while he was a delegate to its first supreme convention, in October, 1900. In November, 1903, the Doctor was raised to the degree of Master Mason in Tyrian Lodge, No. 100, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. While a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts, the Doctor became a member of the Wood Memorial Congregational church, and in the same he served as president of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, while at the present time he is superintendent of the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal church in Egan, of which he has been a member since taking up his residence here.

On the 18th of August, 1897, in Egan, Dr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Brennan, who has been a resident of Moody county since her childhood, her parents having here taken up their residence in March, 1878. Her father, Roger Brennan, has been the leading lawyer of the county for a quarter of a century and also one of the most influential men in the local ranks of the Republican party. Of the three children of Dr. and Mrs. Robinson we enter the names with respective dates of birth: Richard Tracy, May 15, 1898; Ada Frances, June 15, 1901; and Roger Chesley, December 21, 1902.

PHILIP H. RISLING, now deceased, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1825, and died on the 14th of May, 1893. His life record covered sixty-eight years—a period in which he wrought much good and in which he gained creditable success so that he left to his family a comfortable competence and an honorable name. He was a son of Lewis and Mary (Holler) Risling, both of whom were natives of Germany, whence they crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, where they spent their remaining days. The father was a farmer and also conducted a woolen factory. Unto him and his wife were born eleven children, two of whom are yet living.

Under the parental roof Philip H. Risling spent his boyhood days and in the public schools nearby he acquired his education. He was married in 1852 to Elmira Oldham, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bowen) Oldham, of Bedford county. In 1855 the parents removed to Clayton county, Iowa, where both died. Her father was a gunsmith by trade, but became a farmer and owned a well improved tract of land. In his family were five children: Mrs. Risling, Mary, Enoch F., Omer B. and Uriah W. In his political views Mr. Risling was a Whig until the dissolution of the party, when he joined the ranks of the Republican party. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Risling was blessed with eleven children: Truman S., Loretta H., Mary E., Celia, Florence, Juliet, George W., Frank B., Nellie F., Daniel W. and Lucinda. Of this number five are yet living.

In 1856 Philip H. Risling went from Clayton county, Iowa, to Spirit Lake in the same state, being one of its first settlers, and helped to build the first cabin there. After completing preparations for winter, he returned to his family in Clayton county, the snow being so deep he was unable to use a team and was compelled to walk the entire distance, over two hundred miles. In March of the following spring the Indians perpetrated the terrible massacre at Spirit Lake, and, upon receipt of the news, Mr. Risling, with others, purchased coffins and gave the victims decent burials. In 1862 Mr. Risling removed from Spirit Lake, Iowa, to South Dakota, and secured a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land, while later he entered another one hundred and sixty acres. It was covered with tall prairie grass, but not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the place. He lost almost every thing in the great flood which caused a damage of seven thousand dollars to his property. The grasshoppers, too, destroyed his crops and the drought on another occasion burned up all that he had, but he persevered and would not allow discouragements to crush out his enterprising spirit. He worked on year after year, making excellent improvements upon his property and in course of time he triumphed over the disadvantages which had attended his work. For thirteen years he conducted a market garden, doing a very extensive business in this way. He had a vegetable wagon in Yankton and enjoyed a large business which proved very profitable. In his political affairs he was a Republican, afterward became a Populist and later was an independent voter. He belonged to the Lutheran church and in that faith he died. Mr. Risling came to Yankton county during the days when Indians lived here and he often fed many of them. He found them friendly, having no trouble with the red men. There is in his life history much that is worthy of emulation and commendation. He worked hard and though he had no special advantages at the outset of his career he progressed as time passed by and as the result of his earnest, persistent labors he accumulated a handsome competence, thus leaving his family in very comfortable circumstances. He was also honorable in his dealings with his fellow men, his life being in harmony with his professions as a Christian. Mrs. Risling and her son Daniel now own three hundred and ninety-five acres of valuable land, a part of which is cultivated while the remainder is used for pastorage purposes. They carry on general farming and Daniel also follows blacksmithing to some extent. The family has long been a prominent and influential one of the community, well meriting mention in this volume.

JOSEPH C. YOUNG.—The subject of this review has had a varied business experience and his career demonstrates the fact that a man of intelligence and well balanced judgment may achieve success in more than one sphere of endeavor. Joseph C. Young, of Springfield, is a native of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and the son of Noah W. and Mary (Purrinton) Young, the father born in New York, the mother in the state of New Hampshire. The Purrintons are one of the oldest and best known families of New England, being directly descended in one line from the Tabors who came over in the Mayflower, and they have figured in the annals of New Hampshire and other states since the early dawn of American history. Noah Young was a carpenter by trade and when a young man helped build the locks on the Erie canal, besides doing other mechanical work in various parts of his native state. In an early day he and his wife migrated to Wisconsin and were among the pioneer settlers of Waukesha county; after living in that part of the state until 1854 he moved to Fond du Lac county, of which he was also a pioneer, locating at Brandon, where he worked at his trade until 1861, when he changed his abode to Iowa county. After a residence there of about eight years he went to Brookfield, Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in the year 1888, his wife preceding him to the grave in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Young were the parents of four children, namely: Mrs. Almira Harker, of Brookfield, Missouri; Thomas W., a manufacturer, of Springfield, South Dakota; Joseph C., the subject of this sketch, and Martin L., of Bon Homme county and a painter by trade.

Joseph C. Young was born in the town of Eagle, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, in the month of March, 1853, and he grew to manhood in his native state, attending the common schools at intervals the meanwhile. In 1878 he came to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, and took up one hundred and twenty acres of land near Springfield, on which he lived during the ensuing five years, devoting his attention the meantime to the improvement of his farm. At the expiration of the period noted he began carpentering, which trade he had previously learned and the better to prosecute the same left his farm and took up his residence in Springfield. He followed contracting and building with marked success until 1890, when he discontinued that line of work and purchased the Springfield Times, a well established weekly paper, which he conducted for a period of seven years. Not finding journalism to his taste he sold the paper in 1897 and, resuming his trade, continued contracting and building until 1901, when, in partnership with Peter G. Monfore, he purchased the harness and furniture store which had formerly been run by George Mead & Son, one of the largest establishments of the kind in Springfield. The firm thus constituted is still in existence and at this time Monfore & Young carry a full line of harness and furniture, in connection with which they also conduct a well equipped undertaking establishment, the business in the different lines being large and lucrative and, as already indicated, their house is now the leading concern of the kind in the city, with a patronage much more than local.

In addition to his career as a mechanic, journalist and merchant, Mr. Young has had some experience as a civil engineer, to which profession he is now devoting considerable attention. In 1902 he was elected official surveyor of Bon Homme county, which position he now holds and in the discharge of his duties he is exceedingly painstaking and accurate, his record thus far being creditable to himself and eminently satisfactory to all who have engaged his professional services. Mr. Young has been more than ordinarily successful in his different enterprises and is today one of the financially strong men of Springfield as well as one of the county's progressive and public-spirited citizens. His influence has always been on the right side of every moral question and he has encouraged every measure and movement having for its object the material advancement of the community and the social, educational and moral welfare of the people.

On December 25, 1875, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Florence Britton, of Rock county, Wisconsin, a union blessed with four offspring. The oldest of these children, May E., married W. A. Schroder, of Yankton, South Dakota, and is now the mother of two daughters, Eva and Marie; Grace, the second of the family, lives at home and is bookkeeper for a business firm in Springfield; Florence, the third daughter, teaches in the public schools, and Myrtle, the youngest of the number, is a student as well as her mother's efficient assistant in conducting the affairs of the household.

In politics Mr. Young is a stanch, uncompromising Republican. His fraternal relations are represented by the Odd Fellows order and the Modern Woodmen and in religion he is a Congregationalist, having been a consistent member of the church for over a quarter of a century, during which time his life has been in harmony with his high calling as a faithful disciple of the Nazarene. Mrs. Young is also deeply interested in religious and charitable work, and is a consistent member of the same church with which her husband is identified.

ALEXANDER GARRICK justly takes pride in tracing his lineage through many generations of sturdy Scotchmen, and is of the second generation of the family in America. He was born on a farm in Delaware county, New York, on the 8th of June, 1845, and is a son of William and Elisabeth Garrick. His father was born and reared in Scotland, being a scion of an old and prominent family, and as a young man he emigrated thence to America, settling in New York state, where he passed the remainder of his long and useful life, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits. He died in 1893, and his wife, who was born in Scotland and reared in New York, passed away in 1897. Of their five children four are living.

Alexander Garrick was reared on the old home farm and early began to assume his quota of responsibility in connection with its cultivation, while his educational advantages were those of the common schools of the locality and period. He remained on the home farm until 1874, when he came to the west and located in Cedar county, where he purchased land, becoming the owner of a good farm, and there he continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1883, when he disposed of his property and came to South Dakota, where he cast in his lot with the sterling pioneers of Faulk county, which was organized in that year. He first located near the present village of Crebard, where he entered claim to one hundred and sixty acres of government land, reclaiming much of the same to cultivation and there continuing his residence until 1890, when he sold the property at a profit and purchased his present finely improved ranch, one mile east of Faulkton, the county seat. The greater portion of his section of land is under effective cultivation, and he leases about six hundred acres in addition. During the past few years he has been quite largely engaged in stock growing, in connection with his diversified farming, and he now runs on his range an average herd of about one hundred head of high-grade cattle. He is a man of signal energy and business sagacity and has thus secured the maximum returns from his efforts and is known as one of the public-spirited and substantial citizens of the county. He was a member of the first board of commissioners elected for the county, the preceding board having been filled by appointment, and he served three terms in this office, doing all in his power in an official and personal way to forward the best interests of the county and its people. He has been a member of the school board practically from the time of coming to the county up to the present time. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, while his religious affiliation is with the Congregational church.

On the 29th of December, 1870, in his native county in New York, Mr. Garrick took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Elizabeth Cowan, who likewise was born and reared in Delaware county, New York, being a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Cowan, both natives of Scotland, and both being now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Garrick have five children, namely: James, who married Miss Eva Potter, is engaged in the grain business in Webster, Day county, being associated with his father-in-law in this enterprise, while they own a well-equipped elevator of good capacity; Isabella is the wife of William Plante, of La Foon, this county; William is associated with his father in the management of the home ranch; and Alexander A. is engaged in running an express business in Faulkton.

GILBERT A. PIERCE, eighth territorial governor of Dakota, was a native of Cattaraugus county, New York, but removed to Indiana at an early age. He was a graduate of the Chicago University Law School. He enlisted in 1861 and served throughout the war of the Rebellion and rose to the rank of colonel. He was a member of the Indiana legislature in 1868 and was one of the founders and managing editor of the Inter-Ocean for twelve years. He was an author of several popular novels. President Arthur appointed him governor of Dakota in 1884 and he resigned the position in 1886. The first legislature of North Dakota elected him to the United States senate. In 1891 he purchased a half interest in the Minneapolis Tribune, but a year later his health failed. President Harrison appointed him minister to Portugal. He did not recover his health and returning to this country spent some time in California. He died in 1901.

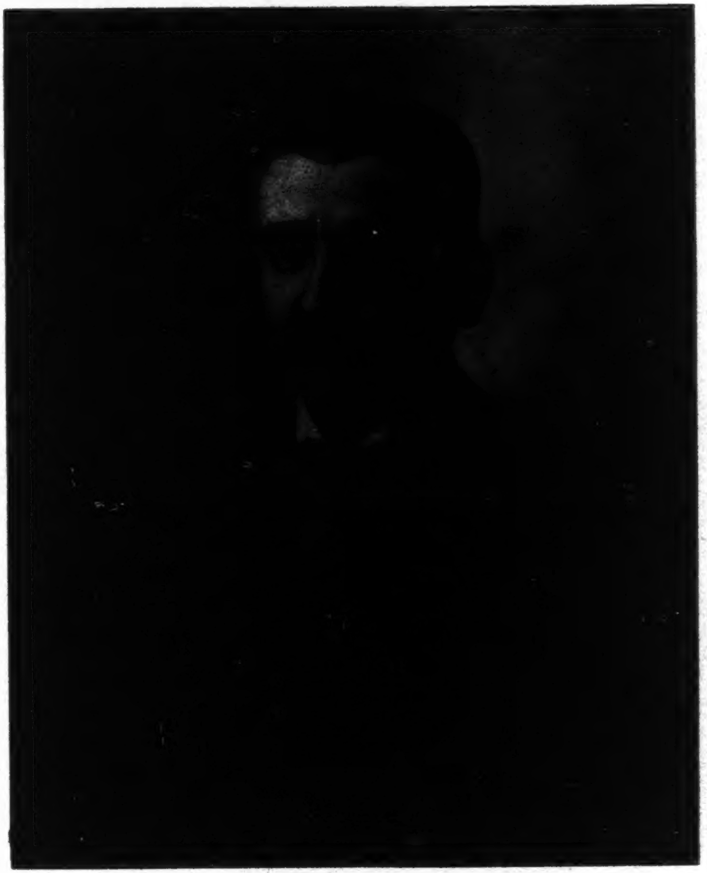
JOHN REICH.—One of the best known and most honored citizens of the village of Scotland, Bon Homme county, is he whose name initiates this paragraph, and he is not only one of the leading merchants of the town and postmaster at this point, but he may also claim the distinction of being one of its pioneers and founders, since he is in point of residence one of the oldest of its citizens, having located in the place when its pretentions to the dignity of a village were notable principally by their absence. Mr. Reich is a native of Russia, where he was born on the 16th of February, 1863, so that it may be seen that he is still a young man, though he has the distinction of being a pioneer of his home town. He is a son of Simon and Dorothy (Knoepfle) Reich, of whose eight children five are still living, namely: Jacob, who is associated with our subject in the hardware business; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Adam Schaffer, of Yankton county; Catherine, who is the wife of Adam Kayser, of Hudson county; John, who is the immediate subject of this review, and Christian, who is likewise associated with the subject in the hardware business in Scotland.

In 1873, when the subject was a lad of ten years, his parents emigrated to the United States and located in Bon Homme county, Dakota, this being prior to the division of the territory and the organization of the two states. He took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres and a timber claim of equal area, and here he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1879. His widow subsequently became the wife of Christopher Wieland, and they still reside in this county. Our subject received his educational training in the public schools and remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of seventeen years, when he began to carve out his independent career and depend on his own resources. He came to the village of Scotland, where he worked at odd jobs about six months, at the expiration of which he entered upon an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade, becoming a skilled workman and devoting sixteen years to work at the bench. After having been employed as a journeyman for six years he opened a small shop of his own and here continued business as a tinner about ten years, at the expiration of which he became associated with his brother Jacob in opening a hardware store in the village, and they have succeeded in building up an excellent trade, having a well equipped store and being numbered among the representative business men of the town, while their brother Christian has also become a member of the firm. In February, 1902, the subject was appointed postmaster of Scotland, taking charge of the office on the 28th of the following month, and he has made an efficient and popular official, having the uniform confidence and esteem of the community and being known as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of the town. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and he served several terms as a member of the village council. He and his wife are consistent and valued members of the German Lutheran church.

On the 18th of April, 1886, Mr. Reich was united in marriage to Miss Otillie Nieland, of Yankton, this state, she having been born in Guttenberg, Iowa, and of their four children three are living, Robert W., Helen and Della.

JOHN D. HERMAN, M. D.—Spink county is favored in having numbered among its coterie of able physicians and surgeons the subject of this sketch, who is successfully established in the practice of his noble profession in Conde, one of the thriving and attractive villages of this section of the state.

Dr. Herman was born in Freeborn county, Minnesota, on the 27th of February, 1859, and is a son of Philip Herman, who was born in Germany, whence he emigrated to America when a young man, first locating in the province of Ontario, Canada, where he remained until 1857, when he removed to Minnesota, becoming one of the pioneers of Freeborn county, where he took up government land and improved a valuable farm, upon which he still maintains his home, being one of the honored and substantial citizens of the locality. His wife, whose maiden name was Augusta Otwine, was born in Ger-



JOHN REICH.

many and is still living, as are also nine of their children. The Doctor was reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm and after completing the curriculum of the public schools he began the work of preparing himself for the profession in which he has attained so marked prestige. He took up the study of medicine under a private preceptor and had been actively engaged in professional work in his home county prior to his graduation. He was matriculated in the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, in 1882, and there completed the prescribed course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1886 and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine from this old and prominent institution. He had attended this college prior to his removal to South Dakota, in 1883, and later returned to his alma mater to complete his technical studies. In the spring of 1883 he came to Spink county and located in the village of Rose, where he remained until the autumn of 1885, when he returned to the Ohio Medical College and finished his course, as noted. In the spring of 1886 he returned to Rose, where he remained until the following autumn, when the village of Conde was platted and its settlement instituted, and he forthwith took up his residence here, being the pioneer physician of the town, where he also opened the first drug store, and here he has since continued in the active practice of his profession and also to conduct his drug business, while he has the uniform confidence and high regard of the people of the community, in which he has ministered most successfully to those in affliction, while he is known as one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of the town and county. He is medical examiner for the leading life-insurance companies represented here, and is a representative of Spink county on the state board of health. He served six years as county coroner and has held other local offices of trust. In 1900 Dr. Herman completed a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of Chicago, while in 1898 he took a special optical course in Philadelphia, so that he is well equipped for the treatment of the diseases of the eye and for correcting the errors of refraction by means of proper lenses. He is a stanch Republican in politics and is identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor of the last named. He is also a member of the South Dakota Medical Society. The Doctor has a well improved and valuable farm of eleven hundred acres, adjoining the town site of Conde, and practically the entire tract is under effective cultivation.

In August, 1888, Dr. Herman was married to Miss Anna Cowan, who was born and reared in Illinois, and they have four children, Ruth, Lester, Pearl and Neil.

SEIGAL B. CAWOOD.—On another page of this work is entered a resume of the life history of Thomas Cawood, the honored father of him whose name initiates this paragraph, and in view of this fact it is not demanded that here be entered a recapitulation of the data there given.

The subject of this sketch was born on the parental homestead farm, in Putnam county, Missouri, on the 5th of December, 1861, being a son of Thomas and Ellen (Starr) Cawood. He was reared to maturity in his native county, where he received his educational training in the public schools. He thereafter continued to be associated with his father in the work and management of the home farm until 1882, when he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Beadle county, where he remained one year. He then came to Hand county, where his father had in the meanwhile taken up his abode, and here the subject took up a homestead claim in Pleasant Valley township, perfecting his title to the same in due course of time and setting himself with characteristic energy to the reclaiming and improvement of his land. He is now the owner of a fine ranch of six hundred and forty acres, a portion of which he devotes to the raising of the various agricultural products best suited to the soil and climate, while the balance is used for grazing purposes and for the raising of hay. He is extensively engaged in the raising of stock of the best type, and has attained gratifying success through his well directed efforts, having come to South Dakota as a young man of twenty-one years and having duly availed himself of the golden opportunities here afforded to men of energy, discrimination and industrious habits. In politics Mr. Cawood is a stanch Republican, and he is known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He served for five years as a member of the board of trustees of Pleasant Valley township and has at all times given his aid and influence in support of all enterprises and undertakings advanced for the general good. Mr. and Mrs. Cawood have long been deeply interested in all movements for the uplifting of their fellow men and they assisted in the organization of the first Congregational church in Pleasant Valley township, July 14, 1894. Mr. Cawood was one of its first trustees and is now a deacon. They had, however, helped to organize and carry on Sunday school since 1884 and Mrs. Cawood has taught its primary department for twenty years. Their son, Ernest, was converted and joined the church at the age of nine years.

On the 23d of March, 1886, Mr. Cawood was united in marriage to Miss Mary Alice Penwell, who was born in Scotland county, Missouri, where she was reared and educated, being a daughter of William and Electa (Lewis) Penwell, the former of whom was a minister by vocation. Mr. and Mrs. Cawood have one son, Ernest Ray, who was born on the 25th of January, 1891.

LEVI M. WOOD.—The name of the lamented subject of this memoir is inseparably connected with the history of Lincoln county, South Dakota, as he was one of the pioneers of LaValley township, also a prominent citizen of his community, and for a number of years a leader in its material development and a public-spirited man in all the term implies. Levi M. Wood, son of Morris and Abashaba (Sudnutt) Wood, of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, was born in Ohio on January 27, 1842. When quite young he accompanied his parents upon their removal to Iowa, and was reared in Bremer county, that state, growing to young manhood on a farm and receiving a good practical education in such schools as the country in the early days afforded. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he entered the service of the government, enlisting in Company C, Second Iowa Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the war, taking part in a number of campaigns in Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee and other southern states, participating in some of the most noted battles of that historic period and earning an honorable record for duty bravely and uncomplainingly performed.

After his discharge Mr. Wood returned to Bremer county, where, in the year 1866, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Virbett (Bent) Lippincott, a native of New Hampshire and the daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Smith) Bent, both parents born in that state, the father of Irish descent, the mother of English-Welsh lineage. By occupation Nathan Bent was a carpenter and millwright, which trades he followed in New Hampshire until 1853, when he removed to Lee county, Illinois, thence, one year later, to Fayette county, Iowa, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their days. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Mrs. Wood, the oldest of the family; Merton H., Franklin P., Eva and Ida E., all dead except Mrs. Wood.

In the year 1872 Mr. and Mrs. Wood moved to Lincoln county, South Dakota, and settled in LaValley township, on a tract of public land to which he laid claim and for which he received in due time a deed from the government. This real estate, amounting in all to two hundred and forty acres, lies in one of the richest agricultural districts in the county, and in the course of a few years he had the larger part under cultivation, besides making a number of substantial improvements in the way of buildings, fences, orchards, etc., converting the place into one of the finest farms in the township. Mr. Wood was an excellent farmer and in addition to raising abundantly all kinds of grains and fruits, grown in this part of the state, devoted considerable attention to live stock, which he found very profitable and the sure source of a handsome income. Being among the earliest settlers of LaValley, he very naturally manifested a lively interest in its development, accordingly he assisted other settlers to secure homes, and in many other ways proved a benefit to them until they succeeded in getting a substantial start in the new country. He not only exercised a strong influence in the material affairs of his township, but took an active part in public matters and at different times held every township office within the gift of the people, proving in all of these positions a capable, trustworthy and exceedingly popular and accommodating official. Mr. Wood believed in the gospel of honest toil and throughout life was a great worker and made his industry and thrift redound greatly to his financial advantage. He not only established a fine home and acquired a sufficiency of worldly wealth to render his condition independent, but also assisted his older children to get a start in life, besides providing handsomely for his wife and the younger members of the family against the day of his death, an event which, unfortunately for them and the community, took place at a time when it was thought he could least be spared. This kind neighbor and estimable citizen, after an active and useful life of nearly sixty years, was called from the scenes of his earthly toils and achievements on the 27th day of August, 1901, his death being deeply lamented, not only by his immediate family and relations, but also by a large circle of friends and acquaintances in LaValley township and throughout the county. Six months before his death Mr. and Mrs. Wood left the farm and moved to the village of Worthing, where she has a comfortable home, in which she has since lived a life of quiet retirement. She is highly esteemed wherever known, stands high in the confidence of the people of Worthing, and by her excellent character and many kind deeds exercises a gentle but wholesome influence among all with whom she mingles. She has been twice married, her former husband, Davis Lippincott, a farmer and soldier, of West Union, Iowa, having been killed in battle at Julesburg, Colorado, in the year 1863.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood reared a family of four children, the oldest of whom, a daughter by the name of Arminta, is the wife of George Voger, a farmer of Lincoln county, and the mother of a son, Floyd; Herbert L., the second in order of birth, served one and a half years as a soldier in the late Spanish-American war, and is now a prosperous young farmer of LaValley township; Franklin L., also a farmer and stock raiser, manages the homestead in LaValley, and is one of the enterprising citizens of his community; he married Miss Ila Grace, of Canton, South Dakota, who has borne him two children, Ray and Bernice; Eddie, the youngest of the family, is unmarried, and lives at home with his mother, managing her interests and looking after her comfort. Mrs. Wood is a Methodist in her religious belief and is one of the respected and useful members of the local church at Worthing. Mr. Wood also subscribed to the same belief, and for a number of years was a faithful and consistent communicant of the above congregation, for the material support of which he contributed liberally as long as he lived. Fraternally he was an active worker in the Odd Fellows order, at Worthing, and his name appears among the first on the records of the Grand Army post at Canton. Politically he was a staunch Republican, and as such rendered valuable service to his party in Lincoln county, having long been one of its standard bearers in this part of South Dakota.

ARTHUR G. HILL is a native of Warwickshire, England, where he was born on the 7th of December, 1863, being a son of Thomas and Harriet L. (Briant) Hill, of whose five children four are living. The father of the subject was a watch manufacturer and he died in his native land, at the age of fifty-seven years, while his wife recently passed away at the age of seventy-two years. Arthur G. Hill received his early educational training in the common schools of his native county, completing a course in the high school at Coventry and thereafter continuing his studies in Northampton College, where he remained four years. He passed the examination for matriculation in Cambridge

University, but instead of entering this world-famed institution turned his attention to business affairs. He was employed for six years in the office of a prominent business concern in the city of Liverpool, and at the expiration of this period, in 1884, he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in the new world. He landed in the city of New York and shortly afterward started for the territory of Dakota, here to establish a home amid scenes and conditions radically different from those which he had previously known. He located in Buffalo county in April, 1884, and was here engaged in ranching for six years, his energy and discrimination enabling him to attain success in connection with his new industrial venture, while he became the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres. In the spring of 1897 he took up his residence in Gann Valley, where he became associated with Ellsworth E. Dye in the real-estate business, under the firm name of Dye & Hill. They also purchased the Dakota Chief, a weekly paper, of which they have since continued editors and publishers, the paper being an effective representative of local interests and of the principles of the Republican party. The firm still continue their real-estate enterprise, which has become one of no inconsiderable scope and importance, and they have the only set of abstracts of titles in the county. In November, 1898, Messrs. Hill and Dye gave a further exemplification of their enterprising spirit by establishing the Bank of Buffalo County, which they still conduct, the institution being one of the solid monetary concerns of the state and securing a representative support.

Mr. Hill is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and is a zealous worker in its cause, being at the present time a member of the state central committee, as a representative of this county. In 1890 he was elected county auditor, in which capacity he served four years, while in 1894 he was elected register of deeds, of which position he was incumbent for two years. He is well known throughout the county and both he and his coadjutor, Mr. Dye, are held in the highest esteem as careful, reliable and progressive business men and public-spirited citizens. Mr. Hill is also one of the stockholders in the co-operative creamery, a prosperous enterprise in Gann Valley, and is at the present time treasurer of the company controlling and operating the same. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is one of the trustees of the Gann Valley Congregational church.

On the 18th of March, 1890, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Stroud, a daughter of John Stroud, a prominent resident of Buffalo county, and of this union have been born two children, Olive L. and Florence C. Mrs. Hill was born and reared in Polk county, Iowa, and is prominent in the social life of her home city.

OLE KJELDSETH.—In taking up the personal history of Ole Kjeldseth we present to our readers the life record of one of the worthy sons of Norway, who has become a loyal defender of America and her institutions. He has enjoyed her business opportunities and by the improvement of the advantages with which he has been surrounded he has won for himself very comfortable living and a desirable property. He is also one of the pioneer settlers of Yankton county, his residence covering one-third of a century.

Mr. Kjeldseth was born in Bye, Wardalen, Norway, March 20, 1835, and left that country in 1864, settling first at Muskegon, Michigan. He there worked in a sawmill for two and a half years, after which he engaged in farming in Wisconsin. Later he returned to his native land upon a visit and spent three years there, but in 1870 again came to the United States, locating in South Dakota on the 15th of September of that year. He held one hundred and sixty acres of land and for a time lived in true pioneer style, his original home here being a dugout. As time has passed prosperity has attended his efforts and he now has six hundred and forty acres of land, of which two hundred acres is under cultivation. Between the years 1870 and 1874 he lost heavily because of the destruction of his crops by grasshoppers. In 1889 he built a fine barn upon his place and in 1880 had replaced the little pioneer home by a splendid residence. He raises cattle and hogs and because of his practical methods he is meeting with success in all that he undertakes.

On the 21st of June, 1860, Mr. Kjeldseth was married to Miss Sarah Kuntson, also a native of Norway, and they have four children: Ellen, the wife of Augustus Holm, a farmer; George F., who is married to Johanna Sothe and follows farming; Karl, who wedded Mary Abilson and is a farmer; Mary, the wife of S. Erickson, a druggist of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

In his political views Mr. Kjeldseth is an earnest Republican, believing firmly in the principles of the party and upon its ticket he has been elected to several public offices. He served as county commissioner for three years, was justice of the peace for seven years and for twenty years has served as a school officer. His son George has been a member of the township board and his son Karl is now clerk of the township and both belong to the Modern Woodmen of America. The subject is pleasantly located on a farm on section 24, township 55, range 54, where he is surrounded by many of the comforts of life, all acquired through his energy and diligence in former years. He gave to his children good educational privileges and has also divided much of his land among them so that they now have nice homes and are among the progressive farming people of Yankton county. Sound business judgment, keen discernment, unfaltering labor and perseverance have been the elements which have contributed to the success of Mr. Kjeldseth and made him one of the worthy and representative citizens of Yankton county. He has made three trips to Europe since his arrival in this country, and expects to repeat the journey again soon.

FRANK M. BROWNSON.—The enterprising spirit which has been the dominant factor in the wonderful development of the west is manifested in the life record of Mr. Brownson, who is a most energetic and progressive young farmer of Yankton county. He was born in North Dakota, April 28, 1869, his parents being Almon C. and Hannah J. (Judd) Brownson, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of the Empire state. They lived in New York for thirty years and the father there engaged in farming. In 1864 he came to the west, settling in South Dakota. He traveled across the country from Iowa and on reaching his destination purchased a farm near Mechling, this state. After a year, however, he came to Yankton county and secured a claim of one hundred and sixty acres of government land, upon which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made. Indians still visited the neighborhood and pioneer conditions existed on every hand, but with resolute purpose Mr. Brownson began the development of his farm and the establishment of his home on this western district. He improved his place and has since lived upon it, making it a very attractive and desirable farm. His political support is given to the Republican party, of which he has ever been an earnest advocate. His wife passed away in November, 1895, in the faith of the Methodist church, of which she was long a devoted member. In their family were eight children: Frederick E., Daniel E., Carrie, Mary, Herbert, Martha J., George and Frank. They also lost one child that died in infancy.

The members of the household were provided with good educational privileges, which Frank M. Brownson enjoyed and whereby he became fitted for life's practical and responsible duties. At the age of fifteen years he took charge of the home farm and during the past eleven years he has rented this place, carrying on agricultural pursuits.

On the 30th of June, 1891, Mr. Brownson was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Seddon, a daughter of Henry and Agnes (Weir) Seddon, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they came to South Dakota in 1882, the father purchasing the farm near Yankton. He became well known as a successful agriculturist and his death, which occurred in March, 1894, was deeply deplored by many friends. His wife has since become the wife of Rev. J. L. Grey and now lives upon the old homestead. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Brownson have been born four children: Ethel, eleven years of age; Edgar, seven years of age; Dorothy, a little maiden of four years; and Roy, who completes the family at the age of two years. The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Brownson is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, while in political faith he is a Republican. Having spent all of his life in this county, he is well known and the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those with whom he has been acquainted from his boyhood days is an indication that his has been an honorable and upright career.

DAVID H. WEEKS, who is one of the venerable and highly honored citizens of Hand county, where he is the owner of a valuable ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, has the distinction of being a pioneer of two states, having settled in Illinois in 1859 and having come to Hand county, South Dakota, in the days when its settlement had just been instituted.

Mr. Weeks was born in Herkimer county, New York, on the 29th of March, 1821, being a son of Levi and Jane (Hollenbeck) Weeks, of whose twelve children the subject is the only representative in South Dakota. The subject was reared on the homestead farm, and he early became inured to the strenuous toil involved, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. He continued to attend school at intervals until he had attained the age of eighteen years, and thereafter continued to be associated with his honored father in the work and management of the home farm until he was twenty-nine years of age. He was then, on the 15th of January, 1851, united in marriage to Miss Eliza Shaul, who likewise was born in the old Empire state, being a daughter of John B. Shaul, a prominent farmer of Herkimer county. After his marriage Mr. Weeks purchased a farm in Herkimer county, New York, and devoted himself to its improvement and cultivation for the ensuing six years, when he disposed of the property. In the same year, 1859, he removed to Illinois and located in Ogle county, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he continued to reside until 1883, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, having previously sold his farm in Illinois. Upon his arrival in Hand county he secured homestead and preemption claims, in Pearl township, and the same comprise his present finely improved and valuable ranch, while on every side are evidences of the energy and good judgment which he has brought to bear in connection with his farming industry during the score of intervening years which have wrought such magical changes in this section of the Union. He is one of the most successful farmers and stock raisers of the county and as a man and citizen commands the most unqualified esteem in the community. Though he is an octogenarian his years rest lightly upon his head and he is a man of great physical and mental vigor, though he now relegates the more onerous work of the ranch to his sons. Though not a member of any religious body he is a firm believer in the Christian faith and gives his support to church work, regardless of denominational lines. His political views are in harmony with the principles exemplified by the Populist party. Mr. and Mrs. Meeks, who have walked side by side on the journey of life for more than half a century, are the parents of seven children, namely: John, Ida, Alma, Dayton, Albert, Henry and George.

JOHN H. McLAUGHLIN. — Familiarly known throughout the northwest as "Major" McLaughlin, the honored subject of this sketch has had an eventful career, having followed the sea for a number of years, been in the government service at the time of the Civil war, and later having seen long, arduous and perilous service as a member of the regular army on the great frontier at a time when the Indians were a constant menace. He is a sturdy type of the pioneers of the northwest, is now custodian of Fort Randall, in Gregory county, and though venerable in years maintains the mental and physical vigor which little indicate his age or the strenuous duties which have fallen to him in the past.

Major McLaughlin was born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, on the 22d of June, 1826, being a son of William and Mary McLaughlin, the former being of Scotch lineage and the latter of Irish. Our subject received good educational advantages in his native city, where he completed a course of study in a classical school. In 1847, at the age of twenty-one years, he sailed before the mast and continued thereafter to follow the sea for a period of about seven years, within which time he visited many of the principal ports of the world and met with numerous perils and adventures. He was in two or three shipwrecks, and at one time the vessel on which he sailed was wrecked and lay for thirty-seven days before those on board were rescued by another ship, all hope having been practically abandoned. Soon after this memorable voyage Major McLaughlin sailed from St. Thomas, West Indies, for Calcutta, India, and upon reaching that port he was offered a position as chief of the native police, but as he was unable to speak the vernacular of the country he felt compelled to decline the appointment. Shortly afterward he was attacked by the dreaded Asiatic cholera and smallpox and his strong constitution alone enabled him to recover, though he was indebted to careful nursing by a native woman after the English physicians had pronounced his case hopeless. Shortly after his recovery he sailed for the West Indies and thence came to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1846, where he abandoned for the time a seafaring life. As a young man he had learned the trade of paper making, and he was employed at the same for a time in the city of Brooklyn, New York. There, in 1850, he enlisted as a member of the mounted rifles of the Third United States Cavalry, in which he was eventually promoted to the office of first sergeant, being discharged as such at the expiration of his term of service. He soon after re-enlisted, becoming a member of the Sixth Cavalry, in which he served several years under General Miles on the western frontier, taking part in many expeditions against the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Comanche and other warlike tribes of Indians. In 1864 he left the army and shipped as a seaman on the United States steamship "Virginia," which was making ready for war. He was later transferred to the government steamship "Ida." While on the man-of-war he participated in the taking of Mobile, Fort Gaines, Blakely and Spanish Fort and thus aided in the dismemberment of the Confederacy. While the "Ida" was proceeding down Mobile bay under a full head of steam a great obstruction was encountered in the channel and, as the Major expresses it, the vessel was literally "blown into a thousand pieces." Many of the crew were killed or wounded and drowned, but Major McLaughlin managed to keep afloat on a piece of timber, though seriously injured, and was finally picked up by the steamer "Tallahatchie." He finally recovered from his injuries and a few months after receiving his discharge he enlisted as a soldier in the Third United States Infantry, which was thereafter stationed for a short time at Fort Larned, Kansas, and later the subject became a member of the Sixth Cavalry, with which he was in many spirited engagements with the Indians, being much of the time in the command of General Miles. In 1874, his former term of enlistment having expired, the Major re-enlisted, as a member of the Eighth Cavalry, with which he again served under Miles, and during this term of service he again met with many hazardous and dangerous exploits. Since 1877 the Major has lived retired from active service, residing at Fort Randall, where he held the office of wagon master and forrav master for several years, while from 1891 to 1897 he was postmaster at the fort, while since 1892 he has been custodian of the fort. It is signally fitting that this valiant and honored old sailor and soldier of the republic should be thus placed, and it is a pleasure for his many friends throughout the northwest to know that this historic government post is under his charge. The Major is a stalwart Republican in politics, and fraternally is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic order, in which last he has attained the Knights Templar degrees. He is also a member of the Army and Navy Union, while he served for three terms as commander of his post of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1883 Major McLaughlin was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret Moran, widow of Michael Moran. She was born in County Clare, Ireland, being a daughter of Patrick Fitzgibbon and Susan Price, of the town of Kelkee, Ireland. Mrs. McLaughlin has four children, two boys and two girls: Dennis, J. F., Mary Ann and Louisa C. Moran, all living.

GUSTAVE RIEDER is one of those enterprising and industrious citizens of Gregory county who have won distinctive success in connection with the development of its agricultural resources, and he is entitled to mention in this work. Mr. Rieder is a native of the province of Baden, Germany, where he was born on the 3d of June, 1846, being a son of Leopold and Mary Rieder, to whom were born three children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest and the only representative of the immediate family in the United States. The other children are August and Fidella. The father was a butcher by trade and vocation and both he and his wife have been deceased for a number of years, having been people of sterling character.

Gustave Rieder secured his educational training in the excellent national schools of his native land, where he was reared to the age of nineteen years, when he valiantly set forth to seek his fortunes in America, whither he came in 1865, as a stranger in a strange land. After his arrival he passed a few months in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where he was identified with the butchering business, having learned the trade in the Fatherland. That his loyalty to the institutions of his adopted country soon became a prominent characteristic is evidenced by the fact that in 1865 he enlisted in the United States army, as a member of Company C, Fifth Artillery, with which he was stationed at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, about three years, receiving his honorable discharge in February, 1869. Soon afterward he re-enlisted, becoming a member of the Sixth Cavalry, which was assigned to duty in Texas. He was thus stationed for one year at Fort Richardson, that state, and his command was then sent to Kansas to assist General Custer in his operations against the hostile Indians. Mr. Rieder did much scouting duty in this connection and later was in active service against the Indians in various portions of the west and northwest, serving under General Miles and making an enviable record for bravery and fidelity to duty, having taken part in many spirited skirmishes and battles. Finally his command was sent to relieve the Fifth Cavalry in Arizona, and thereafter he served until the expiration of his second term, on the 20th of July, 1875, when he received his honorable discharge. His military ardor was not yet satisfied, however, and he soon afterward enlisted as a member of the First United States Infantry, with which he was stationed at Fort Randall, in what is now Gregory county, South Dakota. He was with his command in the Black Hills for one year and then returned to Fort Randall, in which vicinity he has made his home since 1875, having received his final discharge from the service in 1878. Upon the opening of the reservation, in 1897, Mr. Rieder took up a quarter section of land, having previously lived on the reservation through the special permission of the secretary of war, and for some time he here operated a dairy farm, from which he supplied Fort Randall. He has made good improvements on his farm and now has forty acres under effective cultivation, devoted principally to the raising of corn, while he has also been very successful in the raising of live stock of high grade, being one of the energetic and progressive farmers of this section. In politics Mr. Rieder is a stanch Republican, and he served two years as justice of the peace and four years as county assessor. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, and fraternally he is identified with the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Fort Randall and also with the Army and Navy Union. He takes much interest in local affairs and has served as a school officer in addition to the positions previously mentioned. He is held in high esteem as one of the sterling pioneers of the state and as one who deserves well of the nation in whose service he made so excellent a record.

In 1876 Mr. Rieder was united in marriage to Miss Susan Carroll, daughter of John Carroll, at that time a resident of Fort Randall, and of this union have been born six children, namely: Mary and Nellie (twins), Gustave C., Lizzie, Lucy and Susan.

SOREN MIKKELSON.—With the agricultural interests of Yankton county, South Dakota, this gentleman has been actively identified since his youth and he is today regarded as one of the most progressive and enterprising farmers of his locality. Like many of the leading citizens of this state, he was born in Denmark, his birth occurring on the 14th of February, 1865. His parents, Ole and Karen Mikkelson, were also natives of that country, whence they emigrated to America in 1875, first locating in Illinois, where the father worked for two years. In 1878 he brought his family to South Dakota and here made his home until two months before his death, when he returned to Denmark, dying there in July, 1902. His wife had departed this life the year previous.

Amid frontier scenes Soren Mikkelson grew to manhood, early acquiring an excellent knowledge of farm work in all its various departments. He is now the owner of one hundred and twenty acres of good land, eighty acres of which is under cultivation, and for the past seven years he has devoted his attention to dairy farming. He feeds all that his farm produces to his stock and raises from seventy to one hundred head of hogs per year.

In 1890 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mikkelson and Miss Kitty Stockland, who is a native of Haugesund, Norway, born in 1871, and to them have been born six children: Ole, Jennie, Walter C., Alma, Roy and Herman. The family have a pleasant home erected in 1900, and the barn upon the farm was built in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Mikkelson hold membership in the Lutheran church and he is a supporter of the Republican party and its principles. He takes a deep interest in educational affairs and at present is capably serving as chairman of the school board in his district. He is at present chairman of the school board, vice-president of the Lundquist Mercantile Company, which was established in 1893 and incorporated in 1903, and he is also a director of the Irene Creamery, and is supervisor of Turkey Valley township. To all enterprises which he believes calculated to prove of public benefit he gives an earnest support and he is accounted one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of his community.

Mrs. Mikkelson's father, C. C. Stockland, was for thirty years a prominent business man in Haugesund, Norway, and in 1887 brought his wife and six children to America. He died in 1895, while his widow passed away in 1902, their farm passing into the possession of their only son, C. Stockland.

ANDREW JOHNSON is one of the prominent and successful farmers, dairymen and stock growers of Douglas county, where he has a well improved and most productive farm, and his success is but the more pleasing to note in view of the circumstances that it has been gained entirely through his own efforts, which have been so directed as to retain to him the unqualified esteem of all who know him. He was reared and educated in his native land, Denmark, where he continued to reside until 1873, when he emigrated to America, settling in Hartford, Connecticut, where he resided until 1877, when he came west to Iowa, where he became the owner of several farms, being there successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until the year 1900, when he disposed of his interests in that state in order to cast in his lot with the new and progressive commonwealth of South Dakota. He came to Douglas county and here purchased a half section of land, of which he has placed fully two hundred and twenty acres under most effective cultivation, while such is the excellence of the permanent improvements that the fine homestead is one of the most valuable in this section of the state. Mr. Johnson carried on general farming, including dairy farming, breeding the shorthorn and Jersey types of cattle, of the latter of which he has a fine herd of one hundred cattle, utilizing the same for dairying purposes, while he also raises an excellent grade of hogs, and has shipped much of his own stock to market in the various seasons. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, but has never sought political office of any sort. He and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church.

In 1861 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage, in his native country, to Miss Hannah Sorenson, and they have one daughter, Meta C., who is the wife of Henry Singleman.

HARRY D. JAMES, the popular young lawyer of Wagner, belongs to a family whose culture and merit have given them unusual prominence in the state of their adoption. His father, Amos C. James, was born in New York, August 3, 1838. He was brought to Illinois at so early an age that he has hardly been able to regard himself otherwise than as a native of the Sucker state. He had hardly completed his fourth year when this western migration took place and all of his rearing as well as his schooling was obtained in the commonwealth of Lincoln, Douglas and Grant. Shortly after reaching manhood, the Civil war broke out and Mr. James enlisted in Company B, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served with a fidelity and gallantry that won him high commendation. In January, 1867, he was married to Miss Frances Hewitt, a lady whose intelligence and worth entitle her to more than a passing notice. She is descended from the famous New York family of that name, who trace their pedigree back to the Revolutionary war period. Mrs. James had been a teacher before her marriage, and after the passage of the Illinois law allowing women to hold certain offices connected with the educational system, she was one of the fifteen women in the whole state elected to serve as a school trustee. She filled this office with such marked ability as to be urgently importuned by prominent citizens to accept political places of various kinds, but owing to her husband's objections she declined all such overtures. By his union with this talented lady Mr. James became the father of five children, of whom the four survivors are Harvey, Harry D., George C. and Clara. The latter married Walter Wagner, of Bon Homme county, South Dakota, to which section her father had removed some years ago. Since settling here Mr. James has served three years as commissioner of Bon Homme county.

Harry D. James, the second son and one of the brightest members of this talented family, was born in Ogle county, Illinois, October 14, 1869. He attended Yankton College after the removal of his father to this state and subsequently took a course at the agricultural school in Brookings. After completing his college education, he studied law in the office of Cherry & Powers at Sioux Falls and in due time was admitted to the bar of South Dakota. For one year he practiced his profession at Sioux Falls and then removed to Flandreau, where he remained until three years ago. During his residence at Flandreau he was appointed state's attorney of the county, was retained in the office at the subsequent election and in all served two terms in this important position. During his incumbency Mr. James attracted general notice by the vigor with which he pursued all law violations, without distinction of persons and utterly free from fear or favor. Two of his cases are worthy of especial comment by reason of the prominence of the parties and the peculiarly exciting circumstances accompanying the prosecution. One of these was the case of the state against Wilson, the charge being murder in cold blood of a farm hand, which caused widespread comment throughout that section. In spite of a vigorous defense by eminent legal talent, Mr. James, after a protracted trial, secured a conviction and the defendant is now serving a life-sentence in the state penitentiary. Another "cause celebre" in which Mr. James played the star role, was the prosecution of a man accused of adultery, which attracted much interest on account of the prominence of the parties concerned. In this case also, notwithstanding the hardest fight that could be put up by money and hired talent, the plucky young prosecutor succeeded in convicting his man. About a year ago Mr. James opened a law office at Wagner, and combines professional work with stock raising. His ideals of the law are derived from a study of the lives and examples of the great jurists of England and America, whose decisions have so enriched the love of the profession and he aims to conduct all his business on the high lines of rectitude and morality. Mr. James believes most sincerely that an attorney, in his intercourse with the public, should be like Ceasar's wife—not only virtuous, but above suspicion.

In 1895 Mr. James was united in marriage with Miss Emeline Seaman, of Flandreau, and they have an only daughter who has been christened by the classic name of Lucile.

BENJAMIN F. REYNOLDS, one of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stock growers of Charles Mix county, is a native of the state of Michigan, having been born on a farm in Van Buren county, on the 19th of December, 1853, a son of Benjamin F. and Drusilla (Whittaker) Reynolds, natives of the state of Ohio, while both are now deceased, the father having been one of the pioneers of Van Buren county, Michigan, where he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. This worthy couple became the parents of eight children, all of whom are living except one, the names being here entered in the order of birth: George E., Ensign M., Napoleon (deceased), Newman, John, Benjamin F., Lily and Fidelia. The subject secured his educational training in the common schools of his native state and by personal application after becoming dependent upon his own resources, since he missed no opportunity of attending school, even for brief intervals, and also continued his studies at night, thus effectually rounding out a good practical education. At the age of seventeen years he left Michigan and went to Minnesota, where he was for a time employed on a farm, while later he secured work in the pine forests of Wisconsin, aiding in getting out timber for the mills, while he also worked on the Mississippi river in Minnesota. During the winter months he attended school, while he also attended night school in Pierce county, Wisconsin. In the autumn of 1879 Mr. Reynolds was united in marriage to Mrs. Martha (Ecker) Hill, of Minnesota, and of this union have been born no children. In 1876 Mr. Reynolds came to what is now South Dakota and located in Charles Mix county, this section at the time being given over entirely to grazing purposes, none of the land being under cultivation. Here he secured employment in herding cattle and otherwise caring for live stock, while he brought down many deer and antelope with his trusty rifle, game of all kinds being then found in abundance. He continued to be thus employed for a period of five years. In 1879 he entered claim to a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres near Wheeler, the present county seat of Charles Mix county, and to his landed estate he has since added until he is now the owner of five hundred acres, three hundred and forty acres of which he purchased at an average price of eight dollars an acre, while the same land will easily command thirty dollars an acre if placed on the market at the present time.

In 1888 Mr. Reynolds established a ferry across the Missouri river at what was known at Wheeler Crossing. He began operations with an old flat boat, which he constructed by hand, while later he built a new boat, which he operated by tread power, while finally the demands placed upon the ferry led him to install a gasoline engine for its operation. He conducted the ferry for fourteen years, the venture proving a profitable one in a financial way. He sold his interest in the ferry in 1902 to S. M. Lindley, who in turn sold to H. M. Carroll, who still continues its operation. Mr. Reynolds not only has much of his land under cultivation, but also raises cattle and swine upon an extensive scale. He has made excellent improvements on his place, which has good, substantial buildings, while thrift and prosperity are everywhere in evidence, indicating the energy and enterprise which he has brought to bear in his operations. In politics he gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, fraternally is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Though not affiliated with any religious society, the subject's strongest sympathies are with the Methodist Episcopal church, as that is the faith in which he was reared.

MIKE CWACH is one of the most extensive landowners of Yankton county, his possessions aggregating eleven hundred and sixty acres. He is a self-made man and his life record should serve as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others, showing what may be accomplished through strong purpose and unfaltering diligence. He was born in Bohemia in 1851 and educated in the schools of that country. When a youth of seventeen years he came to the United States, locating in Missouri, where he remained for three years. In 1872 he arrived in Yankton county, where he entered land from the government and started upon what has been a very successful career as an agriculturist and stock raiser.

In 1878 Mr. Cwach married Miss Josie Beachan, a daughter of Joseph Beachan, one of the pioneer settlers of South Dakota. Her father was born in Bohemia in 1827 and came to this state in 1869, being at the head of a Bohemian colony which settled in Yankton county and whose descendants are now among the most prosperous and thrifty citizens of this portion of the state. Mr. Beachan entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government and prior to his death, which occurred in October, 1902, he had become the owner of more than seven hundred acres. He held membership in the Roman Catholic church and was a man of strong character and upright principles. He wedded Miss Lydia Novak, who was born in Bohemia, in which country they were married. She proved to him a faithful companion and helpmate on the journey of life and was to her family a devoted wife and mother. She passed away October 21, 1899. There were seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Beachan, six of whom are yet living, namely: Frank, Mary, Josie (now Mrs. Covack), Fannie, Tony and Aton, all of whom are well-to-do farming people of Yankton county. The marriage of the subject and his wife has been blessed with ten children, but one died only a few hours after birth and another was killed at the age of two years by falling under the wheels of a wagon. Those still living are John, Mary (the wife of Jim Kipple), Frank, Lydia (now Mrs. John Peterka), Victor, Joe, Emil, Emily, Helen and Georgiana, all of whom are still with their parents with the exception of the married daughters.

That Mr. Cwach has had a most successful career is indicated by the fact that he is today the owner of eleven hundred and sixty acres of land, of which he rents four hundred and eighty acres, while to the cultivation of the remaining six hundred and eighty acres he gives his personal supervision. He is extensively engaged in the raising of stock and annually ships a large amount of stock, finding profit in that work. He is not allied with any political party, but casts his ballot in support of the men and measures whom he thinks best qualified for office. In religious faith he is a Roman Catholic and has reared his family in that church.

FRANK NEDVED.—The Bohemian settlement of South Dakota is largely the result of the efforts of Frank Nedved. His influence with his fellow countrymen led them to come to this state and to aid in the settlement of a commonwealth which has grown in importance until it now ranks with the leading states of the Union. Mr. Nedved was born in Bohemia on the 18th of August, 1828, and is yet an honored resident of South Dakota, although he has passed the seventy-fifth mile-stone on life's journey. He pursued an excellent education in the schools of his native country and when he put aside his text-books he received training in agricultural pursuits upon his father's farm. At the age of twenty years he was united in marriage to Miss Veronica Stadnik, also a native of Bohemia. His wife's fortune consisted of a nice farm which Mr. Nedved managed until he came to the United States. As the years passed nine children were added to the household ere they left their native country and in Ohio and also in South Dakota each another child was born, so that the family numbered eleven altogether.

It was on the 7th of March, 1867, that Mr. Nedved bade adieu to his native country preparatory to seeking a home in the new world. He sold his property there for seven thousand dollars, but because of the depreciation of Bohemian money when it was changed for other currency he had but thirty-five hundred dollars. Attracted by the possibilities of the new world and the excellent business advantages he emigrated to America, settling in Cleveland, Ohio, where he resided for two years. He then left that state as a member of the committee of intelligent, enterprising Bohemian people who started out to visit Dakota and Nebraska for the purpose of locating land for a colony of about five hundred Bohemian families, who were contemplating the establishment of homes in the northwest. After a careful investigation of the land in Nebraska Mr. Nedved decided that it did not compare favorably with the Dakota land, hence reported to the members of the proposed colony. In 1869 he himself demonstrated his faith in this portion of the country by settling in what is now Yankton county, where he secured a claim of one hundred and sixty acres which was then in possession of the government. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made upon the farm but he at once began its cultivation and soon good fields returned to him desirable crops. He still lives upon the old family homestead with his son Charles and although he is now seventy-five years of age he is yet very active and energetic, seeming to possess the vigor and strength of a man yet in his prime. In 1893 Mr. Nedved was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 13th of November, of that year. Their children were as follows: Charles, who married Miss Annie Kafka, a native of Bohemia, is now operating two hundred and forty acres of land which he purchased from his father. He had three children by his first wife, Anton, Annie and Beatrice, but the second named was accidentally drowned by falling into a well about nine years ago. On the 10th of December, 1895, the death of Mrs. Charles Nedved occurred and on the 26th of January, 1897, he married Miss Annie Pechous, who was born in Bon Homme county, South Dakota, of Bohemian parentage. This union was blessed with six children, four of whom have passed away, those living being Mollie, now two years of age, and Eddie, a little boy of less than one year. Joseph, James, Stanislaus and Anton are four sons of Mr. Nedved, who are now prosperous farmers of either Bon Homme or Yankton counties. Frank, another son of the family, met with a very painful accident in 1872. He was caught in a blizzard and his legs and fingers on his right hand were frozen. This resulted in the necessary amputation of both legs and the fingers. He lives with his brothers and he has an income from a forty-acre tract of land lying within the city limits of Tyndall. Mary Nedved became the wife of Jacob Skvaril, a laborer of Yankton county. Annie is the wife of I. A. Walter, a resident farmer of Knox county, Nebraska.

As before stated, Mr. Nedved was the pioneer among the Bohemian settlers of Dakota and it was largely through his influence that so many people of his nationality established homes here and became active and helpful factors in the work of general improvement. Being a man of superior education, he was looked upon as a leader of his people. He is a man of highest integrity in both public and private life and over the record of his career there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He enjoys the unqualified respect of the entire community and was a devoted and faithful member of the Catholic church, as were members of his family. The first Catholic church in Yankton county was built on land owned by him and the cemetery is also located on a tract which was once the property of Mr. Nedved. Prior to the building of this church his home was used by the priest when offering up the sacrifice of the mass and it is said that one-half of the Bohemian settlers of this section of Yankton county received Christian baptism in the home of Mr. Nedved. In political thought and action he has always been independent, carrying out his honest views without fear or favor. In business he has achieved success through honorable effort, untiring industry and capable management, and in private life he has gained that warm personal regard which arises from true nobility of character, deference for the opinion of others, kindliness and geniality.

WILLIAM S. MAJOR is one of the honored pioneers of Hand county, in whose organization and development he has played an important part, while he represented the county in the state senate for three successive terms and is a man of prominence in industrial and civic affairs in this section of the state. He is the owner of a valuable landed estate of fifteen hundred acres, has been signally prospered in temporal affairs and commands the unqualified esteem of the community in which he has so long made his home.

Mr. Major was born in Clinton county, Indiana, on the 23d of January, 1851, being a son of George and Amanda (Snoddy) Major, the former of whom was there engaged in farming until his death, having been a man of prominence in his section and having served two years as a member of the state senate. He died at the age of eighty-two years and his devoted wife entered into eternal rest at the age of fifty-seven years. They became the parents of eight children, of whom five are living. The subject early grew inured to the strenuous work of the homestead farm, in which connection his services were so much in requisition that his educational advantages were much curtailed during his youth, this handicap having, however, been fully overcome by the lessons which he has learned under the direction of that wisest of all headmasters, experience. He has been a close observer, has read and studied with discrimination, and has thus become a man of marked intellectual breadth and comprehensiveness and definite information in regard to the questions and issues of the day. After leaving school Mr. Major continued to be actively identified with the great basic art of agriculture in Indiana until the year 1880, when he went to the state of Washington, where he remained about two years. He was not satisfied with the outlook in that section of the union, and returned to Indiana, where he remained a few months, at the expiration of which, in February, 1882, he came to South Dakota and became one of the early settlers in Hand county, where he exercised his legal prerogatives by taking up three claims of government land—homestead, pre-emption and tree claims. To the improvement of this property he forthwith directed his attention with characteristic energy and ability, and the prosperity which has attended his efforts has been most gratifying. He is now the owner of fifteen hundred acres of valuable land in the county, and of this amount six hundred acres are under cultivation while the remainder is used for grazing purposes and the raising of hay. He has erected substantial modern buildings on his place and it is one of the model farms of this section of the state, while he gives his attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising of live stock of high grade. He was prominently concerned in the organization of the county, and was a member of the board of county commissioners at the time when the memorable struggle occurred in regard to the locating of the county seat, in which connection he favored claims of the village of St. Lawrence, as against those of Miller, to which latter the victory was finally gained. In politics Mr. Major was reared in the faith of the Democratic party, as exemplified by Jefferson and Jackson, and he was affiliated with the same until the organization of the Greenback party, when he transferred his allegiance to the same and supported Peter Cooper for the presidency. Upon the organization of the Populist party he joined its ranks and has ever since supported its cause, being a man of decisive convictions and ever having the courage of the same. In 1890 Mr. Major was elected to the state senate, in which he served with distinction, being chosen as his own successor in 1892 and being again elected in 1896, so that he served three terms in the dignified deliberative body of the state legislature. He is one of the prominent and valued members of the Presbyterian church in Wessington, Beadle county, which is his postoffice address, the town being five miles distant from his fine home place.

AUGUST KING, who is one of the well-known and highly honored citizens of Brookings county, has the distinction of being its representative in the state legislature and has shown himself to be one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of the great commonwealth in whose service his efforts are thus enlisted. Mr. King is a native of the German empire, having been born in the province of Saxony, on the 15th of December, 1863. He is a son of Henry and Ernestine King, the former of whom passed his entire life in the German fatherland, where his widow still maintains her home. Of the six children born of this union five are yet living, the subject of this sketch having been the eldest. Mollie is the wife of William Rolberg and they reside in Germany; Henry is a successful baker in Germany, as is also his brother Edmund; Hattie still resides in the fatherland; and Minnie is deceased. From this brief record it will be seen that our subject is the only representative of the immediate family in the United States.

August King was reared to the age of sixteen years in his native country, in the meanwhile receiving the advantages afforded in its excellent schools. In 1880, in company with his cousin, Carl Miland, he bade adieu to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortunes in America, proceeding to Minnesota, where he joined relatives. Soon after his arrival Mr. King began work on the farm of his cousin, being thus engaged for a period of five months, and he continued to work by the month until the spring of 1886, having been frugal and industrious and having succeeded in saving about three hundred dollars from his wages. In the spring of the year mentioned he left Minnesota and came to South Dakota, locating in Brookings county, where he secured employment on the farm of Samuel McBride, with whom he remained about twenty months, after which he was for three years employed by Edward Spurling. On Christmas day of the year 1890 Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Schulz, a daughter of Christopher and Anna Schulz, both of whom were born in Germany, as was also Mrs. King, who came to America as a young woman, here joining her brothers, who had emigrated here some time previously. Mr. King had carefully conserved his resources and at the time of his marriage his accumulations represented about one thousand dollars. In the spring of 1891 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of unimproved land, in Brookings county, for a consideration of twelve hundred dollars, and within the same year he erected a house on the farm and there took up his residence. He reclaimed the land and brought it under effective cultivation, the while making permanent improvements of a substantial order. In 1899 Mr. King purchased a tract of one hundred and twenty acres adjoining his homestead on the east, so that he now has a fine farm of two hundred and eighty acres, all in one body. The prosperity which has attended his indefatigable efforts is indicated in the appearance of his place, which is improved with a good house and barn and other necessary buildings, a windmill and other modern facilities, while the land is well fenced and shows the careful attention given by the enterprising and progressive proprietor, who is recognized as one of the representative farmers and stock growers of the county. His land is now valued at fifty dollars an acre and constitutes one of the attractive and valuable farms of the section. Mr. King has devoted considerable attention to the growing of corn from the time of inaugurating his farming enterprise and has been successful in securing good yields, while he also raises wheat and oats and a general line of high-grade live stock, being also one of the stockholders in the farmers' grain elevator in the village of White.

In politics Mr. King accords a stanch support to the Republican party, in whose cause he has taken an active interest from the time of attaining the right of franchise in his adopted country. The confidence and esteem in which he is held in his home county has been signalized in divers ways. For the past four years he has been incumbent of the office of treasurer of his school district; he has served as delegate to the county and state conventions of his party, and in the autumn of 1902 he was elected to represent his county in the lower house of the state legislature, where he has proved himself a valuable member of the legislative body, being signally faithful to the interests of his constituents and of the state at large and doing all in his power to further good government and insure the progress and prosperity of the great state in which he has gained so marked personal success. In the house he was assigned to the committees on corporations, banks and banking, and emigration, and in each of these connections his work has been of no perfunctory order. Fraternally Mr. King has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1890, being now affiliated with White Lodge, No. 135, at White, while he is also a member of White Lodge, No. 67, Ancient Order of United Workmen, in the same village. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church, but he and his wife are now regular attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose work they maintain an active and helpful interest. When Mr. King arrived in New York city his capitalistic resources were summed up in the amount of five dollars, and the position of independence which he today holds represents the result of his own efforts, while he has so guided his course as to retain unbounded respect and esteem on the part of all with whom he has come in contact. He has contributed his quota to the development and material progress of South Dakota and is well entitled to representation in this history. In conclusion we would state that the marriage of the subject has been blessed with six children, namely: Alma, Edward, Esther, Frederick, and Minnie and Anna, twins, and an infant daughter.

CHARLES THOMSON is one of the leading business men and sterling citizens of Miller, Hand county, is a prominent factor in public affairs and is at the present time incumbent of the office of city treasurer.

Mr. Thomson is a native of the Badger state, having been born on the parental farmstead in Monroe county, Wisconsin, on the 12th of October, 1855, and being a son of James and Oliver Thomson, both of whom are still living, maintaining their home in the village of Hurley, South Dakota. The father of the subject devoted the major portion of his active life to agricultural pursuits and is now living retired, having attained the venerable age of seventy-five years and commanding the respect of all who know him. The subject of this review received his early education in the public schools of his native county, while later he attended school for one year in Iowa, and during one year was a student in the normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana. After leaving school he was successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools of Buena Vista county, Iowa, for a period of seven years. In 1883 he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and took up his residence in Hand county. He took up a homestead claim of government land, and eventually perfected his title to the property. He thereafter devoted his attention to farming and teaching school until 1893, usually teaching during the winter terms, when his attention was not demanded in connection with the work of his farm. In 1886 Mr. Thomson was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, in which capacity he served one term. In 1892 he was elected county auditor, in which office he served most acceptably for four years, having been chosen as his own successor in 1894. He was honored by being chosen one of the presidential electors of the state, on the Republican ticket, in 1900, at the time of President McKinley's second election, and he received the still further distinction of being selected to take the ballots to Washington, D. C., where he thus represented his state in the electoral college. Mr. Thomson has been a member of the Republican central committee of Hand county for many years, most of the time serving either as chairman or secretary, and has done most effective service in marshalling the forces at his command and furthering the interests of the party in his section. He has served as city treasurer of Miller since 1893, and is one of the honored and popular citizens of the county. He is at the present time engaged in the grain and coal business, as representative of Van Dusen & Company, of Minneapolis.

On the 22d of October, 1895, Mr. Thomson was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Duthie, of Miller, South Dakota. She was born and reared in Rock county, Wisconsin, and came to Hand county, South Dakota, with her parents, in 1883, and until her marriage to Mr. Thomson taught school and served as deputy auditor of Hand county. Her father, John Duthie, was one of the pioneers of the county and from 1884 to 1887 was a member of the county board.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomson have one child, Merle C., born December 3, 1899.

CHRIS CALLESEN.—Among the citizens of foreign birth residing in Yankton county is numbered Chris Callesen, who is a worthy representative of the fatherland, his career having been a credit alike to Germany and to America. He was born June 18, 1854, in Schleswig Holstein, and was educated in the schools there. When seventeen years of age he came to this country, his parents being George and Annie (Peterson) Callesen, in whose family were thirteen children, two of whom passed away in infancy. The others are Weis, Helena, Yep, Catherine, Annie, Christ, George, Tillie, Margaret, Thomas and Christina. Three of the number are now in this country, while the others are in Germany. The father died in his native country two years ago at the advanced age of eighty-four years and the mother died there in 1860 at the age of forty-four years.

Crossing the Atlantic to the new world when a young man of seventeen, Chris Callesen at once came to Yankton county and when he had attained his majority he entered land from the government. Throughout his entire life he has followed farming. Like most young men starting out in life on their own account, he desired a companion and helpmate for the journey and on the 12th of February, 1880, he wedded Christina Nelson, who was born in Denmark in 1860, there remaining until fourteen years of age, when she came to America in company with her parents, Olsen and Juliana (Hengen) Nelson, the family home being established in Yankton county in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were the parents of nine children, namely: Ole, John, Dorothy, Christina, Cecelia, Fred, Christ, Andrew and Helena, all of whom are residents of South Dakota with the exception of Andrew, who is now deceased. The others live in Yankton and Turner counties. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson also make their home in Yankton county and the father, having retired from active business life, is now enjoying the fruits of his former toil, having amassed a very comfortable fortune. He has reached the age of seventy-four years and his wife is now seventy-one years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Callesen have had no children of their own, but have reared an adopted son, Nels Anderson. He is now a young man of seventeen years, splendidly developed both physically and mentally. At the time of his marriage Mr. Callesen took his bride to a farm and he has throughout his business career been engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1881 the big flood destroyed his home, this being but a year after his marriage. He then removed to Yankton, where he was engaged in the dairy business for three years, and on the expiration of that period he took up a homestead and was for ten years engaged in ranching. He was very successful in that work and when the decade was passed he came to Yankton county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he is now living. His labors have been attended with a gratifying degree of prosperity and he is now one of the well-to-do residents of his adopted county. Politically Mr. Callesen has no party ties, supporting the candidate whom he thinks best qualified for office, although perhaps his allegiance has been more largely given to the Democracy. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and also of the Lutheran church and his life has been passed in consistent harmony with the tenets of one and the faith of the other.

JOHN DUNCAN comes of sterling Scotch lineage and is himself a native of the land of hills and heather, while the name which he bears is one which has been prominent in the history of Scotland for many generations. He was born in Banffshire, Scotland, on the 23d of May, 1851, being a son of John and Elizabeth (Barron) Duncan, both of whom passed their entire lives in Scotland, the father having been a farmer by vocation. Our subject was reared and educated in his native land, and was there engaged in farming until 1883, when he came to the United States, having become convinced that in our great republic could be found better opportunities for the winning of independence and a competency through individual effort. In April of that year he arrived with his family in Moody county, South Dakota, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in Elkton township, assuming an indebtedness for nearly the entire purchase price, his capitalistic resources at the time being but two and one-half dollars. He disposed of this property in 1890 and purchased his present well improved farm in Ward township, the same comprising a quarter section of most arable and productive land, while the place is equipped with a good dwelling house and other excellent farm buildings. Mr. Duncan devotes his attention to diversified farming and to the raising of high-grade live stock, while he makes a specialty of breeding shorthorn cattle and full-blooded Clydesdale horses. He is a stanch Republican in his political allegiance, and has ever taken a deep interest in local affairs, doing all in his power to further the best interests of the county and state of his adoption. He has held all the township offices, has been an official of the school board of his district, and in 1902 was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, of which position he has since been incumbent. He and his wife are prominent and zealous members of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is identified with Camp No. 2867, Modern Woodmen of America, at Flandreau, and is also a member of the Masonic order.

Mr. Duncan was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Minty, who like himself is a native of Scotland, whence she came to America in 1885, to reside with her mother, Mrs. Joseph Morris, residing in Flandreau. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have five children, all of whom remain at the parental home, namely: James Morris, Harry, Alfred, Marjory and Leslie.

ANDREW MELGAARD is a strong and sturdy citizen of foreign birth, one of Scandanavia's contributions to the United States. He was born in Norway, September 15, 1842, spent his early life in his native land and received a good education in the public schools of the locality in which he was reared. From youth he was accustomed to honest toil and inherited a strong character and a tendency to make the most of his opportunities, laid well-grounded plans for the future and determined to lead a life that would reflect credit upon himself and be of usefulness to the world. In his early manhood he entered the cavalry arm of the Norwegian army and after two years in a military training school served five years as the sergeant of his company. At the expiration of the period of his enlistment, Mr. Melgaard resumed the pursuits of civil life and continued to live in the land of his birth until 1869, when he came to the United States and located at Litchfield, Meeker county, Minnesota, where he was among the very first settlers. At the end of two years he removed to Minneapolis, where he soon secured a lucrative position with the Minneapolis Harvester Works, and spent seven years in that employment, a greater portion of the time in the shops as an artisan, but in the seasons for that work as an expert machinist in the field, and in that capacity traveled over most of Minnesota and adjoining states.

Attracted by the Dakota land boom, he severed his relations with the harvester company in the spring of 1880 and came to the wild prairie of Brown county, South Dakota, where he took up, under the government laws, a half section of land about one mile south of Aberdeen, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. At that time the country was so new and sparsely settled that for a friendly chat with a neighbor he was obliged to go a distance a little in excess of fifteen miles. His first dwelling was a typical sod house, but it was comfortable and answered every purpose until a better home was completed early the following spring. It was his intention to bring his family out to the new home that autumn of 1880, but the phenomenally early arrival of winter caused him to remain in Minneapolis until spring, when he returned, bringing his wife and children to the homestead, where they still reside. Without following the family in all of the details of the intervening years, it is sufficient to say that each member was satisfied with his lot and the mutual interests on the household. In due season a handsome modern residence occupied the site of the homestead's humble dwelling; many improvements were inaugurated and genuine prosperity smiled upon them in the recurring years, until Mr. Melgaard found himself the owner of a splendid farm and home adjoining a splendid city where he is recognized as one of the substantial men and leading citizens as well as a representative farmer and stock raiser of Brown county. He is modern in his farming methods, fully abreast of the times in everything relating to his calling, and, possessing cultivated tastes as well as great industry, has spared no reasonable means in adding to the attractiveness and beauty of his home. Shortly after taking possession of his land he planted upon the treeless prairie two groves, of ten and five acres respectively, which have grown to large trees, affording most grateful shade and rendering the landscape attractive and pleasing. These grounds he leaves open to the public and, being at the very gates of the city, are a favorite resort for picnickers and pleasure seekers, who find within the cooling shade the rest and recreation which the heated season frequently render imperative.

Another attractive feature of Mr. Melgaard's farm and one which makes the place widely known is the location upon it of the Northern Normal and Industrial School. Mr. Melgaard was untiring in his efforts to have the school built upon its present site, which is indeed a most favorable and advantageous one, and he heartily lent his influence toward securing the establishment of the institution by the state, at Aberdeen. It has no doubt greatly enhanced the value of his property, as well as given the place wide publicity, to say nothing of the additional attractiveness to the locality by the beautiful buildings, and the advantages to the youth of the neighborhood, offered by the splendid educational facilities which are placed within the reach of all who see fit to utilize them. Mr. Melgaard is a friend of education and uses his influence and all of the means within his power to advance its interests both at home and throughout the county. He also encourages all laudable enterprises and whatever makes for the material development and moral welfare of the community and as a citizen he is public spirited and aggressive, inflexibly honest and upright in his dealings and his relations with his fellow men have been marked by that probity and regard for right which is characteristic of the true lover of his kind. Like all good citizens, he takes an interest in politics, but has never been a partisan in the strict sense of the term nor disturbed the even tenor of his life by seeking official station. He has served as a member of the township board and his interest in local affairs has led to a number of improvements within his civil jurisdiction, although he is conservative in the matter of expenditures, only advocating public measures when they are for the benefit of all concerned.

Religiously, Mr. Melgaard was reared in the Lutheran church, and he still adheres to this faith. He was one of the original members of the First Lutheran church at Aberdeen, has been active in all of the good work of the congregation ever since, and at the present time is serving the society in the capacity of trustee.

Mr. Melgaard was married in his native land, on the 27th of July, 1867, to Miss G. Marie Hoel, a most estimable lady and genuine helpmeet, who has aided him in his struggles for a competence, ministered to his comfort and presided over his home with true wifely interest. Nine children have been born of the union, three of whom died in infancy. Of the survivors, Alfred was born in Christiania, Norway, May 24, 1868, and is now a successful druggist in Spokane, Washington; Harold, born at Litchfield, Minnesota, April 3, 1870, was formerly a teacher both in Dakota and Washington, but is now associated with his father in his farming operations; Rika, a native of Minneapolis, born July 28, 1873, is now the wife of A. Bjork, a prominent business man of Aberdeen; Hilda, born January 22, 1875, now residing at Miller, South Dakota; Ida, born October 28, 1876, is now Mrs. J. H. Herrett, the latter being a merchant of Frederick, South Dakota, and Oscar, born May 4, 1879, resides in Spokane.

Mrs. Melgaard is also a Lutheran in religion and, like her husband, is an earnest and highly respected member of the church in Aberdeen.

JACOB D. STEINER, representative of Grant county in the eighth general assembly of the state legislature, is the owner of a finely improved farm of four hundred and eighty acres, in Bigstone township, and is one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of the county, being also president of the Evangelical Mutual Insurance Company, the most important corporation of the sort in the state.

Mr. Steiner is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the 12th of June, 1861, and being a son of John B. and Agnes (Caflich) Steiner, both of whom were born in Switzerland, where they were reared and educated under the beneficent influences of that fair little republic. In his native land John B. Steiner learned the trade of harness-maker and saddler, to which he devoted his attention for some time. In 1851 he immigrated to America, and finally located on a farm in Dodge county, Wisconsin, becoming in the course of time one of the substantial agriculturists of that state and commanding unqualified confidence and esteem in the community in which he has so long lived and labored. He still resides on the old homestead farm, which has been the abiding place of himself and his devoted wife for more than forty-five years. His mother, who was born on Christmas day of the year 1807, resides in his home, and in her venerable age is accorded the utmost filial care and solicitude. The subject of this review is the second in order of birth of a family of nine children, of whom all are living.

Hon. Jacob D. Steiner was reared on the old homestead farm and under the gracious environment of a good home, while his educational advantages were those of the excellent public schools of his native county. At the age of twenty-one years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, becoming a skilled artisan in the line and being engaged for a number of years in the work of his trade at Lomira, Wisconsin, while he also attained success in his operations as a buyer and shipper of grain. He continued to make his home in Dodge county, Wisconsin, until July, 1891, when he came to Grant county, South Dakota, and in February of the following year purchased two hundred and forty acres of his present farm, having later added to the original tract until he now owns four hundred and eighty acres, as has been already noted, while he has the major portion of his fine ranch under effective cultivation and devoted to diversified farming, while he also raises live stock of excellent grade, being recognized as one of the energetic and capable business men of this section and having his farm equipped with good buildings and the best of improvements in other lines. In 1901 he was elected to the presidency of the Evangelical Mutual Insurance Company, and has since served in this responsible position, the company having its headquarters in Milbank, the county seat, and having issued policies covering over three millions of dollars. It is thus one of the strongest and most popular local mutual companies in the state, and its affairs are managed with consummate skill and honor.

In politics Mr. Steiner has ever given an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he has shown a lively interest. He has held various local offices, and in the county convention of his party in 1902 he was nominated by acclamation for representative in the state legislature, and in the ensuing election was elected by more than five hundred majority. He was a most logical and particularly eligible candidate and has fully justified in his course the wisdom shown by the voters of the county in according him this honorable preferment. He has been clerk of the school board of his district for six years and at all times has manifested a deep concern in all that touches the welfare and material progress of his county and state. Mr. and Mrs. Steiner are prominent and zealous members of the Evangelical Association, and at the time of this writing he is class leader and trustee in the church of this denomination at Bigstone City.

On the 13th of November, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Steiner to Miss Amanda Korte, who was born and reared in Dodge county, Wisconsin, being a daughter of Fred M. and Mary (Merten) Korte and of stanch German ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Steiner are the parents of five children, namely: John A., Edwin W., Roy J., Allen C. and Edna M., and all are being afforded the best available educational advantages.

NEWTON EDMUNDS, second territorial governor of Dakota, was born at Hartland, New York, May 31, 1819, was educated in the common schools and a private academy. Came to Dakota in 1861 to accept a clerkship in the surveyor general's office, but two years later was appointed governor by President Lincoln. Served three years. Obtained great influence over the hostile Indians and was upon many commissions to effect treaties with them. Engaged in banking business and became wealthy. He still resides at Yankton.

ELLSWORTH E. DYE was born in Decatur county, Iowa, on the 14th of May, 1863, being a son of Robert E. and Elizabeth (Trippett) Dye, of whose seven children all are living. The father was born in Monroe county, Ohio, and the mother at Long Reach, West Virginia, at which place they were married in 1851. They removed to Iowa in 1856, becoming pioneers of Decatur county, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits, becoming one of the prominent and honored citizens of that section of the Hawkeye state. The father died at Leon, Iowa, on March 13, 1904, having retired from the farm a few years ago. The mother still resides at that place. The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood days on the homestead farm and after completing the curriculum of the public schools continued his studies in the Des Moines University. After leaving this institution he was alternately engaged in farming and teaching in the public schools of his native state until 1887, when he came to Buffalo county, South Dakota, where he entered claim to one hundred and sixty acres of government land, in Arlington township, and there engaged in farming for the ensuing five years, developing and improving his property, of which he disposed at an appreciable profit in 1891. He then located in Gann Valley, where he taught in the public schools for the ensuing three years, with marked success. He was then elected to the office of county treasurer, of which he remained incumbent for two terms. At the expiration of his effective service in this office Mr. Dye entered into partnership with Arthur G. Hill, concerning whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work, and engaged in the real-estate business, in which they have ever since continued operations most successfully, being one of the leading concerns of the sort in this section of the state and having the only set of title abstracts in the county. In 1898 the firm of Dye & Hill purchased the weekly newspaper known as the Dakota Chief, and they have since continued to be associated in its publication, having a well equipped plant and issuing a most creditable paper, which is a welcome visitor in the majority of the homes of the county. In 1898 Messrs. Dye and Hill founded the Bank of Buffalo County, which is now one of the popular and solid financial institutions of this section of the state and one which controls a large and constantly increasing business. It would be a work of supererogation to state in the connection that the members of this firm are among the most enterprising and progressive young business men of the county, for the fact is patent from the data already given in this sketch.

In politics Mr. Dye is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and through personal effort and editorial utterances in his paper, he has done much to promote the party cause. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Gann Valley Lodge, No. 120, Ancient Order of United Workmen. It may be said in the connection that Mr. Dye is most loyal to the state and county of his adoption and has unqualified confidence in the still brighter future in store for the commonwealth. As an active real-estate man he is thoroughly familiar with property values, and thus full credence can be given his assertion to the effect that realty in Buffalo county has appreciated in value by more than two hundred per cent. within the last three years and that the farmers of this section are uniformly independent and prosperous.

On the 14th of January, 1894, Mr. Dye was united in marriage to Mrs. Anna E. Lockwood, who was born and bred in the state of Indiana, being a daughter of Levi A. Creager, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, who died at his home at Burlington, Iowa, on June 1, 1903. Of this union have been born two children, Wayne and Warren.

GEORGE L. GILMAN.—Among the landowners of Yankton county is George L. Gilman, a gentleman of ability and discernment. From 1902 down to the present he has been identified with the county and has aided materially in claiming the wild land for the purposes of civilization. There are in his life record many elements worthy of emulation and which should inspire and encourage others, for he started out in McCook county with limited means and throughout his career has been dependent upon his own efforts, his prosperity being attributable to his diligence and perseverance.

A native of Connecticut, Mr. Gilman was born in West Hartland, his parents being Samuel B. and Harriet T. (Newton) Gilman, who were also natives of that state and representatives of old colonial families, prominent in the Revolutionary war. The father was a farmer, a wagonmaker and carpenter. Both he and his wife always lived in Connecticut and there he died at the age of forty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Gilman held membership in the Congregational church and he served as deacon for many years, being deeply interested in everything pertaining to the growth of his church and the extension of its influence. In his political views he was a Republican and was honored with various township offices. In the family were four children, of whom George L. is the eldest. Sarah E. is the wife of W. H. Williams, a prominent banker and business man of Winsted, Connecticut. Addie T. is the wife of Henry Ward Beecher, an undertaker of New Haven, Connecticut. Ida died in infancy. The living children were provided with good educational privileges, and the daughters successfully taught city schools. They were also proficient in music.

Upon his father's death George L. Gilman, who was then fifteen years of age, took charge of his father's farm and when seventeen years of age he began teaching a country school in the winter months, while in the summer seasons he continued in agricultural work. He taught altogether for six winters in the district schools and afterward for two years in an intermediate grade in Winsted, Connecticut. His farm labors were continued through the summer months and in 1881 he sold the old homestead and for one summer he worked for his uncle on a farm. In the fall of that year he went to Illinois, where he visited for a short time and through the succeeding winter was employed as a teacher in Illinois. In the spring of 1882 he removed to McCook county, South Dakota, where he secured one hundred and sixty acres of government land and on the 25th of April of that year, which was his birthday, he built his first house, a little shanty eight by ten feet. Mr. Gilman dug a well with a spade and broke seventy-five acres of land; the first crop of sod corn was planted with a hatchet. He remained in South Dakota for one year and then returned to Illinois, teaching this former school through the succeeding winter at Western. In the spring of 1883 he brought horses and machinery to his new home, employed a hired man and began in earnest the work of cultivating and developing his farm. He had in addition to his first tract taken up three hundred and twenty acres, making in all four hundred and eighty acres, and subsequently he added one hundred and sixty acres, so that he had an entire section. He has erected a good residence and barns and he placed two hundred and sixty acres of his land under cultivation. Upon that farm he resided until December, 1892, when he sold one-half of his land and rented the remainder. He then purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Yankton county, where he has since lived. In 1898 he erected a fine residence upon his home farm and has placed his land under a very high state of cultivation.

On the 10th of June, 1884, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gilman and Miss Emma O. Gaines, a daughter of Nelson and Clarisa (Hinman) Gaines, the former of Granville, Massachusetts, and the latter of Bristol, Connecticut. They were married in Cambridge, Illinois, and her father was the first postmaster there and also a pioneer merchant. In public affairs he was ever prominent and influential, supporting the Republican party; he was a member of the Congregational church. By his first wife he had three children: George, who died at the age of four years; Clarissa, the wife of E. G. Comstock, of Missouri; and Julia, who became the wife of J. W. Stewart, but both are now deceased. By his second wife Mr. Gaines had the following children: Hattie, the wife of Charles Genung, of Menlo, Iowa; Emma, now Mrs. Gilman; Lucy, the wife of Dr. Miller, a resident of Los Angeles, California; Frank N., who is in business in Chicago; and Harvey S., who is a business man of California. For his third wife Mr. Gaines chose Amy H. Wilson, but they had no children. Mr. Gaines died in 1892 at Geneseo, Illinois, aged seventy-five years. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gilman has been blessed with five children: George Gaines, who was graduated in Yankton Academy in June, 1903; Arthur, who died at the age of fourteen months; Howard E. and Raymond N., who are attending school; and Alice T., who is now a little maiden of nine years.

Politically, Mr. Gilman is a Republican with strong Prohibition tendencies, for he is an ardent advocate of the cause of temperance. He and his wife are active and devoted members of the Congregational church, in which he serves as a deacon and trustee. He has a very wide acquaintance and an honorable career well entitles him to representation in this volume among the pioneers of the state. His life history shows that success is not a matter of genius, but the outcome of judgment, experience and diligence. Integrity has been one of the crowning features in his life work, and capability with unflagging diligence gives Mr. Gilman a place among the prosperous residents of Yankton county.

HENRY H. FARRINGTON is a native of the good old Hoosier state, having been born in Lake county, Indiana, on the 10th of February, 1841, and being a son of Dr. John and Emily (Bushwell) Farrington. His father was for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in Indiana, and both he and his wife died in that state. Of their eleven children three are living at the present time. Owing to the exigencies of time and place the subject of this sketch was accorded only limited educational advantages in his youth, attending the common schools of Indiana, in a somewhat irregular way, until he had attained the age of fifteen years, while during his adolescent years he gave his attention to work on a farm. Through personal reading and study and through active association with men and affairs during the course of his active and honorable business career he has effectively supplemented the meager scholastic discipline of his boyhood and is a man of strong intellectuality and extended knowledge. When the dark cloud of the Civil war spread its gruesome pall over the national firmament, Mr. Farrington laid aside all personal considerations and placed them in subordination to his country's call. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventy-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was commanded by Colonel Hathaway. The regiment proceeded to the front and became a part of the forces commanded by General Rosecrans. In this connection our subject participated in the battle of Stone River, while later he took part in many others of the sanguinary and important battles attending the progress of the great internecine conflict which determined the perpetuation of the Union. At Rome, Georgia, he was captured, and was held as a prisoner of war about one month, at the expiration of which his exchange was effected and he rejoined his regiment, which was then a part of the Army of the Cumberland. He continued in active service until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge on the 1st of July, at Nashville, Tennessee. He perpetuates the more gracious memories of his long and faithful service in the ranks by retaining membership in John B. Wyman Post, No. 115, Grand Army of the Republic, in Wessington, South Dakota.

After the close of the war Mr. Farrington returned to the North and located in Kankakee county, Illinois, where he followed the advice given to the "boys in blue" by General Grant, and turned his hand to the plow. He there continued to be engaged in farming until 1870, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Grant Park, that state, where he thus continued operations until 1883, in April of which year he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and cast in his lot with the early settlers of Hand county, where he took up three quarter sections of government land, entering homestead, preemption and tree claims. He forthwith began the reclamation and improvement of the land and in due time perfected his title to the same. He there continued actively engaged in farming and stock raising until 1892, when he disposed of his fine property and took up his residence in Wessington, in the adjoining county of Beadle, where he has since maintained his home. Here he was engaged in the buying and shipping of grain and live stock until 1899, when he engaged in the hardware business, to which he has ever since given his attention, having a large and well equipped establishment, in which he handles all kinds of heavy and shelf hardware, besides agricultural implements, while the confidence reposed in him by the people of this section is definitely indicated in the substantial and representative trade which he controls. He is a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities, and served for three years as a member of the board of commissioners of Hand county, though he has never sought public office of any description. He has been identified with the Masonic fraternity for the past thirty-five years, being now affiliated with Wessington Lodge, No. 107, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in Wessington.

In Lake county, Indiana, on the 10th of September, 1860, Mr. Farrington was united in marriage to Miss Lodema Pulver, who was born and reared in that state, being a daughter of David and Mercy Pulver, the former of whom was a farmer by vocation. Of this union have been born five children, namely: Azetta, married to J. D. McNair, of Wessington; Mercy, who married A. B. Safford, of Wessington; Minnie, the wife of C. S. Richardson, of Chicago Heights; John lives at Wessington Springs, South Dakota, and is engaged in the hardware and implement business.

LOUIS CHLADEK is a native of Bohemia, Germany, where he was born on the 22d of February, 1852, a son of Joseph and Anna Chladek. He secured his early educational discipline in the schools of his native place and remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he set forth to face the stern battles of life on his own responsibility. He emigrated to the United States, whither he came as a stranger in a strange land, while he was the further handicapped from the fact that he was unfamiliar with the language of the country, but his determination, energy and self-reliance stood him well in hand, as the story of his future career well indicates. After his arrival in the United States he proceeded to the city of Chicago, where he joined his older brother, Frank, who had come to the new world some time previously. He arrived in the western metropolis with but fifteen dollars in cash, and he soon secured employment in a furniture factory, where he learned the trade of cabinet making, to which he continued to devote his attention about five years, continuing his residence in Chicago until the 1st of May, 1869, when he started for the west. He finally arrived in Niobrara, Nebraska, where he remained about two months, leaving that point on the 3d of July and continuing his westward journey to the territory of Dakota, having crossed the river and made his advent in Yankton on the evening of July 4th. There he was employed in a furniture store about a fortnight, at the expiration of which he proceeded to a point ten miles west of Yankton and there took pre-emption claim for himself and also one for his brother Frank. In preparation for establishing himself as a western farmer in the new country he purchased a team of oxen, for one hundred and seventy-five dollars; a wagon, for one hundred and ten dollars; a breaking plow, for thirty-five dollars; and a cow, for sixty-five dollars. It may be noted in the connection that his cow proved somewhat wayward and independent, since the second day after she came into his possession she took the liberty of starting forth on a predatory excursion of her own, and Mr. Chladek was compelled to make a journey to a point sixteen miles distant before he could recover his property. On his ranch he built a small shanty of cottonwood lumber, and also a small enclosure in which to keep his live stock. He then set himself to the task of breaking his land and making ready for future cultivation, and it is needless to say that these initial experiences were novel ones to him, since he had never before seen a breaking plow or milked a cow. He broke about five acres on his claim and the same amount for his brother, and in September he began securing his crop of hay, utilizing a scythe to cut the same, this likewise being an implement which he had never before handled, and from the long grass he built the winter shelter for his cattle. With financial assistance from his brother he weathered the winter storms without great discomfort, and in the spring he constructed a harrow and seeded the ten acres with wheat. The season proved a dry one and the crop proved a failure. In the autumn Mr. Chladek returned to Chicago, where he passed the winter, returning to his claim in the spring. The summer of 1871 brought disaster to the crops, owing to a visitation from the grasshoppers, and our subject thus passed the ensuing winter in Chicago, where he worked at his trade, as he had done the winter before, utilizing the money thus earned in carrying him through the summers on his farm. The grasshoppers again devastated the country in the summer of 1873, and though the outlook was none too encouraging Mr. Chladek was not disheartened, and he passed the winter of that year in Dakota, and he had duly profited by his experiences and gained valuable knowledge in regard to the best methods to be employed in connection with the improvement and cultivation of his land. The following summer he harvested a good crop, and from that time forward his efforts were attended with definite success. In 1879 Mr. Chladek was employed by the firm of Bramble & Miner in setting up harvesters through this section of South Dakota, and in the following year he entered into partnership with his brother Frank, who had taken up his residence here, and engaged in the sale of farming implements and machinery, with headquarters in the city of Yankton. Two years later, after the railroad had been completed through the town of Scotland, Bon Homme county, they removed their business headquarters to that point and there they built up a large and prosperous enterprise. Four years later they established a branch house in Tyndall, the county seat of the same county, and the partnership thereafter continued until 1900, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, the brother of our subject finding it expedient to give his undivided attention to his large real-estate interests in Yankton county. Our subject then removed the Scotland stock to Tyndall, where he continued the enterprise successfully until 1902, when he disposed of the same and has since lived retired, though his real-estate and capitalistic interests are such as to afford him ample scope for his energies. He is the owner of three thousand acres of land in Bon Homme county, three hundred and twenty acres in Atchison county, three hundred and twenty in Campbell county, four hundred and eighty in McPherson county, and three hundred and twenty in Nebraska, and thus it may be seen that he is one of the extensive landholders of the state, having attained a high degree of success through his own efforts, while he has so ordered his life as to commend himself to the unqualified confidence and regard of all who know him, being one of the honored pioneers of the territory and state. His land in South Dakota is as fine agricultural land as to be found in the confines of the state, and the major portion of the same is under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He still retains his home in Tyndall, where, in 1897, he erected one of the most attractive residences in the town, and he has on the premises a private artesian well, which proves a most valuable accessory. In his beautiful home he may look back upon the labors and difficulties of the pioneer days and congratulate himself upon the steadfastness of purpose which caused him to remain in this section and to profit in the development of a great commonwealth, of which he may be consistently termed one of the founders and builders. He is signally loyal to the state in which he has so long made his home and is public-spirited and zealous in promoting its welfare. In politics he renders allegiance to the Democratic party, and while he has never been ambitious for public office he was the nominee of his party for state treasurer in 1902, meeting defeat with the remainder of the ticket. He is one of the influential citizens of the state and is quoted as one of the most substantial capitalists of the section in which he maintains his home. Mr. Chladek is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity and is one of its prominent figures in South Dakota. He is affiliated with Bon Homme Lodge, No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons, and the various other bodies of the York Rite, while he has also taken the Scottish Rite degrees, being identified with Yankton Consistory, No. 1, while he is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls. He is one of the trustees of the Yankton Masonic temple, and was one of the leading spirits in the promotion of its erection, having been a member of the building committee, in which connection his name appears with others on the corner-stone of the fine structure.

In 1882 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Chladek to Miss Louisa Vyborny, of Bon Homme county, and of their four children we incorporate the following data: Emma is a student in Rockford College, at Rockford, Illinois; Louis is attending a business college in Sioux Falls; and Bessie and an infant remain at the parental home. The family is held in the highest esteem in Tyndall and the attractive home is a center of unalloyed hospitality and good cheer.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH LEACH, president and general manager of the Missouri River Transportation Company, with headquarters in the village of Running Water, Bon Homme county, has had a varied and eventful career and has passed practically his entire life in the great west, being familiar with the vicissitudes, trials and dangers incidental to life on the frontier, while he has gained success through his own efforts, having been dependent upon his own resources from early boyhood, and being one of the best known citizens of South Dakota, where his friends are in number as his acquaintances. He is a true type of the stalwart, straightforward, honest, bluff and generous westerner, and is also an astute and able business man and executive, so that there are many points which render most compatible a review of his career in this history.

Captain Leach was born in Cambridgeshire, England, on the 7th of March, 1849, and is a son of William and Susan (Edwards) Leach, who were likewise born and reared in the "tight little isle," where the former was engaged in merchandising until 1851, when he came with his family to America, the voyage being made on a sailing vessel and the trip consuming a period of eight weeks. Landing in New York, he soon afterward made his way westward to Cook county, Illinois, and purchased a farm in the district now covered by the beautiful suburb of Washington Heights, the property which he thus owned being now worth millions of dollars. He was there engaged in farming until 1857, when he came to what is now Sioux City, Iowa, the largest and most imposing building in the little frontier village at the time being the barn of the Northwestern Stage Company. He crossed the Missouri river on the 7th of June, 1857, and took up government land where now is located South Sioux City. Upon his claim he constructed as the first family residence a rude dugout of the type so common in the early days in that section, as also at a later date in the Dakotas, and he developed and improved a good farm, becoming one of the well-to-do and honored citizens of that locality. Privations and hardships of other orders were the portion of the family during the formative era, and at times it was impossible to secure flour and other commodities now considered absolutely essential, and the first flour which he purchased cost twenty dollars for one hundred pounds. William Leach continued to reside in Nebraska until his death, which occurred in 1869, and his widow still resides on the old homestead farm, in Dakota county, Nebraska, having attained to the venerable age of seventy-six years (1904). She has long been a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, as was also her husband, and he was a stanch Republican in politics, having identified himself with the party at the time of its organization. Of the thirteen children in the family our subject was the eldest, and only he and his sister are now living, she being married and a resident of Chicago, Illinois.

Captain Leach was about two years of age at the time of his parents' immigration to the United States, and he attended school for a short time in Cook county, Illinois, being but eight years old when the family came to Nebraska. It is needless to say that in the pioneer locality scholastic advantages were notable chiefly for their absence, so that he received but little schooling after coming to the west. This deprivation has not proved a serious handicap, however, for under the direction of that wisest of all head masters, experience, he has gained a wide and varied fund of practical knowledge and is a well informed man of mature judgment. The Captain left the parental roof at the age of eleven years and began to fight the battle of life on his own responsibility. For five months he was engaged in driving stage between Covington and Onidie, Nebraska, and then entered the employ of the firm of Bozler & Hedges, who were engaged in the freighting business, for whom he drove a bull team for the ensuing eighteen months, after which he was employed in the office of the firm and later their general store at Sioux City, Iowa. He remained with the firm for three years and then remained one year at the home farm. At the age of seventeen he inaugurated his career in connection with steamboat transportation on the Missouri river, securing a position on the steamer "Miner," commanded by Captain Hawley, and plying between Sioux City and Fort Benton, Montana. He thus penetrated the various sections of the northwest during the early pioneer epoch when the venturesome prospectors were making their way into the mountain fastnesses of Montana in search of gold, while buffaloes were to be seen by thousands and wild game of all sorts were abundant and the Indians obstinately disputed the encroachments of the white men. He continued to be thus identified with the navigation of the Missouri for a few years, and upon attaining his legal majority he started in the agricultural, grain and commission business at Covington, Nebraska, where he continued operations until 1875, having been successful in his efforts. It should be noted in passing that he first came into what is now South Dakota in June, 1859, when he accompanied his father here with a load of produce, for which they received the sum of three hundred forty dollars, which practically paid for the farm in Nebraska. After retiring from business in Covington, Nebraska, the Captain removed to Dixon county, that state, where he erected the first grain elevator and established the first lumber yard in the village of Ponca. In 1877 he traded his properties there for mining properties in the Black Hills, to which section he made his way, being there engaged in prospecting for a short time, after which he returned to Nebraska, where he remained until 1878, when he came again to the Hills, bringing about fifteen buggies and harness, of which he disposed at a good profit, and upon his return to Nebraska he engaged in contracting for ties, supplying the Sioux City, Columbus & Black Hills Railroad, which was then in process of construction. To this enterprise he gave his attention for one year and then, in 1882, he built the steamer "Little Maude," which he put into requisition in connection with his wood trade, securing the product from his land on the river and selling the same in the markets at Sioux City. In the following year he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, transporting passengers and baggage with his boat, and on the 24th of August, 1883, he arrived at what is now his home village of Running Water, Bon Homme county, where he has ever since resided, while he has built up a large and important transportation business of general order on the Missouri river, while he has been the owner and operator of the ferry across the river from this point to Niobrara, Nebraska, from 1883 to the present time. In 1893 he chartered the steamer "Last Chance," which he utilized for transportation purposes until 1898, when he built the steamer "South Dakota," which continued in service until May 10, 1902, when it was burned to the water's edge, at the dock in Hiles Landing, entailing a loss of twenty thousand dollars, without insurance. In January, 1903, Captain Leach purchased the steamer "Bachelor," which he now utilizes, having also in requisition the steamer "Little Maude," both of which are operated by the company of which he is president, the stock of the concern being owned in its entirety by his family. The Missouri River Transportation Company, of which he is president and general manager, was incorporated under the laws of the state in 1902, and does a general freight and passenger transportation business, having landings at the following named points: St. Helena, Yankton, Lyter, Springfield, Santee, Running Water, Niobrara, Yankton Agency, Iron Post, Scalp Creek and Wheeler. His son, Captain Joseph, Jr., is general superintendent of the company; while the other two sons of the official corps are William A., who is secretary, and Paul Clifford, who is treasurer. The company handles a large annual business and affords facilities which are of great value. In 1893 the Captain purchased what is known as the Chalk Cliff ranch, in this county, and he made many improvements on the place, which is one of the best in this section. He disposed of this property in 1901. In 1889 he erected his present fine residence in Running Water, the same being one of the most attractive homes in the county, while it is a recognized center of social life and is notable for its gracious hospitality. He is also the owner of a general merchandise store at Perkins, this county, and is known as one of the progressive business men and loyal citizens of the state in which he has made his home for so many years and in which his circle of friends coincides with that of his acquaintances. In politics he gives an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party and is well fortified in his convictions on matters of public polity, as is he also in the other and varied relations of life. He has been an active and influential factor in public affairs and has been honored with offices of distinctive trust and responsibility. In 1895 he served as a member of the state legislature, and in 1900 was elected to represent the seventh district in the state senate, making an excellent record in both assemblies and gaining the unqualified endorsement of his constituents. He is an appreciative and honored member of the Masonic fraternity, having been a charter member of Mt. Vernon Springfield Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Niobrara, Nebraska, where he is also affiliated with the other York Rite bodies, and he has also attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, being affiliated with Yankton Consistory, at Yankton.

At Covington, Nebraska, on the 2d of September, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Leach to Miss Minnie Seeley, who was born in New York. She was reared and educated at Waterloo, Iowa, being a daughter of Clinton F. and Mary Seeley, who is now deceased, her father having been a successful contracting mason and now living at Anaconda, Montana, aged seventy-five years. Mrs. Leach is a member of the Congregational church in Running Water and is prominent in its work and also in the social life of the community. Of the ten children of Captain and Mrs. Leach we enter the following brief record in conclusion of this sketch: Joseph, Jr., the general superintendent of the company of which his father is president, is captain of the steamer "Bachelor;" Minnie C. is the wife of Marion A. Farver, who has charge of the subject's mercantile establishment at Perkins; George is engineer of the steamer "Bachelor;" Paul C. is clerk on the steamer "Bachelor;" Willard A. is secretary of the Missouri River Transportation Company, as has been previously noted; Susan B. is a member of the class of 1903 in All Saints' College, at Sioux Falls; Arthur died at the age of two years; and Vera, Minnie and Maude are at the parental home.

JAMES P. COOLEY, who is a representative of Bon Homme county in the state senate at the time of this writing, is one of the leading citizens of the county mentioned and his precedence and personal popularity are indicated in the important office to which he has been called and in which he is serving his constituency and the state with signal ability.

Mr. Cooley is a native of the state of Maryland, having been born in Cecil, Cecil county, on the 26th of February, 1845, one of the eight children of Corbin and Mary (Shaw) Cooley, and being the eldest of the four surviving, the others being as follows: Mary S., who is the wife of Robert Christy, of Cecil county, Maine; and Charles and Emma, who are twins, the former being a prominent physician of Madelia, Minnesota, while the latter is the wife of David W. Hutchinson, of East Dowington, Pennsylvania. The father of the subject was born in Hartford county, Maryland, on the 12th of August, 1799, being a son of Samuel Cooley, who was a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, the family name having been long identified with the annals of American history. Daniel and Charles Cooley, sons of Samuel, also served their country with distinction, having been active participants in the war of 1812, and they were in Fort Henry at the time when Key and another prisoner there composed the famed national ode, "The Star Spangled Banner." The father of the subject passed his entire life in Maryland, where he died at the age of seventy-six years. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and was a man of marked intellectuality and individuality, his scientific methods of farming having placed him far in advance of his time, while he was a successful grower of live stock and a man of influence in his community, his advice being frequently sought by his neighbors in regard to business affairs and matters of local concern in a public way. His wife passed away at the age of eighty-two years.

James P. Cooley, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on the homestead farm and under the direction of his able and honored father gained that knowledge of business principles which has so signally conserved his success in temporal affairs, while his educational training was secured in the common schools and in the academy at West Nottingham, Cecil county, Maryland. He continued to reside in his native state until the year 1870, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, becoming one of the pioneers of Bon Homme county, where he has ever since maintained his home. Here he took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, while later he added homestead and timber claims, while he has since added to the area of his landed estate by purchase of adjoining tracts and is now the owner of ten hundred and forty acres in the home farm, while his holdings in the county include an additional two thousand one hundred and fifteen acres, so that he is one of the extensive landed proprietors of this favored section of the state, the property last mentioned being eligibly located near the town of Springfield, while his fine home farm is located ten miles from Tyndall, the county seat. He raises cattle upon an extensive scale and has been most successful in his operations in connection with this important line of industry, being a man of indefatigable energy and one whose policy is ever a progressive one. He is one of the heavy stockholders in the Security Bank of Tyndall, and a member of its directorate, while his course has been such as to retain to him the highest measure of popular confidence and esteem in the county and state in which he has so long maintained his home.

Mr. Cooley is endowed with fine mental powers and marked business acumen, and he has ever shown a definite interest in public affairs. He gives his allegiance to the Democratic party but is liberal in his political views and ever shows the courage of his convictions, in which he is amply fortified. He served as a member of the territorial legislature of 1872-3, and in 1902 he was elected to his present dignified office as a member of the state senate. He is in no sense a politician but is intrinsically loyal to the duties of citizenship and is thus ready to serve the public with fidelity and to the full extent of his powers, while his present official preferment shows the appreciative estimate placed upon his services by the people of the county. He was a member of the board of county commissioners for four years, and no resident of the county is better known or held in more uniform respect.

In March, 1872, Mr. Cooley was united in marriage to Miss Mary McCollum, of this county, whither she came with her parents from Coon Rapids, Iowa, where she was born and reared. Of the twelve children of Mr. and Mrs. Cooley all but two are still living, and of them we enter the following brief record: Jessie remains at the parental home; Emma is the wife of C. C. Torrence, of Tabor, this county; Mary is at the present time a student in Vermillion University; Lucille is the wife of Lewis Barber, of West Point, Nebraska; Addie is likewise a student in Vermillion University, as is also Ralph; and Corbin, Morris, Charles and George are still beneath the parental roof.

ALEXANDER A. SHOEMAKER was born in Keokuk, Iowa, on the 18th of June, 1849, being a son of Jesse and Henrietta (Hurley) Shoemaker, who removed to that state in 1842, becoming pioneers of Keokuk county, their nearest neighbors at the time being ten miles distant. In 1849, the ever memorable year of the great exodus of gold seekers to California, the father of the subject started with his family to cross the plains to the new Eldorado. The Indians were on the warpath and this fact, together with the condition of the mother of the subject, which was such that she was not able to continue the journey, caused them to stop at Council Bluffs and to return to their homestead. The maternal grandfather of the subject continued onward with the wagon train, however, and they finally reached California in safety, having had several skirmishes with the Indians while enroute. Mr. Hurley remained in California about three years and was very successful in his mining operations. In 1857 Jesse Shoemaker removed with his family and located within a short distance of the present city of Omaha. There he remained until 1865, when he moved up the Platte river to Fort Kearney, where he started a ranch and road house, the same becoming a stopping place and outfitting point for parties enroute to Montana and other parts of the west. The emigrants were compelled to wait at this point until they had recruited a sufficient number to form a train and thus secure more effective protection from the Indians and border outlaws. Mr. Shoemaker there continued to reside until 1877, and he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in Pennington county, South Dakota.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the frontier of civilization and accompanied his parents on their various removals. The conditions were such that his early educational advantages were very meager, but he has ably overcome this handicap by the lessons of experience and by personal application. Prior to 1877 he had many freighting trips, with ox teams, from Texas to Montana, Colorado and other points, and in that year he came to the Black Hills of Dakota, making the trip by the Kearney route and through the Sioux Indian reservation. In the party were twenty-five men, and their equipment comprised fifteen wagons in the train. They were stopped by the Indians a number of times but escaped serious difficulty, the wife of the subject being the only woman in the company. They reached Hayward, Pennington county, on the 4th of July, 1877, where they participated in the rousing celebration in honor of the day in the ragged little mining town. There the company divided, and Mr. Shoemaker and his wife proceeded to Rapid City, to which point and Deadwood he engaged in freighting from Fort Pierre during the summer, and from Sydney, Nebraska, in the winter, making the venture a success financially. The Indians attempted on several occasions to stampede his stock, but were not successful in their efforts. At one time he and his partner, James Arbuckle, held off the hostile Indians for four hours, on Rapid creek, the same party of savages having killed an emigrant family at Bear Butte about two days prior to this. In 1880 Mr. Shoemaker removed to a ranch on Rapid creek, eight miles below Rapid City, and was there engaged in farming and stock raising until 1884. He then removed to Hermosa, Custer county, and there established himself in the livery business, while he also dealt in and raised horses, having a number of horses on the ranch, which he still retained in his possession. He was very successful in his efforts and continued in business at Hermosa until 1893, when he took up his residence on a ranch ninety miles distant from Fort Pierre, on the Bad river. There he gave his attention to the raising of horses and cattle, having an excellent supply of water and a good range, and he remained there until 1902, when he purchased a ranch, almost adjoining his former property, and has since made his home on the same, having a well improved place of three hundred and twenty acres and raising cattle and horses on an extensive scale. He has an average of about a thousand head of Hereford cattle on his range each season, while he is one of the leading horse raisers of this section, having some thoroughbred stock and raising standard-bred trotting horses and light driving horses, for which he finds a ready demand at excellent prices. In politics Mr. Shoemaker is a stanch Democrat, and while residing in Custer county he served as deputy sheriff, in which connection he met with a number of hazardous experiences. In 1889-90, during the outbreak of the Sioux at the time when Sitting Bull and Big Foot were killed, he served as a government scout, and also as lieutenant under Colonel Day, and when the Wounded Knee massacre took place he was engaged in scouting duty. Eighteen out of the company volunteered to go to the Bad Lands and discover how many Indians were in the camp, this being some three days prior to the battle. Mr. Shoemaker served as commander of this brave little band, under the title of lieutenant, and after they had approached to within ten miles of the camp the Indians discovered them and made an attempt to surround them, but the company managed to escape, falling back to the Cheyenne river, where the remainder of their company came to their support. They entrenched themselves in a log corral and gave battle to their wily foes, twenty-two Indians being killed, but none of the company being badly injured. They afterward had several other spirited encounters with the savages. In 1900 the subject was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, serving one term, and he has also been a member of the school board of his district. Fraternally, he is a Master Mason.

On the 18th of June, 1874, Mr. Shoemaker was united in marriage to Miss Anna Lawson, who was born and reared in Iowa, and of their children we enter the following brief record:

F. A. is a successful young stock grower, his place being near the home ranch; H. W. is likewise engaged in the stock business on the Bad river; Jessie is the wife of H. J. Baird, of Wallace, North Dakota; and Kate and Leo remain at the parental home.

THE GOLD BROTHERS.—The progressive spirit and initiative power so typical of the men who have built up a splendid civilization in the great northwest are significantly shown forth in the careers of the Gold brothers, five in number, who have been for many years closely associated in their business operations and who now control interests of broad scope and marked importance not only in South Dakota but also in Minnesota.

Sidney R. Gold, the eldest of the five, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of March, 1857. The Gold family is of German lineage and was founded in the Keystone state in its early settlement, though the religious faith of the family was that of the Reformed Lutheran church instead of that of the Society of Friends. The parents of these five brothers were Aaron and Ellen (Cahoon) Gold, both of whom were born and reared in Pennsylvania, the latter being of English extraction and a representative of one of the old families of Pennsylvania. Of the family of thirteen children, five sons and five daughters are still living. The names of the five brothers are Sidney R., Frank O., James A., John T. and William H. They are engaged in the banking business at Big Stone City and Albee, South Dakota, and also in Rennville, Wabasso, Revere, Belview, Vesta, Redwood Falls, and Marietta, Minnesota, while they also conduct an extensive business in real-estate loans, having agencies at Milbank, South Dakota, and at Redwood Falls, Minnesota. The old family home was located in eastern Pennsylvania, eighty miles west of New York city, and thence the parents came to Illinois in 1857, becoming pioneer settlers of Stephenson county. From Illinois each of the five sons crossed over the Mississippi into Iowa ere he had attained his legal majority, and there all became associated in their business operations, following various pursuits until 1887, when they all moved on to the extreme western section of Minnesota and eastern South Dakota, with whose interests they have since been prominently identified, contributing materially to the march of progress. Here they began to purchase and improve farming lands and finally to loan money for New England capitalists. In the year 1894 they established a banking institution in Big Stone City, and they now own or have the controlling interests in banks in the various towns mentioned. They also have controlling interest in three land and loan companies, the Gold-Stabeck Land and Credit Company, of Renville, Minnesota; Gold Brothers Land and Investment Company, of Big Stone City; and a branch of the latter at Indian Head, Assiniboia, Northwest Territory. They own and have under cultivation about fifteen thousand acres of land, mostly in South Dakota, and are also largely engaged in the raising of high-grade live stock. They are the owners of the Gold Brothers Brick Company, of Big Stone City, which could dispose of an output many times greater than the present capacity of the plant, which is kept constantly in operation, affording employment to about twenty men. They were also identified with the organization of the Inter-State Chautauqua Association, whose assemblies are held at Big Stone Lake, and also with the improvement of Simpson Park, which is used by the association and which is pronounced the largest and handsomest summer resort in the northwest. From a brochure describing this park we quote as follows: "There is a large auditorium and pavilion used for public meetings, lectures, etc., the former having a seating capacity for about two thousand persons. There are also seventy-five cottages in the park that can be secured on the grounds. This park is situated on the banks of the finest and most picturesque lake in the northwest, its length being between thirty-five and forty miles, while it varies in width from one-half to two miles. Its banks and islands are beautiful and pleasing to the eye, being fringed with groves, and numerous stony points may be seen as you sail over the pla-

GOLD BROTHERS.

cid bosom of this lake of all lakes for grandeur and sport." It may also be said that the hotel accommodations are excellent and that fine hunting and fishing are to be had. Sidney R. Gold is secretary of the Inter-State Chautauqua Association and of the company controlling Simpson park, where are also held the summer schools of the Inter-State Teachers' Association, covering the states of North and South Dakota and Minnesota.

Sidney R. Gold has been prominent in public affairs and is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, as are also each of his brothers. He represented Grant county in the house of the state legislature in 1893 and 1895, and served on the appropriation committee. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In Clinton, Iowa, on the 18th of May, 1876, Sidney R. Gold was united in marriage to Miss Eva M. Sloan, who was born and reared in Clinton, Iowa, and they are the parents of seven children, namely: Mabel E., who is stenographer in the Big Stone Bank; Edith M., who is the wife of Charles Wallace, cashier of the Albee Bank, at Albee; Florence L. and Ruth S., who are students in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois; and Ralph S., Milton J. and Eva A. The family residence, one of the finest in the county, is located on the hill in the north section of the town, commanding a most beautiful view of the lake and surrounding country, while it is modern in all its appointments and equipments.

Frank O. Gold was born and reared in Davis, Illinois. He is the president of the Gold-Stabeck Land Company and vice-president of the First National Bank, both of Renville, Minnesota, where he makes his home. He is a strong Methodist, and is not only prominent in his own church, but has been further honored by being chosen as a lay delegate from the Northern Minnesota conference to the general conference of the Methodist church, held at Los Angeles, California, in the early summer of 1904.

James A. Gold was born in Davis, Illinois, on the 14th of May, 1860. At the age of fifteen years he joined his older brothers in Iowa, and acted as station agent and telegraph operator in the various towns in which they were located, having served in such capacity for eight years after coming to Big Stone City. He has served as treasurer of the school district for the past decade. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Big Stone City. He has executive charge of the affairs of the Gold & Company Bank, of which he has been cashier from the time of its establishment, in 1894. His residence is the finest in the city and one of the best to be found between Minneapolis and Aberdeen. At Waubay, Day county, on the 22d of December, 1884, Mr. Gold wedded Miss Ida B. Stone, who was born in the state of Maine, being a daughter of C. C. Stone, now a resident of Big Stone City. Of this union have been born nine children, namely: Ray E., Lee A., Earl S., Grace M., Irene M., Verna B., Mildred C., James C. and Kenneth.

John T. Gold was born in Davis, Stephenson county, Illinois, on the 15th of November, 1862, and he joined his brothers in Iowa in 1875. He is now treasurer of the Gold Brothers Land and Investment Company, to which he devotes the major portion of his attention. He was a member of the village council of Big Stone City for eight years, and is one of the public-spirited and popular citizens of the county. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is one of the stewards of the First Methodist Episcopal church, having held this office from the time of coming to the county, and having been superintendent of the Sunday school for the past twelve years. His attractive modern home is eligibly located on the shores of Big Stone lake. On the 15th of September, 1885, John T. Gold was united in marriage to Miss Alice Harrington, of Delmar, Iowa, and they have three children, Marjorie A., Paul J. and Malcom L.

William H. Gold is president of the Gold-Stabeck Bank, at Redwood Falls, where he resides, and devotes his attention to that institution. Mr. Gold is a Methodist and in the early summer of 1904 was a lay delegate from the Southern Minnesota conference to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at Los Angeles.

MAJOR ROBERT DOLLARD, an honored citizen of Scotland, Bon Homme county, is a representative member of the bar of the state, has been prominent in public and civic affairs in South Dakota, rendered distinguished service as a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and as one of the sterling pioneers of this state demands recognition in this history.

Major Dollard was born at Fall River, Massachusetts, March 14, 1842, and was educated in the public schools of the old Bay state. His father, Thomas Dollard, was born in Thomastown, Ireland, in 1810, and came to America in 1836, residing for a short time in New York and thereafter making his home in Massachusetts until his death, in 1882. In 1838, in New York, he married Miss Mary Collyer, and they became the parents of one son and one daughter, the death of the mother occurring in 1843.

Prior to the outbreak of the Civil war Major Dollard joined a company of the Massachusetts militia, and in the winter of 1860-61 was one of the number who volunteered for service in suppressing the rebellion. He was called to active duty on the 15th of April, 1861, bivouacing with his regiment the following night in historic old Faneuil Hall, in the city of Boston. This old building has been consistently called the "cradle of liberty." Within its ancient walls lay in state the body of the first patriot killed in the war of the Revolution and there the eloquent voices of Daniel Webster, Wendell Phillips and other famous orators were often heard in the stormy days before the Civil war. Major Dollard's regiment was called into service for three months, and the men who comprised this and the other three regiments of infantry, a battalion and a company of light artillery—about thirty-eight hundred in number—were called the "Minute-men of Massachusetts," and it is claimed they were the first volunteers to enter the field in the Union cause. The Major's regiment was the first to arrive on what eventually proved to be the "dark and bloody ground" of the war, the state of Virginia, and on the day which marked their arrival in the Old Dominion General Robert E. Lee resigned his commission in the United States army to cast in his lot with the fortunes of his native state and to repel the invasion of the northern troops. Shortly after the expiration of his three months' term of service Major Dollard re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company I, Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, to which General Miles, late commanding general of the United States army, came soon afterward as a lieutenant, while the commander of the regiment was Henry Wilson, then United States senator and later vice-president with President Grant. Major Dollard's company, however, did not have the required quota of men, and therefore disbanded, its members joining other organizations in the Twenty-third Massachusetts Infantry, while our subject fell in with a company of "pilgrims" from Plymouth Rock. He served with this command in the campaigns in Maryland, North and South Carolina and Virginia, holding the office of sergeant and later being promoted first sergeant, then lieutenant and finally, in December, 1863, being made captain in a regiment of colored cavalry, which was believed to be intended to become a part of the regular army at the close of the war. With this command he served in the Richmond and Petersburg campaign of 1864-5, and he was seriously wounded while commanding the advance of an attack on the works at Richmond, while in the general orders Major General Benjamin F. Butler thus complimented him on this occasion: "Captain Robert Dollard, Second United States Colored Cavalry, acting as field officer and in command of the skirmish line at Newmarket Heights, inspired his command by his great personal bravery, coolness and ability, until he fell severely wounded near the enemies' main line, is hereby promoted to major." Major Dollard, having partially recovered from his wound, returned to the field and commanded his regiment thereafter until the close of the war. Shortly afterward there was organized a corps, of which his command formed a part, for service on the Rio Grande in Texas, to watch the movements of Maximilian in Mexico. The cavalry brigade of which the Major's regiment formed a part seemed to be under a high state of discipline, being comprised of regiments commanded respectively by Colonel Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; Colonel Jeptha Garrard, of Cincinnati; and Major Dollard, but when about to take transports for Texas a rumor was circulated to the effect that the men were to be kept in service five years, though their term of enlistment would expire in about eighteen months, and that they were to be taken to the south to raise cotton and thereby assist in paying the national debt, and this caused an outbreak of mutiny in the ranks. The Major had ten of his twelve companies, about eight hundred men, with him and armed with carbines and well supplied with ammunition; and all, with the exception of the men on guard duty, declined to go on shipboard, breaking out in turbulent disorder and defiance, but later the presence of a large white regiment, well armed and with their position commanded by two or more cannon, effectually cooled the rebellious ardor of the colored regiment, and they went on board, but made threats to take the ship when out at sea—a move which seemed quite possible of accomplishment, in view of the fact that there were but thirteen white officers to control them. This plan was never carried out, for the white officers took drastic measures when well out at sea; thirty of the ringleaders were disarmed and confined in the coalhole below the engines; all ammunition in the possession of the men was thrown overboard and that in reserve placed beneath the officers' cabin, with a hint that it would be used to blow up the ship if any attempt were made to take it, and thus quiet and order prevailed for the remainder of the journey, from Portsmouth, Virginia, to Brazos Santiago, Texas, where the troops designated for service on the Mexican border were landed. They were distributed along the Rio Grande until the early part of the following year, when they were discharged. Major Dollard was in active service throughout his army career and in the numerous battles in which he participated he won credit and distinction. Perhaps no better testimony as to the merit of his military service could be given than that tendered by the historian of a certain town in Massachusetts, a talented minister of the gospel and former Union soldier, among whose parishioners was a millionaire governor of the state, for, in a letter to Major Dollard touching his place in the history, he spoke as follows: "I have given you more space than I have given Governor Ames, not because I desired to punish him or favor you, but because you deserved it."

In 1866 Major Dollard located in Galesburg, Illinois, subsequently taking up the study of law and being admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1875 he married Miss Carrie E. Dunn, no children having been born of this union. Mrs. Dollard is a talented and public-spirited woman, devoted to art and music and to the advancement of projects for the betterment of the race. She is a daughter of Imri and Jane M. Dunn, formerly of Yates City, Illinois, and is one of a large family of children. Her father was born near Winchester, Virginia, in 1810, and was closely related to the Thurman family, of which the late Allan G. Thurman was a distinguished representative, and being a strong advocate of the principles of the Free-soil party, he early emigrated to Ohio. In Highland county, that state, in 1830, he married his wife, who was born there in 1813. About 1837 they immigrated to Fulton county, Illinois, being prominently identified with the development of that section, of which they were honored pioneers, and there and in the adjoining county of Knox they passed the remainder of their lives.

In April, 1879, Major Dollard located in Douglas county, Dakota territory, being its first settler. He organized and led the fight against the fraudulent organization of the county and was successful in this important issue, which brought about the repudiation of fraudulent warrants to the amount of sixty thousand dollars, that would have proved a great burden on the taxpayers of the county. He was a prominent and influential member of the constitutional conventions of 1883 and 1885 and a leading member of the last territorial council. He also has the distinction of having served as the first attorney general of the new state of South Dakota, and later he was elected a member of the state legislature and also of the state senate, being a stanch Republican in politics. The Major has been continuously engaged in the practice of law for thirty-three years and, in the full strength of a vigorous manhood, his usefulness in his chosen field of labor bids fair to long continue. He has large farming interests in the state but, like "Uncle Jerry" Rusk, is not a farmer but an agriculturist—he does his farming by proxy.

JAMES D. ELLIOTT, of Tyndall, Bon Homme county, stands distinctively forward as one of the able and honored members of the bar of the state of South Dakota. Mr. Elliott is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Mount Sterling, Brown county, on the 7th of October, 1859, a son of William and Mary (McPhail) Elliott, of whose seven children he is the eldest of the five surviving, the others being as follows: Belle, who is the wife of Charles E. Baker, of Condon, Oregon; Effie, who is the wife of Thomas D. Ferguson, of the same place; Lydia, who is the wife of John Stanley, of Parker, South Dakota; and Cliffie, who is the wife of Louis L. Fleeger, also of Parker. The father of the subject was born in England, in the year 1833, and as a child he accompanied his parents on their removal to the United States, the family locating in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His father was a skilled mechanic, and for many years after locating in Pennsylvania he was superintendent of the Sligo iron works, understanding the secret processes in the manufacture of iron, steel, etc. Early in the 'fifties he removed to Brown county, Illinois, where he purchased land and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, with which he there continued to be identified during the remainder of his life, attaining an advanced age. The father of the subject received his early educational training in the city of Pittsburg, and there also he began the work of preparing himself for the profession of law, continuing his technical studies after the removal of the family to Illinois, where in due time he was admitted to the bar. Shortly afterward he took up his residence in Mount Air, Iowa, where he opened an office and engaged in the active practice of his profession. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in a Missouri regiment and served until the close of the great internecine conflict which determined the integrity of the Union, while he was mustered out as captain of his company. After his loyal and valiant military career Mr. Elliott returned to Mount Air and resumed the practice of the law, becoming one of the leading members of the bar of Iowa, while he also served as a member of the legislature of the state. In 1872 he came as a pioneer to the territory of Dakota, locating a claim in Clay county, where, by reason of impaired health, he continued to reside until 1883, when he removed to Hurley, Turner county, where he resumed the practice of law, soon gaining distinctive prestige. About 1891 he was elected county judge and removed to Parker, the county seat of Turner county, and he has ever since presided on the bench of that county, where he is known and honored as one of the leading legists and jurists of the state. Judge Elliott was a member of the constitutional convention and as such was appointed a member of the committee to which was assigned the work of determining as to the proper division of the territory into the two states, and he has long been prominent in public affairs and in the civic life of the territory and state. In politics he was originally a Democrat, but while serving in the war of the Rebellion he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, of whose principles he has ever since been a stanch advocate. Fraternally, he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he is known and honored as one of the representative citizens of the state of which he has been one of the founders and upbuilders. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

James D. Elliott, the immediate subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood days in the state of Iowa, and his early education was obtained in the public schools of Mount Air and Panora, that state. After the removal of the family to Dakota he continued his studies in the public schools of Vermillion, of which Professor Culver was superintendent at the time, and under this able educator he also received a course of special instruction during a period of two years, and while thus attending school he slept in an empty building, in order to protect the owner in the insurance carried on the same, while he also did janitor work to assist in defraying his expenses while carrying forward his studies. He was an ardent and ambitious student, and the burning of the midnight oil while pursuing his educational work was a common thing with him, the expression having no trite application in his case. After completing his more purely literary education Mr. Elliott was engaged in teaching in the public schools for a period of three years, and he invested his savings in cattle, which he placed on his father's farm, his plan being to eventually place his stock, as appreciated in value, on the market and from the sale of the same secure the funds requisite for continuing his studies in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. The flood of 1881, however, swept away and drowned all his cattle, and his plans being thus overthrown Mr. Elliott started for the Black Hills, driving through with a team and expecting to pass the summer in that district. In the autumn of that year he returned home and for the following year he was engaged in teaching in the public schools at Lakeport, Yankton county, while later he taught the winter term in the school at Meckling, Clay county. His father had met with most serious reverses by reason of the flood mentioned, and under these conditions it became necessary for our subject to return home and aid in rehabilitating the family fortunes. He thus abandoned his plans of attending the university, but was still determined to carry on his study of the law, which he had initiated some time previously, and while engaged in teaching he read law under the preceptorship of Colonel John L. Jolley, of Vermillion. In 1883 he entered the law office of Gamble Brothers, at Yankton, and in April of the following year he was duly admitted to the bar of the state, while he remained with the firm mentioned until October 14th of that year, when he located in Springfield, Bon Homme county, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In the spring of the following year Mr. Elliott came to Tyndall, the county seat, having been at the time removed from Springfield to this point, and here he has since continued to reside, while he has gained distinction and success in his chosen profession, to which he has applied himself with marked singleness of purpose, being a close student, an able advocate and one thoroughly grounded in the science of jurisprudence. In 1887 he was elected to the office of state's attorney, in which capacity he served four years, and in 1897, under the administration of President McKinley, he was appointed United States district attorney, of which important office he has since remained incumbent, by successive reappointments, his last appointment having been made by President Roosevelt. He has proved a most capable and discriminating officer and is held in the highest confidence and regard by his professional confreres and by the people of the state at large. In politics Mr. Elliott has ever given an unqualified support to the Republican party and he has been an active and prominent worker in its cause, having been chairman of the state central committee in 1896, and as such having marshalled his forces most admirably during the presidential campaign of that year. He has been very successful in his profession and in his business affairs, and is distinctively the architect of his own fortunes. He is president of the Security Bank of Tyndall, is the owner of about fifteen hundred acres of land in Bon Homme county and is largely interested in the raising of live stock. Fraternally, Mr. Elliott is identified with Bon Homme Lodge, No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons; Scotland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Yankton Commandery, Knights Templar, at Yankton; Yankton Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls, while he is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in Tyndall, and with Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Sioux Falls. He is well known throughout the state and enjoys a high degree of popularity in professional, business and social circles.

On the 29th of May, 1890, Mr. Elliott was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Stilwell, daughter of Charles H. Stilwell, the present postmaster of Tyndall and one of its leading citizens, individual mention of him being incorporated on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are the parents of four children, namely: Marion A., Douglas S., Hiram McP. and Mary H.

JOSEPH V. WAGNER, who is incumbent of the office of treasurer of Bon Homme county, retaining his residence in the attractive village of Tabor, the county seat, is one of the popular and highly esteemed citizens of the county and one of the representative business men of this section of the state, being largely interested in banking and having attained prosperity and definite prestige through his own efforts, being thus entitled to be termed a self-made man, which is ever a title of honor in our republic.

Mr. Wagner is a native of Bohemia, where he was born on the 1st of March, 1855, the family having been resident of that section of the German empire for many generations. He was there reared to the age of fifteen years, having received his educational training in the excellent schools of the locality in which he was born. At the age noted he bade adieu to home and native land, in company with his elder brother, Albert, and set sail for the United States. From New York city they proceeded westward to Wisconsin, and after passing about ten months in Keewaunee county, that state, they came to what is now South Dakota, this being prior to the division of the territory. Our subject located in Bon Homme county, where he secured employment on various farms, being thus engaged for several years, during which time he carefully saved his earnings. In 1876 he took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres and later filed a homestead entry on the same property, which was located about twelve miles from the present county seat of Bon Homme county. He located on his farm and vigorously instituted the work of cultivating and improving the same. He resided on this place until 1887, when he sold the property, which had greatly appreciated in value, and then removed to Tabor, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, building up a large and prosperous enterprise and gaining the good will of the people of the surrounding country. In 1901 he disposed of his store and business and engaged in banking, to which important line of enterprise he has since devoted his attention, while his interests are of wide scope and importance and he is recognized as one of the substantial capitalists of this section of the state. He is president of the Utica State Bank, the Tabor State Bank and vice-president of the Lesterville State Bank, all of which have high standing among the monetary institutions of the state, being ably conducted and amply fortified in a capitalistic way.

In his political adherency Mr. Wagner is found stanchly arrayed in support of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and while in no sense a politician he has taken at all times a loyal interest in the success of the party cause and has been an influential factor in furthering the same in a local way. In the autumn of 1902 he was elected to his present office as county treasurer, and it needs not be said that the fiscal affairs of the county have been placed in most competent hands, his administration being typified by strict business principles and a careful conservation of the interests of the county. Mr. Wagner is public-spirited and progressive and takes a deep concern in all that tends to promote the well-being of the state in which he has gained fortune. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, in whose faith he was reared, and he holds membership in the Bohemian Catholic Central Union, being president of the lodge of the latter in Tabor.

On the 20th of October, 1877, Mr. Wagner was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Bumba, who, like himself, is a native of Bohemia, and of their seven children only three are living, namely: Joseph J., who is cashier of the Lesterville State Bank; James A., who is deputy county treasurer; and Thomas J., who is cashier of the Tabor State Bank, all being young men of excellent business ability and sterling character.

J. M. DUNMIRE, who is one of the prominent farmers and stock growers of Bon Homme county, and who is serving with marked ability as a member of the board of county commissioners at the time of this writing, is a native of the fine old Buckeye state, having been born in Holmes county, Ohio, on the 19th of April, 1850, a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Snediker) Dunmire, of whose thirteen children eight are living at the present time. The father of the subject was born in Pennsylvania, where he was reared to maturity. He there learned the trade of shoemaker, and as a young man he removed to Ohio, locating in Steubenville, as one of the pioneers of that section. After his marriage he removed, in 1831, to Holmes county, where he entered claim to eighty acres of land in the midst of the virgin forest, where he cleared and improved a farm, there retaining his residence until 1853, when he removed to Knox county, that state, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in June, 1874, at which time he was seventy years of age. He was a stanch Democrat in politics, sincere and upright in all the relations of life, and he gained a position of independence through indefatigable labor as one of the sterling pioneers of a great commonwealth. His wife passed away in 1897 at the age of eighty years.

J. M. Dunmire, with whom this sketch has to do, grew to manhood amidst the environments and conditions of the pioneer days in Ohio, early beginning to contribute his quota to the arduous work of the home farm and having such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality. As he was the youngest of the living children the responsibility of caring for and aiding his parents fell upon his shoulders and he thus remained on the old homestead until the death of his honored father, conducting the farm on shares after attaining his twentieth year. In 1875 he sold his interest in the estate to his brother Isaac and came west to Iowa, remaining one year in Mahaska county and then removing to Jasper county, where he became the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, upon which he continued to reside for sixteen years, developing the same into one of the most valuable properties in that section. In 1892 Mr. Dunmire disposed of this farm and removed to Dallas county, that state, where he acquired three hundred and twenty acres of land, to whose cultivation he gave his attention until 1901, when he disposed of the property and came to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, where he is now the owner of a valuable and well improved landed estate of five hundred and seventy-five acres, the entire tract being available for cultivation and of the utmost fertility. He has, however, given his attention more particularly to shorthorn cattle and general live stock, being one of the successful and extensive stock growers of this section and having shown marked discrimination and executive ability in his operations. He received only five hundred dollars from his father's estate, and the gratifying prosperity which he today enjoys, as one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Bon Homme county, represents the results of his own efforts. While a resident of Jasper county, Iowa, Mr. Dunmire served three terms as county assessor, and for fourteen years he was a member of the directorate of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, of that county, and for an equal period a prominent member of the agricultural society of the county. While a resident of Dallas county, that state, he served for six years as vice-president of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, later was one of the adjusters and served one year as president. In the autumn of 1902 Mr. Dunmire was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Bon Homme county, in which capacity he is rendering most excellent service to the people of the county, being an advocate of public improvements and of a progressive policy in directing the affairs of the county. In earlier years he was a Democrat in politics, but he has ever had the courage of his convictions and has recently changed his political views in quite a radical way. At the time of his nomination for his present office the question as to his political allegiance was brought up, and he refused to accept the nomination unless it was accorded without restrictions and conditions, and his election testifies to the confidence reposed in him by the voters of the county, while his constant aim is to serve all the people, without regard to political affiliations. He has never been ambitious for office, and such preferment as he has received has come without solicitation on his part. He has served many years, at different times, as a member of the school board, and has ever shown himself to be a loyal and public-spirited citizen. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is at the present time a member of the board of trustees of the church in Scotland. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In November, 1873, Mr. Dunmire was united in marriage to Miss Hannah E. Ruby, of Knox county, Ohio, and of their six children all are living save one, Mary Alice, who died in infancy. George M. is a resident of Clark county, Iowa; Cora E. is the wife of J. E. Boot, of Hutchinson county, South Dakota; Rebecca is the wife of R. W. Anderson, of Des Moines, Iowa; Margaret, who is the wife of Walter A. Wickham, of Des Moines, Iowa; and Kirby M., who remains at the parental home.

CHARLES HILL merits consideration in this work for many reasons, being one of the honored pioneers of the state, a citizen of sterling character and a successful and prominent business man of Springfield, Bon Homme county, where he has been identified with the banking business since the year 1890, while he early came to the territory of Dakota as an employe of the government in the maintaining of the Indian agencies. He is familiarly known as Major Hill and is a man whose popularity in his section of the state is of the most unequivocal order. Mr. Hill was born in the city of Toronto, Canada, on the 12th of September, 1849, being a son of George L. and Mary (McKinzie) Hill, who were cousins. Both were consistent exponents of the faith of the Society of Friends, in which they had been reared, and their lives exemplified this faith in all ways.

Charles Hill was reared to manhood in his native city, having received his educational discipline in the excellent schools of Toronto, while he had learned the trade of millwright and had also secured excellent training in the office of a local architect. He continued to reside in Toronto until 1873, when he came to the west in the employ of the United States government. The peace policy promulgated by President Grant in 1871 brought up the question of placing the Indians of the west in charge of various religious bodies, and the Society of Friends, at their general yearly meeting, manifested some hesitancy in accepting the responsibility which would be placed upon them in this connection, and therefore asked that the government select a number of its employes from their members rather than ask them to assume more exacting responsibility, and it was in compliance with this request that Major Hill was chosen. Accordingly, in 1873, he came to the territory of Dakota as an official at the Santee Indian agency, where he remained about seventeen years, during five years of which time he served as Indian agent, rendering most capable service. In 1890 he came to Springfield, where he associated himself with Hon. George W. Snow and Hon. Reuben Groot in the establishing of a banking business, which has since been successfully conducted under the title of the Bank of Springfield, the institution being ably managed upon the highest business principles, having an ample capitalistic support and proving a valuable addition to the business interests of the town and surrounding country, while the interested principals command the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who know them. In politics Mr. Hill gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he clings to the religious faith in which he was reared, both he and his wife being members of the local organization of the Society of Friends at Monroe, Nebraska. He is an appreciative member of the time-honored fraternity of Freemasonry, in which he has passed the various degrees of the York Rite, except those of the commandery, and has attained also the degrees of the Scottish Rite, being a member of Yankton Consistory, No. 1, being elected most worshipful grand master in 1901, while he also holds membership in the adjunct Order of the Eastern Star, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Daughters of Rebekah.

On the 11th of June, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Major Hill to Miss Mary Webster, a daughter of Joseph Webster, of Philadelphia, who was at that time an Indian agent in South Dakota, and of this union have been born five children, namely: Emma, Howard J., Clarence, Helen and William Webster, all of whom remain at the parental home except Howard, who resides in Monroe, Nebraska.

JOSEPH W. WHITING, a member of the faculty of the Springfield Normal School, at Springfield, Bon Homme county, merits distinctive representation in this work as one of the able and popular educators of the state, where he has maintained his home for more than fifteen years past, the while gaining a high reputation in his chosen vocation.

Joseph Williams Whiting is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in Springvale, Fond du Lac county, on the 4th of September, 1864, and being a son of Amos C. and Valucia Violant (Williams) Whiting. The father of the subject was a farmer by vocation and died May 7, 1900, while his widow's death occurred on November 5, the same year. In the agnatic line Professor Whiting traces the direct ancestry back to Nathaniel Whiting, who settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1638, while on the maternal side the lineage is traced to that historic figure, Roger Williams, the founder of the Rhode Island colony. In Romeo Elton's history of the life of Roger Williams, published in 1853, the ancestral record shows blood relationship of the Williams family and that of Oliver Cromwell.

The subject was reared under the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm, and after availing himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools he entered the Wisconsin State Normal School at Oshkosh, with a definite aim of preparing himself for the pedagogic profession. He completed a thorough course in this excellent institution, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887. He began teaching immediately after his graduation, being thus engaged in the public schools at Oconto, Wisconsin, during the winter of 1887-8, while in the autumn of the latter year he came to Springfield, South Dakota, where he held the position of principal of the public schools for the ensuing two years, his efforts in the connection meeting with marked appreciation and approval. In 1891 he was elected principal of the high school at Scotland, Bon Homme county, and retained this incumbency two years, after which he returned to Springfield and accepted a clerical position in a local mercantile establishment. His tastes and training, however, were in the line of his previous endeavors and he was thus naturally led to resume teaching. In 1897 he was elected a member of the faculty of the Springfield Normal School, and in this capacity he has since continued to serve with marked efficiency, being one of the popular and enthusiastic instructors of the institution and having marked facility in begetting a similar spirt of enthusiasm and devotion in the students. So far as educational matters are involved Profsessor Whiting believes that they should be entirely segregated from politics if the best ends are to be conserved, but in local and national affairs of governmental order he accepts the faith of the Republican party and is a stanch advocate of its principles. With a deep reverence for the spiritual verities, Professor Whiting is tolerant and liberal in his religious views, contributing to the support of all churches and being personally associated principally with the Protestant Episcopal church, though he is not a communicant of the same. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been affiliated with Springfield Lodge, No. 107, since 1890; and with the Modern Woodmen of America, holding membership in Seneca Camp, No. 3053, in which he is at the present time incumbent of the office of clerk, having been identified with the organization since 1900.

In Springfield, on the 29th of March, 1890, Professor Whiting was united in marriage to Miss Luna B. Monfore, a daughter of Peter and Diana (Howland) Monfore, who settled in Springfield in 1871, having come hither from Iowa. It is supposed that the ancestry of the Monfores may be traced to Simon de Monfort, the founder of the English parliament. Mrs. Peter Monfore is a lineal descendant from one of the Howland brothers who came to the new world in the Mayflower and were closely associated with the history of Plymouth colony. The subject and his wife are the parents of a winsome little daughter, Madge Monfore Whiting, who was born in Springfield, on the 8th of February, 1894.

CHARLES L. LAWRENCE was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in the town of Fort Jackson, on the 15th of July, 1866, being a son of James O. and Julia A. (Castle) Lawrence and the younger of their two children. His sister, Elizabeth M., is the wife of N. J. Johnson, of Wakonda, South Dakota. James O. Lawrence was likewise born in St. Lawrence county, New York, the date of his nativity having been 1843, and he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, continuing to follow agricultural pursuits after attaining manhood. In 1866 he came to the west in search of a location, leaving his family in the east until he had selected a permanent place of abode. He entered a homestead claim in Pope county, Minnesota, where he erected a primitive log cabin as a domicile for his family, and he then returned to the east and brought his wife and children to the pioneer home in Minnesota, where they continued to reside until 1876, when he came to Yankton, South Dakota, this city having then been the capital of the undivided territory of Dakota, and here he turned his attention to government contracting. In the spring of 1879 he took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, in the northeastern part of Yankton county, and removed to this farm, which he improved and placed under effective cultivation, while he continued to add to the area of his landed estate until he became the owner of a fine farm of four hundred and forty acres. In 1894 he disposed of his property in this state and removed to Virginia, purchasing a fruit farm about twenty-five miles southwest of the city of Washington, and there his devoted wife died, and in April, 1902, he returned to South Dakota, taking up his residence in the attractive city of Sioux Falls, where he is now living retired from active business, being well known as one of the honored pioneers of the state. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, having been an active worker in its cause, but never having been a seeker of public office.

Charles L. Lawrence, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm and secured his educational training in the public schools. At the age of seventeen years he put his scholastic acquirements to practical test by engaging in teaching in the district schools of Yankton county, having been thus successfuly employed for several winter terms, while during the intervening summers he engaged in farm work. In November, 1892, he was elected county assessor, of which office he continued incumbent for four years, having been elected his own successor at the expiration of his first term. In the summer of 1895 he assigned the detail work of this office to a deputy and then went to the village of Volin, where he accepted the position of stock buyer for the mercantile concern of the J. T. Daugherty Company. His duties in this connection were of varied order, since he maintained the general supervision of the books of the company, attended to the buying of stock and assisted in shaping the business policy in many ways, thus contributing materially to the upbuilding of the extensive business. He continued with this concern until March, 1900, when he resigned his position, and for several months thereafter he gave his attention to the supervision of his fine farm, of two hundred acres, in this county, and to his live stock interests. In the autumn of that year he was elected county auditor, and he served with so great acceptability that he was chosen as his own successor in the autumn of 1902, and is now serving his second term in this important office. He has ever accorded a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and has labored zealously to forward its cause in the local field, having been a delegate to various county and congressional conventions and being prominent in the local ranks of the "grand old party." Fraternally he is identified with Yankton Camp, No. 732, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 6th of December, 1891, Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage to Miss Evangeline B. Case, of Yankton, and they are the parents of three children, Genevieve, Marjorie and Bernie.

EDWARD PARKER WILCOX is a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born in Victor, New York, on the 17th of December, 1837, a son of Jairus and Mary E. Wilcox, of whose nine children five are yet living, namely: Albert B., who is a resident of San Francisco, California; Dr. Robert J., who resides in Wisconsin; Henry M., deceased; Ann A., who is the wife of Benjamin W. Thomas, of Chicago, and Edward P., the immediate subject of this sketch. Jarius Wilcox was born in Middletown, Connecticut, about the opening year of the nineteenth century, and he died in the city of Chicago, Illinois, in 1851, having been one of the honored pioneers of the western metropolis, which was a mere village at the time when he there took up his abode. His death resulted from an attack of cholera, during the memorable epidemic of the dread disease in the year mentioned. He was a man of high scholastic attainments, having been graduated in Yale College and having been ordained as a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. His first pastoral charge was in the state of New York, and in 1837 he removed to Genesee, Illinois, being called to Chicago in 1845, and being one of the early ministers of the Presbyterian church in that city. His loved and devoted wife survived him many years, her death occurring in 1885. The paternal grandfather of the subject was a valiant soldier in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, having served as captain of a Connecticut company.

Edward P. Wilcox remained at the parental home until the death of his father, having been fourteen years of age at the time, and he forthwith initiated his independent career, bravely facing the exigencies and showing that self-reliance which has been the conservator of his pronounced success in later years. His early education was secured in the common schools and he had also the advantages implied in the environments of a cultured and refined home. From the age of fourteen until 1861 he was employed in the lumber business in Chicago, and he then withdrew from the vocations of peace to take up arms in defense of the republic. During about seven months of the year 1861 he was employed in the quartermaster's department at General Grant's headquarters, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Battery B, First Illinois Light Artillery. He entered as a private and was later promoted sergeant, orderly sergeant and finally lieutenant, and in 1864, when his battery was consolidated with Battery A, same regiment, he was made captain of his company and commanded the same during many spirited engagements. He participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Atlanta, Nashville, and many other of the important engagements incident to the progress of the great civil conflict, and he received his honorable discharge in July, 1865, having served practically during the entire course of the war. After the crown of victory rested on the Union arms he returned to Chicago, where he became associated with his brother-in-law, Benjamin W. Thomas, in the lumber business, under the firm name of Thomas, Wilcox & Company. The business of the firm was rapidly expanded in scope and importance and the concern became one of the leading ones of the sort in Chicago, controlling large tracts of timber land in Michigan and manufacturing lumber upon an extensive scale. In 1870 Mr. Wilcox disposed of his interests in Chicago and came to the territory of Dakota, locating in Yankton, which was then the capital of the territory, and here establishing lumber yards, under the title of the Wilcox Lumber Company, while later branch yards were established in other places in the southern part of the territory. Finally the concern also began dealing in grain and the business in both departments grew to be one of extensive proportions, while the firm gained the confidence of all with whom it had dealings, the policy followed being one of the highest business honor and integrity. In 1887 Mr. Wilcox withdrew from the firm and organized the American Mortgage Company, which was incorporated, and of the same he has since continued president, the corporation being one which controls a large business and which provides facilities in the extension of financial loans upon reasonable terms and in such a way as to justify the confidence of the people who have recourse to the same. In 1890 Mr. Wilcox gave distinctive evidence of his public spirit and his interest in the upbuilding and progress of his home city, since he then erected one of the finest business blocks in the city, the same bearing his name, and in this fine structure the offices of the American Mortgage Company are now located. In politics he accords an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, and while he has never sought official position of any sort he consented to serve as a member of the board of aldermen, having held this office for one term. He is at the present time a member of the board of trustees of Yankton College, having been in tenure of this office from the time of the organization of the college, save for the interval of five years between 1886 and 1891. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Congregational church, in which he held the office of deacon for about a quarter of a century, taking a zealous interest in all departments of church work and contributing liberally to its support.

On the 19th of November, 1867, Mr. Wilcox was united in marriage to Miss Fannie S. Hurlbut, of Chicago, Illinois, and they are the parents of two children, Jessie H., who is the wife of Frederick W. Gurney, of Jamestown, New York, and Dudley B., who is a resident of Los Angeles, California.

HON. ELLISON GRIFFITH SMITH.—Distinguished as lawyer, jurist, legislator and official, also enjoying marked precedence as a citizen, few men of South Dakota have been as prominently before the public as Hon. Ellison Griffith Smith, of Yankton, present judge of the first judicial circuit. Mr. Smith is a native of Noble county, Ohio, and the son of Amos and Mary (Ellison) Smith, the father born April 14, 1813, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, the mother in the state of Ohio. When a child Amos Smith was taken by his parents, George and Elizabeth (Thornton) Smith, to Noble county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. His father was a native of Germany, but was brought to this country when quite young and spent his youth and early married life in Pennsylvania, subsequently, as stated above, becoming one of the pioneers of Ohio. The Thorntons came originally from England and settled in one of the eastern colonies. During the war of the Revolution they remained loyal to the mother country, and being pronounced in their Tory sentiments, they suffered great hardships at the hands of their Whig neighbors, losing nearly all their property besides being subjected to many personal indignities.

Amos Smith, the subject's father, was married at the age of thirty-eight to Miss Mary Ellison and for some years followed merchandising in Noble county. By reason of impaired health, he disposed of his interests and removed with his family to Delaware county where he acquired large landed property and engaged quite extensively in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. He still owns about five hundred acres in the richest farming districts of that state and is one of the wealthy men and prominent citizens of the county in which he lives. To Amos and Mary Smith have been born seven children, namely: Ellison Griffith, whose name introduces this review; Emma, widow of E. C. Brown, of Aberdeen; Amos, an architect, living at Hopkinton, Iowa; Abbie, wife of H. C. Jackson, also resides in that place; Jason T., attorney at law, Yankton; Carrie B., now Mrs. Dr. F. A. Williams, of Chicago, Illinois, and Edith, who is still with her parents, all living and well settled in life.

Ellison Griffith Smith was born December 5, 1851, and when a child was taken to Delaware county, Iowa, where he spent his youth under the wholesome and invigorating discipline of the farm. After acquiring his preliminary education in the common schools, he took a course in Lennox College, and later entered the University of Iowa, from which institution he was graduated in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His literary education finished, he took up the study of law and in 1873 was graduated from the law department of the State University, after which he spent some time on the farm for the purpose of recuperating his health, which had become considerably impaired on account of the strenuous character of his legal studies. In the fall of 1873 Mr. Smith was elected principal of the Mechamesville high school and at the close of the term he entered the office of a prominent attorney with the object in view of reviewing his studies preparing to engage in the practice of his profession. Later he drifted west and in 1876, during the gold excitement in the Black Hills, made his way to Yankton, South Dakota, where he affected a co-partnership in the law with Hon. G. C. Moody, at that time judge of the circuit court, but later federal judge and United States senator. Mr. Smith began the practice at Yankton under most favorable auspices and at once stepped into a large and lucrative business which his distinguished associate had previously acquired. After Mr. Moody's election to the federal judgeship the entire business fell to the subject, including the office of register in bankruptcy, and right well did he look after the interests of his clientele, winning in a short time a conspicuous place among the representative members of the Yankton bar. After practicing for some years with a large measure of success and gaining much more than local repute, he was elected reporter of the supreme court, which position he held some eight or ten years, the meanwhile looking after his private interests. While serving as reporter, Mr. Smith was made district court judge and in this capacity presided at the first court ever held in the city of Pierre. He was also associated for some time with Hon. Hugh J. Campbell as assistant United States district attorney, and later succeeded to that office and discharged his duties in an able and satisfactory manner for a period of about four years. Mr. Smith, in 1885, was elected judge of the first judicial circuit and has filled this high and responsible position by continuous re-elections ever since, his career on the bench having been eminently satisfactory and honorable. He seldom commits errors of sufficient import to justify reversal at the hands of the supreme court, and to the lawyers and litigants he is universally courteous, thus winning the confidence and high regard of all having business to transact in his jurisdiction.

In the years 1887-8 Judge Smith represented the first senatorial district in the state legislature and took an active part in the deliberations of the session. He has been a member of the Yankton school board for a number of years and as such has labored diligently and untiringly to advance the standard of education in the city. The Judge is a Mason of high degree, belonging to the blue lodge in Yankton, also to DeMolay Commandary No. 1, of the same place. His name adorns the records of the local lodges of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order United Workmen and Modern Woodmen of America, in all of which he is a zealous member.

In 1877 Judge Smith was united in marriage with Miss Anna Kirkwood, of Hopkinton, Iowa, the union being blessed with three children: Agnes, Ellison G. and Amos C., who, with their parents, constitute a happy and agreeable home circle. In politics the Judge is a stanch Republican and his influence has had much to do in shaping the policy of the party in this state and promoting its success.

FRANK L. VAN TASSEL, secretary and manager of the Excelsior Mill Company, of Yankton, is a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born in Conneautville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th of January, 1851. He is a son of Elizar B. and Rachel (Litchfield) Van Tassel, of whose ten children seven are living at the present time, namely: Clarence, who is a resident of Artesian, South Dakota; Frank L., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Adella, who is the wife of Dr. W. H. H. Brown, of Denver, Colorado; Mina, who is the wife of Dr. Alva Johnston, of Meadville, Pennsylvania; Dr. Willis, who is a practicing dentist of Prescott, Arizona; Nettie, who is the wife of James Van Sommer, of Liverpool, England; and Harry, who is a resident of Waubay, South Dakota.

Elizar Van Tassel was born in Mayfield, New York, his parents having emigrated to America from Holland. He was reared and educated in the old Empire state, where he took up the study of law, being graduated in one of the leading law schools of the state. He finally removed to Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he was successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession for more than thirty years, becoming one of the representative members of the bar of the state. He died when about sixty years of age, honored by all who knew him. His wife was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, of stanch old New England stock, and she died at Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1900, at the age of seventy-five years, having been an active and devoted member of the Universalist church.

Frank L. Van Tassel, with whom this sketch has more specially to do, was reared in the parental home until he had attained the age of fourteen years, his early educational discipline having been received in the common schools of his native state. That he had availed himself fully of the advantages afforded is certain when we revert to the fact that at the early age noted he engaged in teaching penmanship and bookkeeping, by means of which he succeeded in defraying the expenses of his course of study in the Meadville Commercial College, and though he was a mere boy at the time he attained an enviable reputation as an instructor in the lines mentioned. At the age of fifteen years he accepted a position as professor in penmanship and bookkeeping in the Humiston Cleveland Institute, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he did most effective work. In 1868, at the age of seventeen years, Mr. Van Tassel came to Yankton, which was then little more than a frontier village, and here he secured a position as bookkeeper in the mercantile establishment of Bramble & Miner, one of the leading concerns of the town. About eight years later he became a member of the firm, having been previously the general manager of the enterprise, which had eventually developed from a retail business of general merchandise into a wholesale grocery. Operations were conducted upon an extensive scale, and large amounts of goods were sent into the Black Hills district. The goods were brought to Yankton by railroad, thence transferred by boat to Pierre, from which point transportation to the Black Hills was had by means of wagons. How great the scope of the business became may be partially appreciated when it is stated that frequently three or four steamboats were loaded with the firm's goods in Yankton in one day. Mr. Bramble was located in the Black Hills, and Mr. Miner had charge of the Excelsior mill, which was established in Yankton in 1872, and thus the general supervision of the wholesale business devolved upon the subject of this sketch. The firm retired from business in 1883 and in the following year Mr. Van Tassel assumed charge of the Excelsior mills, and he has since served consecutively in the capacity of secretary and general manager of the company, being known as a progressive business man and capable executive, while he has ever held the confidence and good will of the people with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life. He was prominently concerned in the organization of the company which constructed the first telephone lines in South Dakota and was also one of those to take the initiative in the construction of artesian wells in the state, the enterprise in this line having proved of inestimable value and benefit in a public way. He is president of the Business Men's Club of South

Dakota and is ever loyal to the interests of the city and state in which he has so long maintained his home, while he is recognized as one of the representative citizens and business men of the state. He is chairman of the building committee of the new Carnegie library in Yankton, is secretary of the Yankton Telephone Company, and a member of the directorate of the First National Bank. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and while he has never sought official preferment he served three years as a member of the board of trustees of the state hospital for the insane. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is a communicant, and for the past four years he has been a member of the vestry of Christ church, taking a lively interest in parochial affairs and in the general work of the church at large. Fraternally Mr. Van Tassel is an appreciative member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained high degrees, being affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; Yankton Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; DeMolay Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, of which he is a charter member; and of El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 19th of October, 1875, Mr. Van Tassel was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah (White) Bordeno, who was born and reared in the city of Detroit, Michigan. She had one child by her first marriage, William Bordeno, who is now a resident of Spokane, Washington, and by her marriage to Mr. Van Tassel one child has been born, Frances L., who remains at the parental home.

WILLIAM M. POWERS.—Back to that cradle of so much of our national history, the Old Dominion state, must we turn in designating the place of nativity of Mr. Powers, who is one of the honored pioneer citizens of Yankton and a veteran of the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Powers was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in the year 1845, and is the only survivor of the three children of Thomas and Amelia Powers. Owing to the fact that both his parents died when he was a child he knows but little concerning the family history on either side. His father was born in Ireland, whence he came to the United States as a young man, and his marriage was solemnized in Virginia, where he lived for some time afterward. He then removed to Shellsburg, Lafayette county, Wisconsin. He was a miner by occupation, and his accumulations usually went back into the ground, as the subject of this sketch expressed it. In 1852 he made the long and perilous overland trip to California, making the journey with an ox-team, and in the Golden state he died about four years later, having sent back to his family as much money as possible. The mother of the subject died of cholera while he was a mere child. He was thus left dependent upon his own exertions, and in addition to this untimely burden he also had a younger brother for whom he felt it incumbent to provide. Under these unpromising conditions he secured a position in the New York hotel, in Shellsburg, where he blackened boots and shoes and did such other work as came to hand, sparing no pains to provide for the proper care of his infant brother, whom he placed in a private family, paying one dollar and a quarter a week for his maintenance, and in this way enabling the boy to attend school when of proper age. The task of making this provision often tasked his energies to the utmost and caused him to become most fertile in expedients, while there can be no manner of doubt that thus was fostered that spirit of self-reliance and independence which has so signally conserved his success in the mature years of his life. After being employed in the hotel for two years Mr. Powers secured a place to work on a farm in that locality and also found a position for his brother on the same farm, the latter becoming a general chore boy, and while thus engaged both attended school during the winter terms and applied themselves diligently to study at night. They passed about three years on the farm and our subject then secured a position as driver of a stage on the route between Shellsburg and Benton, receiving in recompense for his services the sum of ten dollars a month. After being thus engaged for one year he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of harnessmaking, at Shellsburg, receiving thirty-five dollars a year for the first two years and fifty dollars the third. Of his brother, Richard, it may be said that he died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in 1894.

In 1861, at the age of sixteen years, Mr. Powers tendered his services in defense of the Union, whose integrity was in jeopardy through armed rebellion. He enlisted in Company C, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and he continued in active service for three years, gaining the record of a loyal and valiant son of the Republic, and participating in many important battles. In the battle of Gainesville, Virginia, he was engaged with Jackson's division of Bragg's brigade, known as the "Iron brigade," which lost eight hundred and seventy-five men in that memorable conflict. He also took part in the second battle of Bull Run, and in the battle of Antietam he was wounded so severely as to render it necessary for him to remain for two months in the hospital at Washington. He then rejoined his regiment, with which he proceeded into Virginia, and he was at the front in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the three days' battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, etc. His command was a part of the Army of the Potomac and was engaged in conflict with the Confederate forces all the way to Petersburg. He was mustered out in 1864, receiving his honorable discharge in September of that year, and he then returned to Lancaster, Wisconsin, where he had enlisted. He was ill for a period of six months after his return and then entered into partnership with a Mr. Collins, under whom he had served his apprenticeship at the harness trade. Three months later he purchased his partner's interest in the harness shop, where he gave employment to nine workmen, and he worked assiduously, secured good prices for his products and accumulated money. Finally his health became so impaired that he found it necessary to seek other occupation. He accordingly purchased a livery business in Lancaster, and one month later disposed of his harness business. He continued the livery enterprise about three years and was successful in the same. In 1873 he came to the territory of Dakota, arriving in Yankton, which was then the capital, on the 10th of April of that year, and shortly afterward he purchased, for a consideration of ten thousand dollars, a livery and transfer business in this city, and he built up an extensive and important enterprise, operating an omnibus and transfer line and general livery and also engaging in the buying and selling of horses, which he shipped in from Iowa and Wisconsin. He showed much discrimination and good judgment in this branch of his business and his success was cumulative from the start. In 1897 Mr. Powers retired from active business, since which time he has given his attention to the buying and handling of farm and city realty, in which he has dealt upon an extensive scale, being the owner of much valuable real estate in Yankton and in other portions of the state. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, his first presidential vote having been cast for Lincoln while he was with his regiment at the front, and he has ever maintained his allegiance to the grand old party which stood exponent of the government policy during that most crucial epoch in our nation's history. He served four terms as a member of the board of aldermen of Yankton, while the strong hold which he has upon the confidence and esteem of the people of the city is manifest when we revert to the fact that he was mayor of the city for four terms, giving an administration which redounded to his credit and to the best interests of the municipality. He was for two terms a member of the board of county commissioners and for four years served as a member of the board of trustees of the state hospital for the insane, having been president of the board during his last year of service. In the spring of 1903 a further appreciative distinction was given Mr. Powers, in his appointment as a member of the state board of charities and corrections, comprising five members, the board having control of seven state institutions. Fraternally, he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In July, 1896, Mr. Powers was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Ury, of Wisconsin, one child having been born of this union, Ida Powers, now living in Chicago. The subject was again married, in Yankton, to Mrs. L. M. Purdy, who was born in Yankton, there being no issue from this marriage. Mr. Powers was on the World's Fair Commission from Dakota, at Chicago. Religiously he supports the Congregational church. He is one of the well-known pioneers of the state and it is a matter of satisfaction to be able to enter this brief outline of his career in this history.

ELI M. MOREHOUSE, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in the city of Yankton, is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born in Owatonna, Steele county, on the 30th of August, 1869. He is a son of Dr. Eli M. and Lorinda (McRostie) Morehouse, to whom were born four children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest, while the others are as follows: Effie, who is the wife of John W. Adsit, of Owatonna, Minnesota; Timothy N., who is the proprietor of the Owatonna hotel, in that place; and Dr. Guel G., who is a physician of Chicago, Illinois. The father of the subject was born in Warren, Ohio, in the year 1833, his parents being representatives of stanch old families of New England stock, while the original ancestors in Ohio emigrated thither from the state of Connecticut. Eli M. Morehouse was reared to manhood in Ohio and as a youth determined to devote his attention to the medical profession as a vocation. In harmony with this idea he finally entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he continued his studies for a time, after which he was a student in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and in a homeopathic medical college in Cleveland, Ohio. After securing his degree of Doctor of Medicine he located in Independence, Iowa, where he was successfully engaged in practice for two years, at the expiration of which he removed to Owatonna, Minnesota, where he continued his professional work until his death, which occurred on the 23d of May, 1891. He was a man of spotless character and one of marked ability in the line of his profession. In politics he was an ardent advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and was a power in its councils in the state where he resided. He served as a member of the state senate of Minnesota and at the time of his death was mayor of the city of Owatonna, while he had been incumbent of various other offices of public trust and responsibility, ever commanding unqualified confidence and esteem in the state where he so long maintained his home, while he was prominently identified with both the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities. His widow still retains her home in Owatonna, where her friends are in number as her acquaintances.

Eli M. Morehouse, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared to maturity in his native town, acquiring his early educational discipline in the public schools, while he early manifested a predilection for the profession in which his father had won so marked distinction and success, and under the direction of the latter he began the study of medicine while he was still a boy. In 1887, together with five other young men who had been prosecuting their medical studies under the preceptorship of his father, went to Des Moines, Iowa, where they were matriculated in the medical department of Drake University, and he there continued his technical studies two years, while in 1897 he entered the Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, and was graduated in this well known institution of eclectic medicine in the spring of 1901. He thereafter passed a short interval in Minnesota, after which he came to Yankton, where he opened an office and engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, bringing to bear the most thorough preparation and the personal attributes which always make for success in this most exacting of all professions. He has succeeded in building up a practice of representative character, and his reputation is one which would be creditable to one who had been for many years established in practice, for comparative youth is no longer held as inimical to professional precedence in cases where absolute ability and skill are in evidence. In politics the Doctor accords a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, and while a resident of Owatonna, Minnesota, he served as a member of the board of aldermen and also as a member of the board of education. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias and he is popular in both professional and social circles, being a member of the Minnesota State Eclectic Medical Society and keeping in close touch with all advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery.

On the 28th of January, 1897, Dr. Morehouse was united in marriage to Miss Winifred L. Hanna, of St. Lawrence county, New York, where she was born and reared, being a daughter of James and Sarah Hanna.

HENRY GREBE, who has long served with signal efficiency as register of deeds of Yankton county, is a native of Germany, where he was born on the 16th of October, 1843, being a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Dillon) Grebe, of whose two children the other passed away in childhood. The father of the subject was an officer in the Revolutionary army in Germany in 1848, and his death occurred while he was in service. In 1853 his widowed mother came with the subject, who was then a lad of ten years, to America, taking up her residence in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where she later became the wife of Jacob Petri, one child being born of this union, George, who resides on the old homestead farm in that county. The mother entered into eternal rest in 1877.

The subject of this sketch received his preliminary educational discipline in his native land and continued his studies in the common schools after coming to the United States. Prior to his sixteenth year he began to depend on his own resources, securing work on neighboring farms in Wisconsin and receiving for some time only four dollars a month in compensation for his services. In 1859 he entered upon an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade, becoming a skilled workman and continuing to follow this vocation for a long term of years,—up to the time of his election to his present office.

On the 15th of August, 1862, Mr. Grebe tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in Company H, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three years, being promoted from time to time and being mustered out as second lieutenant. He participated in the battle at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and in the siege of Vicksburg, and from August 12 to December 26, 1863, he was confined in the hospital at New Orleans, after which he was on detached duty, serving in various capacities and thus continuing until he received his honorable discharge, on the 22d of June, 1865.

After the expiration of his military service Mr. Grebe returned to Wisconsin, locating in Ripon, where he remained until the following autumn, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he took a course of study in a commercial college. In April, 1866, he located in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was engaged in the work of his trade until February 2, 1872, when he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he became foreman and cutter in the leading merchant tailoring establishment of John A. Magee, retaining this position for the ensuing six years, at the expiration of which, in 1879, he came to Yankton, Dakota, arriving on the 4th of June, and here he continued to be engaged in the work of his trade until the 1st of January, 1895, when he entered upon his duties as register of deeds for Yankton county, having since been consecutively the incumbent of this office save for an interim of two years. He is well known to the people of the county and commands unqualified confidence and esteem. In politics he has ever given a stanch support to the Republican party, his first presidential vote having been cast in support of Lincoln, while he was in the service during the Rebellion. Fraternally, he is a popular and honored comrade of Phil Kearney Post No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, and is also identified with St. John's Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons. He and his family are members of the Congregational church.

On the 3d of August, 1868, Mr. Grebe was united in marriage to Miss Bacia Wilbur, and they became the parents of one child, Harry W., who is now a traveling salesman for the extensive pharmaceutical house of Parke, Davis & Company, of Detroit, Michigan. On the 21st of March, 1882, Mr. Grebe consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Caroline E. Geyman, of Wisconsin, and they are the parents of three children, H. George, Walter C. and Elmer E., all of whom remain at the parental home, being numbered among the popular young folks of the city.

ERNEST JASPER LACY, present official surveyor of Stanley county, South Dakota, was born November 2, 1873, at Austin, Minnesota, the son of John S. and Katherine (Gibbs) Lacy, natives of Ohio and New York respectively. The father, a farmer by occupation, removed to South Dakota in 1881, and built the first hotel at Roscoe, later known as Egan, which he conducted for a time, subsequently, by reason of financial embarrassment, changing his residence to the subject's ranch, six miles west of Flandreau, Moody county.

Ernest J. was but four years of age when his parents moved to South Dakota, and from that time to the present his life has been mainly spent within the boundaries of his adopted state. His early experiences on the farm were similar to those of the majority of country lads, and he grew up with a practical acquaintance with agricultural labor in its various phases, attending of winter seasons the public schools of his neighborhood. As stated in a preceding paragraph, his father met with severe business reverses, resulting in the loss of nearly all of his property, which, with failing health that followed, reduced the family to somewhat straitened circumstances. These misfortunes occurring when Ernest J. was a youth of twelve, he nobly gave up some of his ambitions and started out to make his own way in the world, and at the same time to assist his parents. Leaving school, he joined a surveying party under F. W. Pettigrew, hoping to save from his salary money sufficient to prosecute his legal studies, after contributing a certain amount to the object above noted. He started with this party in the summer of 1895 as flagman, discharging his duties faithfully and well, and while thus engaged concluded to give up the idea of studying law and turn his attention to civil engineering. He made such rapid progress in the latter profession that during the summers of 1896 and 1897 he was given charge of a party running a transit, under the direction of Mr. Pettigrew, and the winter of the latter year he spent drawing plats and writing notes of the self-same survey. From 1898 to 1900 inclusive Mr. Lacy was joint contractor with Mr. Pettigrew in surveying government lands in South Dakota west of the Missouri river, and during those years he had personal charge of a party that helped survey over four thousand miles of the general domain, an experience beneficial to him in many ways, especially in that it enabled him to master the principles of his profession and become a skillful and thoroughly reliable surveyor. In addition to engineering Mr. Lacy is also largely interested in the live stock business, owning since 1900 a fine sheep ranch in Stanley county, on which he makes his home and which, plentifully stocked with the best grade of sheep obtainable, yields him a large share of the liberal income he every year receives. He has made many valuable improvements on his property, which have added greatly to its beauty and attractiveness, and in addition to his live stock interests he is at the present time vice-president of the South Dakota Horticultural Society. He is also engaged in real estate business in connection with his other lines of endeavor, and since 1900 has been official surveyor of Stanley county. Mr. Lacy was reared a Republican, but of recent years he has been practically independent in politics, though inclining somewhat towards the Prohibition party. He supports the candidates best qualified, mentally and morally, for the positions to which they aspire, but keeps himself well informed relative to the leading questions and issues of the day, on all of which he has strong convictions and decided opinions. Religiously Mr. Lacy is a Methodist, and he exemplifies his faith by his daily life and conversation, being a liberal contributor to the local church with which himself and wife are identified, and a supporter of all charitable and benevolent institutions and enterprises.

Reference is made in a preceding paragraph to Mr. Lacy's limited school privileges during his youth, and how his education was interfered with by circumstances over which he had no control. With a laudable ambition to make up in part at least for this deficiency, he afterwards entered high school at Sioux Falls, where he pursued his studies with great assiduity until completing the full course, graduating with a high standard of scholarship in the year 1894. While attending the above institution he was a member of Company B, South Dakota National Guards, and in due time rose by successive promotions from private to the rank of second lieutenant. In a general examination on tactics and drill he had the honor of standing second to but one member of the organization in the state, making ninety-nine points out of a possible hundred, an achievement of which he and his friends feel deservedly proud.

September 11, 1900, Mr. Lacy was happily married to Miss Estelle Mae Lyman, whose father, Lewis Lyman, was one of the early pioneer settlers of Minnehaha county. Standing forward as one of the representative young men of his county, and as one of its most intelligent, enterprising and valued citizens, Mr. Lacy owes his pronounced success in life solely to his own efforts and is clearly entitled to the proud appellation of a "self-made man." He possesses great force of character and a pleasing personality, which, combined with fine social qualities and superior professional ability, make him not only a useful man in his day and generation, but also popular with all classes and conditions of his fellow citizens. Warm-hearted, affable and pleasing in address and manner, he numbers his friends by the score and the respectable position he has already reached in professional, business and social circles is indicative of the still greater and more influential career that awaits him in the future.

GEORGE W. LUMLEY, who maintains his home in the city of Pierre, comes of distinguished ancestry and is himself a native of the Isle of Wight, England, where he was born on the 9th of January, 1851, being a son of James R. and Clara (Faithfull) Lumley. The father died in 1874, at Sutton, Surry, England, and the mother is still living at Bexhill-on-sea, England. The father of the subject, Major James Rutherford Lumley, was for many years first assistant adjutant general in Bengal, under his father, Major General Sir James Rutherford Lumley, K. C. B., for many years adjutant general of the English army in Bengal. The mother of the subject was a daughter of Major General William Conrad Faithfull, C. B., who was likewise in the military service of England in Bengal.

George W. Lumley secured his early educational discipline in France and Belgium, where his parents resided during his childhood days, and from the age of eight to that of sixteen he was a student in a private college near Dover, England. In 1869 he matriculated at the London University. In 1870-71 he was clerk in the office of the secretary of state for India, in the city of London, and in the spring of the latter year he came to the United States, being for the ensuing two years in the employ of the wholesale dry-goods house of Jaffrey & Company. In 1873 Mr. Lumley came west to Red Willow county, Nebraska, this being before the organization of that county, and he continued to be identified with the business and industrial interests of that section for the ensuing decade, having been concerned in the newspaper and banking business at Orleans, Nebraska. In 1883 he came to Vermillion, South Dakota, and organized the Clay County Bank, disposing of his interests in the same in 1887. In 1884 he effected the organization of the Douglas County Bank, at Grand View (later at Armour), South Dakota. In 1891 he gave up his residence in Douglas county and located in Pierre, South Dakota, where he soon identified himself in a prominent way with the raising of cattle and horses, his place being known as the Pierre ranch. In 1902 he brought about the organization of the Pierre Ranch and Cattle Company, and the same now controls the Pierre ranch and the Spring Creek ranch, as well as the Little Bend ranch, the company controlling an aggregate of eight thousand acres of land and leasing an additional ten thousand acres. This is of the best agricultural and grazing land in the state, and is well stocked with high-grade horses and cattle, while the company is interested in a grazing lease of about three hundred and sixty thousand acres, which fact indicates the magnificent scope of the industry with which our subject is so prominently identified in both a capitalistic and administrative way. He is president of the Pierre Ranch and Cattle Company; his eldest son, George W., Jr., is vice-president of the company and superintendent of the Little Bend ranch; his second son, Harry C., is secretary of the company and superintendent of the Pierre ranch; his third son, William C. F., is assistant cashier of the First State Bank, at Beaver City, Nebraska; and the youngest son, Robert W., is superintendent of the Spring Creek ranch. Mr. Lumley is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party and is known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. He is an appreciative member of the time-honored order of Freemasons, belonging to the lodge and chapter, and being past senior warden of the former, while he had the distinction of being the first Mason initiated in Douglas county, South Dakota, in which county he also organized the first banking institution, while his eldest son was the first white child born in the town of Orleans, Harlan county, Nebraska. He is a man of indefatigable energy and determination, and this is best evidenced by the success which has attended his efforts in connection with industrial and business enterprises of wide scope and importance.

On the 6th of May, 1871, in London, England, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lumley to Miss Anne Amelia Rudderham, of Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, and of their four sons due mention has been made in a preceding paragraph. Mr. Lumley is a member of Trinity Episcopal church, at Pierre, South Dakota, in which he holds the office of warden. Mrs. Lumley is now recording secretary of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, state delegate to the National Federation of Women's Clubs, to meet in St. Louis in May, 1904, and is worthy matron of Capital City Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Lumley is also now secretary of the capital committee of the Pierre Board of Trade, which has in charge the campaign against the removal of the state capital from Pierre, which question will be submitted to the voters of the state in November, 1904.

CHARLES J. LAVERY, M. D.—Fort Pierre, Stanley county, has an able and popular representative of the medical profession in the person of Dr. Lavery, who is a native of the old Empire state of the Union. He was born in the town of Clinton, Clinton county, New York, on the 5th of February, 1867, and is a son of John and Jane (Coulter) Lavery, both of whom were born in the fair Emerald Isle, the former in County Armagh and the latter in County Mayo. William Lavery, the paternal grandfather of the Doctor, was likewise born in County Armagh, Ireland, whence he emigrated with his family to America in 1831, locating in Ontario, Canada, near Huntington, and not far distant from the line of New York state. He there engaged in farming and there passed the remainder of his long and useful life, while the old homestead is still in the possession of his descendants. The father of the subject remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of seventeen years, when he removed to Chateaugay, Franklin county, New York, where he was residing at the time of the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he showed his intrinsic loyalty by promptly tendering his services in defense of the Union. In 1861 he enlisted, in response to the President's first call, as a private in the Ninety-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of his three months' term. He then re-enlisted in the same regiment and was made first lieutenant of Company A. He participated in many of the most notable engagements of the great conflict, including the battles of the Wilderness, Seven Oaks, Lookout Mountain, Shenandoah and many others, while he continued in active service until practically the close of the war, having received his honorable discharge on the 25th of January, 1865. He then returned to New York and took up his residence on the farm which he had purchased, in Clinton county, and there he continued to make his home, honored by all who knew him, until his death, which occurred on the 29th of July, 1896, while his devoted wife passed away on the 14th of November, 1902. They became the parents of three children, Charles J., William Burns and Ellen M., the subject of this sketch being the eldest, the other two dying in childhood, William Burns at the age of six years and Ellen M. when but eight months old.

Dr. Lavery was reared to the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm, and received his rudimentary education in the district schools of the locality, after which he completed a course of study in the high school at Churubusco, New York. He began the study of medicine in 1885 with Dr. M. S. Carpenter, of Ellenburg Center, New York. In 1886 he was matriculated in Starling Medical College, in Columbus, Ohio, where he continued the study of medicine and surgery under the most favorable conditions for the ensuing two years, when his health became so impaired as to demand his withdrawal from school, and he then passed about two years on the home farm, fully recuperating his energies. He then came to the west, taking up his residence in South Dakota in 1890, on the 18th of February of which year he passed the required examination entitling him to the degree of Doctor of Medicine and to practice his profession in the state. He had in the meanwhile continued his technical studies and advanced himself to high proficiency in his chosen profession. From 1890 until 1893 the Doctor devoted his attention to practice at Fort Pierre, this state, and then took a post-graduate course of six months' duration in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago. Holding nothing less than the most perfect professional knowledge as satisfactory in a personal way, he then took a post-graduate course in hospitals in the city of Toronto, Canada, and later a special hospital and clinical course in hospitals under professional control of the celebrated McGill University, in the city of Montreal. The Doctor then made a visit to his old home, where he remained a brief interval, at the expiration of which, in April, 1895, he returned to Fort Pierre and resumed the active practice of his profession, in which he has met with most gratifying success. His services have been self-abnegating and often arduous, as he has been frequently called to minister to those forty, fifty and even one hundred miles distant from his home, while in nearly all such cases he has had to make the journey on horseback or with team and vehicle, and often over country little traveled. His devotion to his profession and to the cause of suffering humanity has been shown in the labors which he has thus performed, while he has been specially successful in his surgical practice, in which he has attained a high reputation and a business excelled by that of but few physicians in the state, if indeed any. He has the best standard and periodical literature pertaining to his profession and keeps in close touch with the advances made, while once or twice each year he visits certain of the leading metropolitan hospitals and medical colleges for the purpose of further study and investigation, while in his office will be found all the newest appliances and most recent instruments for the treatment of disease, both medical and surgical. The Doctor served for a number of terms as county coroner, and was also county physician for several years, while he also had the distinction of being the first superintendent of the first board of health of Stanley county, and has ever since been an active and valued member of the board. In 1900 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the South Dakota State Medical Society, at the annual meeting, in Aberdeen, and at the annual meeting of 1903, at Mitchell, he was selected, with Dr. Rock, of Aberdeen, to represent the state association at the meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in May, 1904, and in August, 1903, he was elected secretary at the organization of the Fourth District Medical Society and was re-elected in December, 1903. Dr. Lavery was the first president of the Republican League of Stanley county, which was organized in 1890, and served until 1894, taking a most active part in the party work in the county. In 1896 he showed the courage of his convictions by transferring his allegiance to the Democratic party and supporting Bryan for the presidency, and he has since been a prominent advocate of the principles of this party. He has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite Masonry, being identified with Oriental Consistory, No. 2, at Yankton, South Dakota, and at the time of this writing he is worshipful master of Hiram Lodge No. 123, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in his home town, and is a member of the Royal Arch chapter and Eastern Star in Pierre. He is also identified with the Sons of Veterans, the Knights of Pythias, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a thoroughly loyal citizen of his adopted state and deeply interested in all that conserves its prosperity and advancement.

On the 20th of February, 1895, Dr. Lavery was united in marriage to Miss Matilda I. Widmeyer, of Clearwater, Manitoba, she having been a daughter of Charles Widmeyer, an extensive and prominent farmer of that section of the Canadian northwest. Mrs. Lavery entered into eternal rest on the 6th of October, 1896, leaving one child, Ruble St. Elmo, who was born March 22, 1896. On the 14th of October, 1897, the Doctor wedded Miss Margaret Ethel Whitney, of Emmettsburg, Iowa. She is a daughter of Dr. Joshua J. Whitney, who was surgeon of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry during the war of the Rebellion, and who later became one of the pioneers of Fort Pierre, South Dakota, where he opened what was probably the first drug store in the town and being one of the most influential citizens of this locality up to the time of his death, on the 5th of October, 1890, at the age of sixty years. Dr. and Mrs. Lavery have one child, a little girl, born January 14, 1904. They are both communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, both having been brought up in that belief. The Doctor is warden of the church in Fort Pierre and always has been an active church worker.

CHARLES H. FALES, who is now incumbent of the office of postmaster at Fort Pierre, is a native of the state of Missouri, having been born in the city of St. Joseph, Buchanan county, on the 16th of November, 1868, and being a son of Richard P. and Mary F. (Striblin) Fales, the former of whom was born in Indiana and the latter in Missouri. The parents of the subject came to Fort Pierre in 1881, and here the father continued to reside until his death, on the 30th of August, 1898, at the age of fifty-five years, his vocation here having been that of blacksmith. His widow still resides in Fort Pierre, and of their six children four are living at the present time. The subject of this sketch received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his beautiful native city, on the shores of the Missouri river, and was fifteen years of age at the time of the family removal to what is now the state of South Dakota, where he was reared to manhood. From the age of fifteen until 1894 he was in the employ of various stock growers in this section, and he then opened his present store in Fort Pierre, and has built up a prosperous business, while he has continued to be identified with the cattle industry from the time of establishing his store to the present, being the owner of much good land in this county. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, to whose cause he has given his support from the time of attaining his legal majority, having cast his first presidential vote for Harrison and having been an active worker in the party ranks. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster at Fort Pierre, and has ever since continued in tenure of this office, whose affairs he has administered to the satisfaction of the local public. He is well known throughout the county in which he has maintained his home for more than a score of years, and his friends are in number as his acquaintances. He is a Mason, being identified with Hiram Lodge No. 123, Free and Accepted Masons, and has attained to all the Scottish Rite degrees, being a member of Oriental Consistory No. 1, at Yankton, and also of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Sioux Falls. He is also a member of Capital City Lodge No. 37, Knights of Pythias.

LESTER H. CLOW, who is a member of the city council of Pierre and the local manager for the extensive interests of the Rust-Owen Lumber Company, was born at Highgate, Franklin county, Vermont, on the 2d of November, 1843, and is a son of John H. and Catherine D. (Smith) Clow, the former of whom died in the old Green Mountain state, in 1853, while the latter now resides in Evanston, Illinois, having attained the venerable age of ninety-seven years. The subject attended the common schools of his native town until he had attained the age of fifteen years, when, in 1857, he accompanied his mother on her removal to Chicago, Illinois, where he continued his studies in the public schools, finally entering the Bryant & Stratton Business College in that city, in which he was graduated in 1862. In 1858 he had entered the employ of a lumber concern in Chicago, and he there remained until 1875, when he went to Hamburg, Wisconsin, where he conducted a lumber yard for the ensuing two years, thereafter being identified with the same line of enterprise in Sparta, that state, for three years; at Merrillan for two years, and at Eau Claire for four years, at the expiration of which, in 1885, he located in Blair, Nebraska, where he was in the lumber business for seven years. In 1892 he went to Hinkley, Minnesota, where he was concerned in the same line of business until January, 1895, when he came to Pierre, as manager of the interests of the Rust-Owen Lumber Company, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in which connection he has built up a large and important trade and gained the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had dealings, while he has also been interested in the cattle business to a considerable extent. While a resident of Chicago Mr. Clow was a member of the Ellsworth Zouaves, who made so enviable a record during the Civil war, but on account of his age he was not accepted for service when his command volunteered for enlistment. He cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln and has ever since been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party. He is now serving his third term as a member of the city council of Pierre, as a representative of the second ward. He is one of the oldest Freemasons in the state, being identified with the lodge, chapter, commandery and Mystic Shrine, and also with correlated Order of the Eastern Star and the Veterans. He was secretary of the blue lodge in Chicago for eight years, and for a number of years was secretary of Washington Lodge No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Blair, having been a member of the order since 1864. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and his religious faith is that of the Congregational church, in whose work he takes an active part, contributing liberally to its support. He is essentially progressive and public-spirited and is one of Pierre's most loyal citizens, being one of those who did efficient work in securing the location of the capital here and doing all in his power to advance the welfare of the city along normal lines of progress.

On the 3d of September, 1868, Mr. Clow married Miss Adella J. Taft, of Paxton, Illinois, and she died January 5, 1878, leaving two children, Irma, who is now the wife of Charles A. Raver, of Tekamah, Nebraska, and Byron L., who is engaged in business in Sioux Falls. On the 8th of August, 1880, Mr. Clow was united in marriage to Miss Delia Franck, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and they have five children, Franck Alice, Dorothy Iris, Dudley Sebastian, Louise Markham and Ruth Delia.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, who is successfully engaged in the practice of law in the capital city of the state, is a representative member of his profession, in which he has attained unequivocal prestige. He was born in the county of Charlotte, New Brunswick, Canada, on the 18th of February, 1858, and is a son of Andrew and Catherine (McVicar) Sutherland, who removed thence to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, about 1860, where they are now living. The subject attended the public schools of Eau Claire in his youthful days and in 1874 entered the University of Chicago, where he continued his studies until 1879, when he entered the classical department of Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, where he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During the following four years he was instructor in Greek and Latin in Wayland University, at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and in August, 1884, he came to Pierre, Dakota territory, in which place he has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, while he also practically controls the abstract business in the capital city and has been prominently and successfully identified with real-estate enterprises for a number of years past. His loyalty to the city and state is unbounded and he has ever manifested a zealous interest in the advancement of both, being held in the highest esteem in business, professional and social circles and being known as a lawyer of high ability, and a man of recondite knowledge. He was for six years president of the board of education of Pierre, served five terms as president of the board of trade, and was also president of the capital committee, being a prominent figure in public and civic affairs. He has ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party and has done much to further its cause. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, of which Mrs. Sutherland likewise was, in her lifetime, a devoted member, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 5th of September, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sutherland to Miss Laura Paulina Aiken, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and to them were born two children, Martha Emma and Laura Paulina.

WILLIAM R. BORST was born in Marquette county, Wisconsin, on the 15th of January, 1860, and is a son of Daniel and Emma (Kelly) Borst, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ireland. R. Borst, the grandfather of the subject, was born in Germany, whence he emigrated to America and settled in Pennsylvania, where he made his home for a number of years, after which he removed with his family to Wisconsin, becoming one of the sterling pioneers of that state, where he engaged in farming. Eventually he removed to Caldwell county, Missouri, where he bought land and also a flouring mill, the latter being located in the village of Kingston. There he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1866, and later his widow removed to Valparaiso, Indiana, where she died at the venerable age of ninety-two years. The father of the subject continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits in South Dakota until 1886, when he removed to the state of Washington, where he has since been engaged in general farming and cattle raising. It should be noted that he was numbered among the pioneers of what is now the state of South Dakota, since he came here in 1869, taking up land in Minnehaha county, three miles west of old Fort Dacotah, and there developing a good farm, upon which he continued to reside until his removal to Washington, as previously noted. In his family were nine children, of whom eight are living at the present time.

William O. Borst secured his rudimentary education in the public schools of Wisconsin and was a lad of about nine years at the time of the family removal to South Dakota, where he was reared to manhood on the homestead farm and under the conditions of the pioneer era, in the meanwhile continuing his educational work as opportunity presented. In the spring of 1877 he came to Fort Pierre, and from this point and Cheyenne and Bismarck, engaged in freighting to the Black Hills, in which connection he met with a number of hazardous experiences. In the fall of 1877 his cousin, Curtis Borst, who was likewise a freighter, was murdered near Frozen Man creek, robbery undoubtedly being the cause which led to his death. Attempts were made to apprehend and convict the murderers, but all proved futile, owing to the lack of conclusive evidence. Our subject himself met with several narrow escapes, and he was upon the scene shortly after the massacre of the family at Bear Butte. The atrocities of the Indians led the residents of the Black Hills district to offer a reward of one hundred dollars a head for every Indian killed west of the Cheyenne river, but the wily savages learned of this and thereafter confined their operations to the country east of that stream. Mr. Borst continued to be actively engaged in the freighting business until 1883, when he secured and opened up the ranch now occupied by C. K. Howard, on the Cheyenne river, in Meade county. He there remained four years, giving his attention principally to the raising of live stock. In 1889 he disposed of his cattle and ranch property to Mr. Howard and located in the northeastern part of Ziebach county, adjoining the Big Foot camp, where occurred the trouble with the Indians in connection with the battle at Wounded Knee, and the post-office of Pedro is located on the site of the Indian village which was there at the time the subject came to the locality. Here he has since continued to be engaged in the raising of cattle upon an extensive scale, having at times as many as thirty-five hundred head, and being known as one of the progressive and successful stock growers of this section, while he has made good improvements upon his ranch and controls an excellent grazing range. In May, 1903, Mr. Borst established himself in the hardware business in the city of Pierre, also handling farming implements and machinery, and the enterprise has proved a successful one, while he still gives a general supervision to his cattle business. He has maintained his home in Pierre since 1896, and his is one of the attractive residences of the place. His principal object in removing to the capital city was that his children might secure better educational advantages. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while he is held in high regard in both business and social circles.

On the 12th of October, 1889, Mr. Borst was united in marriage to Miss Matilda A. Mason, who was born and reared in Minnehaha county, this state, the date of her nativity having been February, 1871, and so far as can be learned she has the distinction of being the first white child born in said county. She is a daughter of William and Mary (Powell) Mason, sterling pioneers of the state, who now reside in the city of Sioux Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Borst have three children, Olney H., Margaret and Jessie.

JOHN L. LOCKHART was born near Portage City, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the 17th of April, 1856, being a son of John and Agnes (Gray) Lockhart, both of whom were born in Scotland, whence they emigrated to the United States in 1852, locating in Wisconsin, where the former still resides, his devoted wife having passed away in March, 1901. The educational advantages of the subject of this sketch were such as were afforded in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty-four he became identified with the great lumbering industry in Wisconsin, as a foreman in a logging camp, for two years. In the spring of 1882 he came to Clark county, Dakota, and took up homestead and pre-emption claims, there continuing to reside for one year and then removing to Milbank, Grant county, where he was engaged in the hardware business for the ensuing five years, when he disposed of his interests in the same and turned his attention to the real-estate and insurance business. In 1894 he was elected commissioner of school and public lands for the state of South Dakota, and thereupon took up his residence in Pierre, where he has ever since maintained his home. In 1899 he here engaged in the general merchandise business, which he has since continued, having secured a large and representative supporting patronage, and having the implicit confidence and esteem of all who know him. In 1889, while a resident of Millbank, he was elected clerk of the courts of Grant county, and was re-elected three times, while an idea of the confidence in which he was held in the party ranks is conveyed when we state that he was thrice nominated by acclamation for this office. In the spring of 1893 Mr. Lockhart was elected mayor of Milbank, having been nominated for the office while absent from home, serving one term and refusing a renomination. In 1894, as before stated, he was elected commissioner of school and public lands, being chosen as his own successor two years later, on which occasion he was one of the five candidates on the Republican ticket successful at the polls. He has ever been a stanch advocate of the claims of Pierre as the permanent capital of the state, in which connection he did most effective and enthusiastic work as a member of the executive committee of the board of trade and also of the capital commission of Pierre, while he has long been a prominent figure in the Republican party ranks here, uncompromising in the advocacy of its principles. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor commander of the lodge at Milbank and also a member of the grand lodge of the state, while he also holds membership in the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 1st of December, 1885, Mr. Lockhart was married to Miss Delilah C. Burman, daughter of William T. and Eliza (Russell) Burman, of Grant county, this state, and they are the parents of four children, John B., William H., Margaret E. and Grace G.

BURTON A. CUMMINS, one of the most loyal and influential citizens of Pierre, is a native of the old Green Mountain state and is a scion of families long identified with the annals of New England history. He was born in Montpelier, Vermont, on the 3d of April, 1869, being a son of Albert Oren and Mary (Frances) Cummins. The subject secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, and after leaving the high school continued his studies and graduated in the Washington County Grammar School at Montpelier, Vermont, as valedictorian of the class of 1887. He shortly afterward went to the city of Boston, where he took a successful examination for matriculation in Harvard, but instead of entering that famous institution he decided to come to the west and at once identify himself with the practical activities of life. He located in the city of Sioux City, Iowa, where he secured a position as note teller in the Sioux National Bank, showing a distinctive predilection for the banking business and being promoted from one position to another in that institution, in whose services he continued until 1890, when he resigned. On the 3d of July of that year he set forth for Pierre, South Dakota, and was elected cashier of the First National Bank of this city, being at the time but twenty-one years of age and having the distinction of being the youngest cashier of all national banks in the Union. He has held this office ever since, showing marked discrimination and judgment in the handling of his exacting executive and administrative duties and gaining a high reputation in the financial circles of the state. In 1901 Mr. Cummins was appointed colonel on the staff of Governor Herreid, retaining this office during both terms of Governor Herreid's office. He was president of the Pierre board of trade from 1892 to 1894, inclusive, was chairman of the Pierre capital committee in 1902, and has been a most zealous worker in the interests of his home city at all times and seasons. In politics he accords an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party, and has been a prominent figure in its councils in this state, having been a member of both the state and central committee and the state executive committee in 1898. In 1902 he was elected president of the South Dakota State Bankers' Association. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Pierre Lodge, No. 27, Free and Accepted Masons; Pierre Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; La-Co-Tah Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls, and has been for years treasurer of his blue lodge.

On the 3d of April, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cummins to Miss Clara Belle Merrick, a daughter of Fred L. and Nancy Merrick, of Kankakee, Illinois, and they became the parents of two children, Albert O., who was born on the 24th of February, 1892, and who died on the 26th of February, 1895; and Aline, who was born on the 19th of February, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Cummins are prominent and active in the social life of the community, and their attractive home is a center of refined hospitality.

HENRY EUGENE CUTTING was born in Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois, on the 26th of May, 1851, being a son of Henry P. and Laurensy E. (Newell) Cutting, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire. The father of the subject was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and there followed the vocation of wagon manufacturing, his death occurring while in the army in 1863, while his wife passed away in 1884 in Sioux City, Iowa. The subject received the advantages of the public schools of his native town and later attended the Presbyterian College in that place, being graduated as a member of the class of 1869. In the same year he came west to Sioux City, Iowa, which was then a small village, and there remained until the fall of 1873 in the employ of H. D. Booge & Company, engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, and there passed one year as cashier in the Brown-Delmonico restaurant. He then returned to Sioux City, and during two seasons thereafter was clerk on a Missouri river steamboat. In 1875 he came to Yankton, which was then the capital of the great undivided territory of Dakota, and there engaged in the grocery business, forming a partnership with John B. Cloudas, and in the early days the firm was commonly known as Gene & Jack, the two partners enjoying marked popularity and building up an excellent trade. In 1878 Mr. Cutting disposed of his interests in this enterprise, and during the year 1879 served as city clerk of Yankton, while during the following year he was identified with newspaper work, in the employ of the Press and Dakotain Publishing Company, of Yankton. In July, 1880, Mr. Cutting came to Pierre, where he entered the employ of the Merchants' Transportation Company, engaging in freighting to the Black Hills, where the gold excitement was then at is height. Later he was in charge of the freight department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in Pierre, resigning his position in 1886, while in October, 1886, he was appointed agent for the quartermaster's department of the garrison then located in Fort Sully and Bennett, retaining this position until 1894, when the troops were removed from the fort, after which he was made custodian of the Fort Sully reservation, in which capacity he served two years. In the meanwhile, in 1889, he had established himself in the real-estate and insurance business, and he has ever since continued in this enterprise, in which he controls an excellent business.

Mr. Cutting has always been a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and in 1889 he was elected city treasurer of Pierre, retaining this office for seven years, and at the expiration of this time, in 1896, he was elected treasurer of Hughes county, serving four years and giving a most satisfactory administration of the fiscal affairs of the county. In 1890 he was made chairman of the Hughes county Republican central committee, and this important party office he has still continued to hold, having shown much tact and ability in the marshaling of his forces in the various campaigns and having done much to further the cause of the "grand old party" in the state. On the 1st of January, 1900, Mr. Cutting was appointed by President McKinley as receiver of the United States land office in Pierre, and still holds office, being appointed for four years. Mr. Cutting has been identified with the Masonic fraternity since 1876, when he became an entered apprentice in St. John's Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, in Yankton, being duly raised to the master's degree and being now affiliated with Pierre Lodge No. 27, in Pierre, while he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, which he likewise joined in the centennial year. The subject is one of the state's most loyal and public-spirited citizens, has taken a most lively interest in its development and material advancement, and has long been a power in the political fields, while he is well known throughout the state and has hosts of stanch friends.

On the 21st of February, 1878, Mr. Cutting was united in marriage to Miss Josephine A. Dawson, who was born in the state of Minnesota, being a daughter of Richard and Amanda M. Dawson, who were numbered among the pioneers of the state, having been residents of Yankton at the time of their daughter's marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Cutting have three children, Mabel W., who is now the wife of B. C. Thayer, of Peru; Helen E., who is at All Saints' Schools, Sioux Falls, and Henry Newell, who is at home.

CHARLES L. HYDE was born in Pike county, Illinois, on the 23d of June, 1861, being a son of James F. and Hattie (Blake) Hyde, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts, in 1812, and the latter in Maine, in 1830. The father of the subject is an expert accountant and mathematician, and though now more than ninety-two years of age he is incumbent of the office of city treasurer of Lincoln, Illinois, and is also acting as deputy city auditor, having charge of five different sets of books. He is certainly one of the most remarkable men of his age, both mentally and physically, that can be found in the entire Union. The subject of this review received his early education in the public schools and supplemented this by attending for three years the Cumberland Presbyterian College, at Lincoln, Illinois. He early became imbued with a great ambition to prepare himself for the medical profession, but overstudy caused a difficulty of his eyes and he was compelled thereby to leave college. At the age of seventeen he went to Colorado, and for two years was there employed as a "cowboy" on the great cattle ranches, the free and exhilarating life enabling him to fully recuperate his energies. At the age of nineteen he became a commercial traveler in the hardware trade, following this vocation until he had attained the age of twenty-five. In the meanwhile he began investing his surplus earnings in western lands and town properties. In the fall of 1886 he was married and shortly afterward engaged in the wall paper and carpet business at Lima, Ohio, the venture proving successful. In January, 1888, Mr. Hyde disposed of this enterprise and came to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, turning his attention to the real-estate business. In April, 1889, he removed to Pierre, where he had previously acquired large realty holdings, and from that time forward his operations in the real-estate line have increased in scope and importance until he is now one of the most prominent and successful representatives of this great branch of industry in the northwest. His holdings at the time of this writing include about fifty thousand acres of land in South Dakota; town property in Pierre, Sioux Falls, Aberdeen, Watertown, Huron, Brookings, Chamberlain and Rapid City, this state; together with large holdings at Duluth, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin; Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Spokane, Washington; Bismarck, North Dakota, and other towns and cities. He also owns land and town property in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, Tennessee, Alabama and other states, besides large mining interests in Colorado and some in the Black Hills. He is the owner of a large and finely equipped flouring mill in Pierre, and it is stated upon competent authority that he is today the largest taxpayer in South Dakota and is probably its wealthiest citizen, while he is yet a comparatively young man and has gained this great prosperity through his own well directed endeavors and business sagacity. Of him it has been well said "He has unflinching confidence in the future greatness of Pierre, his chosen city, and in South Dakota as a whole, and is ever ready to defend the state against criticism. He is a man who will do much toward the upbuilding of our state and its capital city, Pierre." In fact, Mr. Hyde states emphatically that, initiating his business career with no capital, he has gained his fortune through the manifestation of his confidence in the future of the western states and cities, especially South Dakota. He is a man of unassuming and genial personality, tolerant in his judgment of his fellow men and imbued with a deep appreciation of the dignity of honest toil and endeavor. He finds his greatest solace and pleasure in the sacred precincts of his beautiful home, is a stanch advocate of temperance, has been a student of science from his youth up, is fond of hunting, being an expert shot with rifle, shotgun and revolver,—in short is a clean-cut, sane and vigorous man and one whose labors both dignify and advance the interests of the great state with which he has so prominently identified himself. While engaged as a traveling salesman he acted also as a detective and as a reporter for the Chicago Inter Ocean. In politics Mr. Hyde maintains an independent attitude, following the dictates of his own judgment without fear or favor. He was originally a supporter of the Republican party and was a delegate to its national convention in Minneapolis, in 1892, while in 1900 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, in Kansas City. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Congregational church, and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Maccabees, the American Brotherhood, the Yeomen and the Knights of Pythias.

In Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 28th of July, 1886, Mr. Hyde was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Robinson, whose ancestry is of Scotch-Irish extraction, her parents having been pioneers of Ohio, where her father took up government land in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde have four children, whose names are here entered, together with respective dates of birth: Ruth Elizabeth, October 23, 1888; Charles L., Jr., February 27, 1892; Dorothy, July 8, 1896; and Franklin R., June 9, 1901.

HON. ALFRED B. KITTREDGE.—Down in New England they have a word which ought to be in the dictionaries, for it expresses a type of men not easily defined by another term. They say a man is "judgmatical," if he is sane, correct and evenly balanced in judgment, and no other characteristics are so prominent in Senator Kittredge as are those elements which would induce the Yankee of his native land to say that he is a judgmatical man. Unfailing common sense is the fundamental quality which has brought to him success in his undertakings, professionally and politically, and has won for him the esteem and admiration of a state-wide constituency. Founded in his great common sense are those other characteristics of industry, persistence and loyalty which have so strongly marked his career from boyhood, to the commanding success which he has attained in his yet early manhood.

Senator Kittredge is a native of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, where he was born March 28, 1861. His parents were farmers and he was thoroughly instructed in agriculture, as it is practiced by the thrifty people of the White Mountain country and even yet, upon occasion, he surprises trained and practical farmers with his complete understanding of the mysteries of crop culture and stock breeding. He was educated in the public schools and after a season of special preparation, under a private tutor, entered Yale College in 1878 and graduated with honor four years later. From Yale he entered the law office of Judge Veasy, of Rutland, Vermont, and later studied in the office of Batchelder & Faulkner, of Keene, New Hampshire, and in 1884 returned to Yale where he completed the law course the following year and at once came to Sioux Falls where he engaged in the practice of his profession with a degree of success which has easily placed him among the very first attorneys practicing in the west. For many years he represented the legal interests of the Milwaukee and of the Great Northern railways in South Dakota, only resigning from such relations when entering the United States senate.

Mr. Kittredge began his political career as senator from Minnehaha county in the first and second state legislatures, where his good judgment impressed him upon the public men of the state and at once marked him for leadership. He demonstrated exceptional powers of organization and next year was chosen national committeeman for the Republican party for South Dakota and from that time has been the acknowledged leader of the party in the state. He was re-elected national committeeman in 1896, continuing in that position until 1900, when he declined re-election. When a vacancy in the United States senate was caused by the death of Senator James H. Kyle in 1901, Governor Herreid promptly carried out the common desire of the party by appointing Mr. Kittredge to the position. He received the unanimous endorsement of his party in state convention for election by the next legislature and when the legislature was chosen upon that issue it was found that only thirteen Democrats out of a total of one hundred and thirty-two members had been chosen, and after the final choice of Senator Kittredge had been made for both the short and the long terms the legislature unanimously joined in a resolution to telegraph congratulations to the Senator, who had remained at his post in Washington, and the Democratic members joined in support of the resolution. At this writing (June, 1903) Senator Kittredge has participated in two sessions of the national legislature and has impressed himself upon that body much more forcibly and favorably than it is the fortune of new members often to do, in fact it is doubtful if another new member has ever achieved so much in his first term. He was placed upon the Isthmian canal committee and at once set out to master all of the facts involved in the canal question. At that time, as demonstrated by repeated tests in the senate, the preponderance of favor was for the Nicaragua route, but as Senator Kittredge proceeded with his examination of the subject the conviction began to grow upon him that the Panama route was the more feasible and when he had completed his study of the matter he was firm in this view of the case. Two propositions were involved: The feasibility of the Panama route and the legality of it, i. e., the power of the French people to give good title to the property. On both of these propositions the Senator prepared himself with the same care with which he habitually prepared his cases for trial and his speeches upon the topic were so conclusive that the senate, in spite of the strong opposition of several members and the influence of a most powerful lobby, accepted Mr. Kittredge's view and adopted the Panama route.

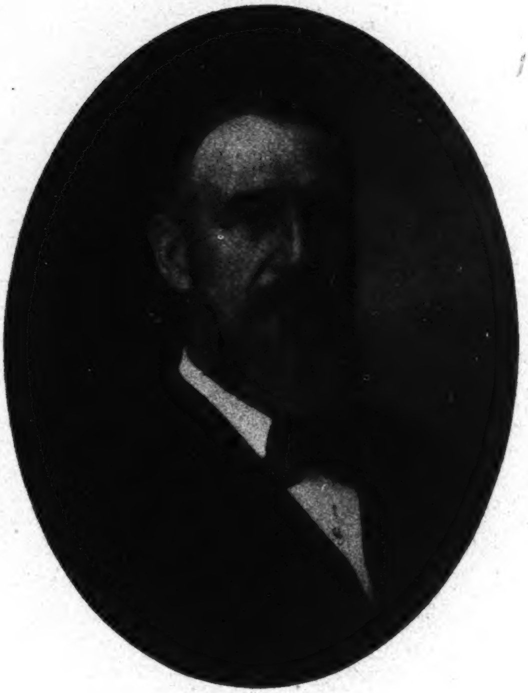
In those matters by which the success of a Western senator is most generally determined—the securing of loaves and fishes for his constituents—Senator Kittredge has been extraordinarily successful, without permitting this class of work, to which every new senator is doomed, to distract his attention from questions of great national policy.

As a speaker Senator Kittredge is earnest and convincing, avoiding all flamboyant mannerisms, but going directly and forcibly to the heart of his subject with the first stroke and adducing argument after argument in logical sequence and in a manner both interesting and irresistible. While bearing a reputation for taciturnity, he is delightful in his social relations, possessing an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and illustration and a graciousness of manner which captivates and holds all who come within the sphere of his social influence. He is unmarried, but maintains an extensive and elaborate bachelor establishment in Sioux Falls where his friends from every section delight to congregate.

HIRAM E. McNUTT, A. M., M. D., of Aberdeen, is a native of Warren county, New York, where he was born on the 21st day of September, 1848. His lineage is of a distinguished order and has long been noted for high intellectuality and scrupulous honor. His father, Hiram McNutt, who was also a physician and surgeon, rose to a position of signal usefulness in the profession and practiced for many years in the state of New York. After receiving a preparatory education, the subject, when a young man, entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and two years later received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the same institution, in addition to which he was also honored with the degree of Master of Arts. With a mind thoroughly disciplined by intellectual and professional training, the Doctor, in the early seventies, began practicing with his father, but two years later left New York and located at Huron, Erie county, Ohio, where he built up a lucrative professional business and remained until 1879, when he found a new field in Wilwaukee, Wisconsin. His career in the latter city covered the greater part of four years, during which time he continually added to his reputation as an able physician and surgeon and rose to a high rank among his professional associates.

Closing out his practice in Milwaukee in the spring of 1883, Dr. McNutt, on April 23d of that year, came to Aberdeen, South Dakota, being among the first medical men to open an office in this city. He soon won an extensive practice, which for some years extended over thirteen of the surrounding counties, and to visit his patients scattered throughout this large territory required almost constant travel and an expenditure of vital energy of which the present-day physician can form but a faint conception. He has been continuously in practice ever since, and is now regarded as the leading physician and surgeon of Aberdeen and one of the ablest men of his profession in the state of South Dakota.

In 1885 Dr. McNutt took a leading part in organizing the State Medical Society, of which he served for several years as secretary. He was also prominent in establishing the District Medical Society of Aberdeen, serving for several years as its secretary. He was honored by a place on the state board of health, retiring from the position in March, 1903, to accept the appointment as a member of the state board of medical examiners under the new law of that year, of which body he has ever since been secretary. He served as United States pension examiner for some years, and has for several years held the position of local surgeon for the Northwestern Railroad Company. For several years he has served as superintendent of the Brown county board of health. Perhaps the greatest service rendered South Dakota by Dr. McNutt, greater than that of any other man in his profession, was his work in bringing about favorable action of the legislature in creating the state board of medical examiners, and regulating the practice of medicine and surgery in the state. This was accomplished in 1903, in March of which year Governor Herreid signed the bill providing for a board of seven members representing the different schools of medicine, the object of the board being the issuance of licenses to physicians practicing in the state and for the protection of the people against quacks, charlatans and itinerant doctors without professional standing. This bill, which embodies the most careful investigation in the matter of medical supervision, has received not only the sanction, but the highest encomiums from the leading men of the profession in the United States and stands as a model document of the kind, both from a literary and professional standpoint. Suitable recognition has been accorded Dr. McNutt for his earnest and untiring efforts in securing its passage, and in the capacity of sec-



HIRAM E. McNUTT, M. D.

retary of the board he has been equally as strenuous in enforcing all of the provisions and requirements of the much needed law.

While living in Milwaukee, Dr. McNutt became identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, joining Lodge No. 74, of which he was a charter member. He rose rapidly in the councils of the order in Wisconsin, was chosen representative to the grand lodge in 1882, and, after removing to South Dakota, was elected grand overseer of the grand lodge of this state in 1891, two years later being honored with the highest office within the gift of the organization. that of grand master. During his incumbency in the latter position, he traveled extensively over the jurisdiction, which includes both North and South Dakota, at a great sacrifice to his professional business, visited and established lodges in a number of counties, increased the membership by over three thousand, and not only greatly strengthened the order, but systematized its work and added much to its efficiency and usefulness. The impetus given the work of the organization under his official direction is still maintained, and today the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Dakota is in as good if not better condition than in any other state in the Union.

Dr. McNutt is prominent in Masonic circles, being a thirty-second-degree Scottish-rite Mason. He holds membership with the Valley of Aberdeen Consistory No. 4, and served two years as venerable master of the Lodge of Perfection. In addition to this high station, he has been honored with other important positions in the order from time to time. Being a man of scholarly tastes, he is well read, not only in his profession but in general literature, and is well informed on the leading questions and political issues of the day. Since his twenty-first year he has been an ardent and uncompromising Republican, and as such has attended a number of county, district and state conventions as a delegate. He has always manifested a pardonable pride in the city of Aberdeen and, as a member of its common council for two years, was instrumental in bringing about a number of needed reforms and improvements, although conservative in the matter of public expenditures. He has faith in the future of South Dakota and, being imbued with the energetic and optimistic spirit characteristic of the true western man of today, lends his energy and influence to whatever makes for the present growth and ultimate development and prosperity of the commonwealth.

On the 20th day of May, 1874, Dr. McNutt married Miss Delia L. Snow, of Albany, New York, a lady of many estimable qualities of head and heart. Mrs. McNutt was reared and educated in New York, and a number of years ago united with the Presbyterian church from which time to the present her life has been consecrated to the Master's service and to the good of humanity. She has borne her husband a daughter, named Fanny, who is now pursuing her studies under favorable auspices at St. Marguerite's Boarding School for Young Ladies at Buffalo, New York.

ALBERT WHEELON, an honored veteran of the Civil war, and at the present time incumbent of the office of register of the United States land office in Pierre, being also engaged in the real-estate business, is a native of Elizabethtown, Ontario, Canada, where he was born on the 14th of March, 1844, being a scion of sterling old families and a son of Charles and Mary (Marshall) Wheelon, natives respectively of Canada and New York state. The father of the subject was engaged in farming in Canada until 1857, when he removed with his family to McHenry county, Illinois, becoming a pioneer of that state, where he was engaged in farming until his death, in 1888, at the age of sixty-eight years; his wife is still living. They became the parents of eight children, of whom six are living. The subject was reared to maturity in Illinois, where he secured his educational discipline in the common schools of McHenry county, and he continued to assist his father until there came the call to a higher duty, when the integrity of the Union was placed in jeopardy through armed rebellion. In 1862, at the age of eighteen years, Mr. Wheelon enlisted as a private in Company E, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, the regiment being assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. He participated in many important battles and was wounded in the siege of Vicksburg and was incapacitated for further service in the field, being attached to the headquarters of the regiment thereafter until the expiration of his term of service, three years, when he received his honorable discharge, having acted as postmaster and clerk at headquarters after being wounded, until the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Springfield, Illinois, in August, 1865. He continues to take a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and perpetuates the memories of his army days by retaining membership in Sully Post No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, in Pierre, of which he is past commander.

After the close of the war Mr. Wheelon passed one year in Illinois and then, in the autumn of 1866, went to Iowa, engaging in agricultural pursuits in Butler and Clay counties and being numbered among the pioneers of that state. In 1868 he was elected sheriff of Clay county, an office which he acceptably filled for two terms, and he continued to reside in the Hawkeye state until 1877, when he disposed of his interests there and came to the Black Hills district of Dakota, where he engaged in prospecting and in contracting. A year later he went to the mining regions of Colorado, where he continued to reside until 1889, having been there engaged in mining. In the year mentioned he took up his abode in Pierre and established himself in the real-estate business, in which he has since continued, having built up a prosperous enterprise. In 1892 he was appointed deputy auditor of the county, holding this office four years, and in 1896 he was elected county auditor, in which he served four years, having been reelected for a second term in 1898. On the 1st of January, 1900, President McKinley conferred upon him the appointment of register of the United States land office in Pierre, and he has since continued in tenure of this position. He has always been an active worker in the cause of the Republican party, with which he identified himself upon attaining his legal majority, having cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant. Fraternally, he belongs to Lodge No. 444, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and to the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 22d of February, 1866, Mr. Wheelon was united in marriage to Miss Susan Weeks, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arvice A. Weeks, at that time resident of Woodstock, Illinois, and of this union were born two children, Dr. Charles A., who is a successful physician and surgeon in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Nellie, who is the wife of John D. Buroughs, of Denver, being employed as cashier in the offices of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. On the 17th day of May, 1886, the subject married Miss Gertrude E. Farrington, of Newark, New York, who died on the 10th of August, 1897, having borne one child, which died in infancy, while in 1895 she and her husband adopted a daughter, Myrna Rebecca. On the 21st of June, 1900, Mr. Wheelon consummated a third marriage, being then united to Miss Minnie Weischedel, of El Reno, Oklahoma, and they have one child, Lena Minnie.

EDWIN A. SHERMAN was born in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on the 19th of June, 1844, and he was there reared and educated, having been graduated in the high school at Wayland, Massachusetts, when sixteen years of age. During the ensuing four years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and upon attaining his majority he went to the city of Boston, where he secured a position as clerk in an oil commission house. Two years later he was admitted to partnership in the enterprise, under the firm name of Capen, Sherman & Company, but his health became so impaired that he retired from the firm four years later and came to the west. During the first winter he was engaged in teaching school near Sioux City, Iowa, and in June, 1873, he came to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, a city with whose progress and material upbuilding he was destined to become most prominently identified, and in which he has consecutively maintained his home. His initial business venture here was to purchase a half interest in the Independent, a newspaper published by C. W. McDonald, and he was actively identified with the publication of the same for the ensuing eighteen months, when he sold his interest in the business to T. J. White. From 1874 to 1876, inclusive, Mr. Sherman held the office of superintendent of schools of Minnehaha county, organizing within this time a large number of districts and doing much to forward the cause of education in his jurisdiction. Concerning his subsequent labors and efforts we are pleased to quote from a previously published review of his career: "Since his arrival in Sioux Falls Mr. Sherman has been one of the most active, enterprising and successful business men of the city. He built the first brick building in the city, in 1875, this being the third building on Phillips avenue south of the Edminson-Jameson block. John Bippus was then postmaster and the postoffice was located on Phillips avenue north, and Mr. Sherman put up this new building with the understanding that the postoffice should be removed to the same when completed, an arrangement which was duly carried out. In 1877 he purchased what is now the Cascade milling property, comprising five acres of ground. In this enterprise Isaac Emerson and J. G. Botsford were associated with him, and they built the stone dam and the Cascade mill, Mr. Botsford afterward selling his interest to George E. Wheeler. In 1887 the electric light works were added to the business and the Cascade Milling Company was incorporated with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but the ownership of the property is practically unchanged. This manufacturing establishment has been in operation for more than a quarter of a century and has been prosperous from the beginning. In fact, in this respect it challenges comparison with any manufacturing concern in the state. Mr. Sherman has engaged quite extensively in the building of residences as well as business blocks. In 1878 he erected a stone building on the southeast corner of Main avenue and Ninth street, and he also built all the buildings east to the alley on Ninth street as well as all the buildings south of Main avenue, except the Schaetzel building, at the south end. The stone building mentioned was rented, before it was built, to the county, to be used for county offices and a court room. In 1883 Mr. Sherman erected the building which was occupied as the postoffice until May 18, 1895, and this also was built for the county. The Cascade block was erected by him, and also the Union Trust Company block; and a few years ago he built a very fine and attractive residence on block 1, Sherman's addition to Sioux Falls, this fine division of the city having been platted by him. He was instrumental in securing the location of the state school for deaf mutes in Sioux Falls, engineering the bill through the legislature, and he gave to the institution five acres of land, upon which the buildings of the institution are located. He was one of the first trustees of this school and president of the board. Mr. Sherman effected the organization of the Minnehaha National Bank in 1886, being its first president and holding this office two years. In 1887 he organized the Union Trust Company, and in the following year resigned the presidency of the Minnehaha National Bank to devote his attention to the business of the Union Trust Company, which soon afterward transferred its banking business to the Union National Bank, of both of which companies he was at all times president. In 1887 he became associated with John M. Spicer, of Willmar, under the direction of James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad Company, and undertook the project of building the Willmar & Sioux Falls Railroad. Together these two gentlemen located, named and platted all the towns along this line, a distance of one hundred and forty-nine miles. Mr. Sherman has a large interest in the Willmar & Sioux Falls Townsite Company, incorporated. Although engrossed in such extensive business transactions as the above record indicates, Mr. Sherman has found time to perform such official duties as have been assigned to him by the people, who have manifested a signal appreciation of his ability and sterling manhood. He was territorial treasurer in 1877-8 and territorial auditor in 1879-80, being tendered the latter office in 1881 but declining the same. When Sioux Falls became incorporated as a village, he was elected one of its first trustees, while he has frequently served as a member of the board of education. The success of his business enterprises, his fidelity to official duties, his constant zeal in promoting the growth of the city, all stamp him as one of the most reliable and progressive citizens in the state, while he commands the unequivocal confidence and esteem of all who know him personally or through business or official association."

Mr. Sherman has ever been found stanchly arrayed in the ranks of the Republican party, in whose cause he has shown a lively interest, and his religious faith is indicated in his holding membership in the Congregational church.

On the 15th of September, 1873, Mr. Sherman was united in marriage to Miss Florence L. Cowdrey, of Melrose, Massachusetts, whose death occurred on the 1st of February, 1890. She is survived by two daughters, Jessie L., who is a graduate of Wellesley College, and Mabel F., both of whom remain at the paternal home. On the 9th of June, 1901, Mr. Sherman was married to Miss Catherine Elwell, of London, England, and they have one son, Philip F.

WILLIAM HENRY JAMES, grain and coal dealer, Valley Springs, also secretary of the Valley Springs Telephone Company, was born December 25, 1858, in Dodgeville, Wisconsin, and is the son of Cornelius and Mary Ann (Hambly) James. He was reared in his native town, attended the public schools of the same at intervals during his minority and at the age of twenty-one purchased an interest in his father's mill, at Dodgeville, having become familiar with the business the meanwhile. Mr. James continued the manufacture of flour during the ensuing four years, at the expiration of which time he turned his attention to butter-making and later, 1885, started a creamery at Winthrop, Minnesota, which he operated for a period of one year. Disposing of the business at the end of that time, he spent the following year running an engine in the town of Adrian, and in 1887 came to Valley Springs, South Dakota, to take charge of the Hubbard & Palmer Elevator Company, at this place, which position he still holds, and in the management of which he has achieved worthy prestige as an able, discreet and far-seeing business man. In connection with buying and shipping grain, in which the company he represents commands the bulk of the trade in Minnehaha county, Mr. James deals quite extensively in coal, his patronage in this, as in his other line of business, being larger than that of any other man or firm in Valley Springs similarly engaged. Mr. James was one of the originators of the Valley Springs Telephone Company, took a leading part in its organization and in many ways has contributed to the success of the enterprise, much of its prosperity being directly attributed to the interest he has manifested in its behalf. He has been a member of the board of directors ever since the company went into effect, and as secretary has been untiring in his efforts to promote its efficiency, and make it one of the best local systems in the state, which reputation it has always sustained. This company, which was incorporated with a capital of ten thousand dollars, is composed of business and professional men of high standing and unimpeachable integrity, Dr. George W. Bliss being president, L. S. Hetland, vice-president, W. H. James, secretary, and P. E. Howe, treasurer, the same gentlemen, with J. Dunham, a well-known capitalist, constituting the board of directors.

In addition to his business interests and in connection with the telephone company, Mr. James conducts a local insurance agency, in which a number of the leading companies of the United States are represented, and does a flourishing business in Valley Springs and throughout the county of Minnehaha. He has long been influential in public affairs, has served as town clerk for a period of ten years and his activity as a politician has gained him favor and high standing in the Republican party, of which he is an earnest advocate and a zealous supporter. His fraternal relations include membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, in addition to which he encourages benevolent enterprises under whatever name they may appear, being charitable and ready at all times to extend help to the needy and minister to the comfort of those in sickness or distress.

On the 1st day of January, 1900, Mr. James entered the marriage relation, choosing for his life companion Miss Carrie Hendrickson, who was born in Postville, Allamakee county, Iowa, but at the date mentioned was living in South Dakota. In addition to himself and wife, his home circle at this time includes five children, whose names in order of birth are Wilmer, Cora, Neal, Harrold and Byrle. Mr. James' life has been an exceedingly busy one and his record in all of his undertakings is without stain. As a business man he ranks with the most successful of his contemporaries and by reason of a long and active experience his opinions carry weight and his ideas receive due consideration. He is regarded as safe and reliable in matters involving large and important interests, careful in the management of affairs intrusted to him and he lays his plans with wise forethought and forms his opinions only after mature reflection.

JOHN T. LEE, who is incumbent of the important office of treasurer of Minnehaha county, was born in the city of Christiania, Norway, on the 11th of February, 1855, being a son of Thorsten and Anne (Okre) Lee, who emigrated from the far Norseland to America in 1867, at which time the subject of this review was a lad of twelve years, his preliminary educational training having been secured in his native land, while after his parents' location in Iowa, on their arrival in the new world, he attended the public schools somewhat less than a year, his future education being that supplied in the great school of practical experience and personal application. In the autumn of 1869 he came to the territory of Dakota and located a year later on a farm in Minnehaha county, where his father had taken up a claim of government land, the same being entirely unreclaimed. There the subject continued to be successfully engaged in farming and stock growing until the year 1891, having in the meanwhile become the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land. In the year mentioned he located in the village of Brandon, where he assumed the management of the grain business of the Farmers' Association. In 1898 Mr. Lee disposed of his interest in this concern and since that time has been agent for the American Grain Company, at Brandon, having the general supervision of its extensive business and having shown marked executive ability in the connection. From the time of attaining his legal majority he has been deeply interested in the success of the Republican party and has taken an active part in the promotion of its cause in the state, while he has been called upon to serve in various offices of local trust and responsibility. In 1891 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Minnehaha county, and it may be consistently said that he has acted in some official capacity for his party ever since attaining years of sufficient maturity. In the autumn of 1902 Mr. Lee was chosen to the responsible office of county treasurer, and his administration of the fiscal affairs of this populous and important county has been distinguished by marked discrimination, fidelity and administrative ability, so that his retention in the office can not but prove a wise provision on the part of the electors. He has been a delegate to several state conventions of his party and to county conventions, and his influence has been potent in public affairs of a local order. He holds thirty-second-degree membership in the Masonic fraternity and its social adjunct, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church.

In the summer of 1876 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lee to Miss Christina Nelson, of Brandon, this state, and she died on the 3d of January, 1894, having been a devoted wife and mother and having held the affectionate regard of all who knew her. Of the children of this union we give the following brief record: Edward is manager of the Lee-Egge Lumber Company, at Brandon; Anthon T. is a partner in the Edward Lee Hardware Company, of Brandon, as is also his brother Albert; and Hannah, the only daughter, remains in the pleasant home in Sioux Falls, where the family is held in the highest esteem. On December 31, 1903, Mr. Lee married Mary Holm, of Sioux Falls.

THOMAS H. BROWN was born in Portobello, Durham county, England, on the 17th of August, 1837, being a son of Richard and Ellenor Brown, who came to the United States in 1848, locating in the state of Wisconsin, where they passed the residue of their lives, the father having there followed the vocation of hardware merchant. The subject was a lad of about ten years at the time of the family removal to America, and had initiated his educational training in his native town, later continuing his studies in the somewhat primitive schools of Wisconsin, of which state his parents were pioneers. There he grew to manhood, devoting his attention to farming and mining until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he showed forth his loyalty to the land of his adoption by enlisting, in June, 1861, as a private in Company I, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and he continued in the service of the Union until victory was won, receiving his honorable discharge in August, 1865, and having participated in several battles of the great internecine conflict.

After the close of the war Mr. Brown went as one of the pioneers to the present state of Montana, where the gold excitement was then rife, and he there devoted his attention to placer mining for a year and a half, at the expiration of which he returned to Wisconsin and located in Brodhead, Green county, where he engaged in the hardware business. In 1872 he came to Sioux Falls, taking up his abode in the first dwelling house erected in the embryonic city, this little domicile having been located on the site of his present attractive residence, at the corner of Phillips avenue and Twelfth street. The next spring he entered into a co-partnership with Benjamin F. Roderick and engaged in the lumber business, but within the following year retired from the firm and bought a half interest in the business of Nye Phillips, who was dealing in hardware, drugs and leather. This firm was in existence about five years, and Mr. Brown then entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, his labors in the connection being in the obtaining of the right of way and locating town sites on the Dakota Central division. In 1888 he purchased the job-printing office and bookbinding plant of Samuel T. Clover, and when the effects of the Insurance Company of Dakota were offered for sale by the receiver he purchased the printing outfit. On the 1st of May, 1889, Mr. Brown admitted Eugene Saenger to partnership, and the firm of Brown & Saenger has now the largest and most complete bookbinding and printing establishment in the state.

Since coming to Sioux Falls Mr. Brown has been active in Masonic matters. He organized the first lodge in the county, and was its master for the first three years. He was also the first grand master of the grand lodge of the territory of Dakota, and a few years later was again elected to this office. He has taken an active interest in educational matters and was president and member of the school board for several years. He also took a prominent part in securing to Sioux Falls the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, now the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and has been a director of the company since that time. He was one of the South Dakota commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, in 1893, and was the executive officer of that commission. It is needless to add anything to the foregoing record to establish the fact that Mr. Brown is a prominent man of affairs and that he takes great interest in the welfare of the state in general and the city of Sioux Falls in particular.

On the 20th of August, 1867, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Mary Morse, daughter of Marshall and Albina Morse, at that time residents of Brodhead, Wisconsin, and of this union have been born the following named children, all residing in Sioux Falls: Marshall R., connected with the firm of Brown & Saenger; Oscar A., connected with the Brown Drug Company; Harry T., connected with the Anthony Candy Company.

CHARLES H. ROSS.—An article which appeared in the American Lumberman of May 31, 1902, offered an epitomized review of the career of the able young business man whose name introduces this paragraph, and from the same we make the following excerpt:

> Charles H. Ross is an up-to-date young business man—progressive, efficient, cultured and gentlemanly. He is no doubt a lumberman because he has followed his desire in the matter; at any rate he thinks there is no other business like it. Heredity may have had to do with his choice of calling, for not only has his father been a lifelong lumberman, but so also was his grandfather, Hiram J. Ross, who operated a saw-mill in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as early as 1837, having gone there in 1836, when the place was settled. His father, Hiram W. Ross, has figured as a well-known lumberman in the northwest, in earlier years running a mill at Colby, Wisconsin, and now known as president of the H. W. Ross Lumber Company, which operates a line of twenty yards in Minnesota and South Dakota, with head office in the Lumber Exchange, Minneapolis. In this company there are only three stockholders—H. W. Ross, president and treasurer; and his sons, Hiram E., vice-president, and Charles H., secretary.
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> Charles H. Ross was born in Milwaukee, on the 23d of August, 1870, and moved with his parents to Canton, Dakota, in 1879, Mr. Ross, Sr., choosing this little town as a lookout point. He was of the opinion that the chief town of what was then Dakota territory would be either Yankton or Sioux Falls and that if he lived in neither he could best judge of their comparative merits and development. Following a two years' residence in Canton, he regarded Sioux Falls as the more promising town and took up his residence there. Charles H. Ross was graduated in the Sioux Falls high school and received his college education in the University of South Dakota, located at Vermillion. Though born in the Badger state he comes nearly being a South Dakota product. On leaving college he took a position in a lumber yard, where for four years he did the work of a day laborer. He was ambitious to learn the business and he knew that to do so thoroughly he must begin at the bottom. It is not often that the college graduate takes up manual labor, and that Mr. Ross voluntarily did this is additional evidence as to the sterling material of which he is made. To him work is work, whether of brain or hand, and one as honorable and necessary as the other. He says that this experience in the yard was of value to him, as he is now familiar with every detail of yard work. He does not hold his present position by reason of being his father's son, but because, having mastered the business, he is competent to hold it. In 1893 Mr. Ross was made secretary of the company, and two years thereafter became its buyer. In 1900 he turned the buying over to his brother and took the management of the outside yards, with his residence in Sioux Falls. * * * The Ross Company has been highly successful in its selection of local managers. S. H. Hurst, in charge of the Sioux Falls yard, has filled his present position twenty-one years. Another manager has been with the company sixteen years, and several others ten and twelve years each. The confidence must be mutual, for Mr. Ross remarked that he had not a manager in his employ whose honesty he in the slightest degree questioned. Efficient men well paid is one of his mottoes. * * *
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> In association work Mr. Ross has taken a keen interest. He believes that were it not for the existence of the retail associations the selling of lumber at a profit that would at all compensate for the use of the capital invested in the business and the time in caring for it would be well-nigh impossible. In 1901, when in Florida, he received a telegram announcing his election as vice-president of the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, and he was elected president of the same organization at the annual meeting held in Minneapolis, in January, 1902. His election as vice-president was a surprise to him, the selection having been made by the members of that association who are ever on the lookout for capable official timber.
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> While Mr. Ross has constantly a great amount of work on his hands he has accepted the conclusion that has been reached by the wisest everywhere, namely, that work is beneficial to only one side of man's nature. As a counterbalance there must be recreation, and fortunately the idea has been imbibed by Mr. Ross while he is yet a young man. Mr. Ross is an enthusiast with the rod and gun. He hunts in the Black Hills and in Montana, and ten years ago,

on a hunting trip, crossed the plains with President Roosevelt. He has hunted moose in Canada, deer in northern Wisconsin, and even alligators in the south. In 1899 he spent four months in Europe, visiting eleven countries and bringing back with him a boundless fund of information concerning people and governments.

The domestic animals find in Mr. Ross a friend and admirer, these animals being much in evidence at his beautiful home in Sioux Falls. He is the owner of Hulda R., a pacing mare that has a mark of 2:18 1-2; a high-bred Jersey cow has the run of his yard, and a bird dog for which he has repeatedly refused into the hundreds welcomes him when he comes from town. He also has pens of high-scoring barred Plymouth Rock chickens. Mr. Ross is interested in music to so marked a degree that he visits New York and remains through the season of grand opera. Art also interests him. On his European trip he saw twelve of the most famous pictures of the world, traveling three hundred miles to see one of them. While neither wanting nor seeking political favors he joins with the men who control politics in order to have as good men as possible in office. Mr. Ross is a type of the young business man that is altogether too rare —a man who is good to himself and good to others. Plenty of dollars roll his way, and they are neither miserly hoarded nor senselessly squandered.

The foregoing paragraphs indicate quite adequately the position which our subject holds in the business world, and it should be noted that he stands essentially at the head of one of the most important lumbering enterprises in South Dakota, while he is held in the highest confidence and esteem in the city and state in which the major portion of his life has been passed. In a recapitulatory way it may be stated that he was graduated in the Sioux Falls high school in 1888, while he was graduated in the University of South Dakota in 1890. He is at the present time a member of the board of education of his home city and is thoroughly public-spirited in his attitude, his political allegiance being given to the Republican party. He and his wife hold membership in the Congregational church of Sioux Falls, and he is also serving as a member of its board of trustees. Fraternally, he has completed the circle of York Rite Masonry, is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and is an enthusiastic affiliate of the great social organization of lumbermen, the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos.

On the 24th of October, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ross to Miss Ellen May Goodrich, of State Center, Iowa, and they are the parents of one child, Hiram Earl, who was born on the 8th of August, 1901. On another page of this work appears a sketch of the life of the subject's father, and to the same reference may be made for further ancestral data.

WILLIAM J. SHEPPARD, president of the Mutual Cash Guaranty Fire Insurance Company of Sioux Falls, was born in the beautiful old city of Quebec, Canada, on the 24th of July, 1862, being of English and Welsh ancestry and a son of Percival Edward and Ellen (Lloyd) Sheppard. His father was one of the honored and distinguished citizens of Quebec and held prominent offices in the Canadian government for nearly a quarter of a century. The subject of this review received a collegiate education in the city of Ottawa, and subsequently came to the United States and secured a position in the Second National Bank of Detroit, Michigan, remaining with this institution until the death of his father, in 1883, when he returned to his home in Canada. He eventually accepted a position in the auditor's office of the American Express Company in the city of Montreal, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which he became bookkeeper for the Woods Manufacturing Company, of Winnipeg, in whose employ he remained until the outbreak of the Riel rebellion, when he went out as a soldier with the Winnipeg Field Battery, of which he had previously been a member for some time, and with this command he served through the campaign of 1885. He participated in the famous battles of Fish Creek and Batoche, and received, as did all others who took part in these engagements, a silver medal conferred as a mark of distinction by Queen Victoria.

After the close of the rebellion Mr. Sheppard removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and became traveling salesman for the Berrisford Biscuit Manufacturing Company, with which he remained seven years, at the expiration of which he accepted a similar position with the house of McKibbin & Company, of that city, with whom he remained for eleven years and to whose interests he gave his attention until the organization of the company of which he is now president. He established his home in Sioux Falls in 1896, and has ever since resided here, and he is the owner of a fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres in McCook county, this state, besides property in Sioux Falls and in Minneapolis, Minnesota. In September, 1896, Mr. Sheppard became associated with four other gentlemen in Sioux Falls in instituting here a council of the Order of the United Commercial Travelers, this having been the first established in the state and being now a large and flourishing organization, known as Sioux Falls Council No. 100. He was made its first past councillor, is at the present time a member of its executive committee, as is he also of the executive committee of the grand council of Minnesota and North and South Dakota.

On the 28th of May, 1903, Mr. Sheppard organized the Mutual Cash Guaranty Fire Insurance Company, being associated in the enterprise with other substantial and representative capitalists and business men of the state, and of this company he was elected president, while he now gives his entire time and attention to the administration of its large and rapidly increasing business, the plan and policy of the company being so equitable and attractive and its solidity so assured that it has met with most favorable reception among those seeking indemnity for loss from fire upon economical terms, the interests of the policy holders being identical with those of the company, which is purely mutual and on a cash basis, not being a stock company, so that the share to the policy holder is in proportion to the amount of insurance carried by him. Mr. Sheppard is a man of marked initiative and executive ability and business acumen, and the company of which he is president has already taken high rank among the fire underwriting companies doing business in the state. December 3, 1903, Mr. Sheppard bought out the entire interests of Mr. Dwight in the Anothy-Dwight Candy Company, of Sioux Falls, and then sold to Thomas H. Brown, of Sioux Falls, one-half of his interest. They reorganized the company, increasing the capital stock to thirty thousand dollars, and officered as follows: T. H. Brown, president; E. A. Anothy, vice-president; H. C. Brown, secretary and treasurer; and W. J. Sheppard, general manager. They have put in a steam plant, which is the only one in the state, and it is their intention to branch out in every way to reach business.

In politics Mr. Sheppard gives his allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church, of which both he and his wife are communicants. He is a man of refined tastes and high social attainments, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. On the 3d of July, 1887, Mr. Sheppard was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Mary Harder, daughter of William Harder, general traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and a resident of Winnipeg. Of this union have been born two children, Stuart Harder and William Percival.

EDWARD TEARE TAUBMAN was born December 18, 1853, near the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where his parents, Edward and Margaret (Teare) Taubman, natives of the Isle of Man, settled the preceding fall. The year of his birth witnessed the family's emigration to Iowa, in which state he spent his childhood and youth, growing to young manhood near the town of Maquoketa, where he also received his preliminary education by attending the public schools. The training thus received was supplemented later by a business course in the Clinton Commercial College, after which he followed teaching for four or five years, during which time he also taught classes in penmanship at different places. While thus engaged Mr. Taubman began the study of law under the direction of Cotton & Wolfe, leading attorneys of DeWitt, Iowa, and in September, 1878, was admitted to the Clinton county bar, immediately following which he began practicing his profession in the town of Delmar. After spending some months at that place, he moved to Spencer, the same state, where he practiced until 1883, in March of which year he closed up his business in Iowa and came to South Dakota, locating at Aberdeen, where he opened an office and in due season secured a liberal share of patronage. Twenty years ago and more Aberdeen appears to have been a mecca for lawyers, Mr. Taubman having been the seventy-fourth legal light to swing his shingle to the breeze, of which large number but five besides the subject are in active practice in the city at the present time, namely, C. N. Harris, John H. Perry, C. J. Hute, A. W. Campbell and Captain Houser.

Mr. Taubman's professional career since coming west has been eminently successful and, as already indicated, he is now recognized not only as one of the leading members of the Brown county bar, but stands as the peer of any of his contemporaries in the northeastern part of the state. Thoroughly grounded in the basic principles of jurisprudence, he is able and patient in the preparation of his cases; in the trial of them, is skillful, resourceful and fertile in expedient. In the preparation of a case and presenting it to court or jury, he has few equals in discovering in advance the controlling points and so marshaling the testimony and handling it in argument as to produce the conviction that the cause of his client is just and ought to prevail. He is an excellent judge of human nature, remarkably conversant with the modes of thought on the part of jurors and with these and other equally admirable qualifications, notably his power as a public speaker, he is especially forcible and uniformly successful in jury trials. Since 1885 he has confined himself closely to his practice, which in the meanwhile has grown greatly, his services being retained in nearly all the leading cases in his own and neighboring counties, to say nothing of important business in higher courts of the state. In 1889 he was elected prosecuting attorney and served as such two years, being the last person to hold the office in Brown county under the territorial government and the first after the admission of South Dakota to statehood. Politically, Mr. Taubman is staunchly and uncompromisingly Republican, and has always stood firmly for the traditional principles of the party, remaining true to the same when the majority of the Republicans in the western states and the territories were deluded and carried away by the popular fallacy of free silver. Believing in a strong and stable currency, based upon the gold standard, he took issue with the plank in the platform favoring the ratio of sixteen to one and unlimited coinage, defended his position on the platform, and, through the medium of the press and despite the formidable opposition arrayed against him, made his influence felt and did much to redeem the party from the error into which it had been thrown under the direction of unwise leadership. Rather than sacrifice his honest convictions, he preferred to fight the battle for sound money alone, but his able arguments gained many adherents and he came out of the contest with the respect of his political foes of both parties as well as the admiration of those who successfully resisted all attempts to be led away by false and pernicious theories. Mr. Taubman has been a delegate to many conventions, local, district and state, and his influence in these bodies has had not a little to do in making of platforms, shaping the policy of the party and contributing to its success at the polls. He is nevertheless more of a lawyer than a politician and, being devoted to his profession, makes it paramount to every other consideration, his aim having always been to rise superior to mere expediency, and become thorough in all branches of legal knowledge and efficient in applying the same to practice. Mr. Taubman is one of the leading Masons of South Dakota, having taken all the degrees in the order up to and including the thirty-third, being one of a very few men in the west to reach that exalted station. He is an active member of the supreme council of the state, has attended several councils and consistories, and the high position in every branch of the order with which he has been honored attests his popularity and standing among his fellow Masons of South Dakota and elsewhere. As indicated above, he has taken every degree that can be conferred in the United States, which fact has made his name familiar to the brotherhood throughout the entire country and today there are few Masons on this side of the Atlantic more widely or familiarly known.

On June 26, 1879, Judge Taubman was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Kennedy, of Ohio, the ceremony being solemnized in Linn county, Iowa, where the bride was living at that time. Mrs. Taubman is an educated and cultured lady, taught school for some years, after graduating from an educational institution of high grade, and is an active and popular member of St. Mark's Episcopal church of Aberdeen, also belongs to the Ladies' Guild of that denomination, under the auspices of which she has been prominent in religious circles, not only in her home city, but in a number of states, especially in the east. She has borne her husband three children, the oldest of whom, a daughter by the name of Genevieve, is now a student of Cornell College, in the junior year; Olive T., the second, is attending the Aberdeen high school, and the youngest, who answers to the name of Morton McKinley, is also pursuing his studies in the schools of the latter city.

GEORGE E. COUNTRYMAN, M. D., is one of the successful physicians and surgeons of the state, being established in the practice of his profession in the city of Aberdeen, where he has maintained his home since 1888, having the confidence and esteem of his professional confreres and of the community at large. George Edwin Countryman is a native of Hastings, Dakota county, Minnesota, where he was born on the 31st of July, 1865, being a son of Peter F. and Elizabeth (Gleason) Countryman, respectively of Holland Dutch and English ancestry, while both were born in the state of New York, whence they removed to Minnesota in 1851. The mother died in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1900; the father now resides in Hastings, Minnesota. The Doctor is a direct descendant of Baron Johana Von Konderman, who was exiled from Holland in 1608 and who came to New England with the earliest Puritan settlers, while he rendered distinguished service for the colonies in their conflicts with the Indians, participating in the protracted wars with the aborigines, and in recognition of his long and valiant service he was given a grant of land in the Mohawk valley, in the state of New York, and the same has been largely in the possession of his descendants through all the succeeding generations. The name, through years of careless and indifferent pronunciation and spelling, has assumed divers forms, notably Konderman and Countryman. Baron Von Konderman's descendants have settled in many different states of the Union, but the major portion have undoubtedly remained in New York, where the name is found spelled in both forms just mentioned.

Dr. Countryman completed a course in the high school of his native town and then continued his studies in Washington University, in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1885 he was matriculated in the Missouri Medical University, in that city, in which institution he was graduated in 1888, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He instituted the active practice of his profession by opening an office in Mellette, South Dakota, in June, 1888, and in 1894 he took up his residence in Aberdeen, where he now has a large and representative practice. He served as coroner of Brown county for two terms of four years each, and for five years he acted as librarian of the Alexander Mitchell Free Library. He is a member of the South Dakota State Medical Society; is a stanch Republican in politics, fraternally is identified with the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and both he and his wife hold membership in the First Presbyterian church of Aberdeen, being prominent in the social life of the city.

On the 15th of November, 1888, Dr. Countryman was united in marriage to Miss Kate A. Van Auken, who was born in Hannibal, Missouri, January 30, 1865, being a daughter of William A. and Maria Van Auken. Dr. and

Mrs. Countryman have one child, Marguerite, who was born August 27, 1890.

HOWARD W. COLE, who has been prominently identified with the development of the agricultural and stock-growing industries in Brown county, and is at the present time rendering effective service as sheriff of the county, was born in the town of Eureka, Montcalm county, Michigan, on the 29th of March, 1857, and is a son of Leander T. and Sarah Jane (Stout) Cole. The father of our subject was born in the state of New York, where he was reared to the age of fourteen years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Michigan, the family settling in Jackson county. In 1851 he took up his residence in Greenville, that state, where he formed the acquaintance of Miss Sarah J. Stout, whom he wooed and won as a companion on the journey of life. Immediately after their marriage they located on a farm in Eureka township. The father died January 17, 1900, the widow still surviving. Mr. Cole served for two years as a member of the Twenty-first Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry during the war of the Rebellion, receiving his honorable discharge at the close of the great conflict through the results of which the perpetuity of the Union was insured. Leander T. and Sarah J. Cole became the parents of four children, of whom the subject of this review is the eldest.

Howard W. Cole was reared under the invigorating discipline of the homestead farm and his early education was received in the public schools. He continued to be associated with his father in the work and management of the farm until his marriage, in 1880, at the age of twenty-three years, and he then came to what is now the state of South Dakota, arriving in Brown county on the 9th of August, 1881, and settling on a pre-emption claim ten miles north of the present town of Groton. In 1882 he sold this property and took up a homestead claim in what is now Claremont township, his claim being the southeast quarter of section 25, township 125, range 60, and shortly afterward he entered the employ of H. M. Fuller as foreman on the latter's farm. In the spring of 1884 he entered into partnership with S. W. Weber, F. D. Adams and H. C. Sessions and they effected the purchase of what is known as the Fuller farm, to which they added from time to time until the same has now an area of twelve hundred and eighty acres. The co-partnership continued until the death of Mr. Adams, in 1898, and our subject still retains his interest in this fine property. He continued to reside on the ranch until the autumn of 1902, when he was elected sheriff of the county and forthwith removed to Aberdeen, the judicial center of the county, and entered upon the active discharge of his official duties. He has proved a most discriminating, fearless and faithful executive, and his course has been such as to amply justify the confidence reposed in him by the voters of the county in making him their choice for the shrievalty. Mr. Cole assisted in the organization of Claremont township and for a number of years was an active and valued member of the township board. He also served for nine years as treasurer of his school district, and represented his township in nearly all of the county and state Republican conventions, having ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the "grand old party." He served for two years as postmaster of Huffton, and has at all times been recognized as a loyal and progressive citizen. Concerning the fraternal relations of Sheriff Cole we enter the following data: He is affiliated with Cement Lodge, No. 103, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Claremont; Aberdeen Chapter, No. 14, Royal Arch Masons; Damascus Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, at Aberdeen; Adah Chapter, No. 52, Order of the Eastern Star, at Claremont; and has attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in which division of Masonry he holds membership in James C. Bachelor Lodge of Perfection, No. 6; Aberdeen Chapter, No. 4, Rose Croix; Albert Pike Council, No. 4, Knights of Kodosh; and South Dakota Consistory, No. 4, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret. He is also identified with Claremont Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Claremont Tent, No. 25, Knights of the Maccabees; and Claremont Camp, No. 6199, Modern Woodmen of America, all of Claremont.

On the 9th of December, 1880, Mr. Cole was united in marriage to Miss Theresa M. Howell, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, whence she accompanied her parents to Michigan when a child, being there reared and educated and having been a resident of Montcalm county, that state, at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Cole became the parents of five children, all of whom are living except the eldest, who died in infancy, the names, in order of birth, being as follows: Charles Henry, Arthur Maxwell, Mildred N., Mary J. and Walter G.

DEWITT CLINTON FOWLER, M. D., of Aberdeen, is a native of New York, born November 6, 1841, in the town of Delphi, Madison county, where his father, Smith T. Fowler, a representative of an old and highly respected Quaker family, long made his home. The Doctor's early years were spent in his native village, and after attending for some time the public schools of the same, he finished his education in the old Cazenovia Seminary, an institution of high grade, five miles distant from Delphi. Having decided to make the medical profession his life work, he subsequently began the study of the same, and after a three years' course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, was graduated in 1863. Immediately following the completion of his professional course, the Doctor was appointed assistant surgeon of the First New York Dragoons, originally the old One Hundred and Thirtieth New York Infantry, which, after two years' service, was converted into a cavalry regiment, and as such took an active part in the Virginia campaigns, until the close of the rebellion. In his official capacity, Dr. Fowler accompanied his command through all its varied experiences of march and battle, participating in a number of hard-fought engagements, notably among which were the battles of the Wilderness, Cedar Creek, the various fights in the Shenandoah valley, and Winchester, being captured at the last named place and sent to Libby prison at Richmond, where for a period of six months he was kept in close confinement, suffering great hardships the meanwhile. From Libby he was transferred to Macon, Georgia, and after spending three months in the prison pen at that place, his exchange was effected, after which he rejoined his regiment in readiness for duty. At the close of the war he was mustered out of the service at Rochester, New York, and during the ensuing three years lived at Syracuse, where, in addition to trying to recover his health, he further prosecuted his professional studies, his later reading leading him, in 1868, to adopt the homeopathic school of medicine, in preference to the one in which he had previously practiced.

From 1868 to 1873 Dr. Fowler practiced in Oswego, New York, and the latter year changed his abode to Fayetteville, in the same state, where he enjoyed a large and lucrative professional business until his removal, in 1882, to South Dakota. He was induced to come west by reason of continued poor health, his lungs having become seriously affected. In the hope of finding the pure and invigorating atmosphere of the Dakotas conducive to improvement, he joined a colony consisting of about forty persons, with whom in due time he reached what is now Brown county, where he at once took up a claim, and opened an office in Aberdeen, being the third physician in this part of the country. His success, since coming west, has been marked, and the distinction accorded him of being one of the leading physicians and surgeons in the northeastern part of the state has been fairly and honorably earned. His career has also been fortunate, when considered from a financial point of view. Being a prudent and sagacious business man, his earnings have been judiciously invested from time to time, until he now possesses an ample competence, owning, in addition to valuable city property, several fine tracts of land in Brown county, from the proceeds of which no small share of his income is derived. He is also interested in mining, having good mineral properties in the Black Hills, some of which have already been developed and pay well, and others promising rich returns at no distant day.

Dr. Fowler is a member of the state and national medical associations, also belongs to several local societies, and in his practice works in harmony with the different schools of medicine, his long and valuable professional experience enabling him to appropriate what is best in each. During the past twelve years he has held the position of United States pension examiner, being a member of the board at Aberdeen. In politics he is staunchly Republican, but party work not being exactly to his taste, he has never aspired to leadership nor sought public office at the hands of his fellow citizens. He is first of all a physician, thoroughly wedded to his profession and appreciating its usefulness and dignity, consequently he has made every other consideration subordinate to the one idea of becoming a true healer of men and a benefactor of humanity. The Doctor is one of the prominent Masons of South Dakota, standing high in the order, and at different times has filled important official stations in th various branches with which he is identified. He belongs to Damascus Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, which organization he has represented in national conclaves, first at Boston. He is also identified with the Valley of Aberdeen Consistory No. 4, Scottish Rite, being a thirty-second-degree Mason and one of the leading and influential spirits among his brethren in that high branch of the mystic tie. Religiously, the Doctor is an Episcopal, the parish of St. Marks of Aberdeen, having been organized in his office and largely through his instrumentality in the year 1882. Since that date he has served as warden of the vestry, in addition to which he has also been actively identified with the general work of the church, contributing of his means and influence to its growth and watching over the varied interests of the parish with a kind and fatherly care. The strenuous life the Doctor has led has been fruitful of great good and lasting benefits to his fellow men, and to say that he is regarded as one of the notable physicians and leading citizens of this day in South Dakota, is to express what the public willingly and cheerfully concedes.

WILLIAM F. BANCROFT, postmaster at Wessington Springs and editor and publisher of the True Republican, was born in Monmouth, Illinois, on the 21st of October, 1868, being a son of Charles L. and Louise P. Bancroft, who removed to the territory of Dakota and located in Yankton when he was a child of but two years. The subject is the youngest of the two children, his sister, Nellie, being the wife of Charles N. Wright, a resident of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. William F. Bancroft secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of the city of Yankton and supplemented the same by a course of study in Yankton College. After leaving college he worked at the printing trade in Yankton, going from there to Vermillion, where he remained for two years, devoting his attention principally to working at his trade. In February, 1893, he came to Wessington Springs and two years later purchased the True Republican, of which he has since been the editor and publisher, making the paper an able exponent of local interests and a power in the field of politics in this section of the state, the policy of the paper in a political way being uncompromisingly Republican, which fact indicates the political proclivities of the owner, who has been an active worker in the party cause during the years of his residence in the county. On the 10th of September, 1898, under the administration of President McKinley, Mr. Bancroft was appointed postmaster of Wessington Springs, and is still incumbent of this position. While a resident of Clay county our subject served as deputy clerk of the courts, and he has held various local offices in connection with the municipal government of his home town, being at present the city clerk. Fraternally, he is identified with Frontier Lodge, No. 87, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with Wessington Springs Lodge, No. 81, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; while he has been specially prominent in the Modern Woodmen of America, being a member of Wessington Springs Camp, No. 2962. He served as state clerk of the order for two years, was delegate to the head camp in 1899, and from February 13, 1901, to May 6, 1903, he was state advisor, being then elected to the important office of state consul, of which he is incumbent at the time of this writing.

On the 3d of July, 1894, Mr. Bancroft was united in marriage to Miss Maud S. Spears, daughter of J. M. Spears, a well-known resident of Wessington Springs, and of this union have been born four children, all of whom remain at the parental home, namely: Merrill, Lowell, Darrell and Melba.

HENRY FRAWLEY.—Among the pioneers of the state the subject of this sketch has a place of priority, while he is one of the leading members of the bar of the commonwealth, having been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Deadwood since 1877, and he is also one of the extensive land owners of Lawrence county and interested in valuable mining properties. Mr. Frawley comes from staunch Irish ancestry, and is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Washington county, New York, on the 13th day of March, 1851, being a son of Thomas and Honora (Hogan) Frawley, both of whom were born and raised near the city of Limerick, Ireland, in which section both families have been established for many generations. The old Frawley homestead, which is still standing near Rathkeal, is in a fine state of preservation, having been continually in the possession of the family for more than one hundred and fifty years, while the name has been identified with the great basic art of agriculture in the Emerald Isle from the days to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The parental grandparents of the subject were Thomas and Mary (Fitzgerald) Frawley, who passed their entire lives in the county of Limerick, and the maternal grandparents were Michael and Elizabeth (Burke) Hogan, who also passed their entire lives in the same country. The parents of the subject emigrated to America in 1848 and remained a short time in the state of New York, after which they removed to Wisconsin, being numbered among the sterling pioneers of Dane county, and there passed the remainder of their long and useful lives. The father became one of the prominent and influential stock growers and farmers of that section. He was a man of inflexible integrity and strong intellectuality, and was ever held in confidence and esteem by those with whom he came in contact. Through his well-directed efforts he attained a fair degree of prosperity. He died at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in January, 1896. His wife passed away in 1884 on the old homestead in Dane county. They became the parents of eight sons and two daughters. Both daughters are dead and one son died when quite young. Another, T. F. Frawley, who became a very prominent lawyer, died at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, June 28, 1902. It may be consistently noted that five of the sons were graduates of the literary department of the University of Wisconsin, and three in the law department of that institution, while at the present time four members of the family are engaged in the practice of law. The two daughters were graduates of the normal school; Honora A. graduated in June, 1885, and died in September. Mary E. graduated in 1882, taught school for many years and died at Eau Claire, in 1893.

Henry Frawley, the immediate subject of this sketch, was raised on the homestead and secured his rudimentary education in the district school, after which he continued his studies at Albion Academy, Dane county, and in 1872 entered the University of Wisconsin, graduating therefrom in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the law department of that institution and completed the course prescribed and graduated as a member of the class of 1876 with the degree of Bachelor of Law and was at once admitted to practice in the courts of that state. He read law during his course at law school in the office of P. L. Spooner, father of Senator J. C. Spooner, of Wisconsin. Almost immediately after his graduation he was nominated for state's attorney of Dane county and was defeated. In the fall of 1876 he went to Eau Claire and was associated with Henry Cousins in the practice of law until the spring of 1877. In June of that year he started for the Black Hills district, making the trip by railroad to Bismarck and thence going onward to Deadwood with a party of immigrants traveling in wagon trains, encountering no trouble with the Indians. He arrived in Deadwood, then a stirring mining town, opened an office, commenced the practice of law and was fairly successful from the start. In November, 1879, he formed a co-partnership with Edward L. Kohen, which continued until 1881 under the firm name of Frawley & Kohen. From then until 1894 he practiced law by himself, having from 1886 John P. Laffey associated with him, and in 1894 John P. Laffey and James Frawley, a brother who graduated from the University in 1892 and studied law under the preceptorship of the subject, became members of the firm, adopting the title of Frawley & Laffey. This association continued until 1896, when James Frawley removed to Nome, Alaska, where he has since become established in the practice. Messrs. Frawley & Laffey continued the practice under the partnership until February, 1903, when Mr. Laffey became the general counsel for the Repauno Chemical Company of Wilmington, Delaware. The firm then became Frawley & Frawley, E. J. Frawley succeeding Mr. Laffey, and it has done a large and important law business of a general nature. Mr. Frawley was the attorney for John Fitzgerald & Brother during all their litigation in the construction of the line of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad from Edgemont to Deadwood, and since the completion of that road has continually served the company as its counsel. He is also the attorney of the Golden Reward Consolidated Gold Mining Company, the American National Bank, the Hidden Fortune Gold Mining Company and a number of other mining corporations. In politics he is a staunch advocate of the Jeffersonian principles of the Democratic party, though he supported McKinley in 1896 and in 1900. While taking an active interest in the promotion of the general interests of the state, he has not permitted the use of his name for nomination to any public office of any description since his nomination, a few months after his graduation, to the office of prosecuting attorney of Dane county.

Mr. Frawley is the most extensive real estate owner in Lawrence county; has a finely improved stock farm located on the road between Deadwood and Spearfish, comprising more than three thousand acres, and is known as one of the best improved ranches in the state. It is commonly called the Centennial Home farm. Here the subject is extensively engaged in raising live stock, principally horses and cattle. He raises the shorthorns from thoroughbred stock and also the Hereford type, while upon his farm are always found a large number of draft and road horses. The Centennial farm is one of the show places of the state and attracts many visitors each year, especially those interested in breeding cattle and horses. Mr. Frawley also became early interested in the gold mining of the Black Hills and owns valuable properties in this line. He sold the Iowa and Brunett properties to the Hidden Fortune Gold Mining Company, in which he still retains a large block of stock. He also owns, personally, one hundred acres of patented mining property situated at Portland in the Bald Mountain ore zone, reputed to be very valuable, besides other mining interests over different parts of the ore zone of the Black Hills.

Fraternally, Mr. Frawley is a charter member of Lodge No. 508, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in whose affairs he has taken much interest from its inception. He enjoys unqualified confidence and esteem in professional and business circles.

On the 22d day of July, 1890, Mr. Frawley was united in marriage to Miss Christine Anderson, who was born and reared in the city of Yankton, the original capital of the territory of Dakota. She is the only child of James Anderson, who came to Deadwood in 1877, being a prominent farmer and stock raiser, largely interested in mining properties and owning a large hardware store in the city of Deadwood for many years. He was a man who stood high in the public estimation and was a member of the first state legislature. His death occurred on the 1st day of September, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Frawley have three children, Henry J., William G. and Honora C.

JOHN E. WATKINS is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Delaware county, Ohio, on the 7th of May, 1858, and being the first in order of birth of the five children of Edward and Sarah (Evans) Watkins, both of whom died in Ohio, where the father devoted his active life to farming. Our subject's early educational advantages were confined to a somewhat irregular attendance in the common schools of his native state, and as a mere boy he had occasion to learn what is implied in the term hard work. At the age of fifteen years he gave up his school in order to assist in the labors incidental to the improvement and cultivation of the homestead farm, and he continued to be thus engaged until he had attained the age of twenty-seven years, when he inaugurated his independent career by coming to what is now South Dakota. He arrived here in the fall of 1885 and took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land, in Badger township, Davison county, the same constituting the nucleus of his present fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres, upon which he has made substantial improvements, including the erection of a commodious and attractive residence. About one-half of his farm is under cultivation and devoted to the raising of the various cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, while the balance is given over to pasturage and the raising of hay. He has a high grade of live stock upon his place and is known as one of the energetic and wide-awake farmers of the county. His valuable property indicates the success which has tended his assiduous and well-directed efforts, and he has unbounded admiration for the state of his adoption and great faith in its still more brilliant future. Mr. Watkins is a stanch Republican in politics and has been prominent in local affairs of a public nature. He has served for twelve years as school treasurer of Badger township, and for three years was incumbent of the office of township assessor. Both he and his wife are valued members of the Congregational church, being zealous workers in the same.

On the 24th of December, 1881, Mr. Watkins was united in marriage to Miss Anna Streeter, daughter of Rev. A. W. Streeter, of Stockton, Kansas, and the seven children of this union still remain beneath the home roof, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Edward L., Sarah M., Mabel E., William Neill, Clarence, Clara and Norvel.

SAMUEL H. BAKEWELL.—No member of the bar of Aurora county has attained more distinctive prestige and honor than has Judge Bakewell, who has been for many years engaged in the practice of his profession in Plankinton and who has been a prominent figure in public and civic affairs in this section of the state.

Judge Bakewell was born on a farm near Lansing, Allamakee county, Iowa, on the 4th of April, 1855, being one of the nine children of John and Sarah Ann (Hunt) Bakewell. He is of English descent. He received his early education in the public schools, and in the seminary at Waukon, Iowa. He taught school several winters. He continued his studies in the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, in the law department of which he graduated as a member of the class of 1879. Soon after his graduation he came to the territory of Dakota and located at Plankinton, Aurora county, in 1881, being one of the pioneers of his profession in the county. During the first few years he was largely engaged in locating homeseekers on the public lands of his county and representing them professionally before the local land office at Mitchell, and the general land office at Washington, D. C. He became prominent in the public affairs of the county in the territorial days, and has continued since South Dakota was admitted to the Union to hold many positions of honor and trust. In 1884 he was elected to the office of probate judge of the county, and was reelected in 1886. After the admission of South Dakota as a state he was elected judge of the county court, and twice elected state's attorney of his county. His self-poise and his thorough knowledge of the science of jurisprudence has won him a large and renumerative practice in his profession. He has taken advantage of the opportunities of a new country and has acquired large and valuable property interests. The Judge is one of the old-time Republicans and is one of the leaders of that party in his county. Fraternally, he is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasonry, and his religious faith is that of the Congregational church, of which he and his family are members.

On the 17th of April, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Bakewell to Miss Martha A. Cawley, who was born and educated in Wisconsin, having graduated from the Oshkosh Normal School in 1879, and who was principal of the Plankinton public schools the year previous to her marriage. They are the parents of two sons, Robert C. and George S., aged seventeen and fifteen years respectively.

GEORGE P. SCOTCHBROOK is one of the leading business men and honored citizens of Wessington, Beadle county, where he has for many years operated a grain elevator and been successfully engaged in the buying and shipping of wheat and other products.

Mr. Scotchbrook is one of the many loyal citizens contributed by the state of Illinois to our great and prosperous commonwealth. He was born in Whiteside county, that state, on the 25th of August, 1857, and is a son of Edward and Mary A. (Pope) Scotchbrook, of whose five children four are living. The father of the subject was numbered among the pioneers of Illinois, whither he removed in 1854, and his active life was devoted primarily to farming and stock raising. His wife died in Illinois in 1890. George P. Scotchbrook secured his early education in the public schools of his native state, and in 1879 was matriculated in the State University of Illinois, at Champaign, where he completed the engineering course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1883, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. Before and after leaving college the subject became identified with the practical work of civil engineering, in connection with the government survey of the Mississippi river, and he was thus engaged until 1884, in September of which year he came to Wessington, South Dakota, where he engaged in the grain business, operating an elevator at this point in 1884 for G. W. Van Dusen & Company, and now having the best of facilities for the carrying on of his large and important enterprise, while he is known as a progressive and reliable business man, commanding the high regard of all who know him. He is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities, fraternally is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and both he and his wife are active and valued members of the Presbyterian church in their home town.

On the 9th of June, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Scotchbrook to Miss Nettie Barden, who was reared in Wellington, Ohio, being a daughter of George L. and Charlotte (Young) Barden. Of this union have been born two children, Francis Willard and Carl Edward, both of whom remain at the parental home.

ALVIN M. SHAW, who is incumbent of the responsible executive office of cashier of the Delmont State Bank, of Delmont, Douglas county, is recognized as one of the able young business men of the county, where he is held in high esteem and is personally popular. He was born on a farm in Joe Daviess county, Illinois, on the 3d of February, 1876, being a son of Henry and Mary E. Shaw, of whose seven children four are living, namely: William H., who is cashier of the Hutchinson County Bank, at Parkston, this state; Ora P., who is a grain buyer at Scotland, Bon Homme county; Ida, who is the wife of Frank L. Wheeler, also a resident of Scotland; and Alvin M., who is the immediate subject of this sketch. Henry Shaw was born in the state of New York, in 1828, and as a young man he removed thence to Joe Daviess county, Illinois, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1886, when he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Parkston, where he became associated with his eldest son, William H., in the organization of the Hutchinson County Bank, of which he was president from the time of its inception until his death, which occurred in October, 1902. He also acquired considerable valuable farming land, to the supervision of which he gave his attention, while his son William, as cashier, had charge of the bank, of which he is still cashier. The father was an uncompromising Republican in his political proclivities, and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church. He was a man of strong intellectual powers and marked business acumen, and his life was one of signal usefulness and honor. His widow, who is a native of the state of New York, retains her home in Scotland, this state.

Alvin M. Shaw was reared to the age of ten years in his native county in Illinois, where he secured his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, and after the removal of the family to South Dakota he continued his studies in the Scotland Academy, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893. He shortly afterward went to Vermillion and entered the commercial department of the state university, where he completed a thorough course and was graduated in 1895. Shortly after his graduation he became the assistant cashier in the Hutchinson County Bank, at Parkston, being thus engaged until the 1st of January, 1901, when he came to Delmont to assume the position of cashier of the Delmont State Bank, of which Alfred Shepard, a prominent manufacturer of threshing machines, is president, and since that time he has ably managed the executive affairs of the institution, in the capacity of cashier and manager. The bank does a heavy business in the extension of loans on farming property and is known as one of the strong monetary institutions of this part of the state. Mr. Shaw gives an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, is progressive and public-spirited and is one of the representative young business men of the county.

In July, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Shaw to Miss Nina P. Simmons, daughter of Frank Simmons, a prominent citizen of Parkston, and they are the parents of a winsome little daughter, Margaret.

GEORGE A. JOHNSTON, who has maintained his home in the city of Mitchell for nearly a quarter of a century, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 14th of August, 1847, a son of George and Margaret (Simpson) Johnston, the former of whom was born near Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, while the latter was born in Pennsylvania, whither her parents emigrated from the north of Ireland, the ancestry being of stanch Scotch-Irish extraction. The father of our subject came to the United States as a young man and here turned his attention to the great basic art of agriculture. He was a man of studious habits and strong intellectuality, impressing his individuality upon the various communities in which he lived and ever commanding unqualified esteem. He removed from Ohio to Iowa in 1856, becoming one of the pioneers of that state, where he was engaged in farming until 1880, when he came to Mount Vernon, South Dakota, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, his death occurring in 1887, and hers in 1889. Mr. Johnston was an uncompromising abolitionist in the crucial epoch leading up to the Civil war, and was one of the conductors on the historic "underground railway," through which so many fugitives were assisted in gaining freedom. He was a forceful public speaker and effective debater, holding very radical views and ever showing the courage of his convictions, but he was too honest and too inflexible to prove a successful politician. His religious faith was thoroughly orthodox and both he and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They became the parents of nine children, of whom four are living at the present time.

George A. Johnston, the immediate subject of this sketch, completed the curriculum of the public schools and then continued his studies in the Iowa College, at Grinnell, Iowa, where he remained three years. After leaving college he was identified with the nursery business for some time, and he defrayed the expenses of his collegiate course by teaching in the public schools. He met with an accident in the gymnasium of the college, breaking his left wrist, and this injury led to his leaving the institution prior to graduation. In 1876 Mr. Johnston came to South Dakota, then a portion of the great undivided territory of Dakota, and located in Canton, Lincoln county, where he entered the law office of Bailey & Gifford, having previously devoted no inconsiderable attention to the reading of the law. In the spring of 1877 he went to the Black Hills, his intention being to engage in the practice of law in that locality, but expenses at the time were very high and his means were limited, and thus he consulted expediency and abandoned the law to engage in civil engineering and contracting, in which connection he was identified with the construction of the toll road between Deadwood and Centennial Prairie, while during the time he also engaged in prospecting in the neighboring districts. In the late fall of 1877 he returned to the eastern part of the state and later went to Iowa, where he engaged in teaching for some time, as did he later in South Dakota, thus continuing to follow the pedagogic profession about two years. In the spring of 1879 Mr. Johnston filed entry on government land near the present city of Mitchell, and of this property he still retains in his possession one hundred and sixty acres. He has consecutively maintained his residence in Mitchell since 1879, and here he was for some time engaged in the practice of law, having secured admission to the bar of Iowa in 1876 and to that of the territory of Dakota two years later. Finally he became identified with the real-estate business, in which his operations became so extended and successful that he withdrew entirely from the practice of his profession, and he has ever since continued to be identified with the important line of enterprise mentioned.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Johnston manifested his youthful patriotism and ardor by enlisting as a private in Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, being but fifteen years of age at the time, and he continued in active service for a term of three years, at the expiration of which he received his honorable discharge. From his youth up he has manifested a deep interest in public affairs and has been an active factor in the councils of the Republican party. In 1875 he was elected railroad commissioner of Dakota Territory. After the admission of South Dakota to the Union, in 1890, he was chosen a member of the first state senate, in which capacity he was retained for three terms, his effective labors in the connection being an integral part of the legislative history of the state during that period. He has held various offices of local trust, including that of mayor of Mitchell and member of the board of commissioners of Davison county. He has been a delegate to the territorial and state conventions of his party, and in 1892 was a delegate to the Republican national convention, in Minneapolis, as an alternate. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Resurgam Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons; Mitchell Chapter, No. 16, Royal Arch Masons; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar; and El Riad Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls. He is one of the prominent and popular members of the fraternity in this state, and in 1891 served as grand master of the grand lodge of South Dakota. He also holds membership in Ransom Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic.

On the 2d of July, 1882, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage to Miss Clara R. Hallowell, a daughter of Rev. Peter Hallowell, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at that time a resident of Blackhawk county, Iowa, this marriage being solemnized on the day of the assassination of President Garfield. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston became the parents of two children, a son who died in infancy, and Lucile, who remains at the parental home.

CHARLES COOK is a representative citizen of Yankton county, of foreign birth, having first opened his eyes to the light of day in Germany in December, 1845. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Hyland) Cook. He was educated in the schools of his native country and when twenty-two years of age crossed the Atlantic to the United States, settling in Missouri, where he remained for two years, following blacksmithing. He then went to California, walking most of the way and carrying his provisions on his back. He suffered many hardships and trials during that long journey, but ultimately reached his destination and remained in the Golden state for five years, working at the blacksmith's trade. At that time wages were high on the coast and ordinary workmen often made as much as twenty dollars per day. About 1872 Mr. Cook left California for New York, making the journey by way of the Panama route. For a short period he lived in the metropolis of the east and then paid a visit to his friends in Germany, remaining for six months in the fatherland. His interest, however, centered in the new world, for he believed that its privileges and advantages were far superior to those of his native country. Accordingly, he returned to this country, and, making his way to Missouri, he was there united in marriage to Miss Catherine Hoffman, of Canton, Missouri, the wedding taking place on the 3d of June, 1877. Her parents were Michael and Marguerite (Buchner) Hoffman, both of whom were natives of Germany and, coming to this country, established their home in Missouri.

After his marriage Mr. Cook remained in Missouri for three years and then removed to Illinois, where he spent one year. In 1882 he came to Yankton county, South Dakota, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he has since owned and operated, having now a well developed farm. As the years have passed he has extended the boundaries of his property by additional purchases until he now owns about four hundred acres of land in this county. His business affairs are capably conducted and his energy, diligence and strong determination have formed the foundation upon which he has builded his success.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Cook have been born nine children, but four of the number have passed away. Those still living are George, now seventeen years of age; Mary, sixteen years of age; Clara, a maiden of fourteen; Charlie, a youth of ten; and Willie, who completes the family and is seven years of age. All are still under the parental roof and are attending school. The parents and family are members of the Lutheran church of Yankton and Mr. Cook is an active Republican, but has never sought or desired office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business affairs, in which he has met with creditable success. His wife has been to him an able assistant on the journey of life and is a most estimable lady. Both enjoy the warm regard of many friends and the life record of Mr. Cook stands an exemplification of what may be attained through industry if one has the perseverance to continue in a given course and guides his efforts by sound judgment and integrity.

GEORGE W. CASE merits representation in this history as one of the prominent and successful members of the bar of the state and as one of the popular and influential citizens of Watertown. He is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born on a farm in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d of March, 1861, and being a son of Lorenzo D. and Susan M. (Scofield) Case. In 1868 his parents removed to Mason City, Illinois, where his father became a prominent contractor. Both are now deceased, having both died at Watertown.

George W. Case was reared in Mason City, and after completing a course in the high school was variously employed until he had attained the age of twenty, when he began reading law. In 1883 he came to South Dakota and took up a pre-emption claim in Sully county, and instituted its development, so that in due time he perfected his title. He remained on his ranch for five years, during which time he assiduously continued the study of the law, being admitted to the bar of the territory before Judge Andrews, at Watertown, in 1891. The following year he was admitted to practice before the supreme court. He became identified with the active work of his profession by entering the employ of the law firm of Mellette & Mellette, of Watertown and Pierre, the senior member of the firm having been governor of the state. In this relation he gained valuable experience and so clearly proved his mettle that at the expiration of ten months Governor Mellette came to Watertown and offered him a membership in the firm, and he thereafter continued to be associated with the two gentlemen until the Messrs. Mellette retired from practice in the state, in 1896, when he succeeded to the entire business of the firm. From the start Governor Mellette had pushed him forward into the active business, and he assumed much of the court practice, thus gaining prestige as an able trial as well as consulting attorney. He has built up a large and representative general practice and his standing in the profession is second to that of none of the members of the bar of this section of the state. Mr. Case is one of the leaders of the Republican party in the state and is prominent in its councils. He served as a member of the state senate in 1896-7, and was chairman of the joint house and senate committee which selected Hon. James H. Kyle for United States senator for a second term. In 1898 he received, at the hands of President McKinley, the appointment as receiver of the United States land office in Watertown, of which office he remained incumbent four years. He is at present chairman of the Republican judicial committee of the third judicial district. He was one of the incorporators and stockholders of the Watertown State Bank, while he is the owner of several city properties, including his own residence, which he erected and which is one of the handsomest of the many modern homes which embellish Watertown. He and his wife are valued and zealous members of the First Baptist church, and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

At Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1882, Mr. Case was united in marriage to Miss Capitola Pierce, a daughter of Christopher Pierce, a prominent and influential citizen of Menard county, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Case have six children, namely: Howard B., Claude E., Stella Bernice, Ruth L., Lerue R. and Lillian E. The elder son is at the time of this writing a student in the State University of South Dakota.

HENRY F. LIVINGSTON, M. D., was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, in 1843. In 1858 Mr. Livingston went to Iowa, where he completed his education and received his degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that state in 1865. Previous to this he had attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, as well as had much practical experience in the government hospital during the Civil war. In 1865 Dr. Livingston came to South Dakota, locating in Yankton, where he practiced his profession until May, 1878, when he entered the service of the United States government in the capacity of physician to the Sioux Indians, with headquarters at Fort Thompson. The territory over which his duties called him extended along the Missouri river from Fort Thompson to Fort Rice, which was located not far from Bismarck, North Dakota, and embraced the Indians now located at Crow Creek, Lower Brule, Cheyenne River and Standing Rock agencies, as well as many of the Indians now at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. In November, 1870, Dr. Livingston was appointed United States Indian agent, in which capacity he served eight years, making a continuous service of twelve years in the Indian service. At the expiration of this period he returned to Yankton, where he has since remained engaged in the private practice of his profession, excepting a period of four years, beginning in June, 1886, during which time he was connected with the State Hospital for the Insane at Yankton, the first two years as assistant superintendent and the last two years as medical superintendent.

In 1871 Dr. Livingston was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Hoyt, the daughter of Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, D. D. Of this union there are three sons living, Guy F., Harry L. and Everett Y. In politics the Doctor is a Republican and takes a keen interest in the success of his party. He has for some years served on the board of United States examining surgeons. He is identified with the Episcopal church.

WILLIAM JAYNE, first territorial governor of Dakota, was born at Springfield, Illinois, in 1826. Graduate of the University of Illinois and of the Missouri Medical School. Appointed governor by Lincoln in 1861 and served until March, 1863, when he resigned to take his seat as delegate in congress, from which he was ejected upon the contest of Gen. J. B. S. Todd. Returned to Springfield, where he engaged in his profession and amassed a fortune. He is president of the First National Bank of Springfield and has held many places of honor at the Illinois capital.

WILLIAM E. RAYMOND is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born on the homestead farm, near Ripon, on the 19th of August, 1857. He is a son of Ezra and Armine (Monette) Raymond, the former of whom was born in Vermont and the latter in the state of New York. In the agnatic line the genealogy is traced back to distinguished French stock, the subject of this review being a direct descendant of the fourth count of Toulouse, France, while the name figures prominently in the early annals of French history. Ezra Raymond was numbered among the pioneers of Wisconsin, and was there engaged in farming, though now residing in Morrison county, Minnesota. Three brothers were active participants in the war of the Rebellion, and the name is one which has ever stood for loyalty and patriotism as well as for a high order of citizenship.

The subject of this review was the second in order of birth in a family of five children, all of whom are yet living. He received his early educational training in the public schools of his native county, and supplemented the same by attending Ripon College, in the meanwhile having materially assisted in the work and management of the home farm. He finally began reading law, with a view to preparing himself for the practice of the same, but his financial resources were limited and he was compelled to abandon his technical studies in order to earn a livelihood. He thus engaged in teaching school, having been successful in his pedagogic work and having been employed in various schools in Wisconsin and southern Minnesota, while later he was for three years engaged in the photographic business in Wisconsin. Thereafter he devoted his attention to teaching during the winter terms, while he worked at the carpenter trade during the summer seasons, thus continuing until 1886, when he left Wisconsin to cast in his lot with the coming state of South Dakota. In that year he established himself in the general merchandise business in the embryonic village of Twin Brooks, being the pioneer merchant of the town and one of its founders, as is evident when we revert to the fact that when he located here the village was represented by but one building, and that not completed. Within six months the town had gained as large a population as it now boasts, but its fortunes waned during the hard times and the population dwindled. It is gratifying to note that the era of prosperity and substantial progress has come once more to the village, which can not fail to hold its own owing to the magnificent resources of the country in which it is placed. Mr. Raymond continued in the mercantile trade here until 1889, after which he conducted a general repair shop for five years, also teaching at intervals, in Twin Brooks township. In 1893 he entered claim to one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm, which now comprises an entire section, and upon his place he has made the best of permanent improvements, having a nice residence and other good buildings, while the entire farm gives evidence of thrift, excellent management and prosperity. In addition to the agricultural feature of his enterprise Mr. Raymond gives special attention to the raising of live stock, having some fine specimens of full-blooded Durham cattle and having his entire herd well graded up, while the same is true in connection with his swine. in which line he gives preference to the Poland-China type.

Mr. Raymond is a man of strong inlectuality and liberal ideas, and his public spirit is exemplified in the support which he lends to all worthy measures and enterprises tending to enhance the general welfare and material progress of his county and state. In politics he accords an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, and served in the office of justice of the peace of his township for twelve years, showing marked discrimination and good judgment in the discharge of his official duties, while his advice is often sought by his neighbors, who have confidence in his ability and integrity. Fraternally, he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Twin Brooks. Mr. Raymond is a man of broad information and is a vigorous and able writer upon subjects of various orders, being a frequent contributor to leading newspapers, while he gives particular attention to the consideration of topics of interest to farmers and stock growers. He is one of the associate editors of the Northwestern Agriculturist, published in the city of Minneapolis, contributing to its various departments, and having charge of the department devoted to sheep breeding.

On the 11th of November, 1880, Mr. Raymond was united in marriage to Miss Mina B. Stymiest, who was born in the province of New Brunswick, Canada. Of the nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond we incorporate the following brief record in conclusion of this sketch: Jessie M., who was a successful and popular teacher in the schools of Grant county for several years, is now the wife of S. W. Burdine, a prosperous farmer of Assiniboine; and the other children all remain at the parental home, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Frances M., Charlotte A., Ernest A., Ethel I., Phoebe E., Gladys B., Benjamin G. and Layton L. The family is one of prominence in the community and the pleasant home is a center of gracious hospitality.

WILLIAM L. NIELAND.—During the early epoch in the development of Yankton county William L. Nieland first opened his eyes to the light of day within its borders. He was here born on the 17th of October, 1867, and is a well-known representative of a worthy and honored pioneer family. His parents were Henry and Henrietta (Zeanter) Nieland, whose family numbered five children. The parents were natives of Germany and on coming to the United States settled in South Dakota in June, 1865. The father then secured a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres and, following the occupation of farming, he thus provided the needs and wants of his family. His death occurred about twelve years ago, but the mother is still living and is now sixty-two years of age. Like the others of the household, the son William L. attended the public schools of his native state and continued his studies until twenty-one years of age. He early began work in the fields and soon became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. The occupation to which he was reared he chose as his own life work and has become one of the most prosperous farmers of his native county.

On the 14th of December, 1891, Mr. Nieland was united in marriage to Miss Anna Madsen, who was born in Denmark and was brought to this country by her parents, both of whom are now living upon a farm in Yankton county.

Mr. and Mrs. Nieland became the parents of four children, as follows: Clara L., Henrietta, Arthur E. and Harry E.

Mr. Nieland operates about one hundred and sixty acres of land and owns more than seven hundred acres. He has recently planted an orchard, having set out plum, cherry and apple trees in the present year 1903. The improvements of his farm are still in progress and he is continually directing his labors along lines that are proving of practical benefit and that contribute in large measure to the attractive appearance as well as to the success of his efforts. He has recently erected one of the best farm residences in the county and he also has large barns and other good outbuildings.

Politically, Mr. Nieland is independent, supporting the men whom he thinks best qualified for office, regardless of party affiliations. He has served for a number of years as a member of the school board and his efforts in behalf of education have been effective and beneficial. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World and to the Lutheran church and is always found on the side of progress, of right and of justice. He stands as a high type of our American manhood and his life record is indicative of the splendid opportunities which the west offers to those who ally their interests with hers and who are not afraid to engage in the laborious work which fields need in bringing desirable returns.

GEORGE C. WAGNER is a western man by birth, training and preference, thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit which has ever dominated this section of the country and has led to its splendid growth and its marvelous achievements. He was born in Clayton county, Iowa, December 30, 1855. His father, Constant Wagner, was a native of Germany and in the year 1854 came to the United States, settling in Clayton county, Iowa, where he purchased forty acres of timber land. At once he began to clear away the trees and to improve his land. He was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, however, for his death occurred when the subject of this review was only two years of age. His wife bore the maiden name of Caroline Helfesrider, and was also a native of Germany. They have but two children, Constant, the brother of the subject dying when about fourteen years of age.

George C. Wagner attended the public schools and was instructed in both German and English. He pursued his studies until fourteen years of age and then began working upon the old homestead where he remained until eighteen years of age. At that time he started out in life on his own account, being employed as a farm hand until his removal to South Dakota in 1876. Knowing that the government offered good inducements for the settlement of this section of the country and wishing to become the owner of a tract of land, he bought one hundred and sixty acres in Yankton county located seven miles northeast of Utica. For this he paid two and a half dollars per acre. It was entirely wild and unimproved and with characteristic energy he began its development and in course of time he afterward brought one hundred and twenty-five acres, for which he paid thirteen dollars per acre. He now owns and operates two hundred and eighty-five acres and has one of the best farm properties of his locality. He erected a very fine farm residence at a cost of two thousand dollars and his barns and other outbuildings are models of convenience for the commodious shelter for grain and stock. He uses the latest improved machinery in carrying on his farm work and all of the equipments and accessories of the model farm of the twentieth century are found upon his place.

In October, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wagner and Miss Annie Kramer, of Yankton county. They have become the parents of nine children: Katie, who is the wife of Peter Hasker, a well-to-do farmer of Yankton county and a son of one of the pioneer settlers of the state; Theresa, deceased; Josie Lucy and George, who are with their parents; Peter and Joseph, who have also passed away; Rosie, who is yet under the parental roof; and two who died in infancy. With the exception of the eldest, all of the living children are yet under the parental roof.

In religious faith Mr. Wagner is a German Catholic, while in politics he is independent, but while he has never sought or desired office he has ever been deeply interested in measures for the substantial improvement and advancement of his county. He has been connected with the school for many years and what he has done in behalf of education entitles him to the gratitude of the public. His life has ever been an active, industrious and useful one and the strongly marked traits of his character are such as commend him to the good will and respect of those with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

FRANK W. FANSLOW is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in the town of Beaver Dam, Dodge county, on the 6th of October, 1862, the son of Michael and Bridget (Kuich) Fanslow, of whose thirteen children six are living, namely: John, who is associated with the subject in business; Frank W.; August, a mechanic employed at the state hospital for the insane at Yankton; Adam, a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; Anna, who resides in Chicago, Illinois, is the widow of Henry Gottschalk; Martha is the wife of Clarence Fisher, of Yankton.

Michael Fanslow was born near Bromberg, Germany, in 1819, being a son of Francis Fanslow, who was of French lineage and birth, having been an active participant in the war between France and Germany in 1812. He was captured by the German forces and later was released, upon swearing allegiance to Germany, in which country he passed the remainder of his life. His son Michael was thus reared and educated in the German empire, and there he learned the trade of blacksmith, while he was in service in three different wars in which Germany was engaged. In 1856 he emigrated to America, landing in New York city, where he remained six months, at the expiration of which he went to Buffalo, that state, thence to Detroit, Michigan, later to Chicago, and thence to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from which point he made his way to Beaver Dam, where he took up his abode in 1858, becoming one of the pioneers of the place. He there continued to reside until 1877, having become one of the representative business men and honored citizens of the town, and he then came to what was then the territory of Dakota, locating in Milltown, Armstrong county, in what is now the state of South Dakota. He was there engaged in the flouring mill business for a number of years, and in 1882 he came to Yankton and purchased property, and here he has since maintained his home, being eighty-three years of age at the time of this writing. It may be further stated that his father held a permanent government position in Germany and accumulated a considerable fortune. Bridget (Kuich) Fanslow, the subject's mother, was born in Lissa, province of Posen, Germany, where she was reared and educated, and her marriage to Michael Fanslow was solemnized in her native country. She is still living and both she and her husband are communicants and worthy members of the Catholic church, while in politics the latter gives his allegiance to the Democratic party. He is one of the venerable pioneers of the state and is well known and highly honored in Yankton.

Frank W. Fanslow passed his boyhood days in his native town in Wisconsin, receiving his early education in the parochial schools of Beaver Dam and later continuing his studies under the private instruction of old Professor DeGrote, an able educator of that place. While still a boy he began to assist in the work of his father's blacksmith shop, and attained proficiency in the trade, as well as in that of wheelwright. He thus learned to appreciate the dignity of honest toil and recalls the fact that in his boyhood days he arose at four o'clock in the morning and put in good time at work before going to school, while his services were also in requisition after the close of the school day. He was about fifteen years of age at the time of the family removal to what is now South Dakota and thus he has been a witness of the inception and rise of this great and prosperous state and has contributed in no small degree to its civic and industrial development. In 1882, when his father removed to Yankton, the subject became associated with his brother John in the establishing of a blacksmith and wagon-making establishment at Milltown, where they continued operations until 1886, when they also came to Yankton and here effected the organization of the firm of Michael Fanslow & Sons, engaging in the operation of the grist-mill which their father had previously acquired, and also conducting a blacksmithing business. In 1888 the partnership dissolved and the subject and his brother John thereafter continued the blacksmithing business, to which they have since added a complete line of agricultural implements and heavy hardware, doing a wholesale business in the latter line, while they also handle heavy and light vehicles, their stock in the various departments comprising one of the largest in this section of the state, while the trade of the concern is widely disseminated and of representative character. The enterprise is conducted under the firm name of Fanslow Brothers, and the interested principles are numbered among the wide-awake and public-spirited business men of the city, while their course has ever been such as to retain to them the fullest measure of popular confidence and regard. In politics the subject of this sketch gives an unqualified support to the Democratic party, in whose cause he takes a lively interest, as does he also in all that concerns the welfare of his home city. In 1898 he was elected a member of the board of aldermen of the city, and served two terms in this capacity, or four consecutive years. That his services in this office did not lack of proper appreciation is evident when we take cognizance of the fact that in 1902 he was further honored by the voters of this city by being chosen as the chief executive of the municipal government, while his administration was so acceptable that he was re-elected mayor in 1903, and is incumbent of this office at this time. His policy has been a progressive one, and yet marked by discrimination and wise economy. He is a man of distinct individuality and has ever shown the courage of his convictions, and he has made his administration of municipal affairs a thoroughly businesslike one, sparing no pains to secure the most effective service in all departments of the local government. He is an earnest and ardent advocate of municipal ownership and has made a strenuous fight against the iniquitous practice of indiscriminately granting private franchises. In October, 1903, the Yankton Electric Lighting Company passed into the hands of private parties, who, seeing the advantage of operating a water system with the power wasted at the lighting plant, applied to the city council for a franchise. Mayor Fanslow, however, firmly opposed the grant and was supported in his stand by a part of the city council. Finally the owners of the plant made an offer to sell it to the city at a fraction of its original cost, and of this move the Mayor at that time said: "This is he opportunity of a lifetime for Yankton. At present our city water system is in a deplorable condition. We have let the contract for a new artesian well, but that does not promise permanent pressure. If we buy the electric lighting plant we will have power enough to pump Missouri river water into the city and maintain a pressure sufficient to safeguard the city against fire. We will increase the number of arc lights on the streets to fifty and will be able to double that number later on. We will be able to cut the cost of private lights squarely in two and we will improve the service a hundred-fold. In place of Yankton paying thousands yearly for street lights, the city will be receiving a substantial revenue from private lights. We have tried artesian wells and they have failed. We have private ownership of the lighting plant and it has been unsatisfactory. By the proposed combination we can do away with the former bad conditions and in their place will be ideal conditions. If the people of the city will stand behind me and the city council, and I am sure they will, we will give to the city pure water, ample fire protection and the best of lights. I have gone into this fight for the benefit of the city of Yankton and I expect to win."

On the 14th of November, 1886, Mr. Fanslow was united in marriage with Miss Eunice E. Gray, of Milltown, this state, and of their six children all but one are living, Lilly having died at the age of seven weeks. The five surviving all remain at the parental home and are named, in order of birth, Geneva, Clarence, Ruth, Frank E. and Sylvia.

HON. EDWIN TERRY WHITE.—For many years prominent in the legal and general business circles of Yankton, Hon. Edwin Terry White ranks with the city's most distinguished citizens, besides occupying a conspicuous place in the annals of South Dakota. He springs from sterling New England ancestry and traces his genealogy in this country to an early period in the history of the colonies. Some time in the early part of the seventeenth century three brothers by the name of White came from England to America and settled in one of the New England colonies, the one from which the Judge is descended eventually making his way to New Hampshire, where he reared a family and where he is supposed to have spent the remainder of his life. From that remote day to the present time the name has been a familiar one in the Granite state and it is also widely and favorably known throughout New England, many bearing it having filled high official stations or otherwise become useful in various spheres of public and civic life.

Samuel White, the Judge's father, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, was born in January, 1800, in New Hampshire, being descended paternally, as already stated, from English, and maternally from Scotch, antecedents. When young he served a seven-year apprenticeship at wood carving, became an expert and highly artistic workman, and the evidences of his skill may still be seen in the state capitol building at Montpelier, Vermont, on which he did all the fine carving. He followed his chosen calling during the active years of his life, achieved a wide reputation throughout New England, and especially in the state of Vermont, where he lived for many years. Samuel White married, in his native commonwealth, Miss Elizabeth Elliott, whose father served with distinction in the war of 1812, and later became an early settler of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he acquired a large landed estate and where his death occurred during the cholera epidemic of 1833. To Samuel and Elizabeth White were born eleven children, namely: George (deceased) served during the late Civil war in the Sixth Vermont Volunteers; John E., of Auburn, New Hampshire, was the leader of a New Hampshire band in the same war; Stephen, a member of Company C, Sixth Vermont Infantry, Sixth Army Corps, was killed in the second battle of Winchester, Virginia; Samuel G., who also served in the above regiment, has of late years been living in Oregon; Charles K., a resident of Randolph, Vermont; Edwin Terry, whose name introduces this sketch; Elizabeth, deceased; Emily B., an unmarried lady living in Manchester, New Hampshire; Frances, deceased; and Mary C. V., who makes her home in the city of Concord, New Hampshire.

Edwin Terry White was born in Woodstock, Vermont, on the 6th day of June, 1847, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native place. At the early age of fourteen years he began shifting for himself, and for some years his experiences were varied, working at anything he could find to do, including farm labor, peddling notions through the country, and carpentry. By money thus earned, he paid his expenses while attending high school, and after finishing his course he followed the above and other vocations until 1869, when he was appointed second assistant clerk in the Vermont legislature. Meanwhile, at the age of eighteen, he began the study of law at Woodstock, in the office of Converse & French, the leading legal firm of that place, and during this time supported himself, as before stated, devoting his evenings and such leisure as he could find to his books. Hampered by the necessity of self-support, Mr. White pursued his studies under peculiar difficulties and it was not until his twenty-third birthday that he was formally admitted to the bar. About three days after this event he started west in search of a location and, after stopping for a short time at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, he proceeded to Marshalltown, in that state, where C. J. B. Harris, a friend of his, was then living. In 1870 Messrs. White and Harris came to South Dakota, reaching Yankton on July 7th of that year, and immediately thereafter they opened an office and entered upon the practice of their profession. One year later this partnership was dissolved and Mr. White then associated himself with Hon. S. L. Spink, formerly a delegate to the United States congress, the firm thus constituted lasting about three years and winning worthy prestige at the Yankton bar. Since severing his connection with Mr. Spink, Judge White has practiced alone, but of recent years he has withdrawn largely from general legal and court business and now devotes his attention mainly to insurance, real estate, loans, etc., in which line he enjoys an extensive and lucrative patronage. In 1890 he was elected judge of the courts of Yankton county, which office he filled by successive re-elections for seven years, discharging the duties of the same in an eminently creditable manner and establishing the reputation of an able, impartial and exceedingly careful and painstaking public servant. He was the first man elected to the judgeship after the admission of South Dakota to the Union, and in addition to this office, he has also been United States commissioner since 1890, besides serving at different times as justice of the peace, city justice and city clerk, in all of which positions he displayed marked ability and devoted himself untiringly to the public welfare.

On January 1, 1874, Judge White was married to Miss Mary L. Bagley, of Bethel, Vermont, an estimable and accomplished lady, who has not only presided over his home and looked carefully after his domestic comfort, but who, like a true helpmate, has co-operated with him in his various enterprises and endeavors, and by her wise counsel and judicious assistanee has contributed in no small degree to the success with which his life has been crowned. Judge and Mrs. White have no children of their own, but they have done much in the way of helping others, being alive to all charitable and benevolent work and ready at all times to lend their influence and active assistance to the promotion of these and other worthy ends.

Politically, the Judge has long been one of the leading Republicans of Yankton and his influence as an organizer and efficient party worker is by no means confined to his own city, but is felt with considerable force throughout the state. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to St. John's Lodge No. 1, at Yankton, of which he served as worshipful master for three consecutive years. He is also a leading spirit in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, in which he has held high office, being at the present time secretary, recorder and registrar of these bodies at Yankton and also secretary of the Scotish Rite Temple Association here. For a number of years his name has also been prominent in local Odd Fellowship, he being an active worker in Dakota Lodge No. 1, and he is also serving as worthy patron of Keystone Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, at Yankton. He is one of the best known men in Yankton and, as indicated in preceding paragraphs, his name has been closely interwoven with the history of South Dakota. He has long had the welfare of his adopted state at heart, and as a public-spirited, progressive citizen, lends his generous support and active co-operation to all enterprises calculated to promote its development and foster prosperity. Personally, he is held in high esteem, and his career as an honorable business man and trusted official demonstrates that the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens has not been misplaced.

WILLIAM A. HOWARD, sixth territorial governor of Dakota, was a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1812. He was a graduate of Middlebury College. Removed to Detroit and served in congress from 1856 to 1863; was afterward postmaster of Detroit. He was appointed governor in 1878 and died in office in 1880.

HERVEY A. TARBELL, M. D., is one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the state, being established in the practice of his profession in Watertown, Codington county, where he has built up a large and lucrative business. The Doctor comes of stanch old New England stock and is a native of the Green Mountain state, having been born in Windsor county, Vermont, on the 16th of November, 1854, and being a son of Addison and Florella (Parker) Tarbell. His father was a farmer by vocation and passed his entire life in Windsor county, being a son of Captain Oliver Tarbell, who was likewise a prominent farmer and a man of much influence in his locality, having been captain of a company of militia during the progress of the war of 1812. The mother of the Doctor was likewise born in Vermont, the Parkers having been the first settlers in Cavendish, that state, in the early colonial epoch, while the lineage is traced back to Scotch-Irish derivation. Rev. J. W. Parker, brother of Mrs. Tarbell, was a prominent clergyman of the Baptist church and held for many years an important pastorate in the city of Washington, while another brother, Rev. H. I. Parker, was likewise a clergyman of the same church, the family name having for many generations been prominently identified with public affairs and professional work.

Dr. Tarbell passed his boyhood days on the home farm and after completing the curriculum of the common schools, he continued his studies in the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1874. He was soon afterward matriculated in the famous old Dartmouth College, where he completed the classical course and was graduated in 1878. After leaving college he came west to Minnesota, where he was engaged in teaching in the public schools, in the meanwhile devoting much attention to the reading of medicine, with a view to adopting the practice of the same as a life work. He entered the medical department of the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1883, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine and coming forth well fortified for the practical work of his chosen profession. In 1896 he took a special post-graduate course in the New York Post-Graduate Medical College, while he continues at all times a close and discriminating student of the sciences of medicine and surgery and keeps in touch with the advances made in both departments of his profession. After receiving his professional degree Dr. Tarbell came to South Dakota and located in Plankinton, Aurora county, where he built up a fine practice, continuing his residence there until 1890, when he removed to Watertown, where he now controls a large and representative practice, which places exigent demands upon his time, attention and energies. He is recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section and his friends are in number as his acquaintances, since he enjoys marked popularity in business, professional and social circles. He and his brother, Oliver H., established the first drug store in Watertown, in 1879, but the Doctor finally sold his interest in the enterprise to his brother, who had had the supervision of the business from its initiation. The Doctor was also one of those primarily instrumental in the establishing of that noble and valued institution, the Watertown hospital, of which he is secretary at the present time. For several years he served as county physician, and at the time of this writing is incumbent of the office of county coroner, while for a number of years he held the same offices in Plankinton. He is identified with various professional and fraternal organizations, and both he and his wife are prominent members of the Congregational church in Watertown, of whose board of trustees he has been a member for several years. In politics the Doctor gives his allegiance to the Republican party.

In Mankato, Minnesota, on the 24th of May, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Tarbell to Miss Anna M. Gleason, who was born and reared in that state, having been graduated in the State Normal School at Mankato, and having been for several years a popular and successful teacher in the public schools of that city. Dr. and Mrs. Tarbell have three children, Lilla M., Helen I. and Hervey Gleason. The family home is one of the most attractive and modern residences in the city, being pleasantly located on Warner avenue and having been erected at a cost of about eight thousand dollars, while it is recognized as a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

R. E. HAYES, senior member of the firm of Hayes & Black, dealers in grain and agricultural implements in Pollock, Campbell county, merits mention in this work as one of the representative business men of this section of the state.

Mr. Hayes is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of December, 1862. The subject was reared in his native county and his educational advantages were those afforded in its public schools. He continued to reside in Pennsylvania until 1882, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, where he joined his uncle, J. L. Thompson, who had come here two years previously and located on a ranch near Vanderbilt, on the Missouri river. Our subject remained with his uncle for one year and thereafter passed one year in a store on Beaver creek, North Dakota. He then returned to Vanderbilt, where he continued in the same line of enterprise and also engaged in the cattle business until 1894, when he went to the Cheyenne Indian agency, where he assisted in the conduct of a trading business there conducted by J. E. Horton. One and one-half years later Mr. Hayes removed to Eureka, McPherson county, where he engaged in the buying and shipping of grain until the autumn of 1901, when he came to Pollock. He removed to this place a warehouse from Eureka, transporting the building on wagons, and bought the first grain ever shipped from this station, the same being stored on the ground while the weight was determined by guessing as definitely as possible. His partner, David Black, accompanied him from Eureka, and they have been since associated in business. Pollock has become an important station for the shipping of grain, and in addition to this important feature of their business the firm also handle agricultural implements and machinery, flour, coal, etc., and they have built up a prosperous industry and gained the unqualified confidence and esteem of the people of the section covered by their operations.

JOHN M. SCHAEFER, who is incumbent of the office of treasurer of Hutchinson county and is also one of the representative business men of the attractive village of Tripp, is a native of southern Russia, where he was born on the 12th of April, 1861, being a son of John M. and Christiana (Klopfer) Schaefer. The father of the subject was born in Germany, about 1814, and when he was about fifteen years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal across the border into southern Russia, where he was reared to manhood and where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until his death, at the age of fifty years. In 1886, which year witnessed the founding of the town of Tripp, Mr. Schaefer came hither as one of the first permanent settlers, and here he opened a general store in partnership with Gottlieb Doering, with whom he continued to be thus associated for many years, the partnership being dissolved in the spring of 1901, while the business of the concern had grown to be one of the most prominent and prosperous in the county. In the fall of 1900 Mr. Schaefer was elected to the office of county treasurer, and he disposed of his mercantile interests the following spring, his partner simultaneously retiring. In the spring of 1903 Mr. Schaefer purchased of F. F. Mayer his interest in the mercantile business of Mayer & Wildermuth, and the business has since been continued under the title of Schaefer & Wildermuth, while the well equipped establishment of the firm caters to a large and discriminating patronage, its trade extending throughout a wide radius of country normally tributary to the thriving town of Tripp. He was re-elected county treasurer in November, 1902, and his administration of the fiscal affairs of the county has brought to him unqualified commendation. He is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and he and his wife are valued members of the Lutheran church.

On the 13th of September, 1885, Mr. Schaefer married Miss Christina Doering, a daughter of Gottlieb Doering, of Hutchinson county, and of their ten children six are living, namely: Albert, Hulda, Amanda, Gustave, Edwin and Ella, all of whom remain at the parental home.

THOMAS B. McMARTIN has been a resident of South Dakota for more than a score of years and has risen to a place of distinction and honor as a member of the bar of the commonwealth, being actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Sioux Falls.

Thomas Bell McMartin is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in Fairfield, on the 30th of October, 1857, a son of Finlay and Martha McMartin. In 1865 the family removed to Dixon, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch was reared to maturity, completing the curriculum of the public schools and later pursuing studies under private tutors. In 1877 he began reading law under the direction of Eugene Pinckney, of Dixon, and was admitted to the bar of the state on the 18th of March, 1879. He served his novitiate as a practitioner in Dixon, where he remained about one year after his admission to the bar, and in May, 1880, he came to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he has ever since been actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, having rapidly forged forward to the front rank, by reason of his ability, devotion to his work and his well directed energy. After coming to Sioux Falls he was a clerk in the law office of the firm of Kershaw & Flagg about nine months, at the expiration of which he entered into a professional partnership with Eugene Coughran, under the firm name of Coughran & McMartin, and this alliance continued until October, 1889, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Of Mr. McMartin's efforts during this period another writer has spoken as follows: "During this time he had a constantly growing practice and was employed in some very important cases, which he conducted with distinctive ability." In 1889 our subject entered into partnership with Judge John E. Carland, under the title of McMartin & Carland, and this association obtained until September 23, 1893, since which time Mr. McMartin has conducted an individual practice of general order. He is known as an able advocate and safe counsel, being well grounded in the learning of the law and sparing no pains in the preparation of his cases, so that he is ever able to present his causes with clearness and power. He has had a particularly wide and important experience as attorney for receivers of insolvent institutions, having thus been retained by the receivers of the First National Bank of Sioux Falls, the Chamberlain National Bank, the Madison National Bank, the Bank of South Dakota (at Madison), the Dakota National Bank and the Insurance Company of Dakota. Of him it has been said in the connection that "in the case of the Sioux Falls National Bank versus the First National Bank of Sioux Falls, which grew out of the attachment of the assets of the First National by the Sioux Falls National, he won the admiration of the bar by his persistent and successful prosecution of the case on the part of the defendant bank. He was defeated in the circuit and supreme courts of the state, but took the case to the United States supreme court and there prevailed. He took this final recourse against the advice of the comptroller of the currency and the opinions of distinguished lawyers, and his victory was thus the more gratifying and the more indicative of his tenacity of purpose and his professional ability." Mr. McMartin has served several years as United States commissioner since taking up his residence in the state, and while he is a stalwart supporter of the principles of the Republican party he has in no sense been ambitious for political preferment. He is a close observer of the ethics of his profession and stands high in the regard of his confreres and the general public, having a host of friends in the city in which he has so long maintained his home.

On the 28th of February, 1888, Mr. McMartin was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Bowen, of Broadhead, Wisconsin, and they have one child living, named Thomas Bowen.

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro NY

J. McMartin

ASA E. CURTISS has been incumbent of the office of postmaster at Wessington, Beadle county, since 1897 and is one of the honored and representative citizens of this section of the state, where the circle of his friends is circumscribed only by that of his acquaintances.

Mr. Curtiss is a native of Derby, Connecticut, where he was born on the 21st of January, 1832, being a scion of stanch old New England stock and a son of Joseph and Mary (Hart) Curtiss. His father was a sea captain, and stood as a representative of that class of sturdy and noble seafaring men which has gained so wide a reputation and respect the world over. He was one of the first captains employed in connection with the navigation of the Great Lakes, having removed to the western part of New York state when the subject of this sketch was a lad of eight years. Asa E. Curtiss received his early educational training in the common schools of New York, and though his advantages were necessarily limited he made the best use of them and thus gained a foundation for that broad and exact fund of information and practical knowledge which he has since gained by personal application and by active association with men and affairs. As a youth he became identified with navigation on the lakes, and continued to be identified with this important industry for many years, being at the age of twenty-one years master of the steamer "Allegheny," plying between Buffalo and Chicago, and known as the youngest master on the lakes, while he resided in Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, until his removal to what is now the state of South Dakota. In 1855 Mr. Curtiss was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Davison, who was born and reared in the state of New York. She proved a devoted wife and helpmeet until her death, which occurred on the 23d of November, 1894, and she is survived by her only son, Charles N., of whom specific mention is made on another page of this work. On the 20th of October, 1898, Mr. Curtiss consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Mary B. Spiller, of Ashland, Kentucky. No children have been born of this marriage.

Mr. Curtiss came to South Dakota in the year 1882 and settled in Beadle county, where he took up three claims of government land, under homestead, pre-emption and timber-culture entries, and developed the property, where he has maintained his residence since 1882. In politics Mr. Curtiss has ever been aligned as a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he has been an active factor in the promotion of its cause. In 1897, during the regime of the late lamented President McKinley, he was appointed postmaster at Wessington, and he has ever since continued to serve in this capacity, while he is known as a capable executive and as one whose administration of postal affairs has met with unqualified popular approval. He also served for several years as justice of the peace of Beadle county.

CHARLES N. CURTISS.—Elsewhere in this work will be found an individual sketch of the life of Asa E. Curtiss, the honored father of the subject, so that a recapitulation of the family history will not be demanded at this juncture.

Charles N. Curtiss, who is one of the representative business men of Wessington, Beadle county, was born in Port Washington, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, on the 7th of August, 1858, and his early educational discipline was received in the public schools of that state, after which he was for two years a student in the University of Notre Dame, at South Bend, Indiana. In 1876 he was matriculated in the University of Chicago, where he completed the course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1878. After leaving college he secured a position in a leading wholesale house in Chicago, and remained with this concern until 1882, gaining a thorough knowledge of the details of the business. In April of the year mentioned he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and took up his residence in Wessington, where he established himself in the lumber trade and also in the general merchandise business, being one of the pioneer business men of the town and having ever since continued the merchandise enterprise mentioned. He has the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the community and has built up a large and prosperous trade in the line mentioned, while he is known as a man of progressive ideas and one straightforward in all his dealings. He has been and continues an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party and stands forward as one animated by a helpful and insistent public spirit. He is identified with the Masonic fraternty and also with the Modern Woodmen of America, while he enjoys marked popularity in both business and social circles.

On the 14th of April, 1892, Mr. Curtiss was united in marriage to Miss Clara L. Ahlers, of Dubuque, Iowa, a lady of refinement and gracious social qualities. She was born in Dubuque and is a daughter of Herman and Sophia (Saniter) Ahlers, her father having been for many years engaged in fruit growing in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss have two children, Adele and Charles A.

CHARLES WESLEY ATKINS.—The subject of this review has been a citizen of South Dakota for nearly a quarter of a century, during which time he has resided in Brown county and taken an active interest in the growth and development of the thriving town of Columbia. Charles W. Atkins, lawyer, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the first day of July, 1844. When a youth he went to Illinois and received his early education in Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, that state, after which he began the study of law at Streator under the direction of Hon. Walter Reeves, a leading attorney of the latter city and for a number of years a representative in the United States congress.

After his admission to the bar Mr. Atkins practiced in Streator, built up a lucrative professional business and soon took high rank among the successful young lawyers of the local bar. He remained in Streator until 1882, when he disposed of his interests there and came to Columbia, South Dakota, where he opened an office and engaged in the general practice of his profession. His success from the beginning was encouraging and he soon rose to a prominent place in the legal circles of Brown county, acquiring a lucrative practice in the courts, besides an extensive office business. He devoted his attention exclusively to the law until about the year 1898, when he became interested in farming and stock raising, and since that time he has carried on the latter in connection with his legal work.

Mr. Atkins owns a fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres, about two miles east of Columbia, and to the management of the same he devotes the greater part of his time, being largely interested in agriculture and the live-stock business, both of which he prosecutes with marked financial results. The farm is admirably situated and especially adapted to grain and pasturage. Mr. Atkins employs modern methods in cultivating the soil, raises large crops of corn and cereals and is accounted one of the most enterprising and successful farmers in the county of Brown. He has also achieved worthy prestige in the live-stock business, being one of the largest cattle raisers in the community, and as a citizen he also occupies a prominent place in public esteem, being enterprising in all the term implies and ever ready to give his encouragement and support to progressive measures for the material improvement of the country and the advancement of the people's interests.

Mr. Atkins was reared a Republican and gave his support to the party of that name until a few years ago, when, becoming dissatisfied with its policies, he became an earnest advocate of the People's party. Soon after adopting the principles of the latter he was nominated for the office of county judge, but by reason of the overwhelming strength of the opposition he failed of election. He ran a second time for the same position, with similar results, although he made an able canvass and ran far ahead of other candidates on the Populist ticket.

While not actively engaged in the law as formerly, Mr. Atkins keeps in close touch with court affairs, does a large office practice and if he felt so disposed could easily stand among the foremost attorneys of the Brown county bar.

Farming and stock raising being more to his taste and far more satisfactory than the labor and care entailed by the practice of his profession, he has gradually withdrawn from the latter in order to devote his attention more thoroughly to the kind of work for which he manifests such decided inclinations. Mr. Atkins enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout the county, and his popularity among all classes of people is the direct result of his sterling character and genial personality. In everything tending to the building up of the community, materially or otherwise, he lends a helping hand, and his influence has always been on the right side of every moral issue. As a lawyer he possesses the qualities essential to success, being well grounded in the underlying principles of his profession, apt in applying his knowledge to practice and his strong reasoning powers and fluency of speech make him especially strong as a logical and eloquent advocate whose power before jurists usually results in the obtaining of a verdict for his clients.

On August 28, 1879, Mr. Atkins was united in marriage with Miss Emma L. Burgess, of Streator, Illinois, in which city the ceremony was duly solemnized. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins have a family of four children, namely: Fred W., Arthur Burgess, Walter Carlos and Jay Willard. Religiously, the subject and wife are respected members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and as such are deeply interested in the good work of the congregation to which they belong.

C. LORAN ROBERTSON, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of his humane profession in the village of Delmont, Douglas county, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in the town of Zaleski, Vinton county, Ohio, on the 11th of April, 1867, a son of Henry and Avaline (Smith) Robertson, the former of whom was born in Ross county, Ohio, and the latter in Athens county, that state, both being representatives of sterling pioneer families of that commonwealth. The father of the Doctor learned the trade of carpenter in his youth, and became one of the leading contractors and builders of Vinton county, having located in Zaleski after his marriage. He also read law and was engaged in the practice of the same to a greater or less degree for a number of years, while for about ten years he served with marked efficiency as president of the village council, being one of the honored and influential citizens of the county, while in politics he gave an unqualified allegiance to the Democratic party, his religious faith being that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife likewise was a devoted member. He died in 1894 and his wife is now living at Zaleski, Ohio. Henry Robertson served with marked loyalty as a Union soldier during the Civil war, having been in the service for four years, and he was a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic at the time of his death.

Doctor Robertson may consistently be said to be the architect of his own fortunes, since he acquired his professional education through his own efforts. His preliminary training was secured in the public schools of his native village, where he was graduated in the high school, as a member of the class of 1882, after which he was engaged in teaching for three terms, having in the meanwhile determined to prepare himself for the medical profession. He accordingly supplemented his more purely literary education by entering the normal school at Atwood, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1888, and then took up his technical studies. As his financial resources were very limited he was compelled to carry on his medical studies at intervals, attending a course of lectures and then teaching until he had acquired sufficient funds to continue his professional studies. He began the study of medicine in 1889 and graduated from the American Medical College, in St. Louis, Missouri, May 10, 1899, receiving his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the meanwhile, in 1894, he had taken up his residence in South Dakota and after his graduation he established himself permanently in practice in Delmont, Douglas county, this state, where he has since been located, having built up a most satisfactory business and gained prestige as one of the able practitioners of the state. He is fraternally identified with the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Yeomen. He holds membership in the American Medical Association, and in politics he is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party.

In 1897, Dr. Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Edith W. Vaughn, of Olivet, this state, no children having been born of this union.

VICTOR K. STILLWELL, cashier and general executive manager of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, was born in Kilborn City, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the 8th of December, 1856, a son of David and Melissa N. (Augir) Stillwell, to whom were born three children, namely: Arthur, who died in Alexandria, this state, on the 24th of February, 1882; Victor K., who is the subject of this sketch; and Wendell H., who is a division superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, with headquarters in the city of New Orleans. David Stillwell was born in the state of New Jersey, and as a boy accompanied his parents on their removal to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he was reared to manhood and was married. In 1855 he removed to Kilborn City, that state, where he purchased property. He was a man of versatility, and was employed in various mechanical pursuits, working in a sash and door factory, as an engineer and as a stone-mason, at different intervals, the last mentioned business constituting his principal vocation. He purchased and operated stone quarries near the town and as a stone-cutter did a large and profitable business. He died there, on the 24th of July, 1883, at the age of fifty-eight years, honored by all who knew him. He was a stanch Republican in politics and was a member of the Freewill Baptist church, while he was strenuously opposed to secret societies of all descriptions. His widow, Melissa N. Stillwell, is now living at Alexandria, South Dakota.

Victor K. Stillwell, whose name initiates this article, was reared to maturity in his native town, and after availing himself of the advantages afforded in its public schools he continued his studies in Rochester Seminary, at Rochester, Wisconsin. At the age of eighteen he began teaching in the district schools, and he successfully continued to follow this vocation about twelve terms, giving his attention to farm work during the intervening summer vacations. In August, 1880, Mr. Stillwell, in company with his brother, Arthur N., came to South Dakota, both filing entry on homestead claims in Taylor township, Hanson county, where they took up their residence and inaugurated the work of improving and developing their farms. In 1881 our subject returned to Rochester, Wisconsin, where, on the 25th of May, of that year, he was united in marriage to Miss Eugenia A. Clark, daughter of Samuel Clark, a prominent citizen of that place. He soon afterward returned to his new home in South Dakota, being accompanied by his bride, who proved a true helpmeet to him during the days of his early experiences as a farmer in a new country. He continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock growing until February, 1888, when he disposed of his farm and took up his residence in Alexandria, where he accepted a position in the Farmers' Bank. On the 1st of January, 1891, he was made cashier of the institution and has since managed its business with consummate discrimination and ability. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, and in the 'eighties he served two years as county assessor, while he has also held the office of mayor of the town and been a member of its board of education, of which he was president for a time, also having been clerk of the board. In the fall of 1898 Mr. Stillwell was elected to represent his district in the state senate, and so acceptable was his work in that body that his constituents honored him with re-election in 1900, his second term expiring December 31, 1902. He is a member of Alexandria Camp, No. 2956, Modern Woodmen of America, and of Alexandria Lodge, No. 11, Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the latter order he was for three years grand receiver of the grand lodge of the state, while in his local lodge he has held the offices of recorder, receiver and master workman. His religious faith is that of the Freewill Baptist church, but he is liberal in his views and has ever shown himself ready to aid all denominations in their work. Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell occupy a prominent position in the social life of the community and their attractive home is a center of refined hospitality. They are the parents of four children, namely: Elmer W., who is a graduate of the State University of South Dakota, at Vermillion; Clarke H., who is a graduate of the Alexandria high school, being a member of a government surveying party in New Mexico at the time of this writing; Verna K., who is likewise a graduate of the high school; and Ellis D., who is still a student in the public schools.

REV. HUGO VICTOR, resident priest of the Catholic church in Alexandria, was born in Osnabruck, province of Hanover, Germany, on the 15th of November, 1842, being a son of Henry and Mary (Von Ende) Victor, the latter being of the nobility of the great German empire, a representative of the well-known house of Magdeburg. The father of the subject was born in Doenitz, in the Black Forest district, on the border between France and Germany, his parents having been natives of France. He was accorded excellent educational advantages and became a musician of distinction, having been a composer of high reputation. His musical talents led to his being selected as leader of the band of the Red Hussars, this being the official band of the king of Hanover. His death resulted from an attack of cholera, in 1847, the subject of this review being about five years of age at the time. Father Victor was then taken into the home of his uncle, Daniel Sickel, with whom he remained about four years, at the expiration of which, in 1852, he came to America in company with his mother and her second husband, Frederick Halthaus, the family locating in the city of Baltimore, Maryland. Though but ten years of age at the time of his arrival in the United States, Father Victor soon began to depend upon his own resources, finally entering upon an apprenticeship at the trade of cigar making, to which he devoted his attention until he had attained the age of sixteen, when he began the work of preparing himself for the priesthood. In 1859 he entered the Redemptorist Brothers' College, in Annapolis, where he was graduated in 18—, being ordained to the priesthood on the 30th of June, 1869, by Archbishop Spaulding, in Baltimore. He was soon afterward sent to Savannah, Georgia, where he was assistant in the cathedral to Bishop William Gross. In 1874 Father Victor was given a charge at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, being transferred eight months later to a neighboring parish, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which he was assigned to a pastorate at Lancaster, that state. About one year later he was sent to take charge of St. Joseph's church, at Racine, Wisconsin, but his health became impaired and after serving a few months he made a trip to Europe, for the purpose of recuperation, where he remained a few months. Upon his return to Wisconsin he was assigned to the pastorate of St. Joseph's church, at Waterloo, remaining one year and then being sent to the church at Eagle, that state, where he continued to labor zealously and effectively during the ensuing four years, being thereafter stationed at East Troy, Wisconsin, for three years. He then passed a short time in Waterloo and was then sent to LeSeuer, Minnesota, where he remained one year, passing the succeeding year at Northfield, that state. He then made a tour through Mexico and upon his return established the parish organization at Marshall, Minnesota, where he was resident priest four years, at the expiration of which, in 1892, he came to South Dakota. For the first year he was located at Hoven and was then transferred to Krausburg, where he was stationed eight years, within which time he effected the erection of a new church edifice and also left other unmistakable evidences of his spiritual and temporal zeal. In June, 1902, Father Victor came to Alexandria, and since that time he has accomplished a notable work, erecting a new parish house, which was completed within the year 1904. Father Victor is known as an able executive and organizer, and the work which he has done in the various fields in which he has lived and labored has been earnest, devoted, consecrated and signally fruitful in the furthering of the cause of the divine Master and in the uplifting of his fellow men. Father Victor is a forceful and logical speaker, his utterances being marked by earnest conviction, and he has the high regard of all with whom he comes in contact.

PHILIP A. ZOLLMAN, who is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Alexandria, Hanson county, merits recognition in this work as one of the representative members of the bar of the state. He was born in Charlestown, Clark county, Indiana, on the 14th of October, 1866, a son of Philip and Catherine (Schaid) Zollman, to whom were born eight children, of whom the following named six survive: Elizabeth, widow of Frederick Weigel, resides in Louisville, Kentucky; Amelia is the wife of Emil Achneman, of that city; William is a resident of Otisco, Indiana, as is also Lena, who remains at the parental home in that place; Louise is the wife of Herbert Gregory, of Wessington Spring, South Dakota; and Philip A. is the immediate subject of this sketch. The father was born in Germany and was there reared to the life of a farm. At the age of twenty-two years he emigrated to the United States and located in Clark county, Indiana, where he became a prosperous and influential farmer, there continuing to reside until his death, in 1879, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a Democrat in politics and his religious faith was that of the Lutheran church, of which his wife also was a devoted member. She likewise was born in Germany, where she came with her parents to the United States as a young woman, the family locating in Louisville, Kentucky. She was summoned into eternal rest in February, 1903, at the age of seventy-two years.

Philip A. Zollman remained at the parental home until he had attained his eighteenth year, having early begun to assist in the work of the farm, while his preliminary education was secured in the public schools of his native county. In 1886 he entered Drake University, at Des Moines, Iowa, where he continued his studies for three years, later being matriculated in the law department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, where he remained as a student for one year, being then compelled to discontinue his technical course by reason of lack of funds. In 1890 he entered the law office of C. W. Steele, of Coridon, Iowa, having previously been engaged in teaching in the district schools in order to secure sufficient money to enable him to continue his professional studies. Under the preceptor mentioned he continued his technical reading until he was thoroughly well informed in the science of jurisprudence, being admitted to the bar of Iowa in March, 1893, upon examination before the supreme court of the state. In September of the same year he came to Alexandria and opened an office for the practice of his profession, his novitiate being of brief duration, since he soon proved his skill as an advocate and his conservative ability as a counsellor, gaining thus a hold upon popular confidence. He has built up an excellent practice and is one of the leading lawyers of the county, retaining a representative clientage. He served as state's attorney for this county from 1894 until 1898, having been appointed to the office in the former year, to succeed Judge Frank B. Smith, and having been chosen as his own successor in the election of 1896. Prior to 1900 Mr. Zollman was affiliated with the Democratic party. He was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1896, held in Aberdeen, and after that time he had but little influence in the party councils, since it was his privilege in that convention to show the courage of his convictions and to cast the deciding vote which placed the party in the state in line of support for sound money, repudiating the silver heresy, the result being that the state was "turned down" in the national convention. In the McKinley campaign of 1900 Mr. Zollman identified himself unreservedly with the Republican party and wielded much influence in securing the success of the party in the state that year. He has been a zealous worker in the party cause and has been chairman of the Republican county central committee since the summer of 1902. Mr. Zollman is an enthusiastic and appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has risen to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, being identified with the following bodies: Celestial Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons; Mitchell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mitchell Commandery, Knights Templar; Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in Yankton, and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls. He is also identified with Alexandria Lodge, No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with Mitchell Encampment, No. 9, of the same order, and also holds membership in Alexandria Camp, No. 2956, Modern Woodmen of America.

JAMES L. HANNETT, junior member of the prominent law firm of Preston & Hannett, of Mitchell, was born in Washington county, New York, on the 28th of March, 1855, being a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Bailey) Hannett, of whose seven children six are living at the present time, the subject having been the youngest in the family. Edward Hannett was born in County Down, Ireland, where he was reared and educated, there learning the trade of shoemaker. His wife was born in the same county, and there three of their children were born. In 1837 they emigrated to the United States, and for three years they remained in the eastern states, the father working at his trade in various towns and cities, and he then came to the west, locating in the city of Chicago, where he was engaged in the shoe business for a number of years, being successful in his efforts and living retired in that city for several years prior to his death, which occurred in 1884. He was a member of the Catholic church, as was also his wife, who is now dead, and in politics he gave his support to the Democracy.

The subject of this review remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of sixteen years, his educational advantages in the meanwhile having been such as were afforded in the public schools. At the age mentioned he entered Masson College, near the city of Montreal, Canada, and during the pursuit of his studies there lived in the home of his brother, William, at Middle Granville, New York. He was graduated in the college as a member of the class of 1874, and soon afterward was matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, having previously taken up the study of law under the preceptorship of Hon. M. C. Betts, of the firm of Betts & Grover, of Granville, New York, the junior member of said firm now being the general counsel of the Great Northern Railroad. Mr. Hannett completed the prescribed course in the law department of the university and was there graduated as a member of the class of 1876, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then went to Amsterdam, New York, where he continued his study of the law in the office of Z. A. Westbrook about one year, after which he located in the town of Whitehall, that state, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession about four years. In 1882 Mr. Hannett came to Mitchell, South Dakota, and in July of that year here opened a law office, forming a professional partnership with T. E. Blanchard, with whom he continued to be associated in practice for seven years, after which he continued an individual practitioner until 1892, when he entered into partnership with H. C. Preston. This alliance continued for five years, at the expiration of which Mr. Preston removed to the city of Sioux Falls, the subject continuing in practice at Mitchell. In 1901 Mr. Preston returned to Mitchell, and the two attorneys again entered into partnership relations, under the firm name of Preston & Hannett, the firm having to do with much important litigation and having a representative clientele.

Mr. Hannett is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and in 1888 he was elected district attorney, in which capacity he served two years, making a most creditable record as a prosecutor. In 1891 he was elected county judge, presiding on the bench for a term of two years. He is at the present time a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Mitchell and is president of the municipal council. Fraternally, he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Home Guardians, while his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, of which he is a communicant.

On the 12th of August, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Hannett to Miss Martha Ryan, of Schenectady county, New York, and of their nine children all are living except Leo, who died at the age of eleven. The others are Ray, Nellie, William, Edward, Bessie, James L., Mary and Rachel, and all remain at the parental home.

REV. HARLAN PAGE CARSON, D. D., was born on a farm near Medora, Macoupin county, Illinois, January 3, 1845, being a son of James M. and Eliza (Jane) Carson, the lineage on the paternal side being traced back to Scotch-Irish origin, and on the maternal side to the Holland Dutch. The father of the subject was a farmer by vocation and continued to reside in Illinois from 1834 to 1887, his death occurring near Belleville, Kansas, in 1891, he having removed there four years previous. He was a strong abolitionist and a conscientious and insistent advocate of temperance. The paternal grandfather of the Doctor was a successful teacher in North Carolina, and the mother of the subject likewise engaged in teaching before her marriage, her death occurring when he was a lad of seven years. Her grandfather was a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution, being a member of a New Jersey regiment and taking part in the battle of Princeton, his widow being accorded a pension after his death. The father of the Doctor was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and his wife clung to her ancestral faith, being a member of the Dutch Reformed church, both being earnest and devoted Christians and exemplying their faith in their daily walk and conversation. James M. Carson was seventy-five years of age at the time of his demise, while his wife passed away at the age of thirty-seven years.

Dr. Carson was reared to the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm and secured his early educational training in the common schools of his native county. In 1863 he was matriculated in Blackburn University, at Carlinville, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1870, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while the master's degree was conferred upon him three years later by the same institution. In 1889 his alma mater gave further evidence of appreciation of his ability and services by conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In this institution he completed both the classical and divinity courses, and he was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church in 1872. He worked his way through college, securing the requisite funds by teaching and other such work as came to hand. He was for one year principal of the public schools of Whitehall, Illinois, and then took up the active work of the ministry. He held pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church at Hardin, Illinois, for more than eight years, was thereafter pastor of the church at Taylorville, that state, for one year, and in May, 1880, he came to South Dakota and assumed the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Scotland, over which he continued to preside for more than eight years. Since resigning this pastorate Dr. Carson has served consecutively as superintendent of home missions for this state, in which connection it is scarcely necessary to say that he has proved a vitalizing and amplifying power in the promotion of the work assigned to his care. At the time of the war of the Rebellion the Doctor enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, remaining in the service for his term of one hundred days. He has been unabating in his zeal for the advancement of church work in South Dakota, and his influence has permeated all departments of the same. He aided materially in the founding and operating of Pierre University and Scotland

Academy until they were merged into Huron College; he was the editor and publisher of the Presbyterian Chronicler, the church monthly of the state, for five years, at the expiration of which it was sold to the publishers of a church paper in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He has been indefatigable in his opposition to the liquor traffic; and he has ever aimed to be tolerant in his views. Though he is liberal in his views he is not lacking in conservatism, is firm in his convictions, in which he is ever found amply fortified, and in the essentials of the religion of the Master he serves he will never show the slightest flexibility or deviation. He is genial, benevolent and always helpful; earnest and animated as a public speaker, his every utterance ringing true and bespeaking confidence, sincerity and conviction. Dr. Carson has organized several churches and has taken the leadership in the erection of four different church edifices. He has been president of the Hon Homme County Bible Society since 1883, was for eight years stated clerk of the presbytery of South Dakota, has been stated clerk of the synod of the state from the time of its organization, in 1884, and he is a member of the board of directors of the Omaha Theological Seminary, as well as of the directors of Huron College. It may be said that the Doctor is taking a particularly active part in the establishing of the Omaha Seminary upon a proper basis, the high function of the institution being to offer proper accommodations for the training of ministers of the gospel for work in South Dakota and other sections normally tributary to the city of Omaha. The Doctor is an independent Republican in his political proclivities, and he is essentially public spirited and most loyal to the state in which he is living and laboring to so goodly ends.

On the 8th of October, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Carson to Miss Elizabeth Holliday, daughter of Arthur D. Holliday, of Virden, Illinois, and she was summoned into eternal rest, at her home in Scotland, South Dakota, on the 4th of July, 1886, being survived by her two children, Rollin G., who was born September 25, 1874, and Elizabeth, born January 3, 1877. On the 19th of June, 1888, the Doctor consummated a second marriage, being then united to Mrs. Sarah (Child) Keating, of Hardin, Illinois, widow of William Keating, Esq., to whom she bore one daughter, Helen S., who remains in the home of her stepfather. Mrs. Sarah Carson passed to the life eternal on the 19th of June, 1896, in Hardin, Illinois. By her union to Dr. Carson was born one child, Harriet I., the date of whose nativity was February 1, 1892.

EUDELL J. MILLER is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born on a farm in Cedar county, on the 15th of June, 1859, and being a son of Henry and Nancy Miller, the former of whom was born in the state of Ohio, April 11, 1825, and died February 15, 1897, and the latter born in Ohio, November 13, 1831, and died May 26, 1902. They were numbered among the pioneers of Iowa, being among the first settlers in Cedar county. William Miller, the grandfather, was one of the first county supervisors and came to Dakota territory in 1881. When the subject was a child of four years his parents removed to Benton county, Iowa, from Cedar county, that state, where he was reared to manhood, growing up under the sturdy training of the farm and securing his rudimentary education in the common schools of the locality. Later he was able to avail himself of the advantages afforded in the academy at Blairstown, that state, where he acquired an excellent practical education, coming forth well equipped for the active duties of life, while, like all persons of alert mentality and receptive powers, he has found each year of his life cumulative in educational discipline gained under the direction of that wise headmaster, experience. He continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1879, when, at the age of twenty years, he engaged in the furniture business in Audubon, Iowa, continuing this enterprise two years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his interests and came with his father, in July, 1881, to what is now Hand county, South Dakota, for the purpose of selecting a favorable location for a colony which had been organized in Audubon, Iowa. They made choice of the present site of the village of Miller, with its environs, and here, September 9, 1881, thirty-six claims were taken up by the members of the colony. At that time the prairie swept far and wide with no sign of improvement or civilization in this district, and the little colony formed the nucleus of a now prosperous and attractive farming section and of the fine little city of Miller, which dates its inception back to the year 1881. From a copy of the Miller Daily Press, published on the 19th of October, 1882, we find it interesting to make the following quotation: "How different does everything look in Hand county today from what it did one year ago. Then all was a blank for a distance of over one hundred miles; not a single farm house could be seen in the county and all was quiet as death. In one short year people from Iowa, Illinois and other eastern states have come to this county and have made for themselves beautiful homes. To the eastern farmer this will seem almost impossible, yet such is the case. Farm houses worth from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars can be seen in almost every direction; a small grove is started on nearly every farm, while in our towns, or rather cities—for they, three in number, are almost that—as large and commodious buildings may be seen as would grace the streets of our eastern cities." If such improvement was made in one year, none can wonder at the almost marvelous changes which may be made in the succeeding two decades, and no section of the state is more favored than is this. It may be said in this connection that the paper mentioned above was published by the subject and his brother, William H., the latter of whom died February 10, 1892. The subject was intimately associated with his father and brother in the establishing and conducting of many of the enterprises which have proved so potent in conserving the advancement and upbuilding of the town of Miller. He was associated with his brother William in publishing and editing the Hand County Press, the first paper in the county, its initial issue having greeted the people on the 2d of January, 1882, while during the county-seat contest, which resulted in victory for Miller, they published a daily edition, from a copy of which the foregoing extract was made. For the past four years Mr. Miller has been associated with Judge George C. Briggs in the real-estate business, under the firm name of Briggs & Miller, and they have built up a large and flourishing enterprise, while through the same much has been accomplished for the advancement of the general welfare and progress.

In politics Mr. Miller gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and while he has never sought political preferment he has been called upon to serve in various township and village offices, and having been incumbent of the office of justice of the peace for six years. He has been identified with nearly every enterprise and undertaking which has had for its object the promotion of the best interests of the town and county, and is known and honored as one of the reliable and progressive business men and loyal citizens of this section of the commonwealth. He and his wife are prominent and zealous members of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and Modern Brotherhood of America.

On the 28th of December, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Miller to Miss Anna E. Humphrey, who was born August 4, 1858, and reared in Benton county, Iowa, being a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Humphrey, the former of whom was born January 19, 1816, and the latter born May 30, 1818, being now deceased. To the subject and his wife have been born two children, both of whom remain at the pleasant parental home, in Miller, namely: Bessie E. and Earl H.

JAMES T. JACOBSON was born in Norway, on the 25th of September, 1854, being a son of Ole T. and Gurena Jacobson, who were born and reared in Norway, the father being a farmer by vocation. They emigrated to

America in 1895 and passed the closing years of their lives in the state of Illinois. The subject secured his early educational training in his native land and was a lad of about eleven years at the time of his arrival in the United States, in 1865. He remained in LaSalle county, Illinois, about two months and then removed to Livingston county, that state, where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he came to South Dakota and settled in Aurora county, where he took up homestead, tree and pre-emption claims, in Palatine township, eventually perfecting his title to the tract of four hundred and eighty acres which he had thus secured from the government. He is now the owner of twelve hundred and eighty acres of land in the county and has been signally prospered in his temporal affairs, having been an assiduous worker and having gained success through his earnest and well directed endeavor. About four hundred acres of his land are under cultivation, and all of his estate is well fenced, the remainder being used for range purposes in connection with his live-stock enterprise. He raises shorthorn and Hereford cattle and an excellent grade of swine, of which latter he ships about a carload each year, while his average herd of cattle numbers about one hundred head. Mr. Jacobson has made excellent improvements on his place, including a good residence and other substantial buildings properly adapted to the uses to which they are applied, while he has about twenty acres of cottonwood and ash trees, which were planted by himself and which are now well matured, adding materially to the attractions of his fine ranch. He is a man of marked public spirit and has ever shown a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the community. He is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities, and has served as a member of the township board, while he has also held office in his school district, being an earnest supporter of the cause of education and having given his children the best possible advantages in the line. He and his wife are consistent members of the Lutheran church, and are folk who have the high regard of all who know them, while he is recognized as one of the substantial farmers and business men of the county.

On the 14th of January, 1885, Mr. Jacobson was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Johnson, who was born in Livingston county, Illinois, being a daughter of John and Caroline (Mitchell) Johnson, who were born and reared in Norway, whence they came to America and settled in Illinois in an early day. He and his wife became the parents of seven children, of whom five are living. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson have five children, all of whom still remain beneath the parental roof, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Grace O., Clara J., Jessie E., Martha T. and James E.

JOHN PUSEY, one of the leading members of the bar of Hand county, and who has been called upon to serve in various offices of public trust, including that of county judge, while he was also a member of the state legislature for two terms and postmaster at Miller for four years, is a native of Champaign county, Illinois, having been born on the parental farmstead on the 5th of May, 1860, and being a son of William R. and Margaret (White) Pusey, of whose eight children he was the fourth in order of birth, while of the number five are living at the present time. Mr. Pusey was reared to the life of the farm and his early educational training was secured in the district schools, after which he continued his studies in the high school in the city of Champaign. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law, in that city, having as preceptors the firm of Lothrop & Pusey, the junior member of the firm being his brother, who was one of the representative members of the bar of that county. After attending high school at Champaign he attended college at Westfield, Illinois. While pursuing his collegiate course he also devoted his attention to teaching in the public schools at such intervals as seemed expedient, and after leaving college he resumed the reading of law under his former perceptors. In June, 1882, Mr. Pusey came to South Dakota and located in the village of Miller, as one of the first practitioners of law in Hand county, the village of Miller, now the county seat, having been founded only the year previous. He was admitted to the bar of the territory of Dakota shortly after locating here, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession, save for the intervals during which his time and attention have been demanded in connection with official duties. Mr. Pusey founded the first Democratic newspaper on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad between Huron and Pierre, in what is now South Dakota. This paper was known as the Miller Gazette and had its inception in 1883. He continued as editor and publisher of the Gazette until 1884, making the same a power in connection with political affairs in this section of the state, and in the year noted he disposed of the property, the publication of the paper being continued at the present time.

Mr. Pusey has been specially active in connection with public affairs and is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in the state, while it was his distinction to hold the position of chairman of the Democratic state central committee in 1900 and 1902. He is a man of positive character and marked executive ability, and in the capacity noted he marshalled his forces with consummate ability and discrimination. In 1892 he was elected to the bench of the county court and served thereon for a term of two years, at the expiration of which, under the administration of President Cleveland, he was appointed postmaster of Miller, serving until 1899, when he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, serving during the general assembly of 1899 and making a most enviable record as a conscientious and able legislator and one signally true to the interests of his constituency. In this connection he gained prominence and marked popular commendation by reason of his able and uncompromising efforts in opposition to the bill introduced in the house to create a system of state dispensatories for the sale of intoxicating liquors, such as is in existence in South Carolina at the present time, and it was largely due to him that the bill met a decisive defeat, thus avoiding to the commonwealth the ignominy of legalized partnership in the liquor traffic. In 1900 Mr. Pusey was elected state's attorney of Hand county, in which office he served one term, since which time he has given his attention to the active work of his profession, retaining a large and representative clientage and having high prestige at the bar of his adopted state. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, in which last mentioned he was delegate to the head camp in 1894 and state consul for the preceding three years.

ANDREW J. FAULK, third territorial governor of Dakota, born at Milford, Pike county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1814, while his father, John Faulk, was absent in the war of 1812, Came to Dakota in 1861 and was appointed governor by President Johnson in 1866, serving four years. He spent the remainder of his life in Yankton, where he died on September 5,

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JAMES E. WELLS, who represents the fourth ward on the board of aldermen of the city of Mitchell, was born in the town of Cambria, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the 23d of May, 1858, being a son of Ora B. and Sarah T. (Campbell) Wells, to whom were born four children, namely: Roderick C., who is a resident of La Crosse, Wisconsin; Charles L., who resides in Lincoln county, South Dakota; Sarah A., who is the wife of Isaac R. Bagley, of Canton, this state; and James E., who is the immediate subject of this sketch. Ora B. Wells was born in Genesee county, New York, and his wife was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, having moved thence to the state of New York when a child and being reared in the home of relatives, her parents having died when she was about one year of age. The father of our subject was reared on a farm, and for a number of years, as a young man, he was employed by a merchant in the capacity of teamster, all merchandise at that time having been transported by wagon. In the early 'fifties he came west to Wisconsin, in which state he followed various vocations, having been engaged in the grain business for some time and also having been a contractor and builder, while for several years he was assistant postmaster at Bangor. In 1873 he came as a pioneer to what is now the state of South Dakota, locating seven miles north of Canton, Lincoln county, where he purchased a quarter section of land, thereafter devoting his attention to farming and stock growing until 1886, when he retired, coming to Mitchell, where he and his devoted wife died. He was a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, while his four brothers all gave allegiance to the Democracy.

James E. Wells acquired his early educational discipline in the public schools of Wisconsin, and when but thirteen years of age began to depend to a certain extent upon his own resources, manifesting that energy and self-reliance which have been dominating characteristics of the man during his entire career. In 1879, after the crops had proved a failure for five successive years, he left the homestead farm in Lincoln county, this state, proceeding to Jackson, Minnesota, before he succeeded in finding employment. He went to work in a harvest field in that locality. He then secured a position in a lumber yard at Jackson, where he was employed about eight months, then resigning by reason of the fact that business was so slack that he found nothing to do, though his employer wished him to continue in his service. Mr. Wells, however, felt that this was hardly expedient and he thus secured employment in a hardware store in the same town, where he remained until the spring of 1880, when he started to return to his home in South Dakota, the nearest railroad station at the time being at Luverne, Minnesota, twenty-one miles distant, and this portion of his journey he traversed on foot. He assisted his father in putting in the spring crops and also those of a neighbor, aiding in the seeding of all the crops raised on the two farms that year, the resulting harvest giving but thirty-five bushels of oats, by machine measure, with a weight of fourteen pounds to the bushel, grasshoppers having destroyed the crops. After the planting was completed Mr. Wells went to the village of Canton, where he secured employment in a lumber yard conducted by C. A. Bedford. He resigned about four months later and shortly afterward H. W. Ross, of the Oshkosh Lumber Company, tendered him a position in the company's yards at Mitchell, in which city he took up his residence in the fall of 1880. The following summer he was offered a more remunerative position by F. E. Moses, a local lumber dealer, and continued in the employ of this gentleman about four years, when Mr. Moses sold out. The subject then secured a position with the J. M. LeVake Lumber Company, with which he continued to be thus identified until January, 1889, having been elected to the office of register of deeds of Davison county the preceding fall. He continued incumbent of this office for six successive years, and after the expiration of his second term engaged in the abstract, insurance and real-estate business in Mitchell, his previous official work having proved of much value to him in the handling of his new enterprise, in which he has since continued, having built up a large and prosperous business. During the greater portion of this interval he has also been the local agent of the American Express Company, being incumbent of the position at the present time. He is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities, and in addition to serving as register of deeds, as noted, he held the office of clerk of the board of education for two years, while he was alderman from the second ward for two terms, and is the present representative of the fourth ward, in which he now resides. He is a prominent frater of the Masonic order, being affiliated with Resurgam Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Mitchell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar; El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls; and Starlight Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. He is also identified with Mitchell Lodge, No. 69, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with the organization of the Order of Home Guardians at Canton.

In October, 1883, Mr. Wells was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Wedehase, of Lancaster, Wisconsin, and they are the parents of three children, Ora B., Frederick A. and James Earl, the two elder sons being assistants in their father's office.

GEORGE A. SILSBY is a native of the city of Rockford, Illinois, where he was born on the 28th of March, 1847, being a son of Harvey Hammond and Melinda (Stearns) Silsby, both of whom were born in New Hampshire, coming of English lineage, while both family names have been identified with the annals of New England from the early colonial era in our national history, the first of the Silsbys in the new world having come here in 1634. The father of the subject was numbered among the pioneers of Illinois, where he followed the vocation of a merchant and where both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives, honored by all who knew them.

The subject of this review was reared in his native city, in whose public schools he secured his early educational training, initiating his independent career while still a mere lad, since at the age of fourteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, becoming a skilled mechanic and being engaged in the work of his trade at the time of the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. In 1862 he manifested his loyalty to the Union by enlisting as a private in Company F, Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he went to the front and served until the expiration of his term, when he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he was made corporal of his company, and he thereafter continued in active service as such until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge, having taken part in many of the important engagements of the great fratricidal conflict and having proved himself a faithful and valiant soldier of the republic. After the close of his military service he returned to Illinois, where he was engaged in the work of his trade for a few years and then established himself in the shoe business at Rockford, while later he became a traveling salesman for one of the leading wholesale shoe houses in the city of Utica, New York, being thus engaged until 1880, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and cast in his lot with the people of Mitchell, which was then a small and straggling village. Here he was for a number of years engaged in the United States land office, while he became one of the representative citizens and business men of the place. In 1883 he was appointed postmaster of the city, in which capacity he served two and a half years, having been removed by President Cleveland to make place for a Democrat. He is at the time of this writing holding the office of mayor of the city, giving a most capable and satisfactory administration of the municipal government and doing all in his power to forward the best interests of the city by a straightforward and progressive business and executive policy. In 1899 he was appointed national bank examiner for the state, in which capacity he has since continued to render most efficient service. In politics he has ever been an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and has been one of its wheel-horses in the state. He is one of the leading members of the Grand Army of the Republic in South Dakota, being identified with Ransom Post, No. 6, at Mitchell, while in 1889-90 he had the distinction of being commander of the Grand Army for the department of Dakota territory, having been incumbent of the office at the time the territory was divided and the two states admitted to the Union. He early became identified with the National Guard of the state, and from 1891 to 1895 served as adjutant general of the same. He is also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 25th of February, 1868, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Silsby to Miss Emily

Derwent, who was born in Rockford, Illinois, on the 1st of October, 1847, being a daughter of Edmond Derwent, a prominent citizen of that place, where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Silsby have two children, Mabel Claire, who is now the wife of Herbert E. Hitchcock, and Maude Muller, who is the wife of Harry G. Nichols.

W. E. TIPTON, of Armour, Douglas county, is a native of the state of Missouri, having been born in Schuyler county, on the 10th of June, 1854, a son of Jabez B. and Isabel (Wright) Tipton. The ancestry in the agnatic line is traced back to two brothers who emigrated from England to America and landed in either Baltimore or Philadelphia, while finally one of them located in Virginia and the other in the state of New York, and the Virginian later came west and took up his permanent residence in Kentucky, and it is from this pioneer of that state that the subject of this sketch is descended. Joel Tipton, grandfather of the subject, was one of the colony which accompanied Daniel Boone from Kentucky to Missouri, and for a number of years he was an associate of that historic character, being a close personal friend. Jabez B. Tipton passed his entire life in Missouri, his vocation being that of farming. His wife, the mother of the subject, was an Illinoisan by birth.

W. E. Tipton was reared on the homestead farm in Missouri and after availing himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools he continued his studies in the state normal school, at Kirksville. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching in the public schools, and by this means he earned the money with which he was enabled to carry forward his studies in the normal school, where he was graduated in 1880, with the highest honors in his class, and afterward taking the post-graduate course, with the degree of Master of Arts. He served as superintendent of schools at Queen City, Glenwood, Lathrop and Lamar, Missouri, and while in tenure of the position in Lamar he also served as superintendent of schools of Barton county. At that time also he began the study of law with the definite intention of preparing himself for the practice of this profession, having previously carried on his studies along the line, but in a somewhat desultory way. While at Lamar he was elected a member of the faculty of the state normal school at Warrensburg, but the school board refused to accept his resignation, and such was the estimate of his value and ability as an instructor that the position as a member of the faculty of the normal school was held open for him for a period of two years. Within this time, however, Mr. Tipton had decided to withdraw from the pedagogic profession and devote his attention to that of the law, and in consonance with this decision he resigned the position at the normal without having actually filled it at any time. His duties in Lamar had been so varied and onerous that his health became seriously impaired, and this is not to be considered strange when we take cognizance of the fact that not only was he superintendent of the city and county schools, but was also associate editor of the State Teachers' Journal, editor of the educational department of a local paper, interested in the real-estate business, and the while carefully continuing his legal studies. He was thus compelled to call a halt and endeavor to recuperate his wasted energies. In 1883 he resigned his position as county superintendent of schools and came to South Dakota for the benefit of his health, locating in Douglas county. He had been admitted to the bar of Missouri the preceding year, and after his removal to South Dakota he opened an office in Grand View, which was then the county seat of Douglas county, and there continued to be successfully engaged in the practice of his profession until the town of Armour was projected. He then became one of the founders and builders of the new town, in which he was one of the early settlers, and here he has ever since maintained his home, having contributed materially to the advancement of its best interests and being one of its most honored and valued citizens, while he has gained a state reputation as one of the leading members of its bar, his talent and devotion to his profession having gained him distinctive prestige, while his clientage is of representative order. He is a stanch Republican in his political views, and he was appointed district attorney in 1884, serving two years, while he was elected to the office in 1886, for a term of two years. He also served one term as state's attorney of Douglas county, while for two terms he presided with marked ability on the bench of the county court. Judge Tipton was president of the board of education of Armour for several years, and for five years was a member of the board of regents of the State University, having ever retained a lively interest in the cause of popular education. In 1901 he was appointed president of the state board of charities and corrections, serving two years, and recently the board was reorganized and our subject was chosen secretary, this executive position being one for which he is particularly well qualified, and he resigned the presidency because he felt that as secretary he could make his services of more definite value.

In politics Judge Tipton is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with the various bodies of the York Rite and having also attained the consistory degrees in the Scottish Rite. He also holds membership in the adjunct order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and in the Knights of Pythias, in which he is now supreme representative, having held the highest offices in the lodge for the past eight years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take a zealous interest in the various departments of its work.

On the 29th of December, 1881, Judge Tipton was united in marriage to Miss Myra Amsden, of Greene county, Iowa, who died in 1890, being survived by her only child, Gerald P., who is now in business in Quincy, Illinois. On the 10th of October, 1894, Judge Tipton contracted a second marriage, being then united to Miss Emily Rogers, of Mitchell, South Dakota, and they are the parents of four children, Bernice, Mark R., Sterling J. and Gwyneth.

REV. JOHN J. REILAND.—The priesthood of the great mother church has an able and earnest young representative in the person of Father Reiland, who is installed in charge of the congregation of Sacred Heart church, in Parkston, Hutchinson county, the parish organization having been effected in 1891, while through the zealous efforts of the pastor and people the fine new church building will have been completed by the time this history is issued from the press.

Father Reiland is a native of Luxemberg, Europe, where he was born on the 9th of May, 1868, being a son of John and Ann Mary (Bartholome) Reiland, who bade adieu to home and native land in 1869 and emigrated to the United States, locating in Wabasha county, Minnesota, as pioneers of that section, where they still maintain their home. The subject of this tribute has thus passed practically his entire life in America, having been about one year of age at the time of his parents' removal to the new world. After receiving his rudimentary educational discipline in the parochial schools he passed six years in St. Francis Seminary, at St. Francis, Wisconsin, after which, in pursuance of his definite plans of preparing himself for the priesthood of the church, he went to the city of Rome, where for four years he was a student in the Propaganda College, being ordained to the priesthood, at the Gregorian University, on the 28th of October, 1891. After his return to America he came to South Dakota and was pastor at White Lake for one and one-half years, then being in charge of the parish of Sacred Heart church at Aberdeen for the ensuing four years, at the expiration of which he came to Parkston, as pastor of the parish of Sacred Heart church, over which he has remained in charge for the past six years, infusing zeal and devotion into the spiritual and temporal affairs of the church, gaining the affection and cooperation of his people and the respect and confidence of all who know him, and showing in all the relations of life his earnest consecration to his holy calling. Father Reiland may well look with satisfaction on the work he has here accomplished, and the new and attractive church edifice will stand as a monument to his earnest labors and indefatigable energy and his devotion to the service of the divine Master. In connection with the church there is a parochial school in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph (Concordia, Kansas), with an attendance of one hundred and twenty children.

JOHN A. BURBANK, fourth territorial governor of Dakota, born in Centerville, Wayne county, Indiana, in 1827. Was appointed governor to succeed Andrew J. Faulk by President Grant. At the close of his term returned to Indiana and still resides at New Richmond, that state.

JOHN S. MUELLER, one of the prominent and essentially representative young business men of Parkston, Hutchinson county, was born in the southern part of Russia, on the 24th of March, 1870, being a son of Johann and Wilhelmina (Hass) Mueller, who emigrated from the fatherland to America in May, 1881, landing in New York city and thence coming to what is now the state of South Dakota, where the father entered homestead and pre-emption claims nine miles southeast of Parkston, becoming one of the pioneers of the county and here continuing to reside until his death, on the 1st of September, 1898, at which time he was sixty-six years of age. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Lutheran church and a man of inflexible integrity in all the relations of life. His widow has now attained the age of seventy years and still resides on the homestead farm, while she likewise is a devoted member of the Lutheran church.

The subject of this review was about eleven years of age at the time of his parents' emigration to America, his early educational instruction having thus been secured in the fatherland, while after locating in South Dakota he was enabled to attend the public schools and also the academy at Scotland. In 1890 he secured employment as salesman for a dealer in agricultural implements, in Scotland, being thus employed during one summer, while during the following winter he was engaged in teaching, as was he also for two winters succeeding, while during the intervening summers he found employment as assessor and also in various mercantile establishments, in a clerical capacity. In January, 1893, he was appointed deputy county treasurer of Hutchinson county, continuing to retain this preferment about four years. In the autumn of 1896 he was elected auditor of the county, and this incumbency he retained two terms, giving a most able and satisfactory administration, while during his last year of service he was also engaged in the real-estate and loan business. In March, 1901, at the expiration of his second term, Mr. Mueller came to Parkston and purchased stock in the Hutchinson County Bank, of which he was made assistant cashier, the agreement made in the connection being that he might withdraw at any time within the year should he so desire. He was unable to secure as much stock in the institution as he wished and also found the sedentary occupation somewhat irksome, and thus, at the end of six months, he resigned his executive position and purchased the interest of Christian Rempfer in the implement business of the firm of Rempfer & Doering, the enterprise being then extended in scope, and carried forward under the title of the Parkston Land and Implement Company. On the 11th of April, 1903, the company was incorporated under the laws of the state, with Mr. Mueller as secretary and treasurer, and ere this work is issued from the press the company will have completed their modern brick block, in which they will carry a full line of hardware, in connection with their land and implement business. Mr. Mueller is also a stockholder in the South Dakota Grain Company, one of the leading concerns of the sort in this section of the state, and he is known as a man of progressive ideas, high administrative and executive ability and sterling integrity of purpose. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and both he and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Lutheran church, he being an elder in the local organization and treasurer of the three congregations constituting this parish.

On the 22d of January, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mueller to Miss Elizabeth C. Gall, of Menno, this state, and they are the parents of six children, Edmund J., Leontina C., Amalia A., Reinhart R. G., Berthold E. L. and Laura L. L.

JOHN DOERING, a representative and progressive business man of Parkston, Hutchinson county, was born in the southern part of Russia, which great empire has contributed a not inconsiderable quota to the valued population of South Dakota, the date of his nativity having been February 2, 1868, while he is a son of Gottlieb and Juliana (Lempke) Doering, who emigrated to America when he was about twelve years of age, coming to South Dakota and passing one year in Menno, Hutchinson county, after which they removed to a farm seven miles southeast of Parkston, where they have since maintained their home, being numbered among the worthy pioneers of this section of the state.

The subject of this sketch received excellent educational advantages in his native country, but was able to attend school only three months after the removal of the family to the United States, for institutions of learning, even of the primitive sort, were notable more specially for their absence in the pioneer districts of South Dakota at the time when the family located here. On June 7, 1892, Mr. Doering was married to Miss Louisa Eberhard, of this county, and shortly afterward he came to Parkston, where he erected and equipped a grist mill, operating the same for two years, at the expiration of which he disposed of the property and engaged in the grain business as a buyer for others, thus continuing about three years. In 1897 he turned his attention to dealing in agricultural implements and machinery and the same year, in company with two others, purchased two elevators in Parkston, operating one under the firm name of Doering & Company and the other under the title of Rempfer, Kayser & Company. Subsequently the interested principals effected the organization of the South Dakota Grain Company and purchased nine other elevators, at different points, and these nine elevators are conducted by the company mentioned, while the original two in Parkston are still maintained under the control of the firms previously noted, while the subject of this sketch has held the responsible office of general manager of the South Dakota Grain Company from the time of its organization, the concern being among the heaviest buyers and shippers of grain in the state, while the responsibilities devolving upon Mr. Doering indicate that he is a man of excellent executive ability. Mr. Doering and John Kayser are now the sole owners of the nine elevators outside, and Mr. Doering holds stock in the Parkston Land and Implement Company, of which he is vice-president, and he is also manager of the South Dakota Grain Company. He is candid and honorable in all his transactions and retains the unequivocal confidence and esteem of all who know him, while he is recognized as one of the substantial men, and representative citizens of the county. He is the owner of two hundred and eighty acres of valuable farming land in Hutchinson county and has reason to be gratified with the success which he has attained through his energetic and progressive efforts. In politics he holds the faith of the Republican party, being a member of the common council of his home city at the time of this writing, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Lutheran church.

MAZAR JANDREAU comes of stanch French lineage and was born in Canada on the 4th of July, 1853, being a son of Ferdinand and Estracia (Igout) Jandreau, whose five children are all living. When the subject was two years of age his parents came from Canada to the northwest, settling in Sioux City, Iowa, which was then a small village, and there continued to reside for five years. They then removed into Nebraska, which state continued to be their home for forty years and up to the time of their death, while they were numbered among the sterling pioneers of that commonwealth, where the father devoted his attention to farming and stock raising. Our subject secured his early educational discipline in the schools of Nebraska and while still a boy set forth to carve out an independent career. In 1871 he came to the territory of Dakota and secured a position as stage-driver on the route between Fort Randall and Fort Thompson, being thus employed for a period of three years. In 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Louise Redfield, a quarter-blooded Indian of the Yankton Sioux extraction, her father having been one of the early Indian agents in the government employ in Dakota. After his death his widow became the wife of Lizzim Archambean, of whom specific mention is made on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Jandreau became the parents of twelve children, of whom seven are living. The subject and his family jointly own five hundred and eight acres of land, the major portion of which is used for grazing purposes. Mr. Jandreau is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and he and his family are members of the Catholic church.

Mr. Jandreau has traveled extensively through the west, both in the early days and in later years. At the age of twelve years he left his father's home in Nebraska and made the trip across the plains and mountains to Denver, Colorado, having driven a freight team from Nebraska City to Denver, in 1866, while thereafter he followed freighting along the Missouri river for a number of years, having been frequently attacked by the Indians.

DAVID M. POWELL had the distinction of being a representative of Davison county in the first state legislature of South Dakota and is also a member of this body at the time of this writing, while he is known as one of the progressive and successful farmers and stock growers of said county, where he has maintained his home since 1883, thus being one of the pioneers of this section. He served long and faithfully in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is still active in church work, though not exercising his clerical functions in a specific way.

Mr. Powell was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, on the 13th of April, 1836, and is a son of Reuben and Catherine (Gould) Powell, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, to which the family had removed from Connecticut a few months previously, and the latter was a native of Connecticut, both families being of Welsh and English extraction and both having been established in New England in the colonial epoch of our national history. The mother of our subject died when he was but nine months of age, and his father subsequently consummated a second marriage, passing his entire life in the old Empire state, where he followed the vocation of farming. David M. was reared on the home farm and secured his early educational discipline in the common schools of his native town, while later he continued his studies in an academy at Harpersfield, Delaware county, New York, and supplemented this by a course in an academy at Roxbury, that state. Thereafter he taught for two years in the schools of Halcott, Greene county, and three years at Stone Ridge, Ulster county, New York. In April, 1859, after due preliminary preparation, he was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, and thereafter continued uninterruptedly in ministerial labors until the spring of 1883, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of deeded land, in Davison county, where he has ever since maintained his home. He has made the best of permanent improvements on his farm and has been successful in his operations as an agriculturist and stock grower, notwithstanding the serious obstacles which he was compelled to encounter in connection with the transformation of virgin prairies to a condition of fruitfulness in the production of crops for the support of man and beast. He may well look with naught of regret on the toils and privations of the pioneer days, in view of the success which has come to him individually and the magnificent civilization which has been established in the great domain of the sovereign commonwealth of which he was an early settler. Mr. Powell became a subscriber to Horace Greeley's Tribune in 1854, and was not a voter at the time of the inception of the Republican party, being thus unable to exercise his franchise in support of its first presidential candidate, General John C. Fremont, but he voted for Lincoln in 1860 and has ever since been stanchly arrayed in support of the "grand old party," for whose every succeeding presidential candidate he has voted. In the autumn of 1888 he was elected a member of the last territorial legislature of the territory of Dakota, and in the ensuing general assembly did effective service in the framing of wise legislation for the new commonwealth, while he was again elected to represent his district in the first state legislature, in the election of November, 1889, thus being a member of the first state general assembly. His interest in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church continues to be of fervent and practical order, and his services are in demand not infrequently as a clergyman, his membership in the church dating back to the time when he was but sixteen years of age.

On the 4th of February, 1864, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Powell to Miss Ada Elvira Sherwood, who was born in Liberty, Sullivan county, New York, on the 4th of February, 1838, so that the marriage was celebrated on her birthday anniversary. The result of this marriage was one son, Arthur S., who was born January 12, 1865, but who was summoned into eternal life November 2, 1886. Mrs. Ada Powell died September 6, 1870, and on the 24th of October, 1871, Mr. Powell married Adaline Annette Sherwood, a sister of his first wife, and to this union also was born a son, Jason Gould, the date of his nativity being November 24, 1873. He is engaged in farming and resides in Sanborn county, South Dakota. Mrs. Adaline Powell died January 28, 1877, of quick consumption, and on May 4, 1878, the subject was married to Adelia Davidson, of Rockland, Sullivan county, New York, and to them was born a daughter, Elvira. Mrs. Adelia Powell was stricken with peritonitis and after an illness of but four days passed away April 8, 1882. On the 4th of December, 1883, Mr. Powell was united in marriage to Virginia E. Crary, of Roxbury, Delaware county, New York.

PETER SCHENCK.—It is signally fitting that in this work be entered a memoir of this well-known pioneer of Faulk county, for, while he was a resident of the state for but a few years prior to his death, he was prominently identified with the early history of the development of Faulk county. Mr. Schenck came of the staunch old Holland Dutch stock which had so much to do with the early history of the Empire state of the union, of which he was himself a native, having been born in Elmira, New York, on the 9th of August, 1845. While still a child his parents left New York and removed to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where his father became a pioneer farmer and where the subject was reared to maturity. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he was but sixteen years of age, and his patriotism was roused to such a degree that when he had attained the age of nineteen he tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in a regiment of volunteers, Company B, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, and with the same continued in active service until the close of the great conflict, making the record of a valiant and loyal young soldier of the republic. After receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Schenck returned to his home in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where he remained a short time and then removed to Rock county, that state, where he owned and managed the Columbia Hotel, at Emerald Grove, until 1883, when he disposed of his interests there and came to Faulk county, South Dakota, where he took up the homestead ranch of six hundred and forty acres now owned by his widow and family, the same being located eight miles east of Faulkton, the thriving county seat. The family were numbered among the first settlers in this section and Mr. Schenck at once initiated the improvement of his farm, continuing his labors earnestly and effectively until the time of his death, on the 19th day of February, 1887. He was a man of spotless character, signally true and faithful in all the relations of life, and his death was a grievous blow to his family, though his devoted wife bravely assumed the added responsibility, and with inflexible determination worked on with head, heart, and hands for the attainment of the ideals established years before by herself and husband for their home and family. She has given her children excellent educational advantages and all of them have well repaid her devotion and self-abnegation by their filial solicitude and willing assistance and cooperation. Mr. Schenck was a Republican in his political proclivities and took an active and intelligent interest in the questions of the hour, being a man of strong individuality and high mentality. He was a consistent member of the Methodist church, as is also his widow. He was a Mason of good standing, being a member of the Mutual Masonic lodge of Chicago.

On the 26th day of October, 1866, at Lucknow, Ontario, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Schenck to Miss Elizabeth Henderson, who was born in Toronto, Canada, being a daughter of James and Jane Henderson. Her father was a native of Scotland, whence he emigrated to America when a young man, locating in the vicinity of the city of Toronto, where he engaged in farming and where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Schenck were born ten children, six sons and four daughters, six of whom still survive: William S. married Miss Katie Joynt, an estimable young lady who was connected with the public schools of Faulk county several years prior to their marriage. He operates a large farm near the homestead ranch; Ida was married January 20, 1904, to M. R. Staight, a prominent and wealthy mineowner at Republic, Washington; Florence is the wife of G. F. Scollard, a Chicago publisher; Frank and Charles, who still manage the home place. Though mere boys at the time of their father's death, they assumed full-grown responsibilities and have at all times shown marked discrimination and good judgment. They have attained a success that many men of maturer minds could well envy, having one of the best improved and most valuable properties in the county; Elizabeth Hazel, the youngest of the family, also remains at the home. She is a young lady of vivacious manner and sparkling wit, and rivals her city friends in artistic accomplishments. Next year she will enter the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, Massachusetts.

S. L. SPINK, born in Illinois, 1830; died in Yankton, 1881. Came to Dakota in 1865 as secretary of the territory. Delegate to congress, 1869-70. He was a man of great ability.

MARTIN E. HITT.—The subject of this review is an honorable representative of an old and highly respected American family, which has been closely identified with the history of several states and it is also well known that certain of its members have risen to distinguished position in the public affairs of the nation. Martin Emory Hitt is a native of Ohio and the son of Rev. Thomas and Emily Hitt, the father born in Kentucky, the mother in the state of Pennsylvania. Thomas Hitt was reared in his native commonwealth and when a young man entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which capacity he traveled extensively throughout Ohio, Indiana and other states, preaching at various points and becoming widely and favorably known as an able and faithful minister of the gospel. After spending a number of years in the itinerancy he located at Urbana, Ohio, but three years later removed to Mt. Morris, Ogle county, Illinois, where he subsequently closed a long and useful career by retiring from active life on account of failing health. Later he took up his residence on a farm near the above city and spent the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of the quiet and content which he had so nobly earned, dying about the year 1851.

Rev. Hitt, in 1830, was united in marriage with Miss Emily John, of Pennsylvania, who bore him eight children and departed this life in 1881. The oldest of the children, a son by the name of John, lives in Chicago, where for the last thirty-seven years he has been serving as first deputy collector of internal revenue. Hon. Robert R. Hitt, the second of the family, was one of the distinguished public men of Illinois and for over twenty years represented the old thirteenth district in the United States congress. He was first assistant secretary of state under James G. Blaine, also served as first secretary to the American legation to Paris, France, and accompanied General Grant on his tour of the world, having been a warm friend and personal confidant of the famous soldier and distinguished ex-President. His name has not only added luster to his native state, but his services to the government in different capacities have won for him a conspicuous place among the leading statesmen of the Union. Martin Emory Hitt, whose name introduces this sketch, is the third in order of birth, the fourth being Elizabeth, widow of Captain Benjamin R. Wagner, of Washington county, Maryland. Captain Wagner entered the army at the beginning of the Civil war as first lieutenant of Company H, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh and after his recovery rose to the rank of captain, in which capacity he served until the downfall of the rebellion. His military career embraced a period of nearly five years, during the greater part of which time he was on duty at Rock Island. Subsequently he was honored with various public positions, including among others that of deputy United States marshal, sheriff, representative and senator, in all of which he rendered distinguished service and made himself popular with the people. In 1874 he came to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, and purchased a large tract of land to which he moved his family four years later and from 1878 to his death he was prominently identified with the public affairs of his adopted state. He represented Bon Homme county in the general assembly from 1882 to 1885 inclusive, served for several years as trustee and commissioner of the board of education and was also president of the state board of education, in which capacity he did much to promote the efficiency of the schools and bring the system up to its present high standard of excellence. Captain Wagner possessed a broad, well-balanced mind, a keen intellect and ripe judgment, and he honored every station in the public service to which he was called. He was as deeply interested in local matters as in state affairs and during his residence in Bon Homme county encouraged every laudable enterprise for the material development of the country and used his influence in behalf of all progressive measures for the social, educational and moral welfare of his fellow men. He was popular with all classes and conditions of people, stood especially high in the esteem of the large circle of personal friends who learned to value him for his sterling worth and his death, which occurred in February, 1898, was deeply lamented by all who knew him. Since the latter year his widow has lived with her brother, Martin E., over whose home she presides and after whose interests she looks with more than sisterly regard. She bore her husband two children, the older of whom, Howard H., ex-sheriff of Bon Homme county, is now a prominent resident of the county of Charles Mix, where he is quite extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. He married Miss Lydia Peck and at this time has a family of five children, whose names are Mary E., Benjamin H., Nina M., Howard W. and Harold. Walter, the second of Captain Wagner's sons, farms the old Wagner homestead and is one of the rising young men of the county of Bon Homme. He took up one of the first claims in the Yankton reservation, was postmaster at Wagner for some years and also conducted a mercantile establishment in that city, of which place he was founder and the name of which was given in his honor. Walter Wagner married Miss Clara James, of Bon Homme county, and is the father of two children, Morris and Francis.

Thomas M. Hitt, the fifth of the children of Rev. Thomas and Emily Hitt, is a retired farmer and stock raiser, living at this time in Tyndall, South Dakota. He served four years in the army as a member of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, participated in a number of battles and earned an honorable record as a brave, gallant and, under all circumstances, faithful and trustworthy soldier.

Henry P. Hitt, the next in succession, was also a farmer and stock raiser, but, like his older brother, is now living a life of retirement in the enjoyment of the fruits of his many years of labor and thrift. Margaret, the seventh in order of birth, married A. W. Newcomer and lives at Mt. Morris, Illinois, where her husband is engaged in business pursuits. Sarah, the youngest of the family, whose home is also in Mt. Morris, is the wife of Charles Newcomer, a well-known and popular resident of that city.

Reverting to Martin Emory Hitt, the direct subject of this sketch, it is learned that his birth occurred in Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, on April 27, 1836. With his brothers and sisters, he received his preliminary education in the schools of Mt. Morris and later entered the Rock River Seminary, of Illinois, where he pursued his studies until finishing the prescribed course. He remained on the old home place in Mt. Morris until the year 1874, when he came to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, and, entering three hundred and twenty acres of land in Hancock township, began the task of its improvement, in which enterprise his labors were in due time crowned with the most encouraging success. By persevering industry he soon succeeded in reclaiming his land from a wild state and converting it into one of the best and most desirable farms in the above township, the meantime adding to its area until he now owns six hundred and forty acres, the greater part of which is leased to other parties, the portion reserved for his own use being largely devoted to pasturage.

Mr. Hitt has been a model farmer, but having accumulated an ample competence he is no longer under the necessity of laboring for a livelihood, consequently he spends the most of his time looking after his live-stock interests and managing his other business affairs. Few men in the community are as well known and certainly no one individual has taken a more active part or exercised greater influence in forwarding the development of this section of the state and developing its various resources. He encourages and supports every enterprise having for its object the material growth of his township and county and the interest he has ever manifested in public affairs has given him prestige second to that of few of his contemporaries, his generosity, unswerving integrity and pronounced ability having gained him a distinctive position as an intelligent, broad-minded citizen and progressive man of affairs.

As already indicated, Mr. Hitt is a man of fine intellectuality and, being a wide and discriminating reader, he keeps in close touch with the trend of modern thought and with current events, having well grounded opinions on the leading questions and issues of the times concerning which men and parties are divided. His study of political economy and kindred subjects has made him an independent thinker; nevertheless he is a politician in the broad sense of the term and believes that every good citizen should manifest an abiding interest in the elective franchise. Of recent years he has given his allegiance to the Populist party as more nearly representing his ideas than any other and, while zealous in maintaining the soundness of his convictions and active in supporting his favorite candidates, he has never been an office seeker in this regard, preferring to labor in behalf of others rather than press his own claims to public recognition.

Mr. Hitt has never assumed the responsibility of family ties, being an unmarried man, and, as already stated, his home at this time is presided over by his sister who spares no pains in making the domestic circle mutually pleasant and happy. A great lover of home, he has done much to beautify the same and add to its comfort and his free-handed hospitality has attracted to him a large circle of warm friends and admirers, who find beneath his roof a welcome characteristic of the typical gentleman of the old school. Mr. Hitt's career has been eminently honorable and crowned with usefulness and, sustained by genuine, popular approval, he is destined long to be remembered as one of the leading men and representative citizens of his day and generation in the county of Bon Homme.

D. GRANT STEWART is a native of the state of New York, having been born in York Center, Livingston county, on the 2d of November, 1845, and being a son of David and Mary Ann Stewart, both of whom died in that state, the father having been a plow manufacturer by vocation. Our subject received an education in the schools of his native town and Brockport Collegiate Institute, and remained in the old Empire state until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when he set forth to seek his fortunes in the west. He located in Hamilton, Fillmore county, Minnesota, and was there engaged in merchandising for the ensuing decade, at the expiration of which, in 1879, he came as a pioneer to what is now the state of South Dakota. He took up a homestead and tree claims ten miles south of the present village of Bath, in Rondel township, and also secured a pre-emption claim. In the following year he began the improvement of his property, all three claims now being under cultivation and well improved with substantial buildings, good fences, etc., while the timber on the tree claim is now well grown. He remained on the farm for ten years and since that time has resided in Bath, while he still owns the fine property which he secured in its wild state from the government nearly a quarter of a century ago. He was married in Minnesota to Miss Emma F. Doten, in 1881, and she survived her marriage by only one year. Prior to her marriage she also had filed on a tree and homestead claim in Brown county and in the same township as the property secured by her husband. His sister, Mrs. Catherine J. Anderson, also came to Brown county and took up a claim, in 1880, and she died a few months later. On the 19th of March, 1885, Mr. Stewart consummated a second marriage, being united to Miss Celia Hanson, who was born in Denmark, but reared and educated in Minnesota and Iowa, whence she came to Brown county and took up a claim prior to her marriage, having also perfected her title to the property. This was the same claim on which Mr. Stewart's sister had previously filed entry, and the claim is now included in the full section of land which constitutes the fine landed estate of our subject and his estimable wife, who has been a true helpmeet to him. He also owns an eighty-acre tract separate from the main farm. In connection with the growing of the various agricultural products best suited to the soil and climate, Mr. Stewart also raised cattle upon a quite extensive scale. The subject has taken an active interest in public affairs of a local nature and is well informed upon current topics and upon the vital questions of the day. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, and he was prominent in the reform movement which was so strongly in evidence in the west a few years since. He is a student of sociological matters and is a firm believer in many of the teachings of those who classify themselves as socialists. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Bankers' Union, while both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. They have six children, all of whom remain at the parental home, namely: Emma, Anna, Fay, Florence, Frances and Carlisle.

ED D. LEWIS.—The subject of this sketch was born in 1856 and was a native of the state of Virginia, in which state, Ohio and Wisconsin, he was reared and attended the public schools. His father is a native of Wales and after coming to this country he signified his allegiance to the Union by servng from 1861 to 1865 in the Federal army during the war of the Rebellion. After his return from the army he removed to Girard, Ohio, where he still resides, being in comfortable financial circumstances.

In 1877 Ed D. Lewis removed from Ohio to Spring Green, Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he engaged successfully in the drug business, and while there he was also assistant postmaster for two years. Believing that the new and rapidly developing west afforded better opportunities for a young man, he, in 1882, came to Dakota territory, locating at Worthing, Lincoln county, where he started a general merchandise business. He was thus engaged until 1886, when he went to Sioux Falls and entered into the retail boot and shoe business, in which he successfully continued until 1891, when he returned to Worthing. About the time of his return he was appointed postmaster of Worthing, and three years later, in 1894, he bought the banking business of the late Charles Judd, and which is now known as the Farmers and Merchants' Bank. Upon taking hold of the banking business Mr. Lewis relinquished the postoffice to his wife. He was eminently successful in all his business enterprises and was considered one of the foremost citizens of Worthing.

On December 11, 1882, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Mary Morgan, of Spring Green, Wisconsin, and they have one child, Evan Elias Lewis, who is a cadet at West Point. Fraternally Mr. Lewis was identified with the Masonic order, belonging to the blue lodge at Lennox, the chapter at Canton and the commandery at Sioux Falls. He died January 21, 1904, at Worthing.

ROLLIN J. WELLS, senior member of the well-known and prominent law firm of Wells & Blackman, of Sioux Falls, was born in the city of Moline, Illinois, on the 24th of June, 1848, and is a son of Luke and Harriet (Robinson) Wells. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native city Mr. Wells was matriculated in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in the literary department of which celebrated institution he continued his studies for two years, after which he was for a time engaged in teaching in the public schools of his native state. He began the reading of law in the office and under the direction of Judge George E. Waite, of Geneseo, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar of the state in 1878. In the same year he came to Sioux Falls and established himself in practice as one of the pioneer members of the bar of this state, while in 1887 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Wells conducted an individual practice until 1881, when he entered into a professional partnership with William A. Wilkes, under the firm name of Wilkes & Wells, this alliance continuing until 1890, when he entered into his present professional association with George T. Blackman. Mr. Wells has attained high prestige as an able advocate and counselor, being thoroughly well informed in the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence, preparing his causes with most punctilious care and presenting the same with force and directness, so that he has naturally been successful as a trial lawyer, while he has so ordered his course as to retain the unqualified respect of his professional confreres as well as the general public. His firm has a clientage of a distinctively important and representative character throughout and incidentally it should be noted that it has charge of the financial business in the state of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr. Wells is known as one of the city's most public-spirited and loyal citizens and has been identified with a large number of important enterprises, while he has lent his aid and influence in the furtherance of all measures tending to conserve the material and civic advancement and prosperity of his home city and state. In politics he may be designated as an independent Republican, having taken an active interest in public affairs but never having sought the honors or emoluments of political office. Fraternally he is a master Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Congregational church.

It is signally consonant that in this connection reference be made to the exceptional literary taste and ability possessed by Mr. Wells, who has written several books, the most notable of which is a dramatic poem in three acts, entitled Hagar, and having to do with the pitiful story of Hagar and her son, Ishmael, whose tragic wanderings, as told in the Bible, have been a favored theme of painters and poets from the earliest times. That in the midst of an intensely busy and practical life Mr. Wells should have found time and inclination to bring forth even this one beautiful literary gem speaks well for his appreciation and insistent gift of poesy. The work is one which merits a place in every ecclesiastical and secular library and is a distinctive contribution to the sum total of pure and undefiled English—a veritable classic in its dignity and exaltation of thought and felicity of expression. Concerning this work the Chicago Chronicle spoke as follows:

> From Sioux Falls, South Dakota, comes an unexpected piece of literary work that commends itself to public attention. "Hagar," by Rollin J. Wells, is a dramatic poem in three acts. The story, as given in the Bible, is altered somewhat, but not in any wise distorted. Mr. Wells has accented and modified certain points, as the literary artist has the right to do in order to heighten poetic effect. The beauty of Hagar, her misfortunes through no fault of her own, the important part her descendants have played in history, have made a frequent and worthy subject for pen and pencil. A special merit of Mr. Wells' poem is that he has brought out in strong light the moral character of the heroine.
>
> The maid Hagar has a lover, Athuriel. The bond between them is the purest, and nothing seems possible to mar their happiness. Suddenly Hagar is informed through a priest that it is the will of God that she should be the proud mother of Abraham's race. The heart of the girl instinctively rebels at the proposition and she declares she will die before submitting to such a violation of her love. Deeply religious, and accustomed to venerating the commands of God, she has a prolonged struggle between what is pointed out as duty and what seems to her the rights of her own heart. Finally she yields, knowing
>
> The ways of God are strange to men, but he
> Makes known his wishes through his priests.
>
> This moral beauty in Hagar's character lends added pathos to the situation. The poet, however, does not leave his heroine a mere helpless victim of the priest's command. Ethical justice steps in, and the final scene shows Abraham kneeling at the feet of the banished Hagar, who is now the happy wife of Athuriel. The poem is characterized by simplicity, strength and beauty, and with slight modification could easily be adapted to the needs of the stage. The fitting illustrations are by William L. Hudson. (Broadway Publishing Company, New York.)

Of the work the South Dakotan, a monthly magazine, gave the following estimate:

> South Dakota may take proper pride in its booked literature, and no single piece of it is more pride-engendering than the last contribution to it—Mr. Rollin J. Wells' dramatic poem, "Hagar." It is a rare proposition for a busy and successful lawyer to give up his leisure to refined literature, but Mr. Wells has found his most congenial recreation in producing verses of graceful measure and exquisite diction, and in "Hagar," his most ambitious production, he has reached a high plane. It is the Biblical story elaborated into one hundred and twenty-five pages of heroic verse, introducing many dramatic situations and lines of extraordinary strength, stamping Mr. Wells a poet of high order.

As showing the stately measure employed we quote a few lines from the third act of this remarkable work, the action being carried into the field of battle, as Athuriel has sworn to avenge Hagar's wrongs:

> Most gloriously to battle goes the King of Kings,
> The heavens are rent asunder, while the earth in tremor swings;
> The mountains smoke before Him and the moon grows dark with blood;
> And the angry seas are lifted in a great and swelling flood.

In concluding this brief sketch we enter the following data in regard to the domestic chapter in the life of Mr. Wells: On the 20th of December, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan L. Little, of Geneseo, Illinois, and they have five children, Robert L., who is in the employ of the great wholesale grocery house of Sprague, Warner & Company, of Chicago; Bertha, who remains at the parental home; Helen W., who is the wife of Frederick E. Phillips, of Sioux Falls; Ruth, who is a popular teacher in the high school of this city, and Mary L., who is at home.

WOLLERT HILDAHL.—As the name indicates, the subject of this sketch is of Scandinavian birth, being a native of Norway, born at Odda, Hardanger, on the 26th of August, 1875. When two years old he was taken by his parents to the city of Bergen, where he spent his childhood and youth, receiving his educational training at "Hans Tank of Hastrus og Hambro's" schools of that place. In 1893 Mr. Hildahl came to the United States and ,proceeding direct to South Dakota, has since been a resident of the city of Sioux Falls. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments and refined tastes, a clean, forcible and fluent writer and since becoming a resident of the United States has made rapid progress in acquiring a knowledge of this country and its institutions, being widely informed upon the leading questions and issues of the times and keeping himself in close touch with the trend of modern thought throughout the world. He has, since his naturalization, given evidence of his full sympathy with our government and, with an abiding faith in its perpetuity, he upholds its principles, standing at all times for good order and strict enforcement of the law. He is interested in secret fraternal and benevolent work, belonging to the Masonic fraternity at Sioux Falls and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at the same place, being an active participant in the deliberations of both organizations. Mr. Hildahl, on March 14, 1902, was united in marriage with Miss Emma Julia Lien, of Sioux Falls, the union resulting in the birth of one child, a son to whom has been given the name of Jonas Lien.

Mr. Hildahl has for many years been affiliated with the leading Scandinavian musical organization of the state, the Minnehaha Mandskor, and has served it in various capacities, as well as the Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' Association, of which the Mandskor is a member. The Mandskor was organized December 11, 1890, and became a member of the Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' Association at the time of its organization at Sioux Falls in 1891.

Mr. Hildahl has served as treasurer of the Minnehaha Mandskor, twice as its president and upon two occasions was sent as a delegate to the national convention of the Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' Association. By the latter body he was elected vice-president of the convention at Duluth in 1898 and in 1890, at St. Paul, he was honored by being chosen president.

In the year 1902 Mr. Hildahl took charge of the Syd Dakota Ekko, a paper devoted to the interests of his nationality in Dakota and the northwest and which for many years has also served the Northwestern Scandinavian Singers' Association as its official organ, having published what is known to the singers as "Sangernes Spalte," this department being the especial work of the present editor. Through the medium of his paper and otherwise, Mr. Hildahl exercises a wide and powerful influence among his fellow countrymen and is held in high esteem not only by the Scandinavian populace of the Dakotas, but by the general public as well.

ALPHA F. ORR, attorney at law, Sioux Falls, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, April 28, 1860, the son of James and Susan (Royle) Orr. When two years old he was taken by his parents to Florence, New York, where he spent his childhood and youth and received his preliminary education. After finishing the public-school course, he attended Whitestown Seminary, and from that institution became a student of Hamilton College, where he pursued his literary studies for a period of two years. On quitting college he took up the study of law and in 1882 was admitted to the bar in the city of Rochester, New York, after which he opened an office in Rome, New York, where he practiced for one year. From the latter place Mr. Orr went to Camden, New York, where he soon built up a lucrative professional business and achieved marked prestige in legal circles. He continued in that city until the fall of 1889 when he came to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he has since been actively engaged in professional work, achieving the meanwhile distinctive precedence as an able lawyer and successful practitioner.

Mr. Orr is an untiring worker, a close student with a profound knowledge of jurisprudence and occupies a prominent place among the leading lawyers of his adopted state. While devoted to his profession, he is also deeply interested in politics and ever since locating in his present field of labor he has been active in upholding the principles of the Republican party and zealous in his efforts for its success.

Mr. Orr has never been an office seeker nor an aspirant for any kind of public distinction.

notwithstanding which he is always an active and influential participant in political campaigns, taking the field in the interest of his party's candidate and rendering valuable service on the hustings. He is an able and logical speaker, a clear, concise reasoner, and by his eloquence has contributed much to the success of the ticket, not only in local affairs, but throughout the state. He has served one term as city attorney of Sioux Falls, aside from which he has held no office, preferring the duties of his profession and the simple title of citizen to any honors within the power of the people to bestow. Mr. Orr has a pleasing personality, enjoys high professional and social standing and is one of the popular men of the city in which he resides. He is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and at the present time holds the title of past chancellor in the latter organization. He is a married man and has a pleasant and attractive home in Sioux Falls, his wife having formerly been Miss Eva E. Green, of Knoxboro, New York.

EDWARD W. SCHMIDT is one of the influential citizens and honored business men of Valley Springs, Minnehaha county, and has passed the major portion of his life in South Dakota, being a representative of one of its pioneer families. He was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 28th of October, 1862, and is a son of Frederick W. and Augusta (Barr) Schmidt, both of whom were born in Germany, whence they came to America when young. The subject secured his rudimentary education in the public schools of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and was but eight years of age when, in 1872, he came with his parents to South Dakota, his father becoming one of the pioneers of Lincoln county, where he took up homestead and timber claims and eventually developed a good farm. He and his wife are now both dead. As no public schools were established in the section at the time of the family removal to this state, our subject was denied farther educational advantages in a specific way, but by personal application and by active association with men and affairs he has become a man of broad information and one well equipped for coping with the world, as is evident from the position he has attained as a successful business man, having accumulated every dollar through his own exertions and good management. He continued to assist in the improvement and cultivation of the home ranch until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when he returned to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he devoted two years to learning the tinners' trade, becoming a skilled workman. He then returned to South Dakota and was employed at his trade for one year in Sioux Falls. In April, 1885, he came to Valley Springs, where he followed his trade for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which he associated himself with E. J. Whaley and engaged in the hardware and harness business under the firm name of E. W. Schmidt & Company. Five years later he purchased Mr. Whaley's interest in the business and has since conducted the enterprise individually, having built up a large and representative trade and having the high regard and unqualified confidence of all who know him and being one of the pioneer merchants of the town. He has a finely equipped and stocked establishment and his annual business transactions now reach an average annual aggregate of about ten thousand dollars. He is progressive and imbued with distinctive public spirit and civic loyalty. In politics he is a stalwart adherent of the Republican party, and he served two years as president of the village, while she has also been incumbent of the office of village treasurer and a member of the local board of education. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Congregational church in their home town and he is a member of its board of trustees, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Schmidt has been twice married. On the 17th of September, 1886, was solemnized his union to Miss Emma Zick, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, who was summoned into eternal rest on the 13th of June, 1898, leaving three children, Albert R., Walter H. and Edward R. The eldest son is a member of the United States navy and at the time of this writing is serving on the cruiser "Hartford." On the 17th of October, 1900, Mr. Schmidt married Miss Mabel Cassidy, of Valley Springs, and they have two children, Margaret A. and Mabel S.

JEFFERSON PARRISH KIDDER, born Braintree, Orange county, Vermont, June 4, 1814. Lieutenant governor Vermont, 1851. Delegate to congress from provisional territorial government at Sioux Falls, 1859. Associate justice supreme court of Dakota from 1865 to death in 1883, except four years, from 1875 to 1879, when he was delegate to congress. Chief promoter of incorporation of State University, at Vermillion.

HON. LEONARD RENNER.—Prominent in the progress of every enterprising community is its agricultural interest, and the men devoting their energies and power of mind to the development and prosecution of this useful and time-honored vocation contribute more perhaps than any other class to the development and substantial prosperity of a new and rapidly growing state. Among the leading agriculturists of Minnehaha county, South Dakota, Leonard Renner, of Mapleton township, occupies a conspicuous place. He has been prominently identified with this part of the state for a number of years, has taken an active part in promoting its material welfare and in addition to the noble calling to which he so successfully devotes his attention, he has also made his influence felt in the public and political affairs of the commonwealth.

Mr. Renner is a native of Germany and a creditable representative of this strong, virile nationality, a nationality which, perhaps more than any other, has made for the material welfare, intellectual advancement and general prosperity of the great American republic. He was born June 9, 1840, in the kingdom of Baden, and is the sixth of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, whose parents were Casper and Elizabeth Renner. He spent the first eight years of his life in his native land, and in 1840 was brought by his parents to the United States, the family settling in Racine county, Wisconsin, where he grew to maturity on a farm. Coming to America when quite young, he soon became habituated to the manners and customs of his environment, secured a good practical education in the public schools, and as he advanced in years and knowledge his love and admiration for his adopted country and its institutions increased in like ratio. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age. On the 8th day of July, 1863, he enlisted in Battery B, First Illinois Light Artillery, with which he served two years to a day, being discharged July 8, 1865, with an honorable record as a brave and fearless defender of the national union. He accompanied his command through all the varied vicissitudes of warfare, and his two years at the front were marked by almost continued activity. Among the many battles in which he participated, the following were the most noted: Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Gap, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Franklin, Nashville, besides numerous skirmishes and minor engagements, to say nothing of the long marches and other thrilling experiences encountered by the soldier in constant and active service. Mr. Renner retired from the army with the rank of corporal and, returning home, resumed his usual vocation, which he carried on with success and financial profit in Wisconsin until 1878, when he disposed of his interests in that state and removed to Minnehaha county, South Dakota. Purchasing a valuable tract of land in Mapleton township, he at once addressed himself to the task of its improvement and in due time he not only erected a number of substantial buildings on his place, but took leading rank as an enterprising farmer and successful raiser. Mr. Renner's farm, situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of South Dakota, embraces an area of nine hundred and sixty acres, the greater part under a high state of cultivation, the rest being devoted to live stock, which, as stated above, he has carried on with most gratifying financial results.

His home, beautiful for situation and surrounded by natural and artificial features which enhance its attractions, is supplied with all the comforts and conveniences calculated to make rural life pleasant and agreeable, and without prevarication it can be called one of the finest and on the whole one of the most desirable country homes in the county of Minnehaha.

Mr. Renner, on March 19, 1873, was married in Racine county, Wisconsin, to Miss Catherine Kaiser, whose birth occurred November 22, 1845, in Lafayette, that state, being the daughter of George L. and Margaret (Taupert) Kaiser, both natives of Germany. Of the seven children born of this union, three died in infancy, those surviving being Charles H., George L., Frank T. and Nellie A.

Mr. Renner, as already indicated, has been influential in the affairs of his township and county, and for several years served on the town board of Mapleton, of which body he was chairman during the greater part of his incumbency. In 1901 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to represent Minnehaha county in the legislature of South Dakota, and his course as a lawmaker meeting the endorsement of his constituency, he was re-elected in the fall of 1902, his record throughout being eminently creditable to himself and an honor to the county. During the session of 1901 he was a member of the committee on education, one of the most important committees of the house, and he also served during that time and the ensuing two years on the committee of public health, besides taking an active part in the general deliberations of that body. For the last twenty years he has been school treasurer of Mapleton township, and as such has labored zealously for the cause of education, sparing no pains to raise the system within his jurisdiction to the highest standard of excellence attainable. He is a zealous member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Joe Hooker Post, which at various times has honored him with important official positions. Mr. Renner is a broad-minded, intelligent man of generous impulses, enterprising, progressive, and a typical representative of that large and eminently respectable class of citizens that have done so much for the development of the young and growing commonwealth of South Dakota. He is highly esteemed by his neighbors and by the public, and his private and official life demonstrates that the large measure of confidence reposed in him has not been misplaced.

FRANK R. AIKENS was born in the city of New York, on the 14th of December, 1855, and in the public schools of Rome secured his preliminary educational discipline, though he became a student in a law office at so early an age that he may practically be said to have been educated under the benign panoply of the great profession of which he is a devotee. After five years of careful and discriminating study he was admitted to the bar of the Empire state, on the 5th of January, 1877, and he initiated the practice of his profession in Rome, that state, where he remained until August, 1880, when he came to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, whence he proceeded to Canton, Lincoln county, where he opened an office on the 1st of the following September. Of his subsequent career the following succinct outline has been given in a previous publication: "From the first he had a good practice, took an active part in politics, and in 1885 was elected to the provisional state senate. He was also elected to and served in the territorial assemblies of 1887 and 1889, being chairman of the judiciary committee in the former year, and serving as a member of the same committee, and as practically its chairman, in 1889. He was a prominent and influential member of the legislature during both sessions, and was recognized as one of its ablest debaters. He is always clear, concise and forcible in presenting his views, and has enough of the attributes of the orator in his composition to command the attention of any audience he may address. On the 19th of March, 1889, he was appointed associate justice of the territorial supreme court, and the following October was elected to the bench of the second judicial circuit, for the first term thereof. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law at Canton, where he remained until July, 1895, at which time he removed to Sioux Falls and entered into a co-partnership with the established firm of Bailey & Voorhees, under the new title of Aikens, Bailey & Voorhees, being the trial lawyer of the firm during the period of its existence, which terminated in October, 1897. On the 22d of that month he entered into partnership with Harold E. Judge, under the firm name of Aikens & Judge, and this effective alliance has since continued, the firm controlling a large and important business."

Judge Aikens is a man of high attainments, of profound erudition and practical ability as a lawyer, and has won prestige because he has worked for it. He is endowed with a keen, analytical mind, and his powers as a trial lawyer are admirable, while his course on the bench shows that he is not lacking in those qualities which make for the best exercise of the judicial functions.

He stands high in professional, business and social circles and his whole-souled, generous nature has won to him a host of friends in South Dakota.

EDWARD G. KENNEDY is a representative and highly esteemed citizen of Sioux Falls, and is incumbent of the responsible office of United States marshal for the district of South Dakota, in which capacity he has rendered most able service. His is the distinction of being a veteran of the great war of the Rebellion, in which he made an honorable record as a loyal and valiant son of the republic, while in the "piping times of peace" he has shown the same integrity of purpose and devotion to the right as he manifested when following the stars and stripes on the sanguinary battlefields of the south.

Mr. Kennedy is a native of the Keystone state of the Union, having been born in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th of December, 1844, a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Hayes) Kennedy, both of whom were born and reared in that state, where they passed their entire lives, the father having been a school teacher by vocation during the major portion of his active career. He passed to his reward in 1884 and his cherished and devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest in 1898. They became the parents of five children, of whom three are living at the present time. Both were members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics Samuel Kennedy was a supporter of the principles of the Republican party from the time of its organization until his death.

The subject of this review secured his early education in the common schools of the various localities in Pennsylvania in which his parents resided during his youthful days, and he supplemented this discipline by a course of study in Eldersridge Academy, in Indiana county, that state. After leaving school, at the age of seventeen years, he gave distinctive evidence of his intrinsic patriotism by tendering his services in defense of the Union, then in jeopardy through armed rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which he continued to serve until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge, in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in July, 1865. He was an active participant in the battle of Antietam and in all the engagements in which the First Brigade of the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, took part, his regiment having been attached to this brigade during the greater part of its term. At the close of the war he secured a clerical position in Pittsburg, and was thus employed in that city and Allegheny until 1889, when he determined to cast in his lot with the new territory of Dakota. He first located in Potter county, where he engaged in the cattle business, in partnership with his brother, F. H. Kennedy, later removing to Walworth county, where he continued in the same line of enterprise until 1898, when he located in Eureka, McPherson county, where he established himself in the grain and agricultural implement business, and continued operations in the line until 1902, when he closed out his interests in order to devote his undivided attention to his official duties. In 1897

President McKinley appointed Mr. Kennedy to the office of United States marshal for the district of South Dakota, and he has served in this capacity continuously since, being on the 12th day of January, 1902, reappointed to the office, by President Roosevelt. He is a man of resourcefulness and mature judgment and has given a most creditable and satisfactory administration of his official duties, while he is recognized as one of the stalwart and uncompromising representatives of the Republican party in the state, having been an active worker in its cause and having been identified with the party from the time of attaining his legal majority and the concomitant right of franchise.

On the 15th of December, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kennedy to Miss Mary B. Brundage, of Bismarck, North Dakota, and they became the parents of two children, Ruth and Donald B. Mrs. Kennedy died on the 5th of April, 1900.

JOHN SCHAMBER.—The career of the honored subject of this sketch offers both lesson and incentive, since it indicates what is possible of accomplishment on the part of the young man of foreign birth who comes to our great republic and bends his energies to legitimate industry, availing himself of the resources at his command and gaining a success worthy the name. Mr. Schamber has been a prominent figure in the public and business affairs of South Dakota, of which he is a pioneer, and has been called upon to serve in offices of high trust and responsibility, as this context will later indicate. He is one of the leading business men of Hutchinson county, being engaged in the banking business in Menno, and is eminently entitled to consideration in this history.

Mr. Schamber was born in the historic Crimean district of southern Russia, within sixty miles of the famed old city of Sebastopol, on the 6th of March, 1856, being a son of Peter and Wilhelmina (Luese) Schamber, of whose six children four are now living, namely: Peter, a resident of Yankton county, this state; John, the immediate subject of this sketch; Rosina, wife of Joseph Bohrer, of Mercer county, North Dakota; and George, a prominent merchant of Freeman, Hutchinson county. The parents were born in southern Russia, where they were reared and where their marriage was solemnized. Peter Schamber was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1875, when he came with his wife to the United States, whither our subject had preceded him by one year. The former took up a homestead claim in Yankton county, where he resided until 1884, when he removed to the village of Freeman, where he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring in May, 1901, while his devoted wife passed away in 1883.

John Schamber was reared on the home farm and secured his education in the common schools and the teachers' seminary in his native land, and there he taught school during one winter term prior to his emigration to America. His English education has been acquired by self-application and absorption since he came to the United States. Mr. Schamber arrived in New York city in August, 1874, and thence came westward to Iowa, where he gave his attention to farm work for one year, then coming to South Dakota and taking up a pre-emption claim in Yankton county, six miles southeast of the present town of Menno. Later he filed a homestead entry on this claim, while in the same locality his father also took up a homestead. In 1880 the subject left his farm, upon which he had made excellent improvements, and came to Menno, where he secured a position as clerk in a general store. In 1882 he removed to Freeman, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, in partnership with his brother George. They continued to be the leading merchants of the town until 1900, when our subject retired from the firm, selling his interest in the business to his brother, with whom he had been so long and pleasantly associated. In 1886 the farmers' elevator was erected in Freeman, the same being controlled by a stock company of leading farmers in the locality, and our subject and his brother became numbered among the heaviest stockholders in the new concern. In 1894 they acquired control of the enterprise, and finally be-

JOHN SCHAMBER.

came sole owners of the property. In 1902 our subject sold his interests in this line to his brother, who still remains in control of the same. In 1900 Mr. Schamber became one of those principally concerned in the organization of the Merchants' State Bank at Freeman, being made president of the same and retaining this office until February, 1902, when the bank was sold to the present owners. In November, 1901, he organized the Exchange State Bank of Menno, of which he is now the sole owner, the institution being recognized as one of the solid and reliable monetary establishments of the state and controlling an excellent business. He has maintained his home in Freeman.

Mr. Schamber is one of the leaders of the Republican party in the state, and his hold upon public confidence and esteem has been manifested in no uncertain way. He has held numerous local offices of minor order, and in 1886 was elected treasurer of Hutchinson county, serving three successive terms. In 1893 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, being chosen as his own successor in the election of 1895 and proving a valuable member of the deliberative body of the general assembly. In 1898 still further distinction became his, in that he was elected to the important office of state treasurer, in which he served two terms, having been re-elected in 1900 and continuing incumbent of the office until January 1, 1903. He retired from this position with the record of having given a most able and discriminating administration of the fiscal affairs of the state. He is ever alive to the best interests of his home town, as well as the state in general, and his public spirit is manifested in a most helpful way. He is at the present time chairman of the board of trustees of Freeman. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, and both are prominent in the best social life of the community.

On the 11th of November, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Schamber to Miss Maria Kayser, daughter of Adam Kayser, of Parkston, and they are the parents of ten children, namely: J. Adolph, who is a student in Concordia College, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, preparing himself for the ministry of the Lutheran church; Robert E., who is cashier of the Exchange Bank of Menno; Otto G. is manager of the J. H. Leval & Company lumber yard at Lesterville and is said to be the youngest manager in the employ of that company; Hildegard, Herta, Edgar, Udo, Hedwig, Berthold and Alfred, all of whom are still at the parental home.

JOHN R. GAMBLE, born Geneseo county, New York, 1848. Graduate Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin. Brother of Senator Robert J. Gamble. Located in Yankton, 1873. Held many local offices, and was elected to congress, 1890, but died on August 14, 1891, before taking his congressional seat.

CHARLES P. BATES is a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born in Oneida county, New York, on the 4th of December, 1859, and being a son of Rev. Laban E. and Caroline (Bronson) Bates, his father having been a clergyman of the Congregational church, in whose ministry he served until the time of his death, in 1896, his wife passing away in 1869. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, his father having been engaged in agricultural pursuits in addition to his ministerial labors, and after attending the public schools until he had completed the curriculum he continued his studies in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, and from the age of eighteen until that of twenty-three he devoted a portion of his time to teaching and to the study of law in connection with his course in the seminary, having initiated his technical reading of the law in the city of Rochester. In 1883 Mr. Bates came to what is now the state of South Dakota and located in Ipswich, Edmunds county, where he was identified with the hardware business about two years. In March, 1885, he came to Sioux Falls and resumed the study of law in the office of H. H. Keith, being admitted to the bar in January, 1887, but continuing in the employ of his preceptor, Mr. Keith, until January, 1889, when they formed a partnership, under the title of Keith & Bates, this association continuing until January, 1893, after which Mr. Bates was independently engaged in the practice of his profession until January, 1898, when he entered into partnership with P. J. Rogde, under the firm name of Bates & Rogde. On January 1, 1904, this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Bates formed a business alliance with Ralph W. Parliman, under the firm name of Bates & Parliman.

In May, 1894, Mr. Bates was appointed city attorney, being chosen as his own successor in the following year and thus remaining incumbent of the office until May, 1896. During the spirited campaign of 1894 he was chairman of the Republican central committee of Minnehaha county, marshaling his forces with consummate skill and discrimination and proving himself well qualified for leadership. After the nomination of William McKinley for the presidency in 1896 he identified himself with the silver wing of the party, receiving the nomination for state's attorney on the Fusion ticket and being elected by a gratifying majority, the entire ticket being victorious in the county. In 1898 he was re-elected, serving as a tangible mark of the popular appreciation of his ability and his effective services as public prosecutor, and in the campaign of that year he was also chairman of the executive committee of the Fusion party in the county and had charge of the campaign in the county. In 1902 Mr. Bates renewed his allegiance to the Republican party and has since been an advocate of its principles. He is devoted to the work of his profession, giving a careful preparation to all his cases and presenting every cause with directness and with a full appreciation of the salient points involved, while his thorough knowledge of the basic principles, and the minutiae of the law, as well as of precedents, has gained him marked prestige as a trial lawyer and as a safe and conservative counsel. Fraternally Mr. Bates is one of the prominent members of Granite Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed all the official chairs, and has frequently represented the lodge in the grand lodge of the state. He is also affiliated with Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler, having also represented this organization in the grand lodge. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church, in which he was reared.

On the 5th of February, 1891, Mr. Bates was united in marriage to Miss Grace Chester, of Elmira, New York, and they are the parents of two sons, Chester Bronson and Lawrence Russell.

EDWARD OLSON, the third president of the State University, was a native of Wisconsin, a graduate of the Wisconsin University, and was a professor in the old Chicago University. The university was highly prosperous under his management. He lost his life in the Minneapolis Tribune fire, November 3, 1889.

ORVILLE CLYDE CADWELL is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Fayette, Ohio, on the 20th of August, 1861, a son of Alpha Dow and Alta Delight Cadwell, who removed from Ohio to Minnesota in 1865, being numbered among the early settlers of Fairmont, Martin county, where the father engaged in the mercantile business, becoming one of the interested principals in the Ward & Cadwell Company, of that place, whose business has grown to be one of the largest of the sort in southern Minnesota. The father of the subject died in 1899, at the age of seventy-two years, and his widow is now living at Chokio, Minnesota.

When the subject of this sketch was but five years of age he was rendered totally blind, as a result of an attack of fever, and his early educational training was therefore secured in the school for the blind at Faribault, Minnesota, while later he was afforded excellent advantages in being permitted to prosecute his studies in the celebrated Perkins Institute, in South Boston, Massachusetts, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881. His alert and receptive mentality enabled him to make notable progress, and he early evinced a marked taste for music and for the reading of good literature, while he was fortunately endowed with a strong physique and buoyant spirit, so that his handicap has not been as great as might be imagined, for he is a man of fine attainments and excellent business ability, while his generous and genial nature has won him stanch friendships. He received the best of musical instruction and also learned the art of piano tuning, and after his graduation, in order to still farther advance himself, he devoted one year to teaching music and to the practical work of his trade. In 1882 Mr. Cadwell secured a position as tuner and pianist in the prominent music house of Dyer & Howard, in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, and continued in the employ of this firm until 1889, when his health became so impaired as to lead to his resignation. In the autumn of that year he came to Sioux Falls and engaged in the music business, his father being associated with him in the same until his death, when he left his interest to the subject, who is now the sole owner, while the success of the undertaking is shown when we note that this is the largest, best known and most popular music house in the state, having well equipped sales and store rooms and a full line of the best musical instruments and merchandise. To this attractive enterprise Mr. Cadwell devotes his entire attention, and he has manifested great tact and administrative ability in the connection and personally attained the highest popularity in the business, social and musical circles of the city. He is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and in 1899 was elected to represent the fifth ward on the board of education, being still in tenure of this office and taking a lively interest in educational affairs and in all else that makes for the well-being of his home city. He is liberal and tolerant in his religious views, and both he and his wife are members of the Unitarian church. He has been affiliated with Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, since August, 1902, and is one of its valued members.

In the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 18th of November, 1885, Mr. Cadwell was united in marriage to Miss Minnie A. Burdick, who was born in Fairmont, Martin county, Minnesota, being a daughter of John and Rebecca (Swearengen) Burdick, and of the children of this gracious union we enter the following brief record: Grace B. was born August 26, 1886; Muriel C., April 22, 1890, and Ralph K., November 2, 1894.

FREDERICK C. WHITEHOUSE was born in the town of Boone, Iowa, on the 18th of March, 1870, being the eldest son of Julius F. and Elizabeth (Duckworth) Whitehouse, the former of whom was born in Maine and the latter in Iowa, the ancestry in the agnatic line being traced back to English and Holland derivation, while the maternal ancestry was of Scottish extraction. Isaac and Mary C. Whitehouse, the paternal grandparents of the subject, removed from the old Pine Tree state to Iowa in 1867, locating in Boone county, where Mr. Whitehouse continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1870, when he removed with his family to Cherokee county, where he and three of his sons took up homestead claims of government land, enduring the hardships and encountering the vicissitudes which ever are the portion of the pioneer, but ultimately meeting with a due measure of success. About 1880 the father of the subject disposed of his farm, which had greatly appreciated in value under his manipulations and through the rapid settling of the country, and removed to the town of Cherokee, where he engaged in the work of his trade as a carpenter and builder, which he has since followed, he and his wife being now residents of Primghar, O'Brien county, Iowa. The maternal grandfather of our subject was one of the earliest settlers in Boone county, Iowa, where he became a prosperous and influential farmer and there both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives, honored by all who knew them.

Frederick C. Whitehouse, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Cherokee, Iowa, where he completed a course of study in the high school. At the age of eighteen years he engaged in the loan and abstract business in Primghar, Iowa, and simultaneously held the office of deputy auditor of O'Brien county. After being thus engaged for one year he was tendered the responsible office of cashier of the Primghar State Bank, of which position he continued incumbent for three years, when his impaired health led him to resign and he thereupon established himself in the land, loan and abstract business in the same town, continuing the enterprise most successfully until December 1, 1896, when he disposed of his interests there and came to Sioux Falls, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has attained a position of prominence as a citizen and business man. From a copy of the O'Brien County Bell, bearing date of November 26, 1896, we quote the following words as indicating the estimate placed upon the subject in the town where he was formerly engaged in business: "During his residence in Primghar Mr. Whitehouse has won for himself the reputation of dealing honorably and fairly with those who have had business transactions with him, and has always been identified with whatever he considered for the best interests of the town and good of the community, and as an indication of the esteem in which he is held we may point to the fact that our citizens for three successive terms elected him mayor of our city, which office he filled acceptably to the citizens and creditably to himself. This, together with the further fact that he has held several other positions of trust, among which are the deputy auditorship of O'Brien county and the cashiership of the Primghar State Bank, prompts us to say that with the departure of Mr. Whitehouse Primghar loses one of its best citizens; and it is safe to say that none will be missed more, by a large circle of friends, than Mrs. Whitehouse, who accompanies her husband in a few days to their future home."

Upon coming to Sioux Falls Mr. Whitehouse at once established himself in the real-estate and loan business, as a member of the firm of Scott, Whitehouse & Company, under which title operations were continued until 1893, when the present firm of F. C. Whitehouse & Company was formed, the junior member being John M. Zeller. The firm has operated extensively in lands in eastern South Dakota and has been the means of bringing hundreds of eastern people to this section, the greater portion of the number still occupying the homes purchased from the firm and being contented, prosperous and happy. Mr. Whitehouse is also secretary and treasurer of the Minnehaha Land and Investment Company, of Sioux Falls, the same being capitalized for fifty thousand dollars, and he is recognized as one of the loyal citizens and progressive young business men of the state. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On Christmas day of the year 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Whitehouse to Miss Abigail C. Blake, who was born in Shell Rock, Iowa, being a daughter of George G. and Mary E. Blake. Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse have three children, R. Harold, Leland B. and Marie A.

ALFRED REID is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, where he was born on the 16th of January, 1870, being a son of Alexander and Sarah Reid, both representatives of stanch and honored Scottish ancestry. The father of the subject is a stone contractor by vocation; both he and his wife are now residents of Aberdeen, Scotland.

They became the parents of ten children, of whom nine are living. The subject was reared in his native city, in whose public schools he received his preliminary educational discipline, after which he was for two years a student in Gordons College, a prominent educational institution in Aberdeen. In 1887, at the age of seventeen years, Mr. Reid came to America, whither two of his brothers had preceded him, and he made his way directly from New York to Sioux Falls, where he was employed as a hotel clerk for some time, and thereafter followed various vocations until 1890, when he located in Rowena, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, conducting the enterprise individually until 1899, when he admitted his brothers James R. and Alexander to partnership, and they have since continued the business, in connection with their other important industrial enterprise. From 1894 to 1897 Mr. Reid was the local manager of the Minnehaha Granite Company, of Chicago, said company operating the quarries at Rowena, and he then entered into partnership with his two brothers and acquired the quarries, which they have since successfully operated, controlling a large and profitable business. The products of the fine quarries include granite paving blocks, building and dimension stones, broken ashler, range rock and crushed granite, and the firm makes a specialty of contracting on all kinds of street improvements in their line.

Mr. Reid is a stanch adherent of the Republican party and has been a most active worker in its cause for a number of years past, while he has been a frequent delegate to the county and state conventions of the party. He has been incumbent of the office of postmaster at Rowena since 1897, served for nine years as treasurer of Split Rock township, and was for seven years a valued member of the board of education, having at all times given a ready support to all measures and enterprises tending to conserve the general welfare and progress. Fraternally, he is identified with Sioux Falls Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Sioux Falls.

On the 27th of May, 1896, Mr. Reid was united in marriage to Miss Nellie M. Davidson, a daughter of James F. Davidson, a well-known and influential citizen of Rowena. She was born in the state of Iowa and has been a resident of South Dakota for the past fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have four children, namely: Emma Ray, Alfred Nelson, Alexander Davidson and Nellie May. Mr. Reid is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Rowena and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Sioux Falls. Mrs. Reid is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a prominent worker in the same.

ANDREW E. LEE, born in Norway in 1847, came to America in 1850, locating at Madison, Wisconsin. Came to Vermillion, South Dakota, in 1869, where he has since engaged in mercantile business, farming and stock growing. Elected governor upon Populist ticket, 1896; re-elected, 1898. One of the state's wealthiest men.

FRANK BOWEN.—The subject of this memoir was a young man of sterling character and marked business acumen, and had gained distinctive precedence in the commercial affairs of Minnehaha county, having been engaged in the grain business in the village of Benclare. His life was brought to a close by the hand of a dastardly assassin, and he thus passed away in the very prime of an honorable and useful manhood, while the crime which caused his death proved a shock to the people of the county in which he lived, while his loss was felt as a personal bereavement by his wide circle of loyal friends.

Mr. Bowen was born in Benton county, Iowa, on the 7th of February, 1865, being a son of Patrick and Catherine Bowen, and his father was a farmer by vocation, having been numbered among the early settlers of the Hawkeye state. The subject received his educational training in the public schools of his native county and remained on the parental homestead, assisting in the work and management of the farm, until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when he inaugurated his independent business career by going to Cherokee county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming about three years, after which he followed the same line of enterprise for a time near Rock Valley, Sioux county, that state, and thereafter he was engaged in the real-estate business in the town mentioned and later in Latchwood, where he also conducted an insurance enterprise, remaining there three years, at the expiration of which, in 1890, he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in the village of Benclare, Minnehaha county, where he purchased an established general merchandise business, in connection with the conducting of which he also became one of the leading grain and stock dealers of this section, while he also handled lumber and coal and was the owner of the well equipped grain elevator in the town. He was an honored and progressive business man and did much to forward the industrial and civic advancement of the village, while he held the respect and confidence of all those who had an appreciation of his sterling worth of character. He was a stanch adherent of the Democrat party, but never sought the honors or emoluments of political office.

On the 23d of December, 1889, Mr. Bowen was united in marriage to Miss Kate E. Smith, who was born and reared in Benton county, Iowa, being a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Melville) Smith, while her father is one of the prominent and influential farmers of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen became the parents of seven children, all of whom are living except one, and all of whom remain with their widowed mother in the pleasant home in Benclare, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Earl T., Teresa K., Francis S., Evaline A., Lorena M., Cecilia M. and Louella A., the last mentioned having died in infancy, on the 18th of September, 1903.

Mr. Bowen met his death on the 27th of February, 1904, and of the details of the tragedy we offer the following data, extracted from the current number of the Grain Dealers' Journal, published in the city of Chicago:

> How hard it is to keep on friendly terms with the station agent who tries to enforce the unjust rules of the company, grain dealers know to their cost. In stirring up animosity, the matter of demurrage claimed on cars not unloaded promptly is most prolific. A life has been sacrificed to this creator of strife. Frank Bowen, a progressive and enterprising grain dealer of Benclare, South Dakota, has been shot down by the railroad station agent after a quarrel over demurrage. Mr. Bowen paid the demurrage and thought no more of the matter, but not so the station agent. When Bowen visited the station the next day the agent called him to receipt for an express package. Bowen never finished writing his name. As he stood, pen in hand, the agent shot him in the head, and Bowen slipped to the floor, the pen making a scrawl after the letters "Fra——."
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> When the citizens, who highly esteemed Mr. Bowen for his integrity and fair dealing, learned of the agent's deed the latter was with difficulty protected from their vengeance. He has been lodged in jail, and the defense made by the railroad company will not avail, as the agent did not succeed in killing the only witness, Bowen's twelve-year-old son, who will recover from a wound in the shoulder. The esteem in which Mr. Bowen was held by the commission merchants to whom he consigned grain is shown by their messages of sympathy and requests that the bereaved widow may draw on them for any money she may need.

At the trial, held at Sioux Falls the following May, the assassin was adjudged insane and was committed to the insane asylum at Yankton.

WILLIAM HANDLEY is a sturdy Scotchman and is endowed with those sterling characteristics so typical of the race from which he is sprung. He was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the 27th of October, 1853, being a son of James and Mary (Barrett) Handley, both of whom passed their entire lives in the fair land of hills and heather, the father having been a laborer by vocation. Our subject received his educational discipline in the excellent schools of his native place, and learned in his youth the trade of stone cutting, becoming a very skillful artisan in the line, having served his apprenticeship in Shapfaels, Westmoreland county, England, where he remained until 1875, when he immigrated to the United States, locating near Rockland, Maine, where he remained one year, employed at his trade, after which he was similarly engaged for three years at Westerly, Rhode Island. He then came to the west and located in St. Cloud, Minnesota, and one year later entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, working at his trade in connection with the construction of the line through the state of Washington, and having been thus engaged at the time when the lines from the east and west were joined and the important event celebrated by the driving of the golden spike, in honor of the completion of the splendid enterprise. In March, 1883, Mr. Handley came to Sioux Falls, where for seven years he had charge of the operation of the Drake Polishing Works, and at the expiration of this period he located in East Sioux Falls and assumed the management of the works of the East Sioux Falls Granite Company, of which he eventually came into control, conducting the enterprise individually for three years, and then, in 1895, entering into partnership with Wiley V. Lowe, under the firm name of Lowe & Handley, and they have since continued the business most successfully, having a well equipped plant and turning out work of the highest grade, both for architectural and cemetery purposes.

In politics Mr. Handley is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but has never sought office. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen Lodge, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Sioux Falls.

On the 27th of October, 1901, Mr. Handley was united in marriage to Miss Frances Ann Jones, who was born and reared in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, being a daughter of John and Fannie Jones, who are now residents of Sioux Falls. No children have been born of this union. Mr. and Mrs. Handley have a pleasant home in East Sioux Falls, and enjoy marked popularity in the social circles of the community.

DIGHTON CORSON, judge of supreme court, native of Somerset county, Maine, educated at Waterville. Came to Wisconsin at early period and was member of Wisconsin legislature in 1857, and district attorney for Milwaukee county in 1858. Afterwards settled in Nevada and was for many years district attorney at Virginia City. Came to Black Hills in 1876. Was member of constitutional conventions of 1883 and 1889. Elected supreme judge at statehood and has continued in the position.

H. A. DUNHAM.—A native of Newark, New Jersey, the subject of this review was born on the 18th of September, 1846, and is a son of S. H. and Dianthe (Alden) Dunham. The father was the owner of a rubber factory in the east and when his son was but six years of age he removed from New Jersey to Indiana, where he remained for six years. At the end of that time he went to Illinois, where he entered land from the government and began farming, carrying on agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1885. He had five children: Albur, who was killed at Bowling Green, Kentucky, during the Civil war; Eugene, who is a veterinary surgeon; C. L., who was also a soldier of the Union army and now resides in Iowa; and Hersey, who is the wife of Ed. Alden, of Cleveland, Ohio.

H. A. Dunham continued under the parental roof until fourteen years of age, when he left home and became a sailor, following the sea for five years, during which time he visited many foreign ports. Within that period he also gained a knowledge of the coopering business and followed that pursuit for two years in Yankton, South Dakota. He was married in 1867 to Mrs. Jane Grant, of Randeau county, and the following year came to this state. He secured a homestead in Yankton county, on which he still resides and his time and energies have been devoted successfully to agricultural pursuits. His wife had been previously married and by the first union had a daughter, who is now the wife of James Ewing, a prominent farmer of Yankton county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dunham have been born four daughters and a son: Hersey, who is the wife of Ezra Willis and resides in the Black Hills; Cora, the wife of William McNichols, a farmer of Yankton county; Anna, who lives at home; Hiram, who is married and is engaged in farming; and Grace, the wife of Nels Anderson, a resident farmer of this county. In 1893 the family were called upon to mourn the loss of the wife and mother, who was a most estimable lady, her loss being deeply deplored not only by her husband and children, but also by many friends.

Throughout an active business career Mr. Dunham has engaged in agricultural pursuits and is now the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres, on which he has placed splendid improvements. He gives his attention more largely to the raising of stock than to the cultivation of grain and through his active and energetic efforts in this line he has won very desirable prosperity. In politics he is a Republican and he is connected with the Improved Order of Red Men. In friendship he is faithful, in citizenship loyal and to his family he is most devoted. His business affairs have ever been conducted honorably and he is today one who well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is uniformly held. Mr. Dunham is in his religious belief a free thinker.

M. E. JOHNSON, now deceased, was a native of Norway, his birth having occurred in the land of the midnight sun in 1842. He there remained until fourteen years of age and then started out in life on his own account. He was a young boy to face the stern realities of life, but he showed courage and stability in his work and gradually he advanced in his chosen vocation. He first went to sea and remained a sailor until 1871, during which time he visited many ports. In that year he came to the United States and spent a short time on the Atlantic coast in New York, Boston and Baltimore. He then went to Michigan and was identified with the central west, its business opportunities and its development throughout his remaining days. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Miss Malvina Antone Johnson, who was a native of Denmark, their wedding being celebrated in Michigan, where they lived for about a year. Mrs. Johnson's birth occurred in 1848 and she came to America in 1872, remaining a resident of Michigan from that time until a year after her marriage. Her parents both died in their naive land, bu she has a brother and sister in this country—residents of Dane county, Wisconsin.

It was in the year 1874 that Mr. and Mrs. Johnson removed to Nebraska, where they spent the summer, and in the succeeding autumn they came to Yankton county and in the city of Yankton Mr. Johnson engaged in the express business, in which he continued up to the time of his death in 1885. He received a liberal patronage, his time being employed in the conduct of the enterprise and he made considerable money as an expressman. With the capital thus acquired he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Yankton and thus at his demise he left a valuable property to his family. His life was characterized by earnest labor, for having no family or pecuniary advantages to aid him at the outset of his career he worked persistently and capably until he had gained for himself a very desirable position among the men of affluence in his adopted county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born six children, but three of the number have passed away. Those still living are Edward Johnson, who, at the age of twenty-eight years, is operating the home farm; Tillie, who is also with her mother; and Marcus Enoch, who has recently graduated in the public schools of Yankton. Mr. Johnson was a member of the Odd Fellows society and belonged to the Congregational church. He was loyal to its teachings and its principles and his life was ever honorable and upright. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party and he was a worthy son of his adopted country, being true to her institutions and taking a great pride in what was accomplished in this state. Because of his worth and fidelity to every duty that devolved upon him he enjoyed in an unusual degree the respect of his fellow men and when he was called from this life his loss was deeply deplored by all who knew him.

JOHN OWENS.—Among the citizens of foreign birth now living in Yankton county, South Dakota, is numbered John Owens, who was born in North Wales in the year 1839, his parents being Thomas and Ellen (Rowlands) Owens. In their family were seven children, five of whom are deceased, the living being the subject and his sister, Ellen, who yet resides in Wales. Edward Owens, who came to this country with his brother John, died in Minnesota about seven years ago, leaving a widow and eight children.

The subject of this review pursued his education in the schools of his native country, but early he put aside his text-books because of the financial condition of the family, it being necessary that he earn his own livelihood and also assist in the support of his brothers and sisters. Realizing that the business possibilities of the new world were greater than those afforded in Great Britain, he left home when twenty years of age and sailed across the broad Atlantic. Making his way to Chicago, he spent two years in that state, working for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He next went to Minnesota, where his brother Edward resided, and there he made his home for several years, removing subsequently to Iowa, where he spent about five years, being employed on a farm in the latter state. The year 1884 witnessed his arrival in Decatur and his home was established in Yankton county.

In September of the same year Mr. Owens was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Kuhler, of Clay county, South Dakota, and a daughter of John William and Mary Catherine (Funke) Kuhler. They were natives of Germany and were married ere leaving the fatherland. Mr. Kuhler was a miller by trade and always followed that pursuit while in his native country. In the year 1849 he came with his family to the United States, settling in Iowa, where he secured a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres. It is located in a pioneer district and he paid for it two thousand dollars. With characteristic energy he began its further development and improvement and continued to make it his home until his removal to Clay county, South Dakota. There he lived with his son, August, for two years, when he and his wife came to live with Mrs. Owens. His death occurred about eighteen years ago. His widow is also deceased. In the family of this worthy couple were nine children: August Kuhler, a brother of Mrs. Owens, is now living in LeMar, Iowa, having retired from active business life; another brother, William, is a retired farmer of Missouri; while a sister, Rosella, is the wife of August Hoppe, of Nebraska; and Julia is the wife of Peter Christina, of Iowa.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Owens has been blessed with but one child, William, who was educated in the public schools and is now assisting his father in the management of the home farm. He is an intelligent and industrious young man whose labors are of great benefit to his parents.

A short time after his marriage Mr. Owens purchased two hundred and sixty acres of land, and since then purchased eighty acres more, which he has since engaged in cultivating and he now has a valuable property. About one-half of his land has been transformed into rich fields, planted to the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, and he is also extensively engaged in the raising of stock. He is a man of resolute purpose and strong will and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by earnest labor and perseverance. He and his family are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, contributing generously to its support and doing everything in their power for its growth and upbuilding. He is, indeed, a very highly respected citizen, enjoying in unusual degree the trust and good will of his fellow men and his integrity stands as an unquestioned fact in his career. His word has always been as good as any bond solemnized by signature or seal and whatever Mr. Owens says can be depended upon.

CHARLES K. HOWARD, born Delaware county, New York, 1836. Settled in Sioux Falls, 1869. Promoter of many enterprises for development of territory.

RICHARD LUCID.—In an analyzation of the life record of Richard Lucid we note many of the sterling traits of character of the Irish people, including the adaptability to circumstances which has ever been one of the salient traits of the sons of the Emerald Isle. He also has the energy and the progressive spirit for which they are noted and it is to these qualities that he owes his success. He is now the possessor of two hundred acres of rich and arable land in Yankton county and is classed among the representative farmers here.

Mr. Lucid was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in the year 1843 and there remained until eighteen years of age, when he came to the United States, settling first in Ohio, where he remained but a year. He afterward located in Michigan, where he resided for seven years, working in the iron mines. On the expiration of that period he removed to Iowa and purchased a farm there in the year 1871. For twenty-two years he thus carried on agricultural pursuits in the Hawkeye state, placing his land under cultivation and adding many improvements to his farm so that it became one of the desirable properties there. It was adjacent to the city of Independence and he and his family were highly respected in that place and throughout the surrounding district.

Mr. Lucid was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Hart, of Independence, Iowa, the wedding taking place on the 9th of May, 1879, the ceremony being performed by Father Sweeney, of Independence. Mrs. Lucid is a daughter of Patrick and Julia (Reilly) Hart, who were married in Illinois, whence they removed to Iowa, where the father took up land from the government and engaged in farming. Unto him and his wife were born eleven children: Mr. and Mrs. Lucid have also become the parents of eleven children: Richard, Julia, Rosanna, Lizzie, Daniel, Charles, Clarence, Cornelius, Edna, Bernice and Clara. Of these Rosanna, Julia, Daniel, Cornelius and Clarence are now deceased. Lizzie is a most successful and capable school teacher, now having charge of the Huber school. She has thirteen rooms and has given excellent satisfaction by her capable work. The other children of the family are attending school or assisting the father in the operation of the home farm. As before stated, Mr. Lucid has two hundred acres of land and is engaged in stock raising, good grades of cattle, horses and hogs being seen upon his place. He regards South Dakota as one of the finest farming states of the Union and his own valuable property indicates that he is accurate in this opinion, for his land is rich and productive and everything about the place indicates his careful supervision. He and his family are communicants of the Roman Catholic church in Yankton and are widely and favorably known in this community. He has led a very industrious life and is one of the highly respected and prosperous citizens of his adopted state.

WILLIAM T. VAN OSDEL is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Madison county on the 1st of March, 1847. His parents, Abraham and Mary (Taylor) Van Osdel, were natives of Kentucky and the father was a skilled physician who practiced medicine successfully in Indiana, Minnesota, South Dakota and Kansas, his death occurring in the last named state. The subject of this review accompanied his parents on their removal to Faribault, Minnesota, where he attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age. Although but a boy, he then entered the Union army, becoming a member of Company B, South Dakota Volunteers, under command of Captain William Tripp, a brother of Bartlett Tripp. For three years he remained in the army, faithful to the old flag and the cause it represented, and was about twenty years of age when honorably discharged. For a number of years thereafter he engaged in farming and later turned his attention to freighting, in which business he continued until the advent of railroads. He accumulated considerable money in that way and when he ceased to follow that pursuit he entered from the government a claim of a quarter section of land and also a timber claim. He then turned his attention to the stock-raising business, in which he has since continued with splendid success. He is regarded as one of the best judges of stock in this state and his knowledge has enabled him to make judicious purchases and profitable sales until he has become a wealthy man. He is now the owner of four hundred acres of land which he farms and the products which he raises he feeds to his stock. His business is carried on extensively and his opinions are regarded as authority in his special line. For the past fifteen or more years Mr. Van Osdel has been largely engaged in buying and shipping live stock. In connection with shipping from this point, he is president of a commission house in Sioux City, Iowa.

In 1871 Mr. Van Osdel was united in marriage to Miss Permelia Morey, of New York, and they have become the parents of two daughters: Cora and Lura, aged respectively twenty-four and twenty-two years. Both attend the public schools and were graduated in the high school of Yankton. Cora is now the wife of B. E. Pickett, a member of the firm of Grant & Pickett, proprietors of the marble works in Yankton. Lura is the wife of Frank Frick, a well-known farmer and stock raiser of this county.

SIMON SCHIAGER is one of the sturdy sons of the far Norseland who has aided in the development of the resources of Lincoln county, of which he is an honored pioneer. He was born in Norway, on the 21st of August, 1838, being a son of Gunder and Mary Schiager, both of whom passed their entire lives in that land. The subject and his brother Paul were reared and educated in Norway, whence they emigrated to America in 1866, locating in Iowa, where they remained until June, 1868, when they came with ox teams and wagons to what is now Lincoln county, South Dakota, where each took up a quarter section of government land.

DOANE ROBINSON was born at Sparta, Wisconsin, October 19, 1856, the son of George McCook and Rhozina (Grow) Robinson. Both father and mother are from old Revolutionary stock. The family were farmers in the Beaver Creek valley, three miles north of Sparta. Mr. Robinson received his early education in the country schools and in his youth became a country school-teacher. Upon attaining his majority he went to Lyon county, Minnesota, and settled upon a government homestead, soon thereafter taking up the study of law under the preceptorship of a firm of lawyers in the neighboring village of Marshall. After admission to practice, in June, 1882, he entered the Wisconsin Law School, taking the senior-year course. On August 4, 1883, he became a resident of Watertown, South Dakota, and has since been an enthusiastic Dakotan. In 1884 he engaged in the newspaper business at Watertown and from that date has generally been interested in the publishing business. In 1896 he became editor of the Yankton Gazette, continuing in that position until November, 1899, when he withdrew from the Gazette to give his entire attention to the Monthly South Dakotan, a literary and historical magazine which he had established May 1, 1898, and of which he is still the editor. Mr. Robinson has enjoyed moderate success in legitimate literary lines, both in prose and verse, and his work has for the past fifteen years appeared regularly in the standard magazines, particularly the Century. Through his efforts the State Historical Society was organized and chartered by the legislature in January, 1901, and he has since been secretary and executive officer of that organization, which is doing commendable work. In addition to this history, he is the author of two books, "Midst the Coteaus of Dakota," verse, and "A History of South Dakota from the Earliest Times," a school text-book.

On December 4, 1884, Mr. Robinson was married, at Leon, Wisconsin, to Miss Jennie Austin, whose death occurred on January 24, 1902. Two sons were born to them, Harry Austin, now aged fifteen, and Will Grow, aged ten.

Mr. Robinson is a Republican and as such served his party as secretary of the last railroad commission of Dakota territory and the first commission of South Dakota. He is a member of the Congregational church and of several fraternal orders.

PORTER PASCAL PECK was born in the village of Caledonia Springs, province of Longale, Canada, on the 16th of April, 1843, being a son of Hosea and Susanna (Southworth) Peck, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts and the latter in Middlebury, Vermont, where her father was one of the first professors in the Middlebury Academy, having been one of the leading educators of the state. The parents of the subject removed from Canada to Southport, Kenosha county, Wisconsin, in the early 'fifties, the father there engaging in brick manufacturing, and there he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1855. His widow surviving him by many years, her death occurring, in Harvard, Illinois, in 1897. The subject of this review was about ten years of age at the time when his parents removed to the new state of Wisconsin, and he continued to attend the common schools in an irregular way until he had attained the age of eighteen years, having in the meanwhile been employed in farm work the major portion of the time. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he manifested his intrinsic loyalty by enlisting, in April, 1861, in the Geneva Light Guards, a company which was attached to the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he served ninety days. After his discharge he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company K, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, with which he remained at the front until the expiration of his three years' term, when he veteranized and rejoined the same company and regiment, with which he continued in active service until the close of the war, having been mustered out in the fall of 1865, when he received his honorable discharge. His was known as one of the best cavalry regiments in the service and was at various times in command of all the noted cavalry leaders except General Pleasanton, being under command of General Custer at the close of the great conflict which determined the integrity of the Union. Mr. Peck was never seriously wounded, nor was he ever taken prisoner. He participated in many of the most notable engagements of the war and was ever found at the post of duty, being first lieutenant of his company at the time of his final discharge.

Soon after the close of his military career Mr. Peck located in West Union, Iowa, where he engaged in the livery business, also being identified with agricultural enterprises in the locality. In 1872 he visited Sioux Falls and was so favorably impressed with its attractions and surroundings, though it was but a small village at the time, that he decided to take up his residence here. Early in the following year he located in the town and at once established himself in the livery business, being one of the pioneers in this line of enterprise in the town. He brought the first two-seated covered carriage into the state, and also introduced the first omnibus and the first landau in Sioux Falls. In 1878 he was associated with Col. Melvin Grigsby in the erection of the substantial building opposite the Cataract hotel, on Phillips avenue, and in the construction of the same were utilized the first pressed brick, metallic cornice and plate glass used in the city of Sioux Falls. He has done much building in the city and in this way has contributed very materially to its progress and attractiveness, having undoubtedly erected more buildings here than has any other one man except C. K. Howard. A previously published resume of his career has spoken as follows: "He has also done his share in farming, having broken fourteen hundred acres of prairie land contiguous to the city. He is a man of great energy and force and has been identified with nearly all the public enterprises of the city. While in Iowa he was deputy sheriff several years. The Dakota National Bank was organized through the efforts of Mr. Peck and his long-time friend and associate, Mr. Grigsby, and he was its first cashier. He was a director and vice-president of the Minnehaha National Bank at the time of the death of its president, J. M. Bailey, Jr., and was subsequently elected president, holding this office until June, 1898. He has also been prominent in municipal affairs, serving as alderman and treasurer and receiving two elections as mayor. No one will claim that Sioux Falls ever had a citizen of greater activity and energy than Porter P. Peck. He never 'sent a boy to mill.' As a 'single-handed talker' he stands in the front rank, and the language of which he makes use on extra occasions, although somewhat unique, is always explicit and full of meaning. His administration as mayor of the city of Sioux Falls was beset with difficulties that would have baffled a man of less self-reliance and determination, owing in part to the desire of some of the good people to push public enterprises, while others wanted to go slow. Again, the enforcement and non-enforcement of the prohibitory law had been zealously championed by the friends and foes of the measure, respectively, and he had this disagreement to contend with. But he has never been found 'on the fence.' He is always on the ground fighting out the battle, right or wrong, and always showing a spirit of sturdy independence. At his first election for mayor he defeated Captain W. E. Willey, and at the second the Rev. E. B. Meridith, which fact alone offers full proof that he has a host of friends among the people that know him best. Still in the prime of life, with unabated zeal and enterprise, it can safely be predicted that he will for a long time to come be an important factor in public affairs."

Mr. Peck has capitalistic interests of wide scope and variety in the city and county and is at the present time a member of the directorate of the Minnehaha National Bank. In politics, Mr. Peck gives an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he takes an active interest. Fraternally, he is identified with the various bodies of York-Rite Masonry in Sioux Falls, and has also attained the thirty-second degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, being a member of Oriental Consistory, No. 1. He is identified with the Loyal Legion in St. Paul, Minnesota, and of Jo Hooker Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has been commander for three years.

On the 30th of March, 1866, Mr. Peck was united in marriage to Miss Alice G. Caskey, of Farmington, Minnesota, and she passed away on the 18th of November, 1875, being survived by three children, Ella M., who is now the wife of Frank B. Snook, of Mankato, Minnesota; Florence L., who remains at the parental home, and Porter C., who is a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota. On the 12th of July, 1877, Mr. Peck was married to Miss Catherine W. Corune, of Linn, Wisconsin, and they have two sons, Harry C., who resides in Moline, Illinois, and Clifford H., who is a student in the historic old Phillips Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire.

EDGAR S. KNOWLES, senior member of the firm of Morcom & Knowles, numbered among the leading fire insurance underwriters of the state, with headquarters in Sioux Falls, is a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born on a farm near Riga, Monroe county, New York, on the 24th of February, 1861, a son of James P. and Cornelia L. (Harmon) Knowles, both of whom were likewise born in that state, where the former has followed agricultural pursuits as a permanent vocation. The subject completed the curriculum of the public schools and thereafter continued his studies in the Rochester Academy, at Rochester, New York. In 1878 he removed to Illinois, and he there entered the Danville high school, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881. On the 14th of April of the following year Mr. Knowles arrived in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and here engaged in the grocery business, under the firm name of Mighton & Knowles. In 1884 he was in the employ of the Insurance Company of Dakota, while in the following year he represented in this section the interests of the Luverne Granite Company, of Luverne, Minnesota. Thereafter he was identified with the clothing business in Sioux Falls until December, 1894, when he engaged in the fire-insurance business, as a member of the firm of Knowles & Carpenter, this association continuing until December, 1896, when our subject entered into partnership with Edmund D. Morcom, in the same line of enterprise, under the title of Morcom & Knowles, having gained a representative clientele and acting as underwriters for a number of the leading insurance companies offering fire indemnity. In politics Mr. Knowles has ever given an unqualified support to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has taken the Knights Templar degrees, being a member of Cyrene Commandery, No. 2, of Sioux Falls, and

Yankton Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, while he is also affiliated with El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has been incumbent of the office of recorder of his commandery since 1890, and is distinctively popular in fraternal, business and social circles.

On the 15th of January, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Knowles to Miss May L. Davis, daughter of Park Davis, a representative member of the bar of Sioux Falls, whither he came from Vermont, where Mrs. Knowles was born. Mr. and Mrs. Knowles have two children, Helen D., who was born on the 7th of February, 1899, and Alice M., who was born on the 28th of October, 1901.

ARNE ZETLITZ, M. D., was born in Stavanger, Norway, on the 16th of June, 1864, being a son of Henrik O. and Bolette (Jaeger) Zetlitz, representatives of sterling old Norseland stock and known as persons of worth and integrity. He was graduated in the high school of his native city, his father having there been engaged in the banking business, and later he was favored in being able to prosecute his studies for two years in an excellent school in Germany. He then returned to his native land, where he studied pharmacy for two years, this work undoubtedly leading him to eventually adopt the allied profession of medicine. In 1886 the Doctor severed the ties which bound him to home and fatherland and set forth for America, landing in New York city in July of that year and thence making his way westward to Lyon county, Minnesota, where he resided until 1887, when he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he was matriculated in the Toledo Medical College, in which he was graduated in March, 1891, having completed a thorough technical course and coming forth well equipped for the active work of his profession, the degree of Doctor of Medicine having been conferred upon him at the time of his graduation. His standing in the college was such that his services were enlisted as instructor in nervous diseases in the institution until 1894, in January of which year he came to Sioux Falls and established himself in the general practice of his profession. Through his high ability and his singleness of devotion to his profession he soon gained precedence, and he now controls a large and representative practice and is one of the most prominent physicians of the city. He served for three years as county physician, but has never desired official preferment aside from his profession. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society, is a close student and keeps fully abreast of the advances made in the various departments of the medical and surgical science. He was one of the principal promoters of the building and equipment of the Sioux Falls Hospital, which has proved of inestimable value, and it is largely through his efforts that the institution has been maintained at so high a standard. He was also the one principally concerned in the organization of the Sioux Falls Training School for Nurses, in whose welfare he has taken a deep and lively interest. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party; fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. For a number of years past the Doctor has been extensively engaged in the raising of live stock, devoting special attention to the breeding of high-grade shorthorn cattle, and he is the owner of a fine stock farm of three hundred and twenty acres, eligibly located seven miles east of Sioux Falls.

On the 20th of January, 1895, Dr. Zetlitz was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Dahl, of Lyon county, Minnesota. She was born in Dane county, Wisconsin, and is a daughter of N. T. and Tori Dahl, who are now residents of Minneota, Minnesota. Dr. and Mrs. Zetlitz have two children, Hazel B. and T. Caroline D.

DOWNER T. BRAMBLE was born on a farm near the city of Montpelier, Vermont, on the 28th of February, 1831, and was a son of Charles and Matilda L. Bramble, both of whom were likewise born and reared in the old Green Mountain state, where they passed their entire lives, his father having been a farmer by vocation. The Bramble family is of English extraction and was established in New England in the early colonial epoch, while representatives of the name were found valiantly fighting in the cause of independence during the war of the Revolution. The subject received a common-school education, attending the schools of his native county until he had attained the age of seventeen years, and in the meanwhile assisting in the work of the home farm. At the age of seventeen Mr. Bramble left the home roof and went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he became associated with his older brothers, George and Gilman, in the drug business, being thus engaged about three years, within which period the memorable cholera scourge swept the country. At this time he went to Memphis, that state, and there opened a branch store, in company with his brother Gilman F. In later years he often recalled the horrors of the cholera epidemic. What was known as the dead wagon would pass through the streets at frequent intervals, and the driver would call in loud tones, "Bring out your dead," the deaths being so numerous that no ceremony could be observed. Men would come into Mr. Bramble's store and beg piteously for something to ease their agony, and not a few fell dead on the floor. Mr. Bramble remained in Memphis two years and thence removed to Ponce, Nebraska, where he engaged in the general merchandise business. While there he married, his wife dying only six months later. About 1856 Mr. Bramble loaded a wagon with goods suitable for trading with the Indians, and started for Yankton in what is now the state of South Dakota. He was a man of kind and genial nature, and he won the firm friendship of the Indians, who always called him the "big trader." He came to the site of the present city of Yankton in 1858, there being but one white man living there at the time. He was successful in his transactions with the Indians, and made many trips back to Sioux City for goods, utilizing an ox-team and usually walking the greater portion of the distance. On the third trip he had accumulated sufficient money to enable him to purchase some lumber, with which he built his house, which was the first frame building erected in Yankton, while it was also utilized as a store, being the first mercantile establishment in Yankton. It may be said that this lumber was green cottonwood, and by the time he had transported the same to its destination it had become so warped that strenuous exertions were necessary to sufficiently untwist it for the purpose of erecting the building. It is worthy of historical note that this fine building was erected on the river front on First street, between Douglas and Walnut streets, of the present city. About 1861 Mr. Bramble erected a more substantial building, one and one-half stories in height, and in the same he continued to conduct a general store almost a quarter of a century. The devastation worked by the flood of 1881 caused him to fail in business, and he closed up the enterprise in the following year, much to the regret of his host of friends and acquaintances. During much of the time in the earlier portion of his business operations in Yankton Mr. Bramble ran a large transportation train, in which enterprise he was associated with Captain Veigh and Commodore Coleson as the Northwestern Transportation Company, transporting freight and passengers from eastern points to Yankton and he continuing to the Black Hills district and other points. He had a large warehouse in Yankton, and while General Custer was stationed in the locality a terrible snow storm swept this section, causing the entire military force to be snowbound, under which conditions the warehouse mentioned was opened for the accommodation of the horses. The next year, 1877, Mr. Bramble took a freighting outfit to Deadwood and other Black Hills points. He placed in operation the first steam ferry across the river from Yankton to the Nebraska shore of the Missouri, erected the first steam flouring mill in Yankton, which building is still standing, and was ever found at the forefront in promoting and aiding all enterprises for the general good and tending to forward the development and progress of the city and territory. For a number of years he maintained a branch store at Fort Pierre, the same being completely washed away in the flood of 1881. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Yankton, and was a member of its directorate. In politics he ever accorded an uncompromising allegiance to the Democratic party, but invariably refused to permit the consideration of his name in connection with candidacy for public office. In 1883 Mr. Bramble went to the city of Chicago, where he remained about one year, and he was then appointed, by President Cleveland, receiver of the land office at Watertown, in 1884, and he continued incumbent of this federal position until his death, which occurred on the 9th of October, 1887, as the result of cancer. He was greatly loved by all who knew him, and well exemplified in his character the truth of the statement that "the loving are the daring, the bravest are the tenderest." He was a charter member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Yankton, with which he continued to be affiliated until his death, while he served as master of the same for a number of terms. He was a government trader with the Indians about six years, under Major Conger, having received this appointment from the national capital.

In February, 1861, while visiting in Connecticut, Mr. Bramble consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Martha Perry, who was born and reared in that state and whose father was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church. She died about sixteen months after her marriage, shortly after giving birth to a daughter, Carrie, who was laid by her side soon afterward, having survived her by only three months, the two being interred in the first cemetery plot in Yankton, where also were laid to rest the remains of the husband and father, many years later.

On the 15th of January, 1866, Mr. Bramble was married to Miss Virginia L. VanDerhule, who survives him and who still resides in the pleasant home in Watertown. She was born in New York city and is a daughter of Jesse D. and Hannah (Woodward) VanDerhule, the former of whom was born in the state of New York, a scion of the stanch old Holland stock, while the latter was born in Vermont, being of English extraction, and who died when Virginia was a child of five. They came to Yankton in 1865, making the change on account of the delicate health of Mr. VanDerhule, and here they passed the remainder of their lives, his death occurring March 26, 1871. In Yankton Mrs. Bramble began teaching when but thirteen years of age, and in order to give evidence of the consistent pedagogic dignity she donned "long dresses" at this time. She has the distinction of having been the first woman teacher in the territory of Dakota, and the building in which she held her school was a primitive log structure, equipped with cottonwood benches, and the same was located on what is now Walnut street, below Second street. She taught for five months and had enrolled sixty-seven pupils, varying in age from six to twenty-three years. She had met Mr. Bramble in her eastern home, and their acquaintance ripened into love after she had come to the west, while their married life was one of signal mutual devotion and ideal harmony. They became the parents of two children. Harry J., who enlisted in Company H, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, was in active service in Cuba, and after being mustered out he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company H, Forty-second United States Volunteers, with which he continued in service in the Philippines until the regiment was mustered out, in the city of Manila, in the spring of 1901. He was then given a position in the government commissary in that city, where he still remains. Frank L., the younger son, married Miss Dana Lewis, who was born and reared in Michigan and who was a teacher in the Watertown schools for four years prior to marriage. Frank L. received his education in Yankton, and was employed in the postoffice at Watertown for six years, while he served two terms as county auditor. He is at the present time deputy bank examiner for South Dakota, his duties demanding his entire attention. He is identified with St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is treasurer at the time of this writing; and he is secretary of the lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Reverting to the honored subject of this memoir, it should be noted that he materially assisted in securing the establishing of the first school in Yankton and in the organization of the first church, while Mrs. Bramble was equally prominent in forwarding these enterprises, having been a member of the organization of ladies who raised the money with which to erect the first school building, while she was especially prominent in organizing the first church, now that of the parish of Christ church, Protestant Episcopal. She has long been a communicant of the church and has been active in the various departments of parish work. Mrs. Bramble is an artist of ability, having been a teacher of painting as well as having produced several works that have received attention wherever exhibited, including the World's Fair in Chicago.

For twenty-five years Mrs. Bramble has been greatly handicapped, having been crippled as the result of a runaway and which has necessitated the use of a crutch. Though under the serious disadvantage she has nobly done her duty to her family and friends.

ARTHUR CALVIN MELLETTE, tenth and last governor of Dakota territory, and first governor of the state of South Dakota, was born in Henry county, Indiana, in 1842. He was of French Huguenot stock. He graduated from Bloomington University in 1863 and at once proceeded to a recruiting camp to enlist, but while waiting in the camp he learned that an elder invalid brother had been drafted. He at once proceeded to the provost marshal's office and offered himself as a substitute for his brother and served to the end of the war in the Ninth Indiana as a conscript's substitute. After the war he studied law and engaged in practice. He was also publisher of the Muncie Times. He served in the Indiana legislature and was the author of Indiana's efficient school law. He came to Dakota in 1878 and served as register of the Springfield land office, which in 1880 was removed to Watertown. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1883 and in 1885 was elected governor under the constitution of that year. He devoted himself to the cause of the division of Dakota territory, being profoundly convinced that it would be a crime against future generations to allow the territory to be admitted as a single state. He was in prosperous circumstances and spent large sums of money to further this cause, defraying much the larger portion of the expense incident to the campaign which was protracted over many years. Among the first acts of President Harrison was the appointment of Mr. Mellette to be the governor of Dakota territory. That season of 1889 he was elected first governor of South Dakota and was re-elected in 1890. After his retirement from office, January 1, 1893, he was afflicted with Bright's disease and his death resulted May 25, 1895.

THOMAS H. PRITCHARD, proprietor of the Watertown Marble and Granite Works, is a native of Wales, having been born on the 31st of July, 1857, and being a son of Hugh and Ellen (Barnette) Pritchard, the former of whom was born in Wales and the latter in France. The father of the subject was a farmer by vocation and both he and his wife continued to reside in Wales until their death.

The subject secured his educational training in the excellent schools of his native land, and after leaving school, in 1872, he came to the United States, locating in the state of Wisconsin, where he was variously employed for the first two years, at the expiration of which, in 1874, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of marble cutting, in Evansville, Wisconsin, while he was thereafter employed at his trade in that town and also in the city of Chicago. In 1877 he engaged in the marble business in Evansville, on his own responsibility, and there continued operations in the line until 1882, when he disposed of the business and came to Watertown, South Dakota, arriving in the spring of that year and establishing the first marble and granite shop in the town, and one of the first in the state, it being now the oldest in the state. He began business upon a modest scale, but by perseverance, energy and good management, as combined with his distinctive skill in the work of his trade, he has built up a large and flourishing business, securing his patronage from a wide radius of territory, while his well equipped establishment is located on the corner of Dakota avenue and Elm street. He keeps a corps of experienced workmen employed throughout the year, and the work turned out is of the highest grade of excellence, the business reputation of our subject being unassailable. He ships work into the most diverse sections of North and South Dakota, as well as into Minnesota and Iowa, and his business is constantly expanding in scope and importance. It should be noted that Mr. Pritchard is one of the pioneers of the state, since he came here as early as 1878 and took up government land in Codington county, eventually perfecting his title to the same and passing a considerable portion of his time here prior to taking up his permanent residence in Watertown, in 1882. In politics he is arrayed as a supporter of the Republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed the various official chairs in his lodge, while he was a delegate to the grand lodge of the state in 1902 and 1903, and he is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In Evansville, Wisconsin, on the 28th of September, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pritchard to Miss Blanche Lovejoy, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, being a daughter of Captain William C. and Harriet M. Lovejoy, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard have four children, Ethel E., who has an art studio in Watertown, and Lyle H., Winifred M. and Sybil L., who remain at the attractive family home, which is located on the corner of Oak street and Washington avenue.

WALTER D. MORRIS, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Watertown, is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, on the 12th of April, 1856, and being a son of Lorenzo and Fannie (Strong) Morris, who were likewise born and reared in New York. Lorenzo Morris died October 2, 1903, his wife in 1872, both honored and revered by all who knew them. The father of the subject was long one of the influential members of the bar of Chautauqua county, was a member of the state senate for several terms, and was a member of the state constitutional convention which framed the present constitution of that great commonwealth. He is a son of David Morris, who was one of the pioneer farmers of Chautauqua county, whither he came with an ox-team at a time when that beautiful section was still an untrammeled wild. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent and was founded in America in the early colonial epoch, while representatives of the name were found enrolled as valiant soldiers in the continental cause during the war of the Revolution.

The subject of this review attended the common schools of Fredonia, New York, in his boyhood and there prepared himself for entrance to the State Normal School in Fredonia, where he continued his studies for four years. In 1880, at the age of twenty-four years, he came to Minnesota, locating in Rochester, where he was made assistant cashier of the Union National Bank, retaining this incumbency five years and showing ability in the handling of the executive details of the banking business. In 1885 he came to Watertown, where he became one of the organizers and incorporators of the Citizens' National Bank, which institution opened its doors for the transaction of business on the 15th of June of that year, and with Mr. Morris in charge of its affairs in the capacity of cashier. This office he held until January, 1898, when he was elected to the presidency of the bank, which had prospered under his direction, and of which he has since continued at the head. The bank is capitalized for $50,000 and is known as one of the solid, popular and ably conducted financial institutions of the state. While Mr. Morris's political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, he has never desired public office. He is the owner of valuable real estate in Watertown, including his attractive residence, at 623 Codington avenue. Fraternally, he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and with the Elks, and he is a member of the Congregational church.

In Fredonia, New York, on the 11th of August, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Morris to Miss Mary A. Archibald, a daughter of William B. and Amanda (Buell) Archibald, her father being a prominent music dealer of Fredonia, while both he and his wife are representatives of pioneer families of the Empire state. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have four children, namely: Archibald J. and Lorenzo T., who are assistants in the bank of which their father is president; Walter D., Jr., who is attending the military academy at Faribault, Minnesota, and Fannie, who is a student in the home schools.

HIRAM A. PARK, who is engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Watertown, is a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born in Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of March, 1838, and being a son of Dr. Ezra S. and Mary A. (Warner) Park, both of whom were natives of Connecticut and members of old and honored New England families, the latter having been a direct descendant of Colonel Seth Warner, who was an officer in a regiment of sharpshooters during the war of the Revolution. The father of the subject was an able and successful physician and surgeon, and continued in the practice of his profession for many years, both he and his wife dying at Red Wing, Minnesota. They became the parents of six children, of whom four are living at the present time. The subject of this review received an academic education in his native state, and there continued to reside until 1858, when, as a young man of twenty years, he came west to seek his fortunes, locating in Minnesota, and being there engaged in clerking in mercantile establishments until the outbreak of the Civil war. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company L, First Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, with which he continued in service for four years, taking part in many important battles and skirmishes and being once captured by the enemy, his command having been assigned to the Army of the West for two years and from that to the Army of the Potomac. He received his honorable discharge in June, 1865, being mustered out as first lieutenant of his company, and having served until victory crowned the Union arms. Having thus made the record of a valiant and loyal son of the republic, Mr. Park returned to Minnesota, locating in the city of Red Wing, where he engaged in the grocery business, to which line of enterprise he has ever since continued to give his attention. In 1886 he came to Watertown and established his present wholesale business, having disposed of his interests in Minnesota. In 1893, in company with F. F. Grant and E. L. Morris, Mr. Park started a similar establishment at Fargo, North Dakota, under the name of Park, Grant & Morris, and the growth of this house has been such that its annual business now surpasses that of the Watertown house. He has never been troubled with political ambition, though he is a stanch advocate of the old and recognized principles of the Democratic party. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, being a communicant of the church in Watertown. Fraternally, he has advanced through the chivalric degree of the Masonic order, still holding relation to the lodge, chapter and commandery at Red Wing, Minnesota.

On the 1st of June, 1863, Mr. Park was united in marriage to Miss Theodosia C. Warner, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, where their marriage was solemnized. She was summoned into the life eternal on the 2d of December, 1884, at the age of forty-two years, having been a devoted wife and mother and a woman of noble and gracious character. She was survived by four sons, namely: Robert E., a tutor in Harvard University, having graduated at the famous University of Strassburg, Germany; Asa E. died in 1885, at the age of fifteen years; Herbert A. assists his father in the management of his grocery business; and Augustine H. died in 1899, at the age of eighteen years. Mr. Park was married a second time, June 1, 1887, to Miss Anna H. Oleson, of Red Wing, Minnesota, a lady who is active in all church and social life in Watertown.

REV. JOSHUA VAUGHN HIMES, Episcopal missionary, born Wickford, Rhode Island, 1805. Spent his life in religious work, for many years as an ardent follower of Millerism or Second Adventism, in support of which he published many papers, books and phamphlets. In his life he organized more than three hundred churches. Was for many years near the close of his life rector at Elk Point and Vermillion. Died about 1894.

ROBERT M. HUTCHINSON, of Delmont, Douglas county, one of the able and popular members of the legislature of the state, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Henderson county, on the 8th of September, 1858, a son of Benjamin and Anna B. (Moore) Hutchinson, to whom were born six children, namely: John M., who resides in Charles Mix county, South Dakota; James G., who is a resident of Delmont, this state; Robert M., who is the immediate subject of this review; Sarah E., who is the wife of Elmer F. Whitney, of Delmont; George W., who died at the age of nineteen years; and Thomas H., of Delmont. The father of the subject was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1821, and his death occurred on the 26th of June, 1896. As a boy of twelve years he removed with his parents to the military tract in Henderson county, Illinois, where he was reared and educated, eventually becoming the owner of the old homestead farm, where he resided for the long period of sixty-three years,—to the hour of his death. It was his wish that some of the heirs should purchase the homestead so that it might remain permanently in the possession of the family, and his second wife now resides on the farm. The mother of the subject died in 1869, and his father later married Mrs. Anna (Evans) Grant, and they became the parents of two children, Benjamin Ralph, who has charge of the old home farm, and Anna M., who is the wife of Charles Smith, of Benton county, Iowa.

Robert M. Hutchinson was reared on the homestead farm in Illinois, while he received his educational training in the public schools. In 1880 he rented land and began farming on his own responsibility, and in the following year his father came to South Dakota to look up locations for his sons, finally entering three claims in the bottom lands near Delmont, Douglas county, the same being the most arable and valuable land in this section of the state. In the spring of 1882 our subject, in company with his two brothers and their sister, came to South Dakota and each of the brothers located on the claim selected for him by his father. Robert M. devoted himself with characteristic energy and judgment to the improvement and cultivation of his fine farm, which he has developed into one of the most valuable in the county, and there he continued to reside until the autumn of 1891, when he removed to Delmont, where he became associated with Henry S. Wilson in the handling of grain and live stock, as well as coal, flour and agricultural machinery. This partnership continued about one year, and Mr. Hutchinson then entered into a partnership association with James M. Doyle, in the buying and shipping of stock, and they now control an extensive and profitable business in this line, being numbered among the enterprising and representative business men of this locality and having the highest reputation for reliability and honorable methods in all transactions.

In politics Mr. Hutchinson is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, in whose cause he has been an active and effective worker. In the autumn of 1898 he was elected to serve his district as representative in the state legislature, in which his course fully justified the choice of the voters of the district, and in the autumn election of 1902 he again appeared as the candidate of his party for the same office, in which he is serving at the present time. He has been signally prospered in his business affairs and is now the owner of five quarter sections of as fine bottom land as the state affords, seven hundred acres of the same being under cultivation and the balance utilized for pasturage. He is a member of the village council of Delmont and for several years also served as a member of the board of education. He and his wife are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in the community they enjoy the high regard of all who know them. It is the intention of Mr. Hutchinson to remove in the near future to Pierson, Iowa, but he will still retain his landed interests in South Dakota, to whose development and splendid progress he has so materially contributed.

On the 23d of February, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hutchinson to Miss Etta M. Culler, of Delmont, and they are the parents of two children, Earl C. and Ray H.

BARTLETT TRIPP, born in Harmony, Maine, July 15, 1842, is of Revolutionary stock. Mr. Tripp is a graduate of Waterbury College, and of the Albany Law School, where he was a classmate of William McKinley's. He has always taken a deep interest in education, was a teacher in his younger days; was an incorporator of the South Dakota University, and has from the foundation been a trustee of Yankton College. He was a member of the commissions that revised the laws in 1877 and again in 1903. He was chairman of the constitutional convention of 1873 and was chief justice of Dakota during Cleveland's first administration. During the second Cleveland administration he was United States minister to the court of Austria-Hungary and in 1899 served by appointment of President McKinley as a member of the international high joint commission to settle the Samoan difficulties. Mrs. Tripp is a sister of the late Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota. Mr. Tripp's home is at Yankton.

GARRETT DROPPERS, B. A., president of the South Dakota State University, at Vermillion, is a native of the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was born on the 12th of April, 1860, being a son of John Dirk and Gertrude (Boyink) Droppers. He was graduated in the high school of his native city and was thereafter assistant instructor in Latin and history in the same school for a period of five years, at the expiration of which he entered Harvard College, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886, receiving his Bachelor's degree the following year. While at Harvard he devoted his attention principally to the subject of economics, also taking courses in German and philosophy. Of his work at this time President Droppers spoke as follows to the representative of this publication: "I have always taken as much interest in the men who taught certain subjects as I have in the subjects themselves, and I remember with especial pleasure at Harvard Professor Dunbar, now deceased, who was for that time the most learned of American economists; Professor William James, who is unquestionably the most original of American psychologists; and Professor Royce, one of the most lucid philosophical writers in the country." After his graduation Professor Droppers was engaged in teaching for one year in the public schools of Orange, New Jersey, and Westchester, New York. Then was presented an opportunity for him to go to Germany, where he passed a year in the University of Berlin, under the well-known economists, Wagner and Schooller. He was urged by Harvard professors to thus prosecute his study of economics in Germany, because it was thought expedient and the part of wisdom for him to secure a different economic point of view from the one existing in America. Of the admonition thus followed out he has spoken as follows: "I think this advice was sound. I am indebted to the German economists for what I consider to be many original economic conceptions, especially their doctrine that there are utilities belonging to society as a whole as well as to the individual. This point of view as taken by the German economists is reinforced in German universities with wonderful vigor and penetration."

Just at the close of his first year in Germany, Professor Droppers received through

Harvard University the offer of the chair of political economy and finance in the University of Tokyo, Japan. He accepted this offer and prepared at once to enter upon his new work, leaving Germany in September, 1889, and returning to the United States. At Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 11th of September, of that year, he was united in marriage to Miss Cora Augusta Rand, of Cambridge, and immediately afterward departed, in company with his bride, for Tokyo, reaching his destination the last of October, 1889, and that he profited by the experience in the Orient is manifest from the following statements made by him apropos of his sojourn and work in that section of the world: "I am very glad that I had an opportunity of living in Japan and thus gaining a comprehension of a life essentially different from our own. It taught me to sympathize with the sensibilities of a weaker nation. If Americans were not so bound up in their own interests they would, I think, prove a much greater power for good in the world than they are." During the last five years of his stay in Japan Professor Droppers was secretary of the Asiatic Society of Japan, a well-known organization dating its inception back more than a quarter of a century. While there he was also an irregular correspondent for the New York Nation; contributed several valuable articles to the Transactions of the Asiatic Society, and also wrote articles on the economic phases of Japan for various periodicals. In 1896 he wrote a report on the currency of Japan for the United States government, this contribution being published in the consular reports for that year. The subject is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the American Academy of Science, in Philadelphia; and of the American Economic Association. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic order, of which noble and time-honored organization he is most appreciative, having attained the chivalric degree in Vermillion Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar, in Vermillion, and being also a member of El Riad Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls.

In December, 1898, Professor Droppers received an offer from the regents of South Dakota to accept the presidency of the State University and he forthwith left Japan and came to Vermillion to canvass the situation, accepting the position a few days after his arrival, and of his work as chief executive of the institution, its advancement and high standing offers the best testimony.

Mr. Droppers lost his first wife in Japan August 17, 1896. He married again, a sister of his former wife, Jean Tewkesbery Rand, in Cambridge, September 3, 1897, returning to Japan for an additional year immediately after his marriage. There were no children by the first marriage. Since his second marriage there have been three children born, Seton Rand, August 12, 1898; Cora Rand, August 3, 1900, and Elizabeth Rand, January 22, 1904. Prof. Droppers tries to be independent in politics, but holds most emphatically to the program that the cure for many of our present economic evils is the government ownership of public utilities. He affiliates with the Unitarian church.

NILS B. NILSON, a representative farmer of Lincoln county, was born in Norway, on the 11th of October, 1837, and is a son of Nels and Margaret Nilson, who passed their entire lives in that far distant land of the north. The subject was reared and educated in his native country, whence he emigrated to the United States in 1867, locating in Fayette county, Iowa, where he remained until 1869, when he drove from Fayette county through Iowa, with ox-teams, taking up government land in Canton township, where he has developed and improved a valuable farm. His first dwelling was a log house, but when he first came to the county his financial resources were represented in the sum of fifty cents after paying necessary expenses; flour was selling for six dollars per hundred pounds; he had neither sugar nor coffee and no stove, being compelled for some time to do his cooking over the camp fire, while the first few months he lived in his wagon. At the time when the grasshoppers swept the country and destroyed the crops Mr. Nilson managed to provide for himself by burning lime from rock secured on his place, the product being sold all over this section. He now has two hundred and ten acres, well improved and yielding good returns, so that he can look back with no regret on the trials and labors of the early years. He gives his attention to diversified farming and has on his place a good orchard and an attractive grove. He is a Republican in his political proclivities and he and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

In 1863 Mr. Nilson was married to Miss Carrie Anderson, this being before his emigration to America, and they have nine children, namely: Andrew, who is a successful farmer in Lyon county, Iowa, married Anna Rynes and they have six children; Anders, who resides in Canton, married Nettie Hanseth and they have three children; Nicholine is the wife of Ludvig Danielson, a farmer of Iowa, and they have four children; Marie is the wife of Hans Graning, of Canton, and they have four children; Lena, who was formerly a successful school teacher, is now the wife of Jesse Feay, a farmer in Iowa, and they have three children; Olephine is the wife of Albert Runsvold, of North Dakota; Emma remains at the parental home; Nels is in North Dakota; and Ludvig is still beneath the home roof.

THOMAS CAWOOD, one of the honored representatives of the agricultural industry in Hand county, is a native of the state of Indiana, having been born in Daviess county, on the 1st of March, 1838, and being a son of John and Lucinda (Wells) Cawood, who were numbered among the pioneers of that section of the Hoosier commonwealth. They became the parents of four children, all of whom are living at the time of this writing. The subject was born on the pioneer farm of his father, and his early educational training was secured in a subscription school of the primitive sort common to the locality and period. He was but two years of age at the time of his father's death, and when he had attained the age of eight years his mother removed with her family to Putnam county, Missouri, where he was reared to manhood, still being identified with farming.

When the dark cloud of civil war obscured the national horizon, Mr. Cawood was among the first to indicate his fealty and loyalty to the union by tendering his services to its defense. On the 1st of September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and continued in active service until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge, at St. Louis, on the 25th of July, 1865. His command was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee and he took part in many of the most notable battles of the greatest civil war known to history, beginning with the battle of Shiloh and continuing the course of contest until the engagement at Bentonville, North Carolina.

After the close of the war Mr. Cawood returned to his farm in Putnam county, Missouri, where he continued to follow agricultural pursuits until 1883, when he disposed of his interests there and came to Hand county, South Dakota, where he took up three claims of government land, to which he has since added two other quarter sections, so that he is now the owner of a valuable landed estate of eight hundred acres, the property being admirably improved and constituting one of the most atractive places in this section of the state. Mr. Cawood has been actively identified with the management of township affairs from the time of the organization of his township, while in 1894 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, in which he served one term, ably upholding the interests of his county and state. In politics he has ever been stanchly arrayed in support of the principles of the Republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He and his wife are valued and zealous members of the Congregational church at Pleasant Valley, and fraternally he is affiliated with Canby Post, No. 12, Grand Army of the Republic, at Miller.

In 1857 Mr. Cawood was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Starr, of Putnam county, Missouri, and they became the parents of three children, namely: John A., who died in 1864; Lucinda, who is the wife of John Millan, of Wessington, South Dakota, and Seigle B., of whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Cawood was summoned into eternal rest in 1865, and on the 23d of February, 1868, the subject wedded Miss Elmira McAtee, who was born and reared in Missouri. Of their seven children four are living, namely: Emma, Sarah, Minnie and Mollie. Sarah married T. V. Wallace, of Huron, South Dakota; Minnie is married to W. W. Johnson, of Ames, this state, and Mollie married E. C. Johnson, also of Ames.

OREN STREVEL, one of the successful and highly esteemed farmers and stock raisers of Faulk county, is a native of the Wolverine state, having been born near the city of Port Huron, Michigan, on the 9th of October, 1858, and being a son of Wesley and Sarah A. Strevel, the former of whom was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, of German lineage, and the latter in the state of Maine. The father of the subject removed with his parents to Michigan in his youth and the family became numbered among the pioneers of St. Clair county, where he and his wife still maintain their home and where he was long engaged in agricultural pursuits. Of the eleven children in the family eight are living at the present time.

Oren Strevel was reared on the homestead farm, near Port Huron, and received his educational training in the public schools. He thereafter continued to be associated in the management of the home farm until 1883, when he set forth to cast in his lot with the people of South Dakota. He at once located in Faulk county, which was organized in that year, taking up a homestead claim six and one-half miles southeast of Faulkton, the present county seat, and at once initiating the work of reclaiming and otherwise improving his property, to which he has since added until he has a valuable ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, in addition to which he controls about fifteen hundred acres of leased land, which he uses principally for grazing purposes. He gives his attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade stock, specially the Durham type of cattle, while he has still farther shown his energy and progressive ideas by engaging in the dairying business, conducting operations on a small scale and having made the venture a most profitable one. His ranch has substantial buildings, and the place is one of the many fine ones which have been developed in this section of the state within the past twenty years. Mr. Strevel is a man of sterling characteristics and commands unqualified esteem in the community. His political proclivities are indicated in the stanch support which he accords to the Democratic party, and he ever manifests a deep interest in all that concerns the progress and material prosperity of his county and state. At the time of the Spanish-American war our subject showed the intrinsic loyalty and patriotism of his nature by enlisting, in May, 1898, as a member of Troop E, First South Dakota Cavalry, under Captain Binder, and proceeded with his command to Chickamauga, Georgia, where the regiment remained in reserve, awaiting a call to active service. The signal victory gained by the American forces in Cuba, however, rendered it unnecessary to call his regiment to the scene of action, and Mr. Strevel was mustered out, with the remainder of his regiment, in October, 1898, receiving his honorable discharge at Chickamauga and then returning to his home.

THOMAS C. HANSEN, a prosperous and progressive farmer and stock grower of Brule county, was born in the province of Schleswig, Germany, on the 12th of November, 1842, and was there reared and educated, being there identified with agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-five years of age, when he bade adieu to home and native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. Upon arriving in the new world he made his way westward to Iowa, settling in Scott county, where he continued to be engaged in farming about eighteen years, gradually rising on the ladder of success and making his way to a position of independence. In the early seventies he was there united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Willrodt, a sister of L. H. Willrodt, who is now a prominent citizen of this county, being individually mentioned on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have two children, Adolph, who is a resident of Lyon county, Iowa, and Annie, who is the wife of Jacob Jurgensen, a successful farmer of Brule county, South Dakota.

In 1883 Mr. Hansen came to Brule county, Dakota, where he purchased a relinquishment claim of one hundred and sixty acres of his brother, later purchasing a timber claim, while by subsequent purchases he had added to the area of his holdings until he is now the owner of eight hundred acres of fine land, of which about three hundred acres are maintained under effective cultivation, while the remainder of the land is used principally for pasturage, since Mr. Hansen is a successful raiser of cattle, horses and hogs, giving a careful supervision to all details of his business and being one of the substantial farmers of the county. He has made the best of improvements on his place, including a commodious and supbstantial residence, which is surrounded by a fine grove of trees, which were planted by himself. In politics he is a Democrat and in religion a free thinker.

JOHN BARRON, one of the prosperous and highly honored young farmers and stock raisers of Moody county, comes of a long and sterling line of Scottish forbears, and is himself a native of Banffshire, Scotland, where he was born on the 26th of May, 1869, being a son of John and Elizabeth (Johnston) Barron, who were born and reared in the same county of the fair land of hills and heather, the father of our subject having been there engaged in farming and the raising of fine horses for many years, and having gained a high reputation in connection with the latter feature of his enterprise, as did he later in America. In 1880 John Barron, Sr., immigrated with his family to the United States, and in October of that year the family took up their residence in Moody county, South Dakota, becoming pioneers of this section of the state. The father bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ward township, Moody county, and later added to the same until the landed estate comprised one thousand seven hundred and sixty acres of the best land in the district, while the old homestead, or the home farm, which consists of six hundred and forty acres, still remains in the possession of John Barron, the rest being divided among the other members of the family. The father made a specialty of raising fine draft and coach horses, while he imported a number of splendid Clydesdale horses from Scotland, thus breeding from pure-blooded stock. He also raised and dealt in cattle and swine, having the shorthorn type of cattle and giving preference to the Poland-China hogs. It may be said that each department of the farm enterprise as established by him is being successfully carried forward under the capable direction of his son, our subject. John Barron, Sr., was a man of broad and liberal ideas, unbending in the rectitude of his character, endowed with distinctive business sagacity, and held in unqualified confidence by all who knew him. He was a Democrat in his political proclivities, and served for several terms as supervisor of his township and also as a member of the school board of the district. He was summoned to his reward on the 30th of July, 1903, at the age of seventy-six years, passing away in the fullness of years and well-earned honors, while his death was held as a personal bereavement to the people of the community in which he had so long maintained his home. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, as is also his widow, who still resides on the old homestead, which is hallowed to her by the memories and associations of the past. The children, in order of birth, are as follows: Georgia, Caroline, John, Alexander J., William J. and George E. The home is eligibly located about ten miles northeast of the town of Flandreau, the county seat, and three miles southwest of Ward, the postoffice village of the locality.

The subject of this sketch was a lad of about ten years at the time of the family immigration to America, and he was reared to manhood on the farm which is now his home, while he completed his educational discipline in the schools of this county, finishing in Sioux Falls Business College, and thereafter he was closely associated with his father in the work and management of the farm until the death of the latter, since which time the supervision of the homestead has devolved largely upon him, while he has gained a high reputation as a reliable and honorable business man and as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. In politics he clings to the faith in which he was reared, and is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, while both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

On the 15th of January, 1891, Mr. Barron was united in marriage to Miss Maud Estella Peart, who was born in Illinois and reared in South Dakota, being a daughter of Thomas Peart, a retired farmer of Moody county and now residing in Flandreau. Fraternally, Mr. Barron is a member of Flandreau Lodge, No. 11, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Orient Chapter, No. 19, Royal Arch Masons; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar; El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls; and of Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Yankton. Mrs. Barron is a member of Buelah Chapter, Order Eastern Star, at Flandreau, and of Sioux Valley Rebekah Lodge, No. 66, also at Flandreau. Among some old relics in the possession of the subject are some old pieces of linen which were woven by his great-grandmother.

GEORGE A. HAND, secretary of Dakota territory and acting governor from the illness of Governor Howard until the appointment of his successor, a period of almost one year, was born at Akron, Ohio, on the 9th of August, 1837. He was a lawyer and served in the Civil war as a member of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. He came to Dakota and settled at Yankton in 1865 and was two years later appointed United States attorney. Later he was register of the land office and in 1874 was made secretary of the territory, a position he filled for eight years. After closing his official career he became the counsel for the Northwestern Railway for Dakota and served until his death, which occurred while attending a session of the legislature at Pierre on March 10, 1891.

DAMOSE RAYMOND, one of the substantial and prosperous farmers and stock growers of Charles Mix county, comes of stanch French lineage, and is a native of St. Michel, Canada, where he was born in the year 1857, his parents having passed their entire lives in the dominion. He secured a common-school education and early became dependent upon his own resources, having been engaged in various lines of work in Canada until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he went to the northern part of the state of Michigan, where he remained four years as a workman in the great pineries, in connection with the lumbering operations of a large concern. He then returned to Canada and located in St. Philippe, where he conducted a meat market for the ensuing five years, at the expiration of which he again came to "the states," taking up his abode in Fremont, Nebraska, where he rented a farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres, to whose cultivation he continued to devote his attention for three years, when he came to South Dakota and took up a homestead claim in Jackson township, Charles Mix county, the same being an integral portion of his present finely improved ranch. He began life here in the primitive pioneer style, his first dwelling being a rude sod house, which in time gave place to his present comfortable and commodious frame residence, while he has made other well ordered improvements on the place. The major part of the place is under a high state of cultivation, while the balance is devoted principally to grazing purposes and to the raising of hay for his stock. He gives special attention to the raising of red polled cattle of high grade, and also keeps a good herd of Poland China hogs. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, in whose faith he was reared.

In the year 1877 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Raymond to Miss Olivine Brindamour, who was born in 1862 in St. Philippe, and of this union were born the following children: Millen, Mary, Rosa, William, Casimir, Damase, Josephine, Victoria and Florence. Mrs. Olivine Raymond died in 1899 and in 1900 the subject married Miss Zelia Cote.

GUSTAVUS R. KRAUSE, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Dell Rapids, Minnehaha county, is known as one of the successful and representative members of the South Dakota bar. He is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the 9th of February, 1859, and being a son of Godfrey H. and Amelia (Schmidt) Krause, who were born in Germany, and who early located in Wisconsin, where the father devoted his life to farming. The subject received his preliminary discipline in a German private school in his native county, and thereafter was for two years a student in the Baptist college at Monee, Illinois, being there graduated as a member of the class of 1873, in which year his parents removed to Columbus, Nebraska, where he continued his studies for a time in the public high school, later entering a business college in the city of Burlington, Iowa, where he was graduated in 1878, after which he returned to his home in Columbus, Nebraska, in which town he eventually engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued for a period of several years. In 1889 he disposed of his interests there and came to South Dakota, locating in Dell Rapids, where he engaged in the real-estate and loan business, and later took up the study of law under excellent preceptorship, and he was admitted to the bar of the state upon examination before the supreme court during the October session of 1897. After his admission to the bar Mr. Krause at once established himself in practice in Dell Rapids, and here, through his ability, devotion to his profession and unflagging energy and application, he has succeeded in attaining high prestige at the bar of the county and controls a large and important business. Though he has never been ambitious for personal preferment in an official way Mr. Krause has long been an active and loyal worker in the ranks of the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he is an able advocate, while fraternally he is identified with the Ivanhoe Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is an active member of the Presbyterian church in his home town, where he is held in high regard as a lawyer and citizen. Since coming to the state Mr. Krause has accumulated here several pieces of valuable land, besides a fine home and valuable business property. He has won success through his own efforts, having been dependent upon his own resources since he attained the age of fifteen years.

On the 8th of October, 1881, Mr. Krause was united in marriage to Miss Delia P. Christison, of Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, daughter of Rev. Dr. Christison. They are the parents of two sons, Homer G. and Claude G., both bright young men now away from home receiving a college education.

WILMOT W. BROOKINGS, born Woolwich, Lincoln county, Maine, 1833. Came to Dakota, 1857, among first to settle at Sioux Falls. Several times member of Dakota legislature, associate justice supreme court of Dakota, 1869-1873. Graduate Bowdoin College. Built Southern Dakota Railway, Sioux City to Yankton, 1872, first railway in territory. Now resides in Boston.

EDWIN S. JOHNSON, who, in connection with banking and real-estate operations has, with his brothers, attained distinctive precedence and a high degree of success, being a resident of the attractive town of Armour, was born on a farm near Spencer, Owen county, Indiana, on the 26th of February, 1857, a son of Allison C. and Emily (Brenton) Johnson, of whose ten children six are living at the present time, namely: Eudora, who is the wife of Byron Allen, of Sioux City, Iowa; Edwin S., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Homer W., who is intimately associated with the subject in business and who is individually mentioned on other pages of this work; Belle J., who is the wife of W. W. Sparks, of Sioux City, Iowa; Frank H., who resides in Geddes, South Dakota, being likewise associated in business with the subject; and Cornelia, who is the wife of Dr. P. E. Sawyer, of Sioux City, Iowa. The father of these children was a representative of an old Virginia family, whence his parents removed to the state of Indiana in the pioneer epoch, and there he was born in the year 1827, being reared on a farm and securing such educational advantages as were afforded in the pioneer community. His wife was born in Indiana, in the year 1832, and after their marriage he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in his native state until 1857, when he removed with his wife and two children to Iowa, which was then considered in the far west and on the frontier of civilization, the subject of this sketch being an infant of three months at the time, while the trip was made overland in a covered wagon. The family located in Osceola, where the father turned his attention to mercantile pursuits and also became concerned in real-estate operations, and continued his residence there until 1886, when he came to South Dakota and joined his sons in Armour, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life, his death occurring on the 5th of January, 1899. For ten years prior to his demise he was afflicted with blindness, but he bore this affliction with resignation and was always cheerful and kindly, his having been the faith that makes faithful. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest in December, 1895, at the age of sixty-three years, both having been active and zealous members of the Methodist Protestant church, in whose work he took a prominent part during the years of his active life, having been for eighteen consecutive years superintendent of the Sunday school of the church at Osceola, Iowa, while he exemplified his Christian faith in his daily walk and conversation. In politics he was originally an adherent of the Whig party but upon the organization of the Republican party he identified himself therewith and ever afterward supported its cause. He served as register of deeds in Clarke county, Iowa, and also was incumbent of other offices of trust and responsibility. Fraternally he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In reviewing the career of Edwin S. Johnson, whose name initiates this sketch, we can not perhaps do better than to quote from an appreciative article which appeared in a recent issue of the Armour Herald, making such metaphrase as may seem expedient in the connection: "He grew to manhood in Iowa and under the influences of pioneer hardships and vicissitudes incident to those early days he cultivated and expanded the indomitable energy that has since made him the possessor of honor and wealth. His education was limited to the public schools of Osceola, and having acquired all the knowledge possible to attain in a graded school he formed a partnership with his father in the clothing business, with which he continued to be identified for several years. In 1880 he went to Wheeler county, Nebraska, becoming one of the pioneers of that section, establishing the county seat of Cedar City (now Harrington) on his claim. Shortly afterward he sold his interests on the Nebraska frontier and returned to Osceola, where he was employed for three years in the Osceola Bank. In 1884 he visited his brother Homer, who was then in Sioux Falls, Dakota, and together they came to Douglas county in that year and established the present Citizens' Bank at Grand View. The firm has always prospered, and though starting in life without a cent other than that acquired through their own hard labors, their parents being in moderate circumstances, they are today rated among the leading capitalists of the state.

"The subject of this sketch has always been a force in politics, and in 1892 he was elected state's attorney for Douglas county, having attained sufficient knowledge of the law to be admitted to the bar, in Armour, in 1888. To the practice of the law, however, Mr. Johnson never gave many years of his time. In 1894 he was honored by his party with the nomination and election to the state senate, but in the upheaval of party sentiment in 1896 and the radical change of front by the Republican party on many questions, he severed party ties and voiced his convictions by voting and working for the success of William J. Bryan for president. Since that time he has been a Democrat, and his many friends throughout the state have frequently mentioned his name in connection with candidacy for the United States senate."

In company with his brother Homer W., the subject of this review organized the Johnson Brothers Company, the same being incorporated under the laws of the state and capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, and in 1886 the headquarters of the company were removed from Grand View to Armour, with whose advancement and substantial upbuilding the brothers have been most prominently identified. Of the company mentioned the subject of this sketch has been president from the time of its organization, and its operations have been of wide scope and importance as land and loan brokers, their real-estate interests being of most extensive order, while the operations of the company extend throughout the state of South Dakota and also into Minnesota and Iowa. The company purchased the first lot in Armour after the town was platted, J. C. Lawler, of Mitchell, having been the owner of the town site. In 1893 the company purchased Mr. Lawler's interests here for ten thousand dollars, shortly afterward selling an undivided half interest to C. E. Foote. Shortly after coming to Armour the brothers organized the Citizens' State Bank, which has become one of the leading financial institutions in this section, and of the same our subject continued as cashier until 1902, when he and his brother disposed of their interests in the same, as also in the banking houses which they had established at Geddes, this state, and at Horning, Iowa, and they are now devoting their entire attention to their real-estate and loan business, which is one of the most important in the state.

Edwin S. Johnson is a man of strong individuality, as may be inferred from the epitomized record of his career here entered, and while he has attained marked success and prestige he is unassuming in all the relations of life, genial and kindly in his intercourse with his fellow men. He was chairman of the Democratic state central committee, from June, 1902, until the state convention at Sioux Falls in March, 1904, when he tendered his resignation and was elected a member of the national committee for South Dakota. He was married October 1, 1884, to Miss Anna Thoreau, at Osceola, Iowa, and they have five children living. The subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church.

LEWIS A. FOX, editor and proprietor of the Tripp Ledger, was born in Faribault county, Minnesota, August 30, 1874, a son of Cyrus A. B. and Sarah H. (Alvey) Fox, of whose seven children five are living, namely: Estella, wife of M. H. Skiff, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; John C.; Lewis, the subject of this sketch; Donald H., a resident of Madison, this state, and employed as express messenger on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; and C. Roy, a clerk in the postoffice at Sioux Falls. The father of the subject was born in Washington county, Missouri, in 1846, and soon after his advent in the world his parents removed to Stark county, Illinois, where he was reared and educated. In 1862, when but fifteen years of age, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in the capacity of fifer, and he continued in active service for nearly three years, being mustered out in June, 1864, a youthful veteran of the greatest civil war known in the annals of history. He returned to Illinois, where he learned the trade of carpenter, also teaching school for a time. In 1870 he removed to Faribault county, Minnesota, where he was for a number of years in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in the capacity of bridge builder. In 1880, while engaged in the work noted, he received a severe injury as the result of an accident, and he then resigned his position and finally entered the employ of the Hodge & Hyde Elevator Company, having charge of the erection of their elevators along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad from La Crosse, Wisconsin, to Woonsocket, South Dakota, and also between Madison and Bristol, this state. He remained with this concern until 1889, when he was compelled to resign on account of impaired health, and since that time he has followed various vocations, he and his wife being now residents of Sioux Falls. He is a prominent and popular comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic, and always attends the national encampments of the same, taking with him on these occasions his organization known as Fox's Martial Band, of which he is commander. He is familiarly known by all his comrades and friends as "Colonel" Fox.

The subject of this review received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Kingsbury county, South Dakota, his parents having there taken up their abode in 1887. At the age of fifteen years he secured employment in the Farmers' Bank of South Dakota, at Lake Preston, in which town the family located in 1887, having come to Forestburg, Sanborn county, in 1883, and there resided until the year mentioned. The parents have been residents of the city of Sioux Falls since 1890. The subject was employed in the bank for one year and then began his apprenticeship at the "art preservative of all arts" by entering the printing office of L. J. Bates, publisher of the Lake Preston Times, where he remained about three years, becoming a skilled workman and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the country newspaper business. On the 1st of September, 1893, he removed to Alexandria, where he acquired a half interest in the Alexandria Journal, but two months later he disposed of his interest and came to Tripp, where he purchased from J. B. Stout & Company the plant and business of the Tripp Ledger, whose publication he has since successfully continued, making it one of the best local papers in the state. In politics Mr. Fox is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, in whose support his paper is effectively enlisted. He served seven years as justice of the peace, refusing to longer continue incumbent of the office. Fraternally, he is a member of Tripp Camp, No. 5931, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 22d of June, 1898, Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Elsie E. Morris, a daughter of H. V. Morris, a well-known citizen of Tripp, and of this union has been born a winsome little daughter, Ruth B.

It may be said in conclusion that Mr. Fox comes of military stock in both the paternal and maternal lines. Two of his paternal uncles were prominent in the military operations in Dakota in the early 'sixties. His mother's parents were born in England, and her grandfather was a participant in the battle of Waterloo. C. A. Fox, grandfather of the subject, took part in the Black Hawk war, in Illinois, and both of the great-grandfathers in the paternal lines were participants in the war of 1812. Two of Mr. Fox's brothers maintained the military prestige of the name by their service in the Spanish-American war, being on duty in the Philippines. John C. was first lieutenant of Company B, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, and Donald H. was quartermaster's sergeant in the same company.

PAUL WILDERMUTH, one of the leading merchants and influential citizens of the town of Tripp, Hutchinson county, was born in the state of Bassirabia, in southern Russia, on the 28th of June, 1862, a son of Karl and Rosa (Isler) Wildermuth, of whose six children we enter the following record: Frederick still continues to reside in southern Russia; Paul is the immediate subject of this sketch; Karl is a clerk in the mercantile establishment of the subject; Jacob remains in his native land; Christiana is the wife of Mathis Geigle, of Tripp, this state, and Gotlob is still a resident of Russia. The father of the subject was born in Germany, and when he was a lad of eight years he accompanied his parents on their removal across the border into southern Russia, where he was reared to manhood, having devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and he and his worthy wife still reside in Russia, honored as folk of sterling character. Paul Wildermuth passed his youth on the homestead farm and received his early education in the excellent schools of his native land. On the 6th of November, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Magdalena Gebhard, and on the same day they set forth for America, fortified by mutual confidence and affection and determined to wrest fortune from the hands of fate, even though strangers in a strange land. They came at once to what is now the state of South Dakota and located in Campbell county, where Mr. Wildermuth took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres of government land. The young couple continued to reside on this embryonic farm for two years, proving on the property in due course of time Our subject then sold the farm and in the spring of 1887 he came to Tripp, which was then a hamlet of only a few houses, and his is now the distinction of being one of the oldest citizens of the town in point of years of residence. Upon locating here he engaged in work at the carpenter trade, having served an apprenticeship in his native land, and he devoted his attention to the same about six years. He then engaged in the grain business, buying for the Hunting Company. In 1896 he purchased an elevator and began buying and shipping on his own responsibility, thus continuing until the fall of 1899, when he disposed of his elevator and associated himself with C. C. Frederick in the purchase of the old established mercantile business of C. Frederick, one of the pioneer merchants of Tripp. About two years later F. F. Myer purchased the interest of Mr. Frederick, and the enterprise was thereafter conducted under the firm name of Meyer & Wildermuth, until February, 1903, when Mr. Meyer sold his interest to J. M. Schaefer, with whom our subject has since been associated, under the firm name of Schaefer & Wildermuth. The firm has a well equipped establishment and transacts a large and constantly expanding business, theirs being one of the leading mercantile concerns in this section of the state.

In politics Mr. Wildermuth is a stalwart Republican and he has served repeatedly as delegate to state and county conventions of his party, being one of its influential members in this district. In 1898 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, serving during the sixth general assembly and making an excellent record. He and his wife are prominent and devoted members of the Lutheran church and are closely identified with the best social life of the community. They have nine children, all of whom still remain at the parental home, namely: Rosa, Lena, Robert and Richard (twins), Bertie, Emil, Otto, William and Herbert.

CHARLES ZEHNPFENING, one of the representative business men of Parkston, Hutchinson county, is a native of the beautiful city of Madison, captial of the state of Wisconsin, where he was born on the 20th of August, 1868, being a son of Frank and Margaret (Bauer) Zehnpfening, to whom were born twelve children, of whom the eight surviving are as follows: Catherine, who is the wife of Lawrence Bowar, and Theodore, Edward, Bertha, Harry, William, Henry and Charles. The father was born in Germany, in the year 1839, and when he was six years of age his parents emigrated to America, locating in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he was reared and educated, eventually engaging in the shoe business in the city of Madison, where he remained until 1880, when he disposed of his business interests there and came to South Dakota, entering homestead and tree claims in Hutchinson county and turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he has since been successfully engaged. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities and both he and his wife are devoted communicants of the Catholic church.

Charles Zehnpfening, the immediate subject of this review, received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, and was about twelve years of age at the time of the family removal to South Dakota, where he completed a course of study in the high school at Mitchell. Upon attaining his legal majority he purchased a quarter section of land in Hutchinson county and thereafter devoted himself to its improvement and cultivation for six years, at the expiration of which, in 1895, he located in the thriving town of Parkston, where he established himself in the grain business, forming a partnership with A. H. Betts, president of the Truax & Betts Elevator Company, of Mitchell. The subject has gained a high reputation as an energetic and reliable business man, being progressive in his methods and being successful in his chosen vocation. He is a stanch Republican in politics and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church. He is a member of the board of education of his home town, and is thoroughly public-spirited in his attitude.

In 1889, Mr. Zehnpfening was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Puetz, of this county, and they are the parents of six children, namely: Dora A., Herbert P., Frank J., Clara J., Fred L. and Carl M.

CHARLES H. LUGG, who is the incumbent of the exacting and important office of superintendent of schools in Hutchinson county, was born in Geneva, Freeborn county, Minnesota, on the 21st of October, 1862, being a son of Edward and H. Almira (Williams) Lugg, to whom were born six children, he being the eldest of the four surviving; the others are as follows: James E., who is a resident of Oakland, Minnesota; Samuel R., who remains at the parental home, as does also Laura Z. The father of the subject was born in Cornwall, England, in the year 1834, and there he was reared and educated. In 1858, at the age of twenty-four years, he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in America, landing in Quebec and thence coming westward to Wisconsin. He lived in Racine county that state, a year and a half, at the expiration of which he went to Freeborn county, Minnesota, where his marriage was solemnized. There he filed entry on a quarter section of land, and while he was waiting for the passage of the homestead act, through the provisions of which he intended to secure title to his property, another person "jumped" the claim, filing a pre-emption claim and thus securing title to the land. Mr. Lugg later removed to Blue Earth county, that state, where he entered land, disposing of the same about a year later and returning to Freeborn county, where he purchased a farm, to whose improvement and cultivation he has since given his attention, being one of the well-known and highly honored pioneers of that section of the state. His loyalty to the land of his adoption has ever been of the insistent and uncompromising order and was manifested in a distinctive way at the time when the integrity of the Union was menaced by armed rebellion. In August, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company E, Tenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war, having made the record of a valiant and loyal son of the republic. He was mustered out in August, 1865, having participated in the battle of Nashville, after which he took part in the closing campaign which brought the crown of victory to the Union arms. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party and a consistent and valued member of the Baptist church. His wife died in July, 1892.

Professor Charles H. Lugg was reared on the old homestead farm, and after availing himself of the advantages afforded in the district schools he entered the high school at Albert Lea, while later he continued his studies in the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business University, at Valparaiso. At the age of nineteen years, just after leaving the high school, he began his career as a teacher, and his efforts in connection with the pedagogic profession have been attended with most gratifying success, while he has devoted his attention to the same for more than twenty-one years, in Minnesota and South Dakota. He was for one year superintendent of the public schools at Olivet, this state, while for the long period of nine years he served in a similar capacity in the Parkston schools. In the autumn of 1902 he was elected to his present office of county superintendent of schools, the preferment being one justly due him, by reason of his ability as an educator and organizer

CHARLES H. LUGG.

well as on the score of his long and able service in the schools of the county. He assumed the discharge of his official duties on the 1st of January, 1903, and has shown marked administrative power and unlimited enthusiasm in his work, aiming to bring the schools of the county up to the highest possible standard of efficiency, while his personality is such that he enlists the hearty co-operation of the teachers of the county as well as of the official boards. In politics Professor Lugg gives an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, and his religious faith is indicated in the fact that both he and his wife are devoted members of the Presbyterian church, in which he was superintendent of the Sunday school for several years, while at the present time he is an elder in the Parkston church and has charge of the Bible class in its Sunday school. Fraternally, he is identified with Parkston Lodge, No. 99, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also with the adjunct organization, the Daughters of Rebekah, as well as the local lodge of the Home Guardians.

On Christmas day of the year 1894 was solemnized the marriage of Professor Lugg to Miss Mary A. Parrott, of Dubuque county, Iowa, and they are the parents of two children, Laura A. and Esther A.

CHRISTIAN REMPFER, representative from Hutchinson county in the state legislature and recognized as one of the most prominent and influential business men of Parkston, was born in southern Russia, on the 18th of July, 1859, and was there reared to manhood, securing excellent educational advantages. In 1880 he severed the ties which bound him to home and fatherland and emigrated to America, believing that here were afforded superior opportunities for the attaining of success and independence through personal endeavor. From New York city he came westward to South Dakota, which was at that time still an integral portion of the great undivided territory of Dakota. He remained for a short interval in Yankton, which was at the time the capital and most populous city of the territory, and then removed to Scotland, Bon Homme county, where he secured a clerical position in a grocery, being thus employed about two years, within which time he filed claim to a homestead in Douglas county. In 1885 he came to Hutchinson county, where he has ever since retained his home. Upon taking up his residence here he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he was successfully engaged about eight years. In the autumn of 1893 Mr. Rempfer removed with his family to the village of Parkston, having previously disposed of his live stock and grain, from the sale of which he realized four thousand dollars. It was his desire to engage in business of different order, and, feeling the need of more technical knowledge in regard to business methods, in the autumn of 1894 he entered the Dakota University, at Mitchell, where he completed a commercial course, after which he returned to Parkston, where, in the spring of 1895, he engaged in the handling of agricultural implements and machinery. He developed marked executive and business ability and his enterprise was attended with most gratifying success. He continued the same until the 1st of January, 1902, when he disposed of his mercantile interests and turned his attention exclusively to the buying and shipping of grain. In the following summer he associated himself with other prominent business men in the purchase of a series of elevators, twelve in number, operations being conducted under the corporate title of the South Dakota Grain Company, and Mr. Rempfer being made president of the company at the time of its organization. The concern handles a large amount of business, having the best of facilities and being one of the most important of the sort in the state. The subject is the owner of extensive tracts of valuable farming land and is also interested in other business enterprises of important order.

Mr. Rempfer is an uncompromising Republican in his political allegiance and has been an effective worker in the promotion of the party cause in this section of the state. In the autumn of 1900 he was made the candidate of his party for representative of his district in the legislature of the state, and his able and straightforward course while a member of the legislative body at this time led to his being chosen as his own successor in the fall election of 1902, so that he is now serving his second term. He and his wife are active members of the Baptist church.

On the 16th of February, 1883, Mr. Rempfer was united in marriage to Miss Christina Krin, of Scotland, Bon Homme county, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Henry G., who is a student of telegraphy at Janesville, Wisconsin; William C., who is a student in the State University of South Dakota, at Mitchell; and Helena and Emma, both of whom are attending the Parkston high school.

CHRISTIAN FRIEDERICH, a successful banker of the town of Tripp, Hutchinson county, was born in the southern part of Russia, on the 14th of November, 1854, and was there reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, receiving a common-school education. In 1876 he emigrated to America, arriving in Yankton, South Dakota, on the 5th of May of that year. Shortly afterward he took up a homestead claim four miles east of the present village of Tripp, Hutchinson county, and there he took up his abode and turned his attention to the improving of his farm, being dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood. He was there engaged in farming and stock growing about ten years, and his success was cumulative, owing to his energy and good management. In 1886, when the town of Tripp was founded, he came here as one of the first settlers. He had learned the trade of shoemaking in his native land, and upon locating in the new town he opened a shoe and harness shop and thus became numbered among the first business men of the village. He carried on this enterprise one year, after which he was employed as clerk in a local hardware establishment about six months. He then engaged in the buying and shipping of hogs and grain. In 1893 Mr. Friederich embarked in the hardware and farm-ing-implement business, which he continued about two years, in the meanwhile carrying on the operation of his grain elevator and the shipping of hogs, with which enterprise he was prominently concerned until 1901, having built up an extensive and prosperous business. In 1897 the subject also established himself in the general merchandise business, and this branch of his enterprise he continued until the fall of 1899, when he disposed of his interests in the same. In March, 1903, he purchased the Tripp State Bank, and he is now devoting his attention primarily to the management of the institution, which stands in high favor and controls a large and representative business. He is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party, but has never sought or desired official preferment. He and his wife are prominent and honored members of the Lutheran church.

In the year 1875 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Friederich to Miss Christina Vetter, who was born and reared in southern Russia, and of their ten children six are yet living, namely: Christiana, Jr., George, Edward, Carl O., Lydia and Leonora.

THEODORE A. SCHLIESSMANN, senior member of the prominent mercantile firm of Schliessmann Brothers, of Tripp, Hutchinson county, was born in Portage City, Wisconsin, on the 1st of December, 1866. He is the eldest of the three survivors in a family of five children born to John and Mary (Kiehm) Schliessmann, the other two surviving children being Otto, who was born July 13, 1868, and who is associated with the subject in business; and John, who is assistant cashier of the Dakota State Bank, in Tripp. The father was born in Germany, about the year 1834, and when he was seventeen years of age he accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, the family locating in Portage City, Wisconsin, where he learned the trade of butcher, to which he devoted his attention for a number of years, continuing to reside in Portage City for some time after his marriage. In 1879 he came with his family to South Dakota, and here he filed entry on homestead and tree claims in Bon Homme county, eight miles south of the present village of Tripp, and there he developed a valuable farm, upon which he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1882. He was a Democrat in his political faith and was a member of the Catholic church, as is also his widow, who now resides in the town of Tripp.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Wisconsin until he had reached the age of twelve years, and such further discipline as has been his has come as the result of self-application and association with the principal duties of life. After the death of his father he and his brothers remained in charge of the home farm until 1890, in the meanwhile having purchased an additional quarter section. In 1888 Otto Schliessmann left the home farm, and during the following three years he was employed as clerk in mercantile establishment in Alpena, this state, and West Superior, Wisconsin. In the fall of 1891 he returned to his home and soon afterward became associated with the subject of this sketch in the general merchandise business which they have ever since successfully conducted. Under the firm name of Schliessmann Brothers & Company, their mother being the silent member of the firm, the business was carried on until the autumn of 1902, when the two active principals purchased the interest of their mother and have since continued the enterprise under the firm name noted in the opening paragraph of this sketch. The brothers are progressive and reliable young business men and their success comes as a just reward for earnest and honest endeavor. In politics both are adherents of the Democratic party, and their religious faith is that of the Catholic church. All three of the brothers also hold membership in Tripp Camp, No. 5931, Modern Woodmen of America. The immediate subject of this sketch is a member of the board of trustees of the Catholic church, in Tripp, taking a deep interest in all departments of the parish work.

On the 30th of August, 1893, Theodore A. Schliessmann was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Rath, of Tripp, and they have three children, William O., Mildred M. and Ireine G.

Otto Schliessmann has been twice married. On the 14th of February, 1895, he wedded Miss Anna Mesmer, of Tripp, who died June 24, 1897, without issue. On the 21st of May, 1903, he married Miss Marie Faust, daughter of John Faust.

JOHN L. PENNINGTON, fifth territorial governor, was a native of North Carolina, and a printer by occupation. He remained in his native state until his appointment to the governorship by President Grant in 1874. He served four years with credit, and continued to reside in Yankton until 1891, when he returned to the South and established himself in the newspaper business at North Anniston, Alabama. He died in 1900. Mr. Pennington before the war was a Douglas Democrat, and was a Union man dur-

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A. D. LONG, county judge of Hutchinson county and one of the prominent real-estate men of the state, was born in Delaware county, Iowa, on the 22d of February, 1858, being a son of William H. and Abigail (Whitehead) Long, and the elder of their two children, his sister Hattie being now the wife of Dr. C. A. Bradley, of Beatrice, Nebraska. The parents of Judge Long were both born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and both removed with their respective parents to Laporte county, that state, when they were children, being there reared to maturity and there married. Shortly after the consummation of their marital vows they removed to Delaware county, Iowa, as did also the parents of Mr. Long. He there purchased one hundred and sixty acres of government land, which constituted the nucleus of his present magnificent landed estate, which comprises sixteen hundred and eighty acres. He has attained a high degree of temporal prosperity through his well-directed efforts, principally in the raising and dealing in live stock and in land speculation of legitimate order. For the past five years he has leased his land and lived in practical retirement in Manchester, Iowa, being one of the honored and influential men of the state and one of its sterling pioneers. While a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party from the time of its organization, he has never sought official preferment, though he has taken a zealous part in the promotion of the party cause.

Judge Long was reared on the homestead farm in Iowa, and his early educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools. He then entered Lenox College, at Hopkinton, Iowa, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880. Later he completed a commercial course in the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, and was matriculated in the law department of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, being there graduated in 1881. For the ensuing three years he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Earlville, that state, and at the expiration of that period, in 1884, he came to Pierre, South Dakota, where for two years he devoted his attention to the real-estate and insurance business. He then went to the Black Hills, where he remained about six years, following various lines of enterprise. He then returned to his native county in Iowa and turned his attention to the breeding of blooded cattle from imported stock, the enterprise proving successful and gaining him marked precedence. In 1898 Judge Long came to Tripp, South Dakota, and established himself in the real-estate and insurance business, in which he has since successfully continued, his transaction having reached wide scope and importance. He has ever been an uncompromising Republican, and in 1900 he was elected to the office of county judge, for which position his professional training and natural mental characteristics eminently fit him, and so ably did he discharge the duties of the office that in the election of 1902 no opposing candidate was enlisted against him, his majority being about thirteen hundred votes. He is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in Douglas county, two hundred acres in Delaware county, Iowa, and is known as one of the leading real-estate dealers in the state. He is a member of Square Lodge, No. 286, Free and Accepted Masons, at Earlville, Iowa, and of Mahogany Camp, No. 849, Modern Woodmen of America, at Delaware, that state.

In June, 1890, Judge Long was united in marriage to Miss Caroline B. Carpenter, of Earlville, Iowa, and to this union have been born four children, namely: Wade, Ruby, Irving and Gertrude. Judge and Mrs. Long are prominent in the social life of the community and their pleasant home is a center of gracious hospitality.

GEORGE D. ROCKWELL is the owner of fourteen hundred acres of valuable land in Moody county, and passes a portion of each year in the active supervision of the same, while he maintains his home in Rockwell, Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, which place was named in his honor, as he was one of the founders and builders of the town and is today one of its most prominent and influential pioneer citizens. He is a representative of stanch old colonial stock, in both the paternal and maternal lines, and is himself a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born in West Milton, Saratoga county, New York, on the 6th of December, 1828, and being a son of David J. and Ruth (Keeler) Rockwell, both families being of English Puritan descent. The original American ancestor in the agnatic line was John Rockwell, who was a resident of Stamford, Connecticut, in 1641, and on the maternal side the lineage is traced back to Ralph Keeler, whom the records show to have been a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1639. The father of the subject was born in Bethel, Fairfield county, that state, while his wife was a native of Saratoga county, New York, and they passed the greater portion of their lives in the state of New York, where Mr. Rockwell gained success in connection with the great basic industry of agriculture. He was a man of broad information and liberal views, and both he and his wife were zealous and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose work they were specially active for many years, the father having for a long period been a class leader in the church. He was originally a Democrat in politics, later espoused the cause of the Whig party, to which he gave allegiance until the organization of the Republican party, to whose cause he ever afterward gave his support. He died in Akron, New York, in 1874, at the age of seventy-one years, and his devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest in 1842, at the age of thirty-six years. They became the parents of seven children, of whom three are living.

The subject of this sketch grew to maturity on the homestead farm, and received an academic education in his native state, while as a young man he was a successful teacher for several terms, and later found his services in requisition as a teacher in Rockwell, Iowa, working on the farm during the intervening summer months. He continued to reside in the state of New York until 1853, when he came to the west and located in Kane county, Illinois, where he became the owner of a good farm and wielded no slight influence in public affairs of a local nature, having been a member of the board of supervisors of the county for two years, prior to and during the war of the Rebellion. He identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its formation and continued to support the same until within the last decade, having been during this interval an advocate of the cause of the Prohibition party and having consistently voted its ticket. He continued to reside in Illinois until 1864, when he disposed of his interests there and removed to Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, being one of the early settlers in that section, and having been specially active in the work of securing the extension of the Iowa Central Railroad through the country, and in the upbuilding of the now thriving and attractive village of Rockwell, which was named in his honor and in recognition of his services in the connection noted, as well as in other lines of public enterprise and progressiveness. He was for many years actively identified with farming in Cerro Gordo county, where he still owns valuable property in Rockwell. In 1877 Mr. Rockwell met with a seemingly slight accident, which finally necessitated the amputation of his left arm above the elbow. He received a slight wound from a thorn, which penetrated his hand, and the resulting blood-poisoning rendered the operation necessary. In 1877 he engaged in the raising of thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, to which he devoted his attention for twelve years, carrying on an extensive business and meeting with marked success in the enterprise. In 1891 Mr. Rockwell made his first investment in lands in South Dakota, and he now owns fourteen hundred acres in Moody county, as previously stated. In the supervision of his interests here he passes about half of his time each year in the county, making his headquarters in Flandreau, the county seat. All of his land is under cultivation, and yields good returns. He rents about one-half of the land, while the remainder is cultivated under his direction, by hired workmen. In 1903 eight hundred acres of crops on his land here were destroyed by hail. In addition to his own properties, he also has charge of a ranch of three hundred and thirty acres, in this county, which is owned by his son-in-law, William F. McClelland. Mr. Rockwell is a man of most correct and abstemious habits, and is hale and vigorous in mind and body, though he is now nearing the age of four score years. He has never used tobacco or intoxicating liquors in any form, and is specially active as a temperance worker. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Congregational church at Rockwell, Iowa, and he has been a deacon in the same for the past twenty years.

On the 31st of August, 1853, in Newstead, Erie county, New York, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rockwell to Miss Elizabeth P. Jackson, who was born and reared in that state, being a daughter of William and Mary Ann (Havens) Jackson, the former of whom was a tanner and currier by vocation, while he was also a successful farmer, both he and his wife passing their lives in New York state. Of the children of the subject and his estimable wife we are able to enter the following brief information: Mary E. is the wife of John A. Felthouse, who is president of the Minnesota Farm Land Company, of St. Paul; Julia R. became the wife of Albert A. Moore, who is now a grain dealer at Hampton, Iowa, where she died on the 14th of September, 1888; Grace is the wife of William F. McClelland, who is a prominent business man of Rockwell, Iowa.

HOMER W. JOHNSON.—On other pages of this publication appears a sketch of the career of Hon. Edwin S. Johnson, brother of the subject and his associate in business, and in the connection is given an adequate outline of the family history, so that a recapitulation at this point is not demanded. Hon. Homer W. Johnson, present state senator of South Dakota from the eighth senatorial district, and secretary and treasurer of the Johnson Brothers Company, one of the most extensive real-estate and loan concerns in the state, is one of the leading citizens of Douglas county, maintaining his residence and business headquarters in the thriving town of Armour, of which he is one of the founders and builders. Mr. Johnson is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in Osceola, Clarke county, on the 16th of March, 1859. Of the early steps in his career, as well as of his later life, an outline has been given in an edition of the Armour Herald, and to the same we have recourse at this juncture: "A common-school education in the educational institution of his home town was all that young Johnson was able to obtain, and in 1877, at the age of eighteen years, he took the position of deputy recorder of deeds, his father at that time being the recorder of Clarke county. He filled this position four years and thus obtained a thorough knowledge of and insight into all matters pertaining to conveyancing papers and abstract work, and of late years he has turned this knowledge to wonderful account as a money-producing agency. After leaving the recorder's office Mr. Johnson went to Corning, Iowa, where he secured a position in the Sigler Bank, having charge of the land-mortgage department of the business for three years, at the expiration of which he removed to Council Bluffs, where he became land examiner for the firm of Burnham, Tulleys & Company. At the end of the first year he became a partner in the firm and removed to Sioux Falls, Dakota, where he opened a branch office, in 1882, loans being made throughout southwestern Minnesota, northwestern Iowa and southeastern Dakota. This leads up to the formation of the partnership with his brother Edwin S., in Douglas county, Dakota, and the establishment of their interests here. The subject became interested with his brother in the banking business and was president of the Citizens' State Bank of Armour, from the time of its organization until June, 1903, when he and his brother disposed of their interests in this institution, as well as of their banking interests in Geddes, this state, and Hornick, Iowa, the demands of their extensive real-estate and loan business requiring their undivided attention.

"The subject of this sketch, like his brother Edwin, has always been a force in local politics and he was affiliated with the Republican party up to 1898, when he formally severed his connection with the same, his convictions leading him to disapprove of the specific policies of the party, and in 1900 he was made the nominee of the Fusionists for state senator, carrying the district by more than one hundred majority, while the national Republican ticket secured a majority of about two hundred. Thus was his personal popularity attested by hundreds of citizens throughout the eighth senatorial district, who, when the opportunity was thus offered, gave him their unqualified support, as a testimonial of their confidence in his ability and strict integrity." In the election of November, 1902, Mr. Johnson was returned to the senate, by a majority of two hundred twenty-four, although the Republican state ticket carried his district by about five hundred majority, he having been the nominee of the Democratic party, to which he gives his allegiance, being one of the important figures in its councils in this state and being known as a man of distinctive business ability and as one who gives to his constituency the best that is in his power to accord in their service. He is a member of a number of important committees in the senatorial body and is one of its most active and faithful working members, ever aiming to conserve wise and effective legislation and to advance the interests of the state of which he is a pioneer and a most leal and loyal citizen. Of him and his brother it has been consistently said that they "are the same jolly, honorable, sociable fellows that they were when working for their daily bread at one dollar and fifty cents a day. The accumulation of wealth has made no change in them, and a pleasant word and cordial greeting are always received by their hundreds of personal friends." The third member of the Johnson Brothers Company is Frank H. Johnson, who is vice-president of the company and president of the Charles Mix County Bank, at Geddes. He was born in March, 1867, at Osceola, Iowa, and was married there to Miss Candus Folger. Four children have been born to them, all of whom are living. He is a man of sterling character and fine business qualifications, and is respected and honored by all who know him. He has been a resident of South Dakota for eighteen years.

JAMES P. WILSON, of Lead City, widely known in legal circles throughout the state of South Dakota, is descended from sturdy Scotch ancestry, the history of his family in the United States dating from about the year 1842. His father, James Wilson, a native of Dumfries, Scotland, was the son of James Wilson, who, in the above year, in company with a number of his friends and relatives, came to America and founded in Columbia county, Wisconsin, a pioneer colony to which they gave the name of Caledonia. Among these settlers was one Peter McKenzie, a representative of an old and prominent Scotch family who bore an active part in the affairs of the colony, and whose daughter, Isabella, subsequently became the wife of James Wilson and the mother of the subject of this review. The Wilsons were tillers of the soil and achieved success as such, quite a number of the family accumulating large estates, others moving to different parts of the country and acquiring considerable prominence in their respective localities. The McKenzies were mostly business men, the brothers of the above Peter having been noted in commercial and financial circles of Europe for many years as successful merchants and bankers. One of the number, Kenneth McKenzie, who died in September, 1900, was the possessor of a princely fortune and the proprietor of a large wholesale establishment in London, with branch houses in Spain; James, another who died recently in Edinburg, Scotland, was for many years a leading banker of that city, also one of its wealthy and influential citizens; still another, William McKenzie, who came to America with his brother Peter in 1842, was the pioneer stock and grain buyer of Wisconsin; like the others, he too accumulated a large fortune, and at this time is living a retired life in California, at the ripe old age of eighty-nine years.

James P. Wilson, the eldest child of James and Isabella Wilson, was born in Caledonia, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the 23d day of February, 1855. As a pupil in the public schools of his native place, he received his preliminary educational training, and after completing the high-school course he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he prosecuted his studies for some years, with the object in view of preparing himself for the law. Leaving the university, he began his legal studies with T. L. Kennan, attorney for the Wisconsin Central Railroad and a lawyer of marked ability, under whose instruction he continued for some time, subsequently entering the office of J. H. Rogers, one of the leading members of the Columbia county bar. Mr. Wilson was formally admitted to the bar in 1881, and immediately thereafter began the practice of his profession in Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he soon took high rank as a lawyer, building up a large and lucrative business, which, in addition to his duties as state's attorney, occupied his attention until 1891. In August of that year Mr. Wilson came to South Dakota and located at Lead City, where he has since devoted himself closely to his profession, rising the meanwhile to a conspicuous place among the leading lawyers of this part of the state, and achieving success second to that of none of his professional brethren of the Lawrence county bar. Since coming to South Dakota Mr. Wilson has been identified with nearly every important case tried in the courts of Lead, among the most noted of which was the great legal contest involving the ownership of the town site, in which he appeared as attorney for the people versus the Homestake Mining Company. This celebrated case, which attracted wide attention and in which some of the most distinguished legal talent of the state appeared, was hotly contested and, after being in litigation for ten years, was finally decided in favor of the people, the victory being largely due to the untiring interest and resourceful management of Mr. Wilson, who, as leading counsel for the town site, left nothing undone to meet and successfully overcome the formidable opposition arranged against him. The prestige gained by reason of his victory in this long-protracted contest placed Mr. Wilson in the front rank of the state's successful lawyers, a reputation he still sustains. He is well grounded in the principles of his profession, his ability in the preparation of his cases and in their presentation to the court being second to none, and as an advocate he ranks with the best, being a fluent, logical and eloquent speaker, seldom failing by this means to convince juries and win verdicts for his clients. In addition to his large private practice, he has served five years as city attorney, and for several years he was a member of the local board of education, in which capacity he did much to bring the schools of Lead City up to the high standard of excellence for which they are noted.

Mr. Wilson, on the 15th day of June, 1881, was united in marriage with Miss Julia Frances Howe, of Poynette, Columbia county, Wisconsin, daughter of Hon. O. C. Howe, of that state, and a cousin of Hon. Timothy Howe, ex-United States senator and postmaster general in the cabinet of President Arthur. Besides himself and wife, Mr. Wilson's family circle includes two children, James H. and Oliver Chester, and his home is a favorite rendezvous for the best society people of Lead City. In politics he is a pronounced Republican, and while always taking an active interest in campaigns and contributing not a little to the success of his party, he has never sought public honors or official position. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Lodge No. 747, in Lead, of which he is now exalted ruler.

DICK HANEY, judge of the supreme court, born at Lansing, Iowa, 1852. Educated at Iowa Wesleyan University and Iowa Law School. Judge of fourth circuit, 1889, supreme judge since 1896.

ELLEF SOLEM, one of the most successful and progressive farmers and stock raisers of Yankton county, was born in Norway in 1852 and there grew to manhood. The year 1874 witnessed his emigration to America and on landing in this country he came at once to South Dakota, locating in Yankton county, where he was in the employ of others for about seven years. In 1880 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Anderson, a native of Denmark, and they now have one son, Albert, who was educated in the common schools of this locality and is now assisting his father in carrying on the home farm.

Mr. Solem secured a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in Yankton county and he and his wife went to housekeeping in a sod house he erected thereon. It was later replaced by a small frame residence and in 1898 he built his present comfortable home, which is complete in all its appointments. Mr. Solem was one of the first to take up land in his part of the county and in those early days he underwent many hardships and privations. His first crop of corn was entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers and he has met with other misfortunes, but notwithstanding these he has steadily prospered and is now quite well-to-do, owning three hundred and twenty acres. He has set out all the trees now seen upon the place and made many other improvements which add greatly to the value and attractive appearance of the farm. In the operation of his land he uses the latest improved machinery and is a thoroughly up-to-date farmer. He has become interested in the dairy business and gives considerable attention to the raising of shorthorn cattle and a good grade of hogs, feeding all the products of his farm to his stock. He carries on his farm with the aid of hired help and raises from one hundred to one hundred and fifty tons of hay. He is a very hard working man and to his industry and excellent business ability is due his success in life.

Mr. Solem has never been an aspirant for public office, though he has filled some school offices, and he is independent in politics, voting for men and not for party. Religiously he is a member of the Lutheran church. He is now serving as treasurer of the Center Point creamery, also treasurer of Turkey Valley township, and is regarded as one of the best and most reliable business men of his community.

JOHN H. GASKIN, proprietor of one of the largest mercantile establishments in Columbia, Brown county, is a native of Dane county, Wisconsin, and spent his early life on a farm in that state, receiving a fair intellectual discipline in the district schools and an academy, which he attended at intervals until a youth in his 'teens. In the fall of 1882 he came to South Dakota and since that time has been actively identified, being especially interested in the commercial advancement of the city and in its prosperity along general business lines. Having early manifested decided predilection for business pursuits, it was but natural that he should decide upon a career which would call into exercise the faculties of judgment, concentration and foresight with which nature so bountifully endowed him. On leaving school he turned his attention to mercantile life, and in due time was sufficiently experienced to embark in business for himself, accordingly in 1882 he established the well-known house of which he has since been the head and which under his able and effective management has become one of the largest and most successfully conducted establishments of the kind in Brown county. Mr. Gaskin carries a complete stock of general merchandise, including full lines of dry goods, clothing, hats, caps, gents' furnishings, boots, shoes, hardware, provisions, groceries, in fact every article for which there is any demand, his stock representing a capital of from five to eight thousand dollars, and his sales averaging as high as thirty-five thousand dollars a year. In addition to the general goods business, he buys and ships all kinds of produce, which constitutes no small share of his trade, and his patronage, already extensive and far-reaching, is steadily growing. Mr. Gaskin is widely known throughout Brown and adjacent counties, and his honor and integrity have been such as gain him notable popularity and the universal esteem and confidence of his fellow men. He is a Democrat in politics, but not an active worker, and his fraternal relations are represented by the Masonic order, of which he has been an earnest and consistent member for a number of years.

Mr. Gaskin is essentially a man of the times and possesses in a marked degree the sterling qualities of head and heart that command respect and make him an influential factor in business circles and a power in the world of affairs generally. Mr. Gaskin married, in the state of Wisconsin, Miss Louise J. Martin, and his home at this time is made bright by the presence of two children, a daughter by the name of Effie Jean and a son, Frank Jay.

HARRY A. SIMONS, owner of one of the leading hardware stores at Platte, is descended from a New York family, long identified with the west by early immigration. His father, Calvart Simons, left his native state when a young man, settled in Wisconsin and was engaged in farming for about fifteen years. He then moved to South Dakota, purchased four hundred acres of land, and spent sixteen years in the cultivation of the same. At the end of this period he went to White Lake, South Dakota, where he devoted six years of his time to the implement business. He married Mary Allen and Harry A. Simons, one of the children of this union, was born in Wisconsin in 1866. He remained on the farm until the completion of his twenty-third year, when he learned practical engineering and followed that occupation for six years. The following two years and a half were devoted to the blacksmithing business, after which Mr. Simons located at Castalia, South Dakota, as a hardware merchant. In 1900 he removed to Platte, where he continued in the same line until he eventually built up a large trade and now does a flourishing business with the surrounding country. In addition to his hardware store, Mr. Simons owns other town property and is one of the thriving citizens of Platte. Personally he is popular, indicating that he is honest in his dealings and a man who can be relied on to help in any movement which promises public benefit and municipal growth. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, though he has never held office and wastes no time seeking for such honors. In religious faith he has always been an adherent of the doctrines taught by the Christian church.

On March 30, 1890, Mr. Simons was united in marriage with Miss Della, daughter of Abraham C. and Sarah (Heath) Holden, of Iowa, and they have five children, Blanche, Raymond, Ernest, Ronald and Mildred.

WILLIAM McINTYRE, born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1842, removed to Wisconsin in childhood, served throughout Civil war in Wisconsin Volunteers. First settler at Watertown, South Dakota, 1877. Promotor of many enterprises. Built Duluth, Watertown & Pacific Railway from Benson, Minnesota, to Huron. Died at Aransas Pass, Texas, 1897.

FREDERICK CAMP, one of the influential and popular citizens of Twin Brooks, Grant county, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on the 31st of July, 1845, and being a son of Thomas and Mary (Haylett) Camp, both of whom were born and reared in England. The name was originally spelled Kemp, but as the father of the subject received no educational advantages in his youth and was unable to read or write, the name was changed to its present form after he had located in Wisconsin. The descendants of his brother retain the original orthography. Thomas Camp became a well-to-do farmer of Wisconsin, having settled in Waukesha county in 1842, while both he and his wife there passed the remainder of their lives, being persons of sterling character and commanding the high regard of all who knew them. They became the parents of two sons and four daughters, all of whom are living excepting the younger sister, who died about 1877.

Frederick Camp was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the district schools of his native county. He continued to be associated with the work and management of the farm until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when he went to Missouri and located in Andrew county, where he was engaged in farming for four years, at the expiration of which he returned to Wisconsin and established his home in Milwaukee, where he initiated his career as a railroad man, having served three years as brakeman, while for the following seven years he held charge of trains, in the capacity of conductor, making a record as a faithful and discriminating official. In September, 1882, Mr. Camp came to South Dakota, and, with headquarters in Milbank, was conductor of a train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for the ensuing three years. He then, in July, 1885, came to what is now the thriving and attractive village of Twin Brooks, where he assisted in the erection of the first grain elevator, which is owned and conducted by the Strong & Miller Company. He had charge of the building of the elevator, and has been in charge of its operation from the time of its completion, in 1886, since which time he has never lost a day from business, a record which stands to his credit and which indicates that he has enjoyed the boon of good health. Upon coming here Mr. Camp purchased the quarter section of land on which the town is located, including the vacant lots in the town site, while he has since platted a considerable portion of his land, which virtually surrounds the village. In 1887 he built a substantial and commodious residence, upon which he has since made various improvements, making it one of the attractive homes of the village. Mr. Camp has ever manifested a deep interest in all that has touched the upbuilding and advancement of his home town, and his influence has been cast on the side of progress, while he has been a prominent figure in local affairs of a public nature. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and while he has served as delegate to various state and county conventions he has never been ambitious for personal preferment in an official way, finding that his business interests placed too exigent demands on his time and attention to render it consonant for him to accept office. He was one of the very active members of Order of Railroad Conductors and was a charter member of the organization of the order on the Milwaukee division, while he assisted in the organization of the order in South Dakota and was thus one of the first members in the state, holding the office of deputy organizer for three years. During the memorable snowstorm of the winter of 1884 Mr. Camp started from Milbank with a gang of men to open the road through to Aberdeen, and twenty-five days were consumed in making the round trip, covering an aggregate of two hundred miles. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred men were engaged in shoveling snow all the time, and three engines were also utilized in clearing the track. Associated with several other of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Twin Brooks, Mr. Camp was instrumental in the establishing here of the Grant County News, in 1903, and all other worthy enterprises tending to advance the interests of the community have received his unqualified support.

In Menomonee, Wisconsin, on the 30th of December, 1867, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Camp to Miss Mary A. Wildish, who was born and reared in that state. She entered into eternal rest in 1873, and is survived by two children, Hattie, who is the wife of Harry Steeres, of Oconto county, Wisconsin, and Elmer C., who married and who is engaged in business in the city of Milwaukee. On the 2d of August, 1878, Mr. Camp consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Mary Barker, who was born in Hastings, New York, and who was a resident of Wisconsin at the time of her marriage. They have no children.

NEHEMIAH G. ORDWAY, seventh territorial governor of Dakota, was born at Warner, New Hampshire, November 10, 1828. He had for a long time been sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives at Washington. He came to Dakota to succeed Governor Howard in June, 1880, and continued in office four years. At the close of his term he resided in North Dakota for a period, but soon returned to Washington where he is the owner of the Washington Market.

W. S. L. HENLEY, at present a resident of Geddes, has had a varied experience in different lines of business. For many years a farmer, he later became a dealer in real estate, lender of money and clerk in a hardware store. It is creditable to his ability that in all these pursuits he achieved a fair measure of success and when the inevitable "rainy day" arrives it will not find him unprovided with the means for comfort in old age. His father, H. W. Henley, was an Indianian by birth and a farmer by occupation, who removed to Iowa in 1836 and lived there until his death, which occurred twelve years ago. He married a Miss Lee, at present a resident of Missouri, and of their eight children, all boys, five are still living.

W. S. L. Henley, one of the survivors above mentioned, was born in Scott county, Iowa, near Davenport, June 4, 1853, and spent the earlier years of his life on his father's farm. About twenty years ago he removed to Dakota and homesteaded one hundred sixty acres of land, which was subsequently doubled. Thus he was engaged in farming until 1900, when he located in Geddes and began to deal in real estate, loaning and selling machinery of various kinds. He buys and rents town property and, being a shrewd business man, has enjoyed a thriving patronage since his arrival in town. His political affiliations are with the Republican party and at present he holds the position of city treasurer of Geddes. He has held various minor offices, such as justice of the peace and member of the school board. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Modern Woodmen of America. At present Mr. Henley is clerking in a hardware store at Geddes. He has a wide acquaintance over the county and is regarded as a successful man of affairs.

CHARLES FRANCIS, of Meade county, was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 22, 1837, and remained at home until he reached the age of sixteen, receiving a district-school education. Having a love for adventure and a strong desire to see some of the world, at that age he accepted employment with an extensive horse dealer whose bands of horses he drove across the plains from Missouri to Colorado, where he disposed of them. He made a number of trips in this way and experienced all the privations and hardships incident to such occupation, having had many experiences of adventure and danger that were exciting in the extreme. He also drove horses to Central America at times, conducting a trade which was very large and profitable. When the gold excitement over the discovery of Alder Gulch in Montana broke out he joined the stampede to that prolific region and located a number of valuable claims there. From Virginia City he went north to the neighborhood of Helena with a party and became a discoverer and locator of several of the mines that afterward became famous in that section. He remained there mining and prospecting with good success until 1867, when he made a trip east, and on his return in 1868 located at Fort Thompson, where he had charge of the distribution of government cattle and supplies to the Indians. He spoke the language of the natives fluently and was well adapted to the work in which he was engaged. He was well acquainted with Father De Smet, the renowned Catholic missionary, who told him of the promise of great riches in the Black Hills. In February, 1869, in company with Judge La Moure, he came to the Hills to look over the country, and in passing through what is now the Rosebud agency he discovered gold there, but as it was against the law then to stop in the Hills they continued their journey, Mr. Francis never looking up his discoveries until 1902, thirty-four years later, when he made other valuable findings. On the trip in 1869 they had some renegade Indians with them, and these, seeing signs of other Indians in the vicinity, and being afraid of being killed in consequence of their conduct in leaving the tribes, deserted from Mr. Francis and his party while they were encamped between the White and Bad rivers, leaving them without a guide in an unexplored country with which they were wholly unfamiliar. They were obliged to discard their pack animals and make their way to Fort Thompson, which they reached about the last of March after many adventures and passing through a terrible storm. In 1870, in company with Mr. La Moure and a few others, Mr. Francis went into the northeastern corner of North Dakota where they bought scrip from half-breed Indians and settled on land to which they afterward got a title from the government. There Mr. Francis was occupied in the stock industry until early in 1876. He then moved to Bismarck where he got together a freighting outfit and began freighting between that town and the Black Hills, being among the first to engage in this business there and running two large teams, one with oxen and the other with mules. To the management of this enterprise he gave his whole attention, making his trips mostly on horseback. He settled his family at Crook City, being one of the first to take up a residence at that place, and occupying land on Whitewood creek not far from the town, which he developed into a fine stock farm and equipped with every appliance for carrying on its work in the best manner. He also ran a freighting outfit between Sidney, Pierre and Deadwood at times, and while doing this was engaged in the cattle business as well. His custom was to go to Texas and buy cattle and horses and bring them to this state. In 1879 he placed cattle on the Belle Fourche, and the next year he took up land on that stream. He helped to move the effects of the first man who became a resident of the present city of Sturgis, the town site being located on his ranch. Mr. Francis has interests so extensive and varied that he is kept continually on the move during the greater part of the time, but makes his home at Sturgis, where his daughter, Mrs. H. E. Perkins, resides. For a number of years he has had large interests in Arizona and New Mexico, where he owns valuable copper mines, and down to the fall of 1902 he was heavily engaged in the stock business in South Dakota. He also has extensive mining interests in the Black Hills and is one of the directors and heaviest stockholders of the Meade County Bank at Sturgis. Thus in almost every line of commercial and industrial development in the state he has been engaged, and each has felt the force of his active mind and quickening hand. He is one of the leading and most representative citizens of the commonwealth, and is held in high esteem as such by all classes of the people.

CHARLES F. RAYMOND, a representative farmer and stock grower of Davison county, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Kane county, on the 5th of April, 1856, and being a son of Granville C. and Sophia (Bumpus) Raymond, to whom were born seven children, namely: Laura, Albert, Harvey, Flora, Millie, Belle and Charles F. The subject was reared on the homestead farm, and early began to assist in its cultivation, waxing strong in mind and bodily vigor under the sturdy discipline, while he duly availed himself of the educational advantages afforded in the common schools. He continued to be associated with agricultural pursuits in his native state until he had attained the age of twenty-seven years, when he decided to follow the sage advice of Horace Greely and "go west and grow up with the country." Accordingly, in 1883, he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and forthwith took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Davison county, where he has ever since made his home and to whose industrial progress he has contributed in no slight degree. In addition to general farming Mr. Raymond devotes special attention to the raising of high-grade live stock, and his herd of Hereford cattle is unexcelled in this section of the state, while he has gained a wide reputation in the raising of standard-bred horses, taking special pride and interest in this branch of his farm enterprise. Mr. Raymond is a stanch adherent of the Republican party and has been actively identified with the promotion of its cause in his county, while his distinctive eligibility for positions of trust and responsbility has not failed of recognition, since he served as a member of the lower house of the state legislature in 1891 and in 1893 was elected to represent the thirteenth district, comprising the county of Davison, in the state senate. He acquitted himself well in both branches of the legislative body and effectively represented the interests of his constituents and of the state at large.

In Kane county, Illinois, on the 15th of February, 1877, Mr. Raymond was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Humiston, who was born in that state, being a daughter of Clark M. Humiston, and of this union have been born six children, namely: Emily I., Jesse F., Clarence, Elliott, Charles and Ethel, all of whom remain at the parental home.

GILMORE FRY was born in Freeport, Illinois, in June, 1863. His father, Joel Fry, was a native of Pennsylvania and in 1854 removed to Illinois, where he remained until 1869, when he started for Yankton county, South Dakota, traveling by stage between Sioux City. On reaching his destination he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land north of Yankton and began the development of a farm, although living in the city. He was a carpenter by trade and engaged in contracting to some extent. In 1874, however, during the grasshopper scourge he left Yankton and since that time has engaged in farming, owning and operating four hundred and eighty acres of farming land. He also has town property and has made judicious investments in real estate so that his realty holdings are valuable as well as extensive. He has also engaged in the stock business, and at the present time he makes his home in Irene, South Dakota, which town was named in honor of his daughter. In early manhood he wedded Elizabeth Forry and they became the parents of four children: Jemima, now deceased; Alice, the wife of W. P. Swartz, a druggist of Pueblo, Colorado; Gilmore; and Irene, who is the wife of H. P. Hartwell, a business man living in the town of Irene, South Dakota. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fry yet survive and are esteemed people of the community in which they reside. They hold membership in the Evangelical church, taking an active part in its work and in the cause of education Mr. Fry is deeply interested and has done effective service in its behalf as school treasurer. His political support was given in early life to the Whig party and upon its dissolution he joined the ranks of the Republican party, of which he is a worthy representative. On this ticket he was elected to its legislature in 1895 and in the discharge of his official duties proved himself a most loyal citizen.

Under the parental roof Gilmore Fry was reared amid the wild scenes of pioneer life in Yankton county. He was only six years of age when he arrived here. All around him was a wild unbroken prairie and it was only at long distances that pioneer homes were to be seen. In 1895 he wedded Nettie Lawrence, a daughter of D. O. and Harriet (Branch) Lawrence. Her father, formerly a farmer and stock raiser of Minnesota, came to Yankton county about 1875 and afterward removed to Clay county, where his death occurred in 1897. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fry have been born three children, Agnes, Alice and Willard.

In his business affairs as the years passed by Mr. Fry has prospered and he now owns five hundred acres of land, most of which is devoted to pasturage and this he rents. He is the manager for the Atlas Elevator Company, of Minneapolis, having charge of their lumber yard and elevator business at Mission Hill. He has acted as its representative for about a year, and prior to that time he was engaged in the grain business for the Kansas City & St. Paul Company. He votes with the Republican party and has held some school offices, yet has never been an active politician in the sense of office seeking. He also has some lodge relations and he and his family belong to the Congregational church at Mission Hill. Mr. Fry can remember when the Indians were more numerous than the white settlers in this portion of the country and as the years have advanced he has been a witness of the wonderful transformation that has occurred here and has borne his full share in the work of advancement.

FRANK M. ZIEBACH, pioneer editor, is a native of Pennsylvania, born 1830. Established the Dakotan at Yankton, June 6, 1861. Was mayor of Yankton, 1876 to 1879. Member legislature, 1877. Still resides at Yankton.

ABRAHAM BOYNTON, who is now living practically retired from active business in the city of Mitchell, was born at Campton, Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the 15th of September, 1843, being a son of Pickens and Emily Ann (Gilman) Boynton, the former of whom was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was actively engaged in ministerial work until his death, in June, 1869, at Westfield, Wisconsin. He was born at Lemington, Essex county, Vermont, in November, 1815, being a son of Abraham and Martha (Pickens) Boynton—the former of whom was born in April, 1783, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and who served with distinction in the war of 1812, and was a member of the Vermont legislature one term and of the legislature of New Hampshire for three terms, while he was also a member of the constitutional convention of the latter state, in 1850. He died in Dakota territory, in 1875, and was laid to rest at Westfield, Wisconsin, to which place he had removed from New Hampshire in 1855. His wife passed away in 1868. Both family names have been identified with the annals of American history from the colonial epoch, and the genealogical lines are clearly and fully traced back through many generations, the date being far too voluminous for reviewing in such a work as the one at hand.

The rudimentary education of the subject was received in the public schools of New Hampshire, and he was about twelve years of age at the time of the family removal to Wisconsin, where he continued to attend the public schools and finally entered Brunson's Institute, at Point Bluff, that state, being a student there at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. He was pursuing the classical course but withdrew to tender his services in defense of the Union, in consequence of which he was never graduated. He worked on the home farm when not attending school, but his ambition was quickened to preparing himself for a broader sphere of endeavor and he spared no pains in the prosecution of his educational work during his youthful days.

On the 23d of April, 1861, Mr. Boynton enlisted in Company D, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which afterward became a cavalry regiment, and with this command he served during the entire period of the war, being mustered out in September, 1865. He was promoted to the position of a non-commissioned officer, later being made second lieutenant of his company and finally first lieutenant. His command was assigned to the Army of the Gulf and he saw much hard service, participating in many of the important battles which marked the progress of the great internecine conflict. After the war Mr. Boynton was elected and served four years as county superintendent of schools and continued to reside in Westfield, Wisconsin, until 1872, when he came to the territory of Dakota and located in Lincoln county, becoming one of the pioneer merchants of this section of the state, being engaged in the hardware business principally, in the town of Lennox, where he continued to reside until 1887, when he was appointed a railroad commissioner of the territory, serving two years. From 1889 to 1894 he was engaged in the milling business at Elk Point, and in the latter year he removed to Mitchell, where he has since maintained his home. From 1894 to 1898 he served as register of the United States land office in this place and since that time has lived practically retired, giving a general supervision to his various capitalistic interests. In 1898 he held the office of referee in bankruptcy, having been appointed by Judge Caland. Mr. Boynton has ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and he has been one of its leaders both in the territory of Dakota and the state of South Dakota, having been a member of the Democratic territorial central committee for twelve years and of the state central committee for two years, while he served four years as a member of the Democratic congressional committee from this state. Mr. Boynton became a Master Mason in 1865, and he was a charter member of Lennox Lodge, No. 35, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Lennox, being its first worshipful master. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in 1866 and has also passed the cryptic and chivalric degrees, thus completing the circle of York-rite Masonry. He was a charter member of the first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Lennox and was the first commander of Lennox Post, No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a charter member of Mitchell Council, U. D., Royal and Select Masters, in Mitchell, of which he was the first illustrious master, while for seven years he was an officer in the Masonic grand lodge of the territory of Dakota. At the present time he is identified with the various Masonic bodies in Mitchell, still retaining his affiliation with the Grand Army post at Lennox. Mr. Boynton is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, he having been confirmed by Bishop Clarkson in 1876, and he is one of the valued members of St. Mary's parish, in Mitchell.

On the 12th of June, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Boynton to Miss Minnie Schultz, of Harris, Wisconsin, she being a daughter of Gottlieb and Augusta Schultz, who emigrated from Germany to the United

States in 1861, being natives of Prussia, where they were born and reared. Abraham Albert, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Boynton, was born at Westfield, Wisconsin, on the 2d of June, 1867, and resides in Mitchell, having been for the past ten years a clerk in the United States land office in this city.

MILO EMERSON NETTLETON, a successful farmer of Lincoln county, is a native of the Hawkeye state of the Union, having been born on a farm near Shellrock, Butler county, Iowa, on the 21st of December, 1869, and being a son of Amos and Louisa Nettleton, both of whom were born in the province of Ontario, Canada, while in the lineage are found English, Irish and Dutch strains. The ancestors in an early day emigrated from the state of New York to Ontario, Canada, and settled near Prescott, on the St. Lawrence river, and thence the paternal grandparents of our subject removed to Ogle county, Illinois, where they took up their residence in 1855, being numbered among the pioneers of that section. There, in 1858, was solemnized the marriage of Amos Nettleton and Louisa Hart, and they later followed the western march of civilization and immigration into Iowa, where they remained until 1872, when they came to Lincoln county, South Dakota, which was then on the very frontier of civilization, and cast in their lot with the first settlers of this section, while it was theirs to endure the hardships, dangers and deprivations which marked the formative epoch of history in the great undivided territory of Dakota. The father here took up government land, and he and his wife are still residents of Lincoln county, having lived to witness the marvellous transformation which has here been wrought in the last quarter of a century, while with the development of the resources of the state they have become prosperous and are now enabled to pass the golden evening of their lives in peace and contentment and to rest from the strenuous labors which marked their early years in the territory.

The subject of this sketch was a child of about three years at the time of his parents' removal to South Dakota, and he was reared under the influences and conditions of the pioneer era, assisting from his boyhood in the work of the farm and securing his educational training in the somewhat primitive common schools of the locality and period. He continued on the old homestead until 1892, when he purchased a quarter section of land in Dayton township, Lincoln county, where he has developed a good farm, upon which he has made substantial improvements, while he is now numbered among the prosperous farmers and stock growers of the county and is one of its steadfast and loyal citizens, meriting the confidence and esteem in which he is held in the section which has so long been his home. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, and fraternally he is a charter member of Homestead No. 680, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, at Harrisburg, which was organized in 1901, and of which he has been master of accounts from the time of its inception.

On the 25th of November, 1897, Mr. Nettleton was united in marriage to Miss Clara Anna Lyon, who was born in Oakland, Illinois, on the 28th of March, 1879, being a daughter of Henry and Ida Lyon, and they are the parents of four children, whose names and dates of birth are here entered: Emma Ray, March 19, 1899; Henry Tawney, January 19, 1901; Amos Arthur, September 13, 1902, and Floyd Lyman, February 16, 1904.

PIERRE ROMEO PINARD, M. D., is a native of the town of Batiscan, province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on the 4th of May, 1870, being a son of John Noel and Amelia (St. Cyre) Pinard, of whose thirteen children the following named eight survive: Dr. Philip H. A., who is a practicing physician at Jefferson, South Dakota; Denise, who is the wife of Eugene Lemire, of Chassel, Michigan; Turibe, who is engaged in the grocery business in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Horace, who is a resident of Waterbury, Connecticut; Mary L., who is the wife of Horace Boivetre, of Montreal, Canada; Arthur, who is engaged in the manufacturing business in Madison, Wisconsin; Archie, who is a photographer in New York city; and Pierre R., who is the immediate subject of this review. The parents were both born in Canada, and there the father of the Doctor prepared himself for the priesthood of the Catholic church, but shortly before the time when he was to have been ordained he found that his heart insistently demanded the object of its devotion and he accordingly was united in marriage to Miss St. Cyre. He then engaged in teaching as a vocation, and with the exception of a brief period, during which he served as government revenue inspector in Canada, he continued to follow the pedagogic profession, both he and his wife being devoted members of the Catholic church, while they resided in Montreal, Canada, until their deaths.

Dr. Pierre R. Pinard received his early educational training in the parochial schools, and he was but fifteen years of age at the time of his father's death, being thus doubly orphaned, since his mother passed away when he was a child of but three years. Being deprived of his father's care and guidance the lad was thrown upon his own resources at the age noted, and for the ensuing four years he worked for his board and clothing and a very small financial recompense, while he continued to attend school during this period. At the age of nineteen he had saved enough money from his small earnings to enable him to defray the expenses of one year in college, and he accordingly entered the Victoria College of Medicine and Surgery, in Montreal, where he pursued his technical studies for one year. His brother Philip, who was then engaged in the practice of medicine, then advised him to come to the United States to continue his medical studies, and in June, 1890, he accordingly came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he secured employment, devoting the early morning hours and the evenings to the study of his chosen profession, having as preceptor Dr. Messhoff, a prominent physician and surgeon of Milwaukee. In March, 1891, the subject came to Jefferson, South Dakota, where he continued his medical studies under the direction of his brother until the following autumn, when he was matriculated in the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, in St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained during the winter, while the following summer was passed in Jefferson, this state, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he continued his studies under his former preceptors and also found employment, in order to secure the funds with which to continue his collegiate work. In the autumn he again entered the college in St. Louis, where he was graduated with honors in the spring of 1893, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine and coming forth well qualified for the active practice of the profession in preparing himself for which he had labored so indefatigably and earnestly. He located in Chassel, Michigan, where he remained a short time and then came to South Dakota, establishing himself in practice in Lesterville, where he successfully continued for six years, after which he passed a year in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at the expiration of which he located in Geddes, being numbered among the founders of the town, and here he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, having the confidence and high regard of the people of the community and being recognized as one of the skilled physicians and surgeons of the state. He is a member of the South Dakota State Medical Society and on June 1, 1903, he was appointed medical examiner on the board of pension examiners in this section. On May 1, 1903, he was appointed vice-president of the Charles Mix county board of health. In 1903 the Doctor took a two-months post-graduate course at Chicago Polyclinic and three weeks at the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics, of Chicago. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, and fraternally the Doctor is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 23d of June, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Pinard to Miss Susie Lawrence, of Lesterville, this state, and they are the parents of two children, Noel Lawrence and

Kenneth Oscar. Dr. and Mrs. Pinard are prominent in the social life of the community and are numbered among the most popular citizens of Geddes.

EPHRAIM EPSTIEN, a Russian Jew, was first president of the State University, at Vermillion. Was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and of Andover Theological Seminary, and, having abandoned his mother faith, became a Baptist. He was a ripe scholar and a linguist of the highest order. He still lives in Chicago.

DAVID D. WIPF, auditor of Hutchinson county and also editor and publisher of the Olivet Leader, was born in southern Russia, on the 4th of August, 1872, being a son of David and Katherina (Stahl) Wipf, of whose eleven children seven are living, namely: David D., subject of this sketch; Anna, wife of Paul Wollmann, of Wells county, North Dakota; Katherina, wife of Jacob B. Hofer, of that county; Paul, a resident of Hutchinson county, South Dakota; and Maria, Rebecca and Sarah, who remain at the parental home. The parents were both natives of southern Russia, whence they emigrated to the United States in 1879, being numbered among the pioneers of the territory of Dakota and being now resident of Hutchinson county, the father having devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. Upon coming to the territory he took up a homestead claim in Hutchinson county, eight miles northwest of the present village of Freeman, where he still resides, now having a valuable landed estate of three hundred and twenty acres and having been signally prospered in his efforts as a farmer. He is a Republican but has never consented to become a candidate for political office, and he and his wife are devoted members of the German Mennonite church.

The subject of this sketch was a lad of seven years at the time of his parents' emigration to America, and he was reared on the homestead farm in Hutchinson county, while his educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools. That he made good use of the same is evident when we revert to the fact that at the age of nineteen he began teaching in the district schools, continuing to devote his attention successfully to this work for about five years, during the winter months, while during the summer seasons he was engaged in farm work. Within this period the Sioux Indian reservation was thrown open to settlement and he filed entry on a quarter section in Lyman county, but as the land did not come up to his expectations he finally abandoned it. In June, 1897, Mr. Wipf resigned his position as teacher in district No. 31, Hutchinson county, where he had taught for three terms, and accepted a position in the office of the county treasurer, where he worked one month in a clerical capacity and was then, on the 1st of March, appointed deputy treasurer, under Christian Buechler, and of this position he continued incumbent until January 1, 1901. In the fall of the preceding year he was nominated for the office of county auditor, to which he was duly elected, and on the 1st of March, 1901, he entered upon the discharge of his duties. He gave a most acceptable administration and was chosen as his own successor in the fall of 1902, for a second term of two years. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party and has been an active worker in its cause. In May, 1903, Mr. Wipf purchased an interest in the Olivet Printing Company, publishers of the Olivet Leader, a weekly paper and one of the best and most popular in the county, and he has since been editor of the same. G. W. Murner is president of the company and J. B. Ashley secretary and treasurer. Mr. Wipf is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 71, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Bridgewater; Scotland Chapter, No. 52, Royal Arch Masons, at Scotland; and Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in Yankton, while he is also identified with Menno Camp, No. 3071, Modern Woodmen of America. He and his wife are members of the Mennonite church.

On the 1st of June, 1891, Mr. Wipf wedded Miss Katharina Wipf, of this county, she likewise being a native of southern Russia, whence her parents came to the territory of Dakota in 1877. Of this union have been born two children, one of whom died in infancy, while the surviving child is John D., who was born on the 19th of July, 1895.

B. T. BOYLAN, one of the influential citizens and business men of Armour, Douglas county, is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in Beaver Dam, Dodge county, on the 19th of August, 1858. He was the second in order of birth of the eleven children of Howard and Delight (Howe) Boylan, and of the number nine are still living, namely: Charles F., who is engaged in the real-estate business in Mitchell, this state; B. T., who is the subject of this sketch; Lucy M., who is the wife of B. I. Salinger, of Carroll, Iowa; Daisy D., who is the wife of F. W. Lindsay, of Arelia, Iowa; Samuel H., who is a law student at Carroll, Iowa; Thomas H., who is chief clerk in the office of the Iowa state railroad commissioner, in Des Moines; Nellie, who is the wife of J. W. Powers, of Mitchell, South Dakota; Henry A., who is agent for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company at Mitchell; and David W., who is court stenographer at Carroll, Iowa. Howard Boylan, the father of the subject, was born in the state of New York, and when he was still a boy his parents removed thence to Dodge county, Wisconsin, locating near Beaver Dam, where he was reared to maturity. He there learned the trade of marble cutting and was engaged in this line of enterprise in Beaver Dam for a number of years, during which time he continued to reside on his farm, in the immediate vicinity. In 1877 he removed to Cherokee county, Iowa, becoming one of the honored pioneers of that section, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1884. He rendered valiant and arduous service as a government scout during the war of the Rebellion, and the results of this rigorous service were to so seriously impair his health that he died in the prime of life, having been about forty-eight years of age at the time of his demise. He was a stanch Republican in politics and his religious faith was that of the Methodist church, while he was a man of sterling character, commanding the respect of all who knew him. His devoted wife, who was born in New York, is now living at Aurelia, Iowa.

B. T. Boylan remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of seventeen years, while his early educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools. In 1876, in company with his brother Charles, he went to Cherokee county, Iowa, settling on a farm owned by their father, who joined them there a year later, whereupon our subject and his brother purchased farms of their own in that county, where he continued to devote his attention to the cultivation of the same until 1882, when he came to South Dakota, locating on a homestead claim nineteen miles northwest of the present town of Armour. He proved up on this farm, and two years later, in 1884, took up his residence in Grand View, which was then the county seat of Douglas county, where he engaged in the implement business. In 1887, when the town of Armour was platted and established he removed his business to this place, where he has since conducted operations in the line, though he now handles only heavy farm machinery. In 1899 Mr. Boylan also engaged in the real-estate business and he is now one of the successful operators in this line in the state.

In politics Mr. Boylan gives a stanch and unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party. In 1894 he was elected county treasurer, giving a most careful and able administration and being chosen as his own successor two years later. In 1900 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, serving one term and proving a valuable working member of the house. Fraternally he is identified with Lodge No. 97, Free and Accepted Masons, in Armour; the chapter of Royal Arch Masons, at Mitchell, and Commandery No. 11, Knights Templar, in Mitchell. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees.

In November, 1886, Mr. Boylan was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Lawrence, of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and they are the parents of three children, Lawrence H., Baird T. and Lulu.

WILBUR S. GLASS, one of the prominent members of the bar of South Dakota, engaged in the practice of his profession in Watertown, Codington county, is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Genesee county, on the 27th of April, 1852, and being a son of Chester F. and Mary (Brown) Glass, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Vermont. In 1857 they removed from New York to Marengo, Illinois, where the father of the subject was engaged in business for many years, having been one of the influential citizens of his community. He died at Marengo in 1872, while the widow died at Winfield, Kansas, in September, 1897. The subject of this review was but five years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Illinois, where he was reared to maturity, receiving his rudimentary education in the public schools, and thereafter entering the Illinois State University, at Champaign, where he continued his studies for two years. In 1874 he was matriculated in the law department of the famous University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in the spring of 1876. Shortly afterward he entered a law office in Marengo, Illinois, and in June, 1878, he was admitted to the bar of the state, upon examination before its supreme court. He continued in the practice of his profession in Illinois until the spring of 1880, when he came to Watertown, South Dakota, and here established himself in a practice which has grown to large proportions and which is important in the nature of its clientele.

In politics Mr. Glass has given an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he has put forth most effective personal efforts. In 1894 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, and so acceptable was his work in the connection that his constituents honored him with re-election in 1896 and again in 1898, thus serving three consecutive terms, covering the fourth, fifth and sixth sessions of the legislature. In 1897 he received from President McKinley the appointment as United States consul at Kiehl, Germany, where he remained until May, 1898, when he resigned the office and returned to his home in Watertown. Fraternally, he is identified with the local organizations of the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 3d of October, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Glass to Miss Kathryn Garner, of Anoka, Minnesota, in which state she was born and reared, and they are the parents of two children, Louise and Wilbur S., Jr.

COL. LEE STOVER, register of the United States land office at Watertown, Codington county, and who is also prominent as a land and corporation attorney, was born in Iowa county, Iowa, on the 16th of June, 1867, being a son of M. W. and Laura R. (Ricord) Stover, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Iowa. M. W. Stover was engaged in the banking business at Marengo, Iowa, for many years, was a man of marked influence and sterling character, commanding the unequivocal confidence and esteem of all who knew him. At the time of the war of the Rebellion he was a member of the Twenty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he saw long and arduous service, and being captain of Company K at the time of the battle of Vicksburg, where he received a wound which necessitated the amputation of his right arm, his regiment having been the only one to enter the works of the enemy in this memorable conflict, while of those who were wounded in the regiment in that engagement he was the one of the very few to survive. This valiant regiment placed its flag on the works and there maintained it for seven hours during the sanguinary conflict on the 22d of May, 1863. The paternal grandfather of the subject was George Stover, who was born in the Shenandoah valley, of Virginia, and who served with distinction in the war of 1812, while his father, Colonel Hiram Stover, served as colonel under Washington during the war of the Revolution, so that it will be seen that our subject comes of patriotic stock, while he himself has seen military service, as a representative of the fourth generation of the family in this department of the country's service.

Lee Stover received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Marengo, Iowa, and then entered the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, where he completed the scientific course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1887. He then became a student in the law department of the same institution, and was graduated in the same in 1889, in June of which year he came to Watertown, South Dakota, and initiated the active practice of his profession, his devotion to his work and his legal acumen and power soon gaining him representative clientage. On the 1st of April, 1898, Colonel Stover was appointed register of the United States land office, but on the 30th of the same month he resigned the office to accept the position of lieutenant colonel of the First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, which was sent to the Philippine Islands, where it remained in active service until October, 1899. The subject made a record worthy of the name he bears, was known as a bold and fearless commander, was loved by all his men and revered by his fellow officers. On his return to Watertown, at the expiration of his term of service in the Orient, Colonel Stover resumed the practice of his profession, his absence having greatly interfered with his regular work in the line, but he soon regained his precedence and today controls a large and lucrative practice. On the 1st of November, 1899, he again received appointment as register of the land office, of which position he has since been incumbent, giving a most able administration of its affairs. He served four years as state's attorney of Codington county, and is known as a strong and skillful advocate and prosecutor and a counsellor well grounded in the science of jurisprudence in its various branches. Fraternally he is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Modern Woodmen of America, all of Watertown. While in service in the Philippines Colonel Stover was one of the three members of the supreme, or provisional, court of the island of Luzon, and while there was also with his regiment on the line for one hundred and twenty-six days and nights without removing clothing, shoes, etc.

On the 11th of February, 1890, at Burlington, Wisconsin, Colonel Stover was united in marriage to Miss Maude Newell Gipson, who was born and reared in that state. Of this union have been born two children, Walter E. and Lee Roy.

JAMES S. FOSTER, first superintendent of public instruction, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, in 1828. He conducted the famous New York colony to Dakota in 1864. Was superintendent of schools and commissioner of immigration. He was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun at Mitchell in 1890.

WILLIAM W. WADDELL, the popular and efficient sheriff of Codington county, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in the city of Freeport on the 11th of September, 1844, and being a son of William G. and Ann Eliza (Donaldson) Waddell, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Indiana, while both were of sterling Scottish lineage. The father of our subject was a successful contractor, being engaged in business for a number of years in Freeport and later in the city of Chicago.

The subject of this review secured his educational discipline in the public schools of his native town, being graduated in the high school, after which he was employed as a bookkeeper until there came the call to higher duty, when the integrity of our nation was thrown into jeopardy through armed rebellion. Responding to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, he enlisted, on the 8th of May, 1861, at Freeport, as a private in Company A, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, while at the expiration of his three months' term he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, with which he continued in active service until January 20, 1866, when he was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, having served faithfully and valiantly during practically the entire period of the great civil conflict, the last year being detached as clerk at brigade headquarters. He participated in many important battles, including those of Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, and Shiloh, the siege and capture of Mobile, etc., his regiment being under command of Generals Grant and Canby at different periods.

After the close of the war Mr. Waddell returned to Illinois, where he was connected with various enterprises as bookkeeper until 1883, when he came as a pioneer to Codington county, where he has ever since maintained his home, while he has contributed his quota to the progress and material upbuilding of this attractive section of the state. For nine years he held the position of deputy sheriff of Codington county, and at the expiration of this period, in the fall of 1902, he was elected sheriff, as the candidate on the Republican ticket, being a stanch advocate of the principles of the "grand old party," with which he has been identified since he attained his legal majority. He had done most effective work as deputy and since entering upon the office of sheriff he has materially added to his prestige as an able and discriminating officer, being alert and imbued with great daring and courage, so that his name is one which is held in fear by malefactors, in whose apprehension he has been most successful. He is one of the popular citizens of Watertown and the county, and is prominent in both official and social circles, while he commands the respect of all who know him. Mr. Waddell has been identified with the Masonic fraternity for the past thirty years, and has attained the degrees of the lodge, chapter, council and commandery.

In Kasota, Minnesota, on the 22d of December, 1899, Mr. Waddell was united in marriage to Miss Mittie Whitford, who was born and reared in Minnesota, and they have two children, Hazel J. and Willard W.

EDWARD C. ADAMS, M. D., of Watertown, is a native of the state of New Jersey and comes of distinguished ancestry, the name which he bears having long been prominently identified with the history of the nation, while the two Presidents of the name were of the same family line. He was born in the town of Hudson, New Jersey, on the 20th of May, 1855, being a son of Rev. Edward W. and Mary P. (Purdy) Adams, his father being a widely known clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and a descendant of the famous Massachusetts family of the name. His death occurred at Aurora, Illinois, as the result of an accident, in February, 1904, at the age of seventy-four years, while the Doctor's mother died in 1902 at Maywood, a suburb of Chicago. Rev. Edward Adams came to Dakota in 1885 and devoted two years to establishing the Methodist Episcopal church throughout South Dakota. When the subject was a child his parents removed to Illinois, and the Doctor secured his early educational training in the public schools of that state, later attended a seminary in Plainfield, that state, and after a preparatory course at Evanston, he entered the celebrated Northwestern University, in that beautiful suburb of Chicago, and there completed the classical course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1879 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1882 the degree of Master of Arts was bestowed. He then passed two years as a student in Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1881. He then devoted two years to hospital work, which proved of inestimable value to him, and was engaged in private practice for one year, when he took a course in Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1886. Soon afterward he came to South Dakota and located in Watertown, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has built up a very large and distinctively representative practice, the while gaining high prestige in professional circles in the state. The Doctor is essentially loyal and public-spirited as a citizen and shows a lively interest in all that makes for the advancement and well-being of the city and state of his adoption, while he has served in various city and county offices and was for nine years a member of the state militia. He is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities and is identified with various professional societies and fraternal organizations. He is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mrs. Adams is active in the Episcopalian church.

In Watertown, on the 20th of September, 1892, Dr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Marion Flint, who was born in Iowa, being a daughter of Mortimer D. and Ella Flint. To Dr. and Mrs. Adams were born two children, Violet Marion, who died January 9, 1900, at the age of eighteen months, and Edward M., who was born on the 16th of August, 1899.

JOHN CARLYLE SOUTHWICK is one of the representative business men of Watertown, where for fifteen years he has been engaged in the abstract business, being the owner of a complete set of abstracts of title for Codington county, compiled by him personally, under a system of his origination, the excellence of which is attested by the fact that it has been adopted by many abstracters in the Northwest. Mr. Southwick is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this section of the state, and is a native of the city of Waukegan, Lake county, Illinois, where he was born on the 28th of June, 1866, being a son of John C. and Helen M. (Gates) Southwick, both of whom were born and reared in Chautauqua county, New York, whence they removed to Illinois about the year 1852. There the father engaged in general mercantile business and in 1878 removed to Dakota territory and took up a tract of government land in Kingsbury county, where he became one of the prominent and influential citizens of this section, having taken up his residence at Arlington in 1880, and having been engaged in the real-estate and loan business there until his death, which occurred on the 4th of July, 1901.

He represented Kingsbury county in the territorial legislature in 1885, and was an active factor in public affairs during his residence here, having been a staunch Republican in politics. The death of Helen M. Southwick occurred June 6, 1888, at Waukegan, Illinois, where she was visiting her former home.

The subject of this sketch secured his early education in the public schools of his native city, having been graduated in the Waukegan high school in 1883, on the seventeenth anniversary of his birth. In the following August he joined his parents in what is now South Dakota, and in the next few years familiarized himself with the business of abstracting titles to real estate, having been employed in the office of the register of deeds of Kingsbury county, and later by the Kingsbury County Abstract Company. In December, 1889, he located in Watertown, and began the compilation of a complete set of abstracts from the records of Codington county, and in 1893 was elected register of deeds for the county, serving two years in this capacity, and afterward being called upon to serve in other municipal and county offices. He takes a prominent part in public affairs of a local nature, being a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities. He has continued in the abstract business and his records are in constant and popular use, the same being admirably systematized.

Mr. Southwick is one of the most prominent members of the Knights of Pythias in the state, being affiliated with Trishocotyn Lodge, No. 17, in Watertown, in which he passed the various official chairs, attaining the honor of past chancellor on the 6th of July, 1893. In 1894 he represented his lodge in the grand lodge of the state, and has since attended every session of the grand lodge. In 1895 he was elected grand prelate of this body, and in 1897 was chosen grand tribune, while in the following year he was elected chief tribune of the grand tribune of the order, retaining this office until the meeting of the grand lodge in 1899, when he resigned to accept the position of grand keeper of records and seal, in which capacity he served the order until 1903, when he was elected grand chancellor. He is also a leading member and officer of Watertown Lodge No. 838, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Southwick has been successful in his business affairs and is one of the popular young men of his city and county. He is the owner of a considerable amount of city property, including the two-story brick block on the corner of Codington avenue and Oak street, where his offices are located.

HON. JOHN F. SOPHY, one of the leading business men and popular citizens of the thriving city of Garretson, is a native of Ontario, Canada, born December 13, 1846, near the town of Prescott. His early life on his father's farm was devoid of any particular interest, having been spent after the usual manner of country lads, working in the fields in the summer time and of winter seasons attending the public schools. When about eight years old he was taken by his parents to Clinton county, Iowa, where the family settled in the fall of 1854, and from that time until 1869 he devoted his attention to agriculture and grew to manhood well qualified to cope with the varied problems which the future might present. Subsequently, in the fall of 1871, he took up a homestead in Plymouth county, Iowa, and, addressing himself to the task of improvement, soon had a goodly portion of the land under cultivation and well stocked with cattle. Mr. Sophy continued to live in Plymouth and Woodbury counties until 1889, at which time he disposed of his interest in the above state and came to Garretson, South Dakota, where he found a favorable opening for a lumber and coal yard. After devoting his attention for one year to these lines of business, he added grain and live stock and in due time built up a large and lucrative patronage, supplying the local market with lumber and coal, and shipping vast quantities of grain and a great many cattle to various eastern points. Later he disposed of his lumber and coal interests and since 1896 has given his attention exclusively to the handling of grain and live stock, in the buying and selling of which he has a large and far-reaching business. In addition to his regular business in Garretson Mr. Sophy owns and personally manages a valuable farm of two hundred and eighty acres a short distance from the town, in which he pastures many fine cattle and from which he derives no small part of his income. In many respects, he is a typical western man, in that he is energetic, wide-awake and fully abreast the times, taking broad views of men and things, and manifesting a lively concern in whatever makes for the material prosperity of his city, county and state. In 1899 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the state legislature, where he achieved honorable distinction as a lawmaker, and he has also served several terms as mayor of Garretson, during which he administered the municipal government in a straightforward, business-like manner that won the confidence of the people of all parties and shades of political opinion. His personal relations are of the most pleasant and agreeable character, he being sociable and companionable to an eminent degree, and few men in the city of his residence enjoy to as marked degree the esteem and confidence of the community.

Miss Anna O. Meara, who, on November 24, 1869, became the wife of Mr. Sophy, was born August 17, 1851; she has presented him with two sons, whose names are John F. and Myron J.

HISTORY OF
SOUTH DAKOTA

BY

DOANE ROBINSON

TOGETHER WITH

PERSONAL MENTION OF CITIZENS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

ILLUSTRATED

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A. C. Berg

CHAPTER CIII—CONTINUED.

PERSONAL MENTION OF CITIZENS OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

OTTO C. BERG, who is now serving his second term as secretary of state of South Dakota, is one of the prominent and influential citizens of the commonwealth and has here maintained his home for more than a score of years, so that he is entitled to the distinction of being classed among the pioneers of this favored section of our great national domain. Mr. Berg comes of stanch Norseland lineage and is himself a native of Norway, having been born in Brottum, Ringsager, on the 10th of September, 1849, and being a son of Christian T. and Christence Berg, who are both now dead. The subject secured his educational training in the excellent national schools of his native land and instituted his independent career by securing a clerkship in a general store at Lillehammer, later becoming bookkeeper in a wholesale establishment at Drammen. In 1873 he came to America and located in Wisconsin, becoming one of the prominent citizens of Norwalk, Monroe county, where he served as postmaster and also held the office of county clerk. In 1883 he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and took up his abode in Northville, Spink county, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, building up a prosperous enterprise in the line. For six years he served as clerk of the circuit and county courts, manifesting an active concern in public affairs and early becoming one of the leaders in the ranks of the Republican party of the state. In 1900 he was elected secretary of state and was chosen as his own successor in 1902, so that he is incumbent of this responsible and exacting office at the time of this writing. He is a leading Republican and takes a deep interest in the furtherance of the principles and policies of the party. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, while Mrs. Berg and family are devoted members of the Congregational church. Fraternally he is affiliated with Redfield Lodge, No. 34, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Redfield; Redfield Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons; South Dakota Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, in Aberdeen; and Northville Lodge, No. 36, Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Northville.

On the 1st of May, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Berg to Miss Edith O. Rowe, who was born at Coldspring, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, being a daughter of David R. Rowe, an influential citizen of that place. Of this union have been born three children, Edna Mathea, who died January 8, 1904, at the age of twenty-three years; Christine, who died in infancy, and Paul B., who is sixteen years of age at the time of this writing, in 1904.

DELBERT T. WALKER, superintendent of schools for Codington county and proprietor of the Watertown Commercial College, is a native of the Hawkeye state, having been born in Mount Auburn, Benton county, Iowa, on the 25th of July, 1867, and being a son of George H. and Julia S.

(Gillette) Walker, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in the state of Connecticut, while they were numbered among the pioneers of Benton county, Iowa, where they still maintain their home, the father of our subject having been formerly engaged in farming and in mercantile pursuits, while for nearly a decade and a half he has served as postmaster at Mount Auburn, being one of the honored and influential citizens of the county. He came to America in 1843, and was a resident of Iowa at the time of the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. He signalized his loyalty to the land of his adoption, since, in 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Thirteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he was in active service until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. He participated in many of the most notable battles of the great conflict, having been a member of General Grant's forces at Chattanooga and Vicksburg, while later he took part in the Atlanta campaign and accompanied Sherman on the ever memorable march to the sea.

The subject, who is the only child of his parents, completed the curriculum of the public schools of his native town, being graduated in the Mount Auburn high school as a member of the class of 1887, while later he completed courses in the commercial and normal departments of the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Business College, being graduated in each. He also was for a time a student in the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, but did not complete a course. Mr. Walker began teaching at the age of eighteen years, and in 1890 came to Watertown, to accept the position of principal of the commercial college here, retaining the incumbency for a period of five years, after which he was for one year principal of the Curtis Business College, in St. Paul, Minnesota. He then returned to his native town, where he was principal of the public schools for one and one-half years, when he resigned and returned to Watertown, purchasing the Watertown Commercial College, which he has since conducted, having greatly amplified the functions and usefulness of the institution and brought it up to the highest standard of excellence in all its departments. He was elected county superintendent of schools in 1900, and that his course met with popular endorsement was shown in his re-election, in 1902, without opposition. He is enthusiastic in his work, a careful and conscientious executive, and has done much to further educational interests in the county. He is a member of the board of trustees of the public library of Watertown and took an active part in securing the donation for the new Carnegie library, which is to be erected in the near future, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars.

Professor Walker is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fraternally is prominently identified with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. In the former he has completed the round of the York Rite bodies, including the commandery of Knights Templar, while he has served as worshipful master of the blue lodge, and as recorder of Watertown Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar, and keeper of records and seals of Trishocotyn Lodge, No. 17, Knights of Pythias, having held the latter office ever since he was constituted a Knight of Pythias with the exception of an interval of six months, while in 1893 he represented the local Masonic lodge in the grand lodge of the state, at Deadwood, and has thrice been a delegate to the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias in South Dakota.

On the 25th of July, 1892, Professor Walker was united in marriage to Miss May A. Slattery, who was born in Ohio, being a daughter of David A. and Margaret (Jones) Slattery, the former now deceased and the latter is now a resident of Watertown, South Dakota. She had been a successful teacher in the public schools of South Dakota prior to her marriage. Professor and Mrs. Walker have two children, Blaine E. and Hazel M.

Watertown Commercial College was established in 1887. The school enrolls from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five pupils per year and is adding from fifteen to twenty per cent. increase each year. The courses are commercial, shorthand and typewriting, and normal.

JOHN B. HANTEN, an eminent attorney [illegible] Watertown, Codington county, is a native of Minnesota, having been born on a farm in Scott county, January 20, 1859. He is a son of Henry and Anna M. (Leas) Hanten, who were born in Luxemburg, Germany. Henry Hanten was a man of erudition and sterling character, and was for a number of years engaged in teaching, in colleges and public schools, while finally he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Minnesota, whence he came to Watertown, South Dakota, shortly prior to his death, which here occurred on the 28th of March, 1882, at which time he was fifty-two years of age. He was graduated in the institute at Luxemburg and later completed a four years' course of study in the university at Charles LeRoy, France. He was a son of Jean and Susanna (Thobes) Henten, the former having been a prosperous farmer in Luxemburg, Germany, where he passed his entire life, his son, the father of the subject, having come to America in 1854.

John B. Hanten accompanied his parents to Germany when seven years of age, and in the excellent schools of that land received his early education, having been graduated in the gymnasium at Larochette as a member of the class of 1873, and thereafter taking a post-graduate course in Luxemburg, Germany, where he remained until 1874, when he returned to the United States and in 1878 located at Kranzburg, Codington county, South Dakota, where he was conducting a hotel until 1884, when he engaged in the hardware business in that town. In 1886 he was appointed clerk of the district court, and thereupon disposed of his business in Kranzburg and took up his residence in Watertown. He held this incumbency for six years, within which interval he had devoted much time to the reading of law, and in the fall of 1892 he was admitted to the bar of the state, having thoroughly grounded himself in the science of jurisprudence. On the 23d of December, 1893, Mr. Hanten was appointed receiver of the United States land office in Watertown, remaining in tenure of this office until March 17, 1898, when he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has met with distinctive success. In the fall of the same year he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, serving one term, while he was the candidate of his party for a second term, in 1900, but met defeat which attended the party ticket in general throughout the state. He has ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, in whose cause he has been an active and effective worker. Mr. Hanten is at the present time president of the Business Men's Union, of Watertown, and likewise one of its directors. He served four years as a member of the National Guard of South Dakota, being raised to the rank of sergeant, while later he was assistant chief of supplies, with rank of major, on the staff of ex-Governor A. C. Mellette. He is identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters, in which he is state chief ranger at the time of this writing, having held the office from the time of the organization of the order in the state, in 1900. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, being members of Immaculate Conception church, in whose work they take an active interest. Mr. Hanten was one of the organizers of the Watertown State Bank, of which he is president, and he ever shows a deep interest in all that makes for the progress and material prosperity of his home city and state. In 1878 his father purchased a large tract of railroad land in what is now South Dakota, and several of his sons, including the subject, came here to do their part in settling and developing the country, encountering the varied experiences and vicissitudes of pioneer life on the plains.

At Kranzburg, this state, on the 25th of January, 1881, Mr. Hanten was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Kranz, daughter of Matthew and Margaretha (Ludwig) Kranz, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, whence they emigrated to Minnesota, and then to South Dakota, being numbered among the first settlers of Codington county, while the town of Kranzburg was named in honor of Mr. Kranz. Mrs. Hanten was born at New Trier, Dakota county, Minnesota, on the 2d of July,

1862. The subject and his wife are the parents of nine children, namely: Henry M., assistant cashier and bookkeeper in the State Bank; Margaret; Louisa; John H.; Mary; Helen; Matthew W.; Eleonora and Raphael E.

JOSEPH C. MILLER, the pioneer lumber dealer of the attractive city of Watertown, was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, on the 22d of July, 1847, being a son of Frederick and Catherine (Near) Miller, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in the state of Pennsylvania, his father having been a clergyman of the Lutheran church and a man of exalted character and marked ability. He died in 1881 and his devoted wife passed into eternal rest in 1845. The subject received his early education in the common schools of Wisconsin, whither his father had removed in 1849, and he then supplemented this discipline by a course of study in a business college in the city of Milwaukee, where he was graduated in 1865. Thereafter he was employed as clerk in connection with the great lumber industry in that state until 1867, when he removed to Minnesota, where he continued to be identified with the lumber business until 1878, when he came to Watertown, Dakota territory, where he opened the first lumber yard in the village, which then had a population of about twenty inhabitants. He has shown distinctive energy and enterprise, and the scope of his business has increased with the growth and development of the city and county, and has now reached large proportions, his yards being well equipped with all kinds of lumber and building material, while his trade extends throughout a wide radius of country tributary to the city of Watertown, which is now a thriving town of five thousand population.

Mr. Miller has ever been found stanchly arrayed in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, in whose work he has taken an active part. He was elected to represent his district in the state senate in 1893, and made an excellent record in the general assembly, serving for the regular term of two years and to the satisfaction of his constituents and the public in general. He is at the present time a member of the board of education of Watertown. He and his wife are prominent and zealous members of the Lutheran church, and he is at the present time a member of its board of trustees, in which capacity he has served for six years.

On the 3d of September, 1873, at Winona, Minnesota, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Lena Kissling, who was born in that state, being a daughter of Jacob Kissling. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have six children, namely: Lottie, Walter, Joseph, Lena, Ella and Flora.

JAMES RILEY, one of the leading business men of Watertown and senior member of the firm of Riley & Cook, manufacturers and dealers in harness, saddlery, etc., is a native of Monmouth county, New Jersey, and the son of Bernard and Elsie (Keough) Riley, the father born in Ireland, the mother in New York, the latter a descendant of one of the old Dutch families of the Empire state. James Riley was born August 1, 1848, and at the age of six years was taken to Missouri, where he lived until a youth of fourteen, the meanwhile receiving a common-school education, and on leaving home in 1862 entered upon a three-years apprenticeship in Jefferson City to learn harness-making. After serving his time and becoming a skillful workman, he accompanied his parents to Omaha, Nebraska, and there followed his chosen calling until 1868, when he changed his location to Missouri Valley, Iowa, at which place he remained with his parents until their respective deaths. From Iowa Mr. Riley, in 1875, went to Yankton, South Dakota, and after working at his trade in that city for two years, came to Codington county in 1877 and settled on government land a short distance north of the present site of Kampeska, where he in addition to filing on a homestead also took up a tree claim. In 1880 he engaged in the manufacture and sale of harness at Watertown, his establishment being the first of the kind in the place. To this line of business he has since devoted his attention, although for a few years he resided on a farm, of which he is still the possessor, using it of recent years more as a summer resort than as a source of income. His business career has been eminently prosperous, he having secured an extensive patronage and his establishment is now one of the leading business stands in the city.

When Mr. Riley filed on his first homestead in Codington county the nearest town was Canby. fifty miles away, and he was obliged to travel over the modest distance of twenty-four miles to communicate with his closest neighbor, though C. C. Wiley and O. S. Jewell (now deceased) accompanied him in May, 1877, and all took land on Lake Kampeska. When the county was organized he was appointed sheriff, and it fell to him to make the first arrest, which was of the man who committed the first murder within his jurisdiction.

Mr. Riley has been actively identified with public affairs ever since the county's organization and has done much to advertise the advantages of his part of the state to the world and induce a substantial and thrifty class of people to make it their permanent place of abode. In addition to his large and steadily growing business in Watertown he has extensive real-estate interests in the county, owning four hundred acres of fine farm and grazing land, much of which is under cultivation, the rest being devoted to live stock. He is a leading spirit in the Odd Fellows fraternity at Watertown, having held every office within the power of the local lodge to confer and in addition to the title of past noble grand, which he now bears, he is also past chief patriarch of the order. He is a Congregationalist in religion, being a zealous member of the First church at Watertown and a trustee of the same.

Mr. Riley was married at Owatonna, Minnesota, March 6, 1884, to Miss Helen Coggswell, who was born in 1857, near Owatonna, when Minnesota was still a territory. Mrs. Riley is the daughter of Amos and Harriet (Clark) Coggswell and a descendant of old colonial stock that figured in the early history of New England and in the war of the Revolution. Her father was born September 29, 1825, in New Hampshire, was a lawyer by profession and for a number of years acted as attorney for the general land office at Washington, D. C. Subsequently he migrated to Minnesota, with the early public affairs of which state he became prominently identified, having been one of the leading members of the constitutional convention and in 1860 represented his county in the lower house of the general assembly. He served a number of years in that body, was speaker of the house from 1872 to 1875 inclusive, and later was elected to the senate, besides holding other offices, among which was that of probate judge of Steele county. He was a son of Francis Coggswell, also a lawyer, and the father of the latter was Col. Amos Coggswell, who held a commission in the American army during the war of the Revolution and who at one time was presented with a beautiful sword by General Washington, in recognition of his bravery in battle. This weapon is now in possession of Mr. Riley, who prizes it as a precious heirloom. Mrs. Riley and her sister, Abby, now the wife of M. T. McCrady, of Owatonna, Minnesota, located homesteads on the edge of Kampeska Lake, ten miles north of Watertown, in 1878, and lived on their respective claims for a period of five years and six months, proving up on the same and receiving patents from the government. They experienced many vicissitudes and hardships during that time, suffered much from cold in winter seasons, but, determined to hold their lands, they persevered in their purpose until, as stated above, deeds for the same were safely in their possession. Both Mr. and Mrs. Riley are descended from pioneer stock, their respective ancestors from the Revolutionary period to the present time having steadily moved westward and figured in the frontier history of many states and territories. They have had three children, only one of whom, a daughter by the name of Helen Irene, is living; the other two were Amos C., who departed this life at the age of six years, and James C., who died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Riley is a Republican and has long been one of the party's leaders in Codington county. While zealous in upholding his principles and untiring in his efforts to promote the success of the ticket, he is not a partisan in the sense of seeking office, being too deeply absorbed in his business affairs to devote much time to his own political interests.

CHARLES T. CAMPBELL, born Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, 1823. Served in Mexican war and Rebellion; was made brigadier general by President Lincoln for bravery in action. Came to Dakota in 1866. Prominent in Democratic politics. Lived at Scotland, and died in 1895.

JOHN MICHAELS, one of the prominent citizens and honored pioneers of Codington county, is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, where he was born on the 29th of March, 1843, being a son of John and Minnie (Schroeder) Michaels, who passed their entire lives in the fatherland, the former having been there identified with agricultural pursuits during the major portion of his life. The subject received his educational training in the excellent schools of his native land, and thereafter followed farming there until 1866, when he severed the ties which bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortune in the new world. On July 1st of that year he was united in marriage to Miss Lena Dahl, who accompanied him to America, and who has proved to him a devoted wife and helpmeet. He located in Dodge county, Wisconsin, becoming the owner of a good farm, but meeting with such reverses during the financial panic of 1873-4 that he was finally compelled to dispose of his property at a great sacrifice. In 1881, in the hope of recuperating his resources, he came with his family to what is now the state of South Dakota and located in Codington county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of railroad land, twelve miles north of Watertown, which was then a mere hamlet of a few primitive houses. He was very successful in his efforts, in which he had the assistance of his sons, and in time became the owner of one and one-quarter sections of land, while he made the best improvements on the property and in time became one of the most prosperous and influential farmers and stock growers of the county in which he had settled as a pioneer. He has retained in his possession four hundred acres of his land, the remainder being now in the possession of his sons. Mr. Michaels continued to reside on his ranch until 1897 when he removed to Watertown, where he has an attractive modern residence, at 220 Elm street. Upon coming to town he became associated in the clothing business, as previously noted under the firm name of Nelson & Michaels, and they have a finely equipped establishment at the corner of Kemp and Maple streets, carrying a large and complete stock of clothing, men's furnishing goods, etc., and catering to an extensive and appreciative trade. The firm also have a branch store at Clark, in the county of the same name, and this also controls an excellent business.

Mr. Michaels is a man of sterling integrity, marked individuality and much business acumen, and he has ever shown a lively interest in the welfare of the county and state of his adoption. He served for six years as a member of the board of county commissioners, being an uncompromising Republican in his political proclivities, and in 1894 he was elected to represent Codington county in the state legislature, where he made an excellent record, being chosen as his own successor in 1896. Since that time he has been practically retired from public affairs, though he still manifests much interest in the questions and issues of the hour. He and his wife are prominent members of the German Lutheran church and take an active part in the various departments of its work.

Mr. and Mrs. Michaels are the parents of five children, concerning whom we offer the following brief data in conclusion of this sketch: Herman is a member of the clothing firm of Nelson & Michaels; Anna is the wife of Henry Stein, of Codington county; John R.; Max C., who married Miss Ella Weber, is a clergyman of the Lutheran church and is pastor of the churches at Henry, Grover and Carrollton; Frank B. is superintendent of the branch store maintained by the firm of Nelson & Michaels at Clark.

ARCHIE WEAVER, one of the pioneer merchants and highly esteemed citizens of Watertown, was born in Dayton, Ohio, on the 10th of December, 1855, being a son of Jacob and Louisa Weaver. The father died when the subject was but two years of age, and the latter secured his early educational training in the common schools of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. He was early thrown on his own resources, so that he stands as the architect of his own fortunes, having gained success by worthy means and by close application and hard work. For some time prior to coming to the territory of Dakota he was engaged in general merchandising in the city of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin. He came thence to Watertown in 1879, becoming one of the early settlers of the town, and here he established a small general store, which figured as the nucleus of his present large and profitable business enterprise. He was one of the first merchants of the town, and has at all times shown a public-spirited interest in its progress and material prosperity. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, and fraternally is identified with the local organizations of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has an attractive residence in the eastern division of the city, and is the owner of other real estate, including his place of business, which is a two-story structure of brick.

At twenty-five years of age Mr. Weaver was united in marriage to Miss Clara M. Clark, who was born in Iowa. Her father died when she was but a child, and her mother subsequently became the wife of D. C. Thomas, and now resides in Watertown. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver became the parents of three children: Guy died in infancy, and Florence E. and Franklin L. still remain at the parental home.

ANDREW P. FOLEY, one of the sterling citizens and progressive business men of Watertown, Codington county, comes of stanch Irish lineage and is a native of the beautiful capital city of Wisconsin, where he was born on the 13th of January, 1859, being a son of Matthew and Mary (Gahen) Foley, both of whom were born and reared in Dublin, Ireland. They came to America about 1849, and the father of Andrew P. Foley located in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he became a farmer, while his sterling characteristics made him one of the popular and honored citizens of that section. Both he and his wife died in Wisconsin, and they are survived by their four sons and three daughters.

Andrew P. Foley was reared to manhood in his native state, and received his educational discipline in the parochial and public schools. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, becoming a skilled workmen. He continued to follow the work of his trade in Wisconsin and Minnesota until 1880, when he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Watertown, which then had a population of about one thousand persons. Soon after his arrival he established a horseshoeing shop, which he conducted successfully for several years. For the past three years he has also done an excellent business in the handling of agricultural implements and machinery, carriages, buggies, wagons, etc. He is endowed with the alert mentality and business acumen so characteristic of the race, and has so effectively ordered his affairs as to have attained a position of independence, being one of the well-to-do citizens of the county. He is the owner of about two thousand acres of excellent farming land in Codington and Hamlin counties, and derives good returns from his agricultural and stock-raising interests, while he also has a considerable amount of property in Watertown, including his place of business and also his fine residence, at the corner of Warner and Cottonwood streets.

In politics Mr. Foley is a stanch Democrat and takes an active part in forwarding the cause of the party of his choice. In 1890 he was elected sheriff of Codington county, in which capacity he served four years, giving a most able administration and gaining unqualified popular endorsement. In 1898 he was elected to represent his county in the lower house of the state legislature, serving during the sixth general assembly and doing all in his power to secure wise and effective legislation. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, being prominent members of Immaculate Conception parish, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 1st of November, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Foley to Miss Dora Rourk, who was born in Eden, Wisconsin, being a daughter of John and Mary Rourk. Of this union have been born seven children, namely: Francis died on the 18th of May, 1902, at the age of nine years; Thomas died January 19, 1904, aged nine years, and those surviving are Andrew, John, Marie, Catherine and Willard. Mrs. Foley also passed away on the 17th of August, 1903, after a brief illness.

LEANDER D. LYON, deceased, was a native of the state of Michigan, having been born in Hudson, Lenawee county, on the 9th of November, 1847, and being a son of Lyman J. and Amanda (Davenport) Lyon. His father was a soldier in the Mexican war and died when the subject was a child, so that the latter was early thrown upon his own resources, his educational advantages having been those afforded in the common schools of his native state. When but twelve years of age he entered a newspaper office and finally completed a full apprenticeship at the printing trade, becoming a very skilled workman. He proved the truth of the statement that the discipline of a newspaper office is equal to a liberal education, and became a man of broad information and distinctive intellectuality, while he gained recognition as an able and forceful writer. He was for a time editor of a paper in his native town, and later published a paper in Fayette, Ohio, from which place he removed to Circleville, Ohio, where he became editor and publisher of the Union Herald. He was also for some time identified with newspaper work in Detroit, Michigan, and Buffalo, New York. In the former city he was awarded a diploma for having executed the finest specimen of job printing among a large number of contestants, having been specially capable in this line, while throughout his life he ever aimed to attain perfection in all that he undertook. In 1882 Mr. Lyon left Circleville, Ohio, and came to the territory of Dakota, locating in Watertown, where he became associated with Messrs. C. G. Church and F. A. Barr in the publishing and editing of the Courier-News, which issued daily and weekly editions. He eventually purchased the interests of his two partners and continued the enterprise individually for a number of years. He then established here a paper to which he gave the name of Public Opinion, and made the same a powerful factor in the community. He was a man of strong individuality and decided views, and was fearless in the expression of his opinions through his paper, and thus he naturally created some enmities in his efforts to promote the best interests of the community and, though antagonism was created, his views were finally widely recognized and approved by the better element in the community and state, his paper becoming one of the most valuable and successful properties of Watertown. He finally sold the plant and business of the Public Opinion to the firm of Ransom & Corey, and shortly afterward became superintendent of the Watertown Water, Light and Power Company. At the time of his assuming this office the affairs of the company were in a deplorable condition and the service was far from what it should have been. Though new to the work, Mr. Lyon brought to bear his excellent business judgment and dominating energy and soon the effects became evident in the improvement of the system and in the placing of the business upon a profitable basis. Of this position he continued incumbent until his death. He served in various offices of local order, and in politics gave an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Lyon rendered valiant service in defense of the Union, having been a member of a regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and he ever afterward maintained a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. As his father was a soldier in the Mexican war, he also became affiliated with the Sons of Veterans, having served as colonel of the state organization of the same in South Dakota, while the camp of the order at Blunt was named in his honor. He was also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the Knight Templar degrees, while he was a charter member of the lodge in Watertown. He was also a member of various other fraternal and social organizations, while he was one of the organizers of the Watertown Business Men's Union, of which he was secretary for a number of years. While he was publishing the Public Opinion his paper was the first in the state to suggest the name of Benjamin Harrison in connection with the nomination for President of the United States, and in recognition of this fact he received a most gracious and appreciative personal letter of thanks from Mr. Harrison. He was one of the most insistent advocates of the division of the territory of Dakota and did most effective service in securing the admission of South Dakota to the Union. Mr. Lyon was summoned into eternal rest on the 30th of January, 1903, after a brief illness, and his death came as a personal bereavement to the people of Watertown, while throughout the state the press gave high tribute to his memory and to the work which he had accomplished as a public-spirited and progressive citizen and as a man of exalted integrity. His funeral was one of the most notable ever held in Watertown, business being practically suspended at the time, while many of the prominent citizens from divers parts of the state came to pay a last mark of respect to one whose life had been altogether worthy.

In the city of Detroit, Michigan, on the 13th of August, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lyon to Miss Anna R. Baker, who was born in Buffalo, New York, whose death occurred November 15, 1886. His second wife, who survives, was Miss Emma Anderson, of Janesville, Wisconsin. His daughter, Mirriam, is now the wife of W. J. McMath, who is the local representative of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company. They have three children, Ralph, Dwight and Miriam. Frank W., the younger of the two children, was born in Buffalo, New York, on the 13th of April, 1871, and is now a jobber and retail dealer in crockery, stoneware, glassware, lamps, etc., in Watertown, being one of the progressive and successful business men of the place. For five years he held the office of sub-agent at the Standing Rock Indian agency, in North Dakota, and for three years had a similar incumbency at the Cheyenne agency, in South Dakota. He had previously been a traveling salesman for a leading wholesale crockery house in the city of Minneapolis. In politics he is a Republican, and is the present city treasurer.

On the 19th of November, 1895, Frank W. Lyon was united in marriage to Miss Imelda Marie McLaughlin, the daughter of Colonel James McLaughlin, who was chief inspector in the Indian service, having been appointed during the administration of General Grant. Mrs. Lyon passed away on the 14th of February, 1898, leaving one child, James R. S. On the 15th of April, 1901, at the Cheyenne River agency, Mr. Lyon married Miss Helen May Crane, who was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania, and who was at the time of her marriage in the government service, having charge of the hospital at the government agency mentioned, her professional training having been secured in one of the leading hospitals of the city of Cleveland, Ohio. Of this union were born two children, Elizabeth, who died in infancy, and Ramona Martha, born July 28, 1903.

C. M. BUTTS, son of Jacob S. and Malinda (Johnson) Butts, was born on a farm in Delaware county, New York, April 15, 1843, his parents also being natives of the Empire state.

In 1848 the family removed to Wisconsin, settling in Waupaca county, and it was there that the subject grew to maturity, spending the intervening years as his father's assistant on the farm and attending, as opportunities afforded, the public schools near the homestead. While thus engaged the great Civil war broke out and, fired with patriotic zeal, he enlisted, May 19, 1861, in Company D, Third Wisconsin Infantry, but by reason of being a minor was discharged the following July. Two years later, however, he was more fortunate in entering the service, being accepted in July, 1863, by the same company and regiment in which he had previously attempted to enlist, joining his command at the front in time to participate in some of the fiercest and most noted battles of the war. He shared with his comrades the vicissitudes of the Atlanta campaign, took part in several bloody engagements in the vicinity of that city, and later marched with General Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea. Mr. Butts served bravely and gallantly until the downfall of the rebellion, after which he returned home, and in the fall of 1866 removed to Olmstead county, Minnesota, where he purchased land and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture upon his own responsibility. After living in that county until 1878, he sold his farm and removed to the county of Watonwan, in the same state, where he made his home until 1891, at which time he disposed of his interests in Minnesota and changed his residence to South Dakota, locating in Garretson, with the growth and prosperity of which thriving city he has since been identified. For some years following his arrival in Garretson Mr. Butts was engaged in the drug business, but in 1895 he sold his establishment and turned his attention to real estate, in which he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative patronage. Being energetic and knowing how to take advantage of opportunities, he found himself in due time on the high road to prosperity, his business affairs having prospered and all of his investments proving fortunate. In the summer of 1901 he erected the Grand hotel, the largest and best patronized house of public entertainment in Garretson, and in addition thereto has put up other buildings from time to time, thus adding very materially to the growth and substantial improvement of the city.

Mr. Butts was married in Fillmore county, Minnesota, May 5, 1866, to Miss Katie M. Conan, a native of Canada, the union resulting in the birth of two children, the older of whom, Edith M., wife of Dr. C. W. Locke, died in the month of August, 1891; Maude, the second daughter, dying at the age of twelve years. Mr. Butts has served several terms as alderman, and as a member of the council did much to advance the interests of the municipality and promote the city's development. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, a fact of which he feels justly proud, and ever since that time has been a pronounced Republican, zealous as a party worker and manager, and outspoken in the advocacy and defense of his principles. He has never been an office seeker, preferring to labor for the advancement of his friends' political interest rather than his own.

CARL P. HELSTED, who has already passed life's meridian and is now living in honorable retirement, is a sturdy son of Scandinavia, born September 18, 1830, in the romantic and historic country of Sweden. His father being a farmer, he too was reared a tiller of the soil and followed that time-honored calling in the land of his nativitiy until 1868, in June of which year he took passage for America on the steamer "Great Eastern," and after a voyage of sixteen days' duration landed in the harbor of New York. From that city he went to Chicago, Illinois, thence, after a short time, to Michigan, where he spent about three months at railroad work, at the expiration of which time he transferred his residence to Iowa, where he was similarly employed for a limited period. From the latter state he went to Omaha, Nebraska, but after spending some six months in the railroad shops of that city, he removed to Plattsmouth, where for about one year he kept a boarding house. Mr. Helsted's next move was to Sioux City, Iowa, where he also opened a boarding house and after conducting the same with encouraging success until 1872, he disposed of the establishment and came to Minnehaha county, South Dakota, locating a homestead in Branden township, which in due time he improved and converted into a fine farm. Mr. Helsted made a judicious selection of land, having been among the early settlers of the county with excellent opportunities for looking over the country and comparing the relative merits of its different parts. He put up substantial buildings and, devoting all of his energies to agriculture and stock raising, succeeded in accumulating a competence of sufficient magnitude to enable him, in the fall of 1901, to retire from active life. He sold his farm that year and, purchasing a beautiful home in Garretson, moved to the same and since then he has been enjoying the fruits of his many years of toil and thrift in a life free from care and anxiety.

Mr. Helsted was married in his native land, and two of his five children were born and lie buried near his old ancestral home. One child died in Sioux City, Iowa, and the two surviving are Louise, the wife of W. W. Cole, of Clay county, and Frederick, who lives in Montana. Mr. Halstead served as constable of Branden township and, although a zealous and uncompromising Republican, he has never been an office seeker, having preferred the quiet life on the farm, and the simple title of citizen to any public honors within the power of his fellow men to bestow. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, and since an early age has been a faithful and devoted member of the Swedish Lutheran church, being at this time one of the pillars of the congregation in Branden township and one of its most liberal contributors. He was treasurer of his church for three years.

EUGENE E. CROSS, of Garretson, president of the Minnehaha State Bank, was born in Juneau county, Wisconsin, August 13, 1859, and at the early age of nine years was left practically an orphan by the death of his father, Daniel P. Cross, a farmer and stock raiser of that state and an estimable citizen of the community in which he resided. Shortly after the death of his father, young Cross was taken by relatives to St. Charles, Minnesota, but after spending a short time at that place, he went to live with his grandfather, near Iowa Falls, Iowa, in which state he grew to maturity and received his educational training. Reared on a farm, he early became accustomed to the varied duties of agriculture and, reaching manhood's estate, found himself well qualified by this training to face the future and to enter upon a career which from the beginning gave every promise of ultimate success.

In December, 1881, Mr. Cross came to South Dakota and engaged in the grain trade at Lake Preston, Kingsbury county, where he remained for a period of six years, during which time he built up a large and flourishing business, realizing from the same handsome financial profits. Later he took up a homestead in Clark county, but after living on his land about two years, removed to Palisades, where for a period of one year he operated the first hardware store in the town. From Palisades he came to Garretson, where he also engaged in the hardware business, being the first to bring a special line of that kind of merchandise to the city, and it was not long until he forged to the front as one of the most enterprising and public-spirited merchants of the place. He devoted his attention exclusively to hardware for a period of eleven years, at the expiration of which time, in March, 1901, he disposed of his stock and the summer following erected the handsome stone building now occupied by the Minnehaha State Bank, which institution he organized and in the management of which he has since been a leading and influential factor.

Mr. Cross has been president of the bank ever since its organization and under his able management and judicious control it has become one of the popular and reliable monetary establishments in the eastern part of the state, doing an extensive business in all lines of banking, and by its presence adding greatly to the high reputation Garretson enjoys among her sister cities of South Dakota. Mr. Cross is not only an accomplished business man as the term is generally implied, but having made a close and comprehensive study of monetary questions, he is especially well informed concerning the same, and may be considered an authority on all matters relating to finance and banking. He has been prominent in the public affairs of Garretson ever since becoming a resident of the same, has served with great acceptance as mayor of the city, and for some time past has been a member of the common council. Fraternally, he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a charter member of Lodge No. 74, at Garretson, and at different times an honored official of the organization.

Mr. Cross has been remarkably fortunate in promoting his various business interests, being the possessor of a fortune of no small magnitude, including in addition to a number of valuable city properties and private capital, a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, admirably situated in one of the richest agricultural districts of Clark county.

Mr. Cross was married at St. Charles, Minnesota, in the year 1890, to Miss Florence E. Blair, of that state, the union being without issue.

JOHN HOVE, an enterprising business man of Garretson, is a native of Fillmore county, Minnesota, where his birth occurred on the 25th day of September, 1864. Reared on a farm he was early taught the dignity of honest toil and, growing up with habits of industry deeply imbedded in his nature, was well qualified at the proper time to assume the stern duties of life. He enjoyed the advantages of a common-school education, and after remaining with his parents and assisting with the labors of the farm until attaining his majority, he left the home circle and in 1885 came to Minnehaha county, South Dakota, where he followed agriculture for some years as a renter. Later, in 1893, Mr. Hove purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Edison township, which he reduced to cultivation, improved with good buildings and stocked with cattle and other domestic animals, in due time converting the land into a fine farm, on which he made his home during the nine years following. In the spring of 1902 he turned his place over to other hands and changed his abode to Garretson, where one year later he effected a co-partnership in the hardware business with Mr. Munson, which, under the firm name of Hove & Munson, is now one of the leading mercantile establishments in the city. By close attention to business and by judiciously consulting the demands of the trade, these gentlemen have secured a large and lucrative patronage, and, although but recently established, their house has steadily come to the front until, as stated in the preceding paragraph, it is now one of the successful and popular places of business in a city where competition in all lines is lively and where only the capable and far-seeing succeed. Mr. Hove served five years as a member of the Edison township official board and also filled the office of assessor, in both of which capacities his course was creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public.

Mr. Hove has faith in the future of his city and county, and to the extent of his ability is applying his energies to the promotion of the welfare of each, being interested in whatever concerns the material prosperity of the community and a willing supporter of all enterprises having for their object the intellectual, social and moral well-being of the same.

Mr. Hove was united in marriage, in Minnehaha county, March 25, 1888, to Miss Lovisa Munson, who, like himself, is a native of Minnesota, both having been born in the county of Fillmore, that state.

THOMAS WANGSNESS, one of the enterprising and progressive business men of South Dakota, having official connection with the leading monetary institutions of Minnehaha county, was born in Calmer, Winneshiek county, Iowa, on the 31st day of January, 1860, the son of Herman and Bertha (Tviedt) Wangsness, both parents, as the names indicate, being natives of

Norway. The father, a farmer by occupation, is still living, the mother having departed this life in Worth county, Iowa, about the year 1900.

The subject of this review was a lad of twelve years when his parents moved from Winneshiek to the county of Worth, and he grew to young manhood in the latter county, his early life including the experiences common to the majority of boys born and reared amid the stirring and invigorating discipline of the farm. At intervals, during his minority, he attended the public schools near his home, and in the summer seasons assisted in cultivating the fields, harvesting the crops and looking after the other interests of agriculture with which country lads early become familiar. At the age of nineteen he severed home ties and, going to Winnebago county, engaged in general merchandising, to which line of business he devoted his attention during the ensuing twelve years, meeting with well-merited success the meanwhile. Disposing of his stock at the expiration of the period noted, Mr. Wangsness accepted the position of traveling salesman with a harvester company, which he represented on the road about three years, during which time he traversed a large area of territory, built up an extensive trade, and established an enviable reputation as a capable, far-seeing and thoroughly reliable business man. Severing his connections with the above concern, Mr. Wangsness, in 1893, came to Minnehaha county, South Dakota, locating at Garretson, where he invested some of his means very judiciously, erecting in due time the beautiful and imposing business house now occupied by the State Bank, of which he has been president ever since the organization of the institution, the year following his arrival. He was the leading spirit in establishing this bank and, under his executive management, it rapidly grew in public favor, in the course of a few years becoming not only the leading establishment of the kind in Minnehaha county, but, as already stated, one of the most successful and popular monetary institutions in the eastern part of the state.

The Garretson State Bank, which is backed by men of high character and large experience, has a paid-up capital of ten thousand dollars, with deposits many fold that amount, and in addition to general banking does a large and growing business in the matter of farm loans, also gives especial attention to collections, besides representing a number of the leading insurance companies of the United States and acting as an agency for various steamship lines. Its patronage in the various departments is large and far-reaching and its influence upon the material interest of Garretson has done more than any other agency to give the city the high reputation it has long enjoyed as an important commercial and business center.

In addition to his connection with the bank, Mr. Wangsness has been called at different times to assume other responsible trusts, among which was that of treasurer of the Garretson school board, which position he held a number of years, and he has also served several terms in the city council. He has a beautiful home in Garretson, over which a lady of refined tastes and varied culture presides with gentle grace and womanly dignity. Her name prior to her marriage was Miss Belle Aker, a native of Norway, and she is now the happy mother of two children, who answer to the names of Paul and Benjamin.

MARCUS H. WANGSNESS, merchant and leading citizen of Garretson, is a native of Norway, the son of Herman and Bertha (Tviedt) Wangsness, and dates his birth from September 8, 1846. When about eight years of age he was brought to America by his parents and during the ensuing two years lived in Dane county, Wisconsin, at the expiration of that time removing with the family to Winneshiek county, Iowa, and settling at the town of Calmer. After spending about four years at the latter place, the family residence was transferred to Burr Oak Springs, in the same county, and there the subject grew to maturity, the meanwhile receiving a good practical education in the public schools, also turning his hands to various kinds of employment. Mr. Wangsness spent about fifteen years at Burr Oak Springs, and at the end of that time removed to Worth county, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1870, in connection with which vocation he also devoted considerable attention to the handling of farm machinery, in the sale of which he met with encouraging success financially. In the above year he left the parental roof and in the spring of the same year united in marriage with Miss Olena Olsen, a native of Chicago, but of Norwegian descent, and immediately thereafter settled at Northwood, Iowa, where during the ten years following he did a flourishing business in the handling of all kinds of agricultural implements and farm machinery. Discontinuing that line of trade at the expiration of the time noted, he resumed the pursuit of agriculture and followed the same in Worth county until 1877, when he came to South Dakota and took up a homestead and timber claim in the county of Moody, improving the former and living thereon for a period of seven years. Returning to Iowa in 1884, he became associated with his brother Thomas in the mercantile business, the firm thus constituted lasting about four years, at the end of which time they sold their stock, the subject shortly thereafter coming to South Dakota and locating at Palisades, Minnehaha county, where in due season he engaged in general merchandising. At the end of two years he removed his stock to Garretson, where he has since conducted a large and lucrative business, being at this time one of the leading merchants of the city with a patronage which is constantly growing in magnitude and importance.

Mr. Wangsness served a streasurer of Palisades township and since moving to Garretson has held the office of city treasurer, school treasurer and for several years has been a member of the board of education, in all of which positions he exhibited marked devotion to duty and a high order of business talent. He has been quite successful in the prosecution of his various interests, owning, in addition to his store and valuable city property, three hundred and twenty acres of fine land in Moody county, this state, and a quarter section in Palisades township, Minnehaha county.

Mr. and Mrs. Wangsness have eight children, the following of whom are living: Bertha, Ole, Helen, Ida, Perry and Milven; the two deceased are Ellen, who died in infancy, and another daughter, also named Ellen, who departed this life when a young lady of sixteen.

LUMAN B. FARLEY, proprietor of the leading drug house in Garretson, South Dakota, and a gentleman of high standing in social, as well as in the commercial and professional circles, is a native of South Dakota, and has spent all his life within its borders. His parents, L. T. and Carrie A. (Warner) Farley, came to South Dakota in 1868 from Rock county, Wisconsin, and settled in Lincoln county, where, entering land, the father engaged in farming and stock raising.

Luman B. was born on the homestead in Lincoln county, August 19, 1870, and grew up in close touch with nature, receiving his educational training in the public schools. In 1885, when a youth of fifteen, he took up the study of pharmacy and in due time, by close application and critical research, succeeded in mastering the profession, after which, in August, 1898, he engaged in business at Garretson, where, as already stated, he now owns a large and thoroughly stocked establishment, with a patronage second to that of no other drug store in the city. Mr. Farley's business career has been eminently creditable, prosecuting from the beginning a series of advancements which demonstrate not only a business ability of high order and superior professional training, but also a personal worth that has won him the confidence of the public.

Mr. Farley is a man of excellent habits, stands well with all classes of people and, being public-spirited and enterprising, gives his influence and, when necessary, his material assistance to encourage the growth and development of the city in which he resides. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and in politics supports the Republican party.

Mr. Farley is a married man and the father of two bright and interesting children, whose names are Wava and Roy. Mrs. Farley, formerly Miss Laura Christianson, a native of Iowa, lived for some years in Canton, South Dakota, at which place her marriage was solemnized.

CLAYTON W. LOCKE, M. D., of Garretson, South Dakota, was born January 24, 1862, near the town of Brockport, New York, where his father, Elisha Locke, also a native of the Empire state, had long been engaged in agricultural pursuits. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Sarah Way, a member of an old and well-known family of New York, who passed the greater part of her life on the home farm, near the place referred to above. The Doctor's childhood and youth, under the wholesome discipline of the farm, were similar in most respects to the experiences of the majority of boys reared in close touch with nature in the country, and he grew up strong in body and resolute in purpose. He received a pretty thorough mental training in the schools of his native place and after assisting his father with the work of the farm until his twentieth year, left home to take up the study of medicine, which he began in 1884. Subsequently he entered the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1888, and immediately thereafter he came to South Dakota, in search of a favorable opening, locating in due time in Minnehaha county, where he practiced with encouraging success until his removal in 1890 to Garretson. Since the latter year the Doctor has risen rapidly in his profession and now takes high rank among the leading physicians and surgeons in the eastern part of the state, having a large and flourishing practice.

Dr. Locke prepared himself for his life work by rigid discipline and critical research, and during his preliminary study and collegiate course neglected no favorable opportunity to increase his knowledge and fit himself for the practice. He has never ceased being a student, and ever since opening an office of his own his leisure has been devoted closely to study and original investigation, the result being a continued advancement in all branches of the profession. While making every other consideration subordinate to his chosen calling, Dr. Locke has not been a passive spectator of current events in his adopted state, but with a commendable public spirit, he early became an active participant in the same. As an ardent Republican and leader of the party, he has made his influence felt in a number of local, district and state campaigns, and in recognition of his services he was elected in 1901 to represent Minnehaha county in the legislature of South Dakota. His record as a member of that body was eminently satisfactory to his constituents and to the people of the state, but, not desiring further honors in this line, his legislative experiences ended with the one term for which he was chosen. The Doctor served two terms as mayor of Garretson, and for several years has been a member of the city school board. By diligent attention to his profession and by the exercise of the business qualities for which he is also distinguished, he has been fortunate in a financial way, owning at this time in addition to his city property and the respectable fortune at his command, over nine hundred acres of fine land in South Dakota, which is increasing in value with each succeeding year.

Dr. Locke has been twice married, the first time in the fall of 1889 to Miss Edith Butts, of St. James, Minnesota, a union terminated by the death of the wife after a brief but happy wedded experience of one and a half years' duration. Subsequently, July 10, 1895, he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mary L. Conan, who has borne him the following children: Edith, Lillian, Clayton and Donald.

OLE S. SWENSON, the capable incumbent of the office of warden of the South Dakota state penitentiary, in Sioux Falls, and one of the highly honored citizens of the state, is a native of Hallingdahl, Norway, where he was born on the 9th of November, 1845, being a son of Swen and Julia (Moen) Swenson, both of whom were likewise native of Norway, though both families were of Scotch extraction in the respective paternal lines, both great-grandfathers of the subject of this sketch having been Scotchmen who emigrated from their native land to Norway. The father of the subject was engaged in farming in Norway until 1857, when he emigrated with his family to the United States, settling in Nicollet county, Minnesota, in which state he passed the remainder of his life, becoming a successful farmer. His death occurred in 1870, and the mother died in April, 1903. Of their six children five are yet living.

Ole S. Swenson was reared to the age of twelve years on the old home farm in Norway, where he secured his early educational training, and he then accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, being reared to maturity in Minnesota and there availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of Nicollet county. In 1863 he went to St. Peter, that state, where he secured a position as clerk in a general store. In 1876 he engaged in the hardware business there, but one year later he removed his stock to Grand Meadow, Minnesota, where he was successfully engaged in business until 1880, when he disposed of his interests there and came to Sioux Falls, arriving here on the 15th of September of that year. In this city Mr. Swenson established himself in the same line of enterprise, in which he successfully continued until 1893, when he sold out, soon afterward purchasing an interest in the flour mill at Valley Springs, this county, and with the operation of this plant he was successful until 1902.

Mr. Swenson has given an unfaltering support to the Republican party from the time of attaining his legal majority and has been an active worker in its cause. In 1886 he was elected treasurer of Minnehaha county, and was chosen as his own successor in the election of 1888, thus serving four years and giving a most faithful and able administration of the fiscal affairs of this important county. From 1898 until 1902 he was chairman of the Republican central committee of the county. He has attained a position of distinction in the Masonic fraternity, in which noble and time-honored institution he has advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, being also identified with the Mystic Shrine and enjoying marked popularity in the fraternity. In May, 1901, Mr. Swenson, upon the recommendation of Governor Herreid, received from the state board of charities and corrections the appointment of warden of the state penitentiary, in which office he has served with most perfect efficiency, proving a strict disciplinarian and able executive and showing that deep humanitarian spirit which is so essential in dealing with those of criminal instincts.

In 1870 Mr. Swenson was united in marriage to Miss Celia Thompson, of Nicollet county, Minnesota, who died in 1878, leaving two children, Arthur Ward, now residing in Winnipeg, Canada, and Josephine, who is at the present time in Europe. On the 20th of August, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Swenson to Miss Eliza S. Ranney, of Grand Meadow, Minnesota, and they are the parents of three children, William L., Norma and Ernest Stuart.

JOHN A. MUNRO, president of the Wilmot Land and Loan Company, of Wilmot, was born in Nova Scotia, October 18, 1853, the son of Donald and Nancy Munro, the father a native of Scotland and by occupation a stone-mason and contractor. John A. attended the country schools, and later pursued the higher branches in the Pictou Academy and took up the study of pharmacy under the direction of a druggist of his native place. After becoming familiar with the business, he went to Minnesota, where he followed his chosen calling from 1878 to 1879, and in the latter year came to South Dakota, and established a drug house at Big Stone City, which he conducted very profitably during the six years following.

In 1883 Mr. Munro was appointed clerk of court for Roberts county, which office he held for four years. In 1885 he removed to Wilmot, where he has resided ever since. During his term as clerk of court he devoted his leisure time to the study of law and was admitted to practice in 1888, but did not engage very actively in the practice, turning his attention rather to real estate and banking, which he found more to his taste and much more profitable. He is a director of the First State Bank of Wilmot, and to him is due the credit of organizing the Wilmot Land and Loan Company, of Wilmot, of which he is president at present, and which, as much as any other agency, has tended to the settlement and material development of Roberts county and other parts of eastern Dakota.

Mr. Munro ever since coming west has been actively identified with the affairs of Wilmot and Roberts county. He was sergeant-at-arms in the house of representatives during the legislative session of 1885, was largely instrumental in carrying his county and district that year for the Republican party, and as a politician his influence has been strong and far-reaching. As a citizen he is progressive and thoroughly up to date, lends his encouragement and material support to everything making for the public good and having faith in the future of his adopted state, is manfully doing his part to make it come up to his high ideal of what a commonwealth should be.

Mr. Munro belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he now holds office of junior warden, and is also an active member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being at this time district deputy of the last named organization. In the month of December, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Munro and Miss Carrie E. Phanso, of Pennsylvania, a union blessed with five offspring, namely: Kenneth Donald, Gladys Irene, Carroll Jean, Doris Ella and Myrtle Lucile.

WALTER A. BURLEIGH, second delegate in congress, born in Waterville, Maine, October 25, 1820. Was a physician and lawyer. Agent to Yankton Indians, 1861-65. Delegate in congress, 1865-69, several times member of territorial legislature and state senator. Died at Yankton, 1896.

WILLIAM FRANCIS TEEMAN BUSHNELL was born at Peru, Illinois, December 3, 1857. At fourteen years of age his parents removed to Evanston and there he attended the Northwestern University for two years. He possessed great natural musical talent and much attention was given to his musical education both at Evanston and at home. At that period he hoped to make music his life work. His father was a government contractor in the construction of lighthouses and life-saving stations on the great lakes and at seventeen he was given charge of workmen upon these structures and for three years was so engaged upon his father's undertakings. At the age of twenty he set out upon his long cherished musical career, teaching, composing and publishing his compositions and giving concerts through Illinois, Iowa and Dakota, whither he came in 1884 and established himself at Huron. In his boyhood he had earned his first money in a printing office and that class of work still had some attractions for him and, finding the Dakota Farmer struggling for an existence, he took it up and soon became the owner of the property and under his management, though it required long years of untiring effort and unremitting industry, he made a splendid success of it. He was most discriminating in his efforts to secure for his journal a standing in the confidence of his readers and was tenacious in his purpose to exclude from it everything of a questionable or misleading character. Mr. Greeley relates a circumstance in point. It was during one of the hard years in the reactionary period following the boom. Times were everywhere hard and cash for ordinary expenses almost unobtainable. One morning Mr. Bushnell was opening his mail in Mr. Greeley's presence when a check for a large sum dropped from a letter. It was from a commission house of questionable standing enclosing an advertisement which it desired run in the Farmer. Mr. Bushnell promptly refused the advertisement and returned the check, although the advertisement of that firm at the very time was found in all of the leading farm papers of the country. He was of an intense and enthusiastic temperament and most of the great farmers' enterprises owed their promotion to his initiative. Among these are the State Agricultural Society and the state fair, the State Dairymen's and Buttermakers' Society, the Woolgrowers' Association, the Farmers' Alliance and kindred organizations.

From boyhood he was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and continued this relation throughout his life, ever foremost in every movement requiring effort and money. For twelve years he was superintendent of the Sabbath school and his musical talent made him an indispensable member of the choir and a leader in all musical functions of the church. He gave his time, money and energy unreservedly to missionary work and his charities were only limited by his means. He was intensely interested in the promotion of the great moral reforms, and especially in efforts looking to the suppression of the evils of the liquor traffic. In the campaign for prohibition accompanying the adoption of the state constitution he accepted the most burdensome position of secretary and field manager, and, practically setting aside his personal business, took hold with his tireless vigor, directing the movement of the speakers, the arrangements for meetings and all of the tiresome details of the campaign and the splendid victory at the polls was due in a large measure to the energy and enthusiasm with which he inspired the workers throughout the state.

Mr. Bushnell was married at Huron, on June 2, 1886, to Miss Blanche Van Pelt, of Indiana, who throughout the remaining years of his active life was his sympathetic assistant and advisor. To them three children were born, Paul, Frederick and Helen.

On August 16, 1900, almost for the first time in his persistent struggle to permanently establish the Farmer, having called his brother-in-law, N. E. Carnine, to assist him in the management of the rapidly growing enterprise, Mr. Bushnell felt that he was justified in leaving his post and taking his family for a short vacation. They started for the mountains of Colorado. At Omaha he was detained by an attack of appendicitis, but rallying after a few days went on to Colorado Springs, where he was again taken ill and died after a day of intense suffering, which he bore with the courage and fortitude of the true Christian. His remains repose in Riverside cemetery at Aberdeen. His memory will long be held in reverence by the people of South Dakota as a model of high Christian character and true manhood.

WELLINGTON J. ANDREWS, one of the well-known and honored citizens of Sioux Falls, is a native of the dominion of Canada, having been born near the city of Ottawa, on the 14th of April, 1865, and being a son of William H. and Eliza Ann (Johnson) Andrews, who were likewise born in Canada, where they continued to maintain their home until 1874, when they came as pioneers to what is now the state of South Dakota, locating near Scotland, Bon Homme county, where the father took up government land and developed a good farm, becoming one of the representative citizens of that section of the state.

The subject of this review received his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native county, and was nine years of age at the time of his parents' removal to South Dakota. Here he was reared to manhood under the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm, the while continuing to attend the public schools until 1885, when he entered the academy at Scotland, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886. Thereafter he continued to assist in the work and management of the home farm until 1886, when, at the age of twenty-one years, he went to Parkston, Hutchinson county, where he was engaged in the agricultural implement business and dealing in live stock until 1893, when he returned to Scotland, where he opened a general merchandise store, building up a successful business and there continuing operations in the line until 1898, when he sold out and came to Sioux Falls, where he established himself in the grocery business, in which he has ever since continued, catering to a large and representative trade and having a finely equipped store. His establishment is modern in all its appointments, and the stock carried is exceptionally comprehensive and select, while he is recognized as an energetic and progressive business man and as one well worthy of the uniform confidence and esteem in which he is held. In politics Mr. Andrews has ever given an uncompromising allegiance to the Democratic party, has taken an active part in the promotion of its cause, having been a delegate to various state and county conventions, and having been called to serve in a number of minor offices, though he has never sought personal preferment in the line. Fraternally he is identified with Unity Lodge, No. 130, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Scotland Chapter, No. 31, Royal Arch Masons; Parkston Lodge, No. 99, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 8th of February, 1899, Mr. Andrews was united in marriage to Miss Persis U. Tyler, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, being a daughter of L. S. Tyler, who has been a resident of Sioux Falls since 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews have one daughter, Edith Alice.

EARL V. BOBB, M. D., was born August 2, 1873, in Richland, Wisconsin, and is the son of Martin L. and Mary (Wafling) Bobb, the father a native of Pennsylvania, the mother of Wisconsin. Martin Bobb came to Dakota a number of years ago and settled in Davison county, with the public affairs of which part of the state he became quite actively identified; he served six years as clerk of the county court, took a prominent part in advancing the material interests of his community, and was a man of intelligence and wide influence and withal a most excellent and praiseworthy citizen. As a leader of the Republican party he became prominent in state as well as in local affairs and in the private walks of life enjoyed the esteem of all classes. He died in Davison county, in October, 1902, at the age of sixty years, leaving to mourn his loss a widow, who is still living, and six children, of whom the subject of this review is the second in order of birth. Dr. B. A. Bobb, the oldest of the sons of Martin and Mary Bobb, is a distinguished physician of South Dakota, practicing his profession in the city of Mitchell and at the present time he is president of the State Medical Association.

Dr. Earl V. Bobb was about nine years old when his parents moved from Wisconsin to South Dakota and since 1882 his life has been closely identified with the latter state. After attending the public schools for some years, he entered the University of South Dakota, where he finished his literary education, and then became a student of the Northwestern University at Evanston, from the medical department of which he was graduated with high honors in 1899. Preparatory to the general practice of his profession, the Doctor did a large amount of hospital work under the direction of some of the most distinguished medical talent of the day, after which he opened an office in Sisseton, South Dakota, where he has since built up a very extensive professional business, commanding at this time a patronage second in magnitude and importance to that of no other physician in the city or county.

Dr. Bobb prepared himself for his life work by careful study and critical research, and being a close student, he keeps in touch with the trend of modern professional thought, is familiar with the latest investigations and discoveries in the profession and possesses the discernment and tact to select what is most valuable of this knowledge and use it in his practice.

In addition to his professional labors, Dr. Bobb, since coming west, has been actively identified with the public and business affairs of Sisseton and Roberts counties, and at the present time is holding the office of coroner. He is stanchly Republican in his political views, manifests a deep and abiding interest in his party and has contributed not a little to its success in the county, district and state.

In the fall of 1902 Dr. Bobb purchased the leading drug store in Sisseton and is now conducting the same in connection with his practice and doing a very lucrative business. He is a member of the State Medical Society, the Aberdeen District Medical Society, and other organizations whose object is to promote a higher standard of efficiency in the medical ranks of South Dakota. He is also interested in secret fraternal and benevolent work, belonging to the Masonic lodge at Sisseton and the Knights of Pythias, in both of which orders he is recognized as an influential member and a zealous worker.

On September 25, 1900, Dr. Bobb and Miss Elizabeth Morton, of Chicago, Illinois, daughter of John Morton, of that city, were united in the bonds of wedlock. Dr. and Mrs. Bobbs have a beautiful and attractive home in Sisseton which is well known to the best society circles of the city, and both are popular with the people and have many warm friends and admirers, here and elsewhere.

ANFIN J. BERDAHL was born in Norway, December 12, 1852, and when about four years old was brought by his parents to the United States, from which time until 1860 he lived at the family home in Winneshiek county, Iowa. In the latter year he was taken to Houston county, Minnesota, thence six years later to Fillmore county, that state, where he remained until 1873, the meantime receiving his education in the common schools and his more practical training as an assistant on his father's farm. Leaving the parental roof in 1873, he came to South Dakota and the following year took up a homestead in Edison township, Minnehaha county, which he at once proceeded to improve and reduce to cultivation, and upon which he continued to reside until the fall of 1887, when he rented his farm and, returning to Minnesota, engaged in the mercantile business at the town of Pipestone. One year later Mr. Berdahl moved his stock to Jasper, in the same state, where he conducted a successful trade until the spring of 1890, at which time he returned to his Dakota farm and during the ensuing two years devoted his attention to agriculture and stock raising. Renting his land at the expiration of the time noted, he established a general mercantile business in Garretson, where he has since lived and prospered, building up a large and lucrative trade the meanwhile and taking distinctive precedence among the leading merchants of the city.

Mr. Berdahl's domestic experience dates from 1878, on March 10th of which year he entered the marriage relation with Miss Caroline Christianson, a native of Fillmore county, Minnesota, where her parents, both born in Norway, settled in an early day. To Mr. and Mrs. Berdahl five children have been born, one of whom, a daughter by the name of Christiana, died at the early age of four years; those living are Christian, Alfred, Clara and Elmer, who with their parents constitute a family of eminent respectability and high social standing.

Mr. Berdahl at different times has been called upon to assume responsible official status, having served as treasurer of Edison township, being the second man elected to the office in that jurisdiction, and he has also been identified for a number of years with the educational interests of Garretson, being at this time president of the city school board, besides holding the position of alderman. In the conduct of his business affairs Mr. Berdahl is prompt and methodical, not given to speculation, being satisfied with gradual advancement and sure gains. As a citizen he is enterprising to the extent of encouraging every laudable movement for the general good, and his deep and abiding interest in the social, educational and moral welfare of the community has resulted in substantial advancement along these various lines.

ANDREW L. COYLE, M. D.—Among the able exemplars of the medical profession in the state is Dr. Coyle, a young man of marked intellectual ability, thoroughly informed in the sciences of medicine and surgery, having had exceptional advantages in the prosecution of his studies in technical lines, while he has been established in the practice of his profession in Plankinton, Aurora county, since 1903, securing a representative support from the initiation of his labors here, by reason of his professional ability and genial and gracious personality.

The Doctor is a native of Jersey City, New Jersey, where he was born on the 15th of February, 1874, while he was thus reared under metropolitan surroundings and influences. After completing the curriculum of the public schools he was matriculated in Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he completed the scientific course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1894. He then entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1898, receiving his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he received the appointment of contract surgeon in the United States army, serving in that capacity for more than two years, when he resigned and made a tour of Europe, visiting England, France, Germany and other countries and availing himself of the advantages offered for study and investigation in the leading hospitals and colleges. After returning to the United States he made a trip to South America, where he remained about two years, at the expiration of which he came to South Dakota and established himself in practice in Plankinton, where he has since been actively engaged in practice. He is an independent in politics, and has not yet assumed connubial bonds. He is a member of the South Dakota Medical Association and the Phi Beta Pi college fraternity.

RICHARD DUNLOP, one of the pioneer mining men of the Black Hills, and now in charge of the Mineral Point stamp mill, of the Homestake Mining Company, at Central City, is a native of the city of Belfast, Ireland, where he was born on the 15th of February, 1855, being a son of James and Mary (Clark) Dunlop, who were likewise born and reared in that city, where their marriage was solemnized. In 1857 they came to America and after passing a short period of time in the state of New York came west to Iowa, locating in Scott county, where Mr. Dunlop continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1877, while his devoted wife passed away in 1892. They were folk of sterling character and commanded unqualified regard in the community which was so long their home. Their religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, and in politics Mr. Dunlop was a Republican. Of the six children in the family all are yet living, the subject of this review having been the fifth in order of birth.

Richard Dunlop was reared on the homestead farm in Iowa and received his educational discipline in the public schools of his locality. In 1872 he went to Colorado, where he remained for a few years, devoting his attention principally to mining. In 1877 he came to the Black Hills, being numbered among the venturesome spirits who braved the dangers incidental to making the trip to this section, then isolated from civilization by many leagues of plains, infested by the warlike and implacable Indians whose originally was the domain. From Cheyenne, Wyoming, he came through by team to the Hills, in company with a party of other men, and they had little trouble with the Indians while enroute, reaching their destination in Deadwood, in March. There Mr. Dunlop engaged in placer mining for the Whitewood Flume Company, about five miles below Deadwood, a portion of the time working for himself, and he was successful in his efforts in both directions. In 1879 he entered the employ of the Homestake Mining Company, working as amalgamator and in other positions of responsibility, and in 1887 he was given charge of the Father DeSmet mill, owned by the company and named in honor of one of the heroic missionary priests of the Catholic church in the pioneer days in the northwest. He has since been the superintendent of this mill, which is now known as the Mineral Point, which is equipped with one hundred stamps and which is running to its full capacity since the completion of the auxiliary cyanide plant, in 1902. Since coming to the Hills Mr. Dunlop has given more or less attention to prospecting and has become interested in a number of promising properties. In 1892 he made a trip through Central America for the purpose, primarily, of looking over the mining properties in that section, and he has in his possession some fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz which he secured there. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he has attained the capitular degrees in the Masonic order and is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 18th of October, 1882, Mr. Dunlop married Miss Jennie Baker, who was born and reared in Michigan and who died in April, 1884, leaving one son, Richard F., who is now attending St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin. On the 26th of March, 1890, Mr. Dunlop was united in marriage to Miss Laura Davidson, who was born in Johnson county, Indiana, and who was a resident of Lead City at the time of her marriage. No children have been born of this union.

FRANK ABT was born in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, on the 28th of August, 1838, and is a son of Francis and Mary (Schneider) Abt, both of whom were likewise native of Bavaria, where the father followed the vocation of stone-mason until his death, the subject being a child at the time. In the family were two children, of whom he is the elder, his sister Katharine being deceased. Mr. Abt attended the excellent national schools of his fatherland until he had attained the age of fourteen years, and then entered upon an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade, becoming a skilled workman, while he also served the required term in the Bavarian militia. Each county furnishes its quota to the German army, and the selection is made by drawing lots from the various local military organizations. Mr. Abt drew the second highest number and thus was not called into active service. He was offered twelve hundred dollars for his chance, but refused the same, as he desired to come to America. Had he thus disposed of his exemption privilege he would have been required to serve six years in the army. In 1861 he bade adieu to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortunes in America, landing in New York and thence coming westward to Davenport, Iowa, where he was engaged in the work of his trade for the ensuing four weeks, at the expiration of which, on the 23d of June, 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call, he gave significant evidence of his loyalty to the country of his recent adoption, by enlisting in Company E, Second Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Elliott. With his command he proceeded to St. Louis and there they remained in Benton Barracks about four weeks, when they started for the front, having an engagement with the enemy near Paducah, at the mouth of the Ohio river. Thence they came up the river to Pittsburg Landing, where they remained some time, participating in the engagement at that place, after which they went on to Corinth, Mississippi, where, under General Rosecrans, they assisted in defending the city against the attacks by the forces under General Price. Their next engagement was at New Madrid, and at Tipton the command succeeded in surrounding the enemy during the night and captured thirteen hundred prisoners. Thence they proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where our subject was incapacitated by illness, resulting primarily from a wound received at Corinth, and he was sent to the marine hospital at Evansville, Indiana, where he received his honorable discharge in August, 1862. He then returned to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until February of the following year, when he started for the newly discovered gold fields of Colorado, where he remained a brief interval and then started for Idaho, in company with a party of about one hundred men. They had a skirmish with the Indians while en route but lost none of their number, though a party three days ahead of them lost three men. He engaged in prospecting for gold in Idaho for several months and then came eastward into Montana, stopping in Bannock, the original capital of the territory, and thence proceeding to the chief mining camp, Virginia City, in Alder Gulch. The country was at the time infested with border outlaws and other desperate characters who were a constant menace to life and property, and it became necessary for the better class of citizens to take drastic measures for protection, resulting in the organization of the vigilantes, of which Mr. Abt became a member. It is unnecessary to enter into details in regard to the action justly taken by these bands of law-abiding citizens, who had recourse to severe means of dealing with the offenders, for all is a part of the written history of the locality and period, but it may be said that through their efforts many desperate characters were brought to expiate for their many crimes, Mr. Abt having personally witnessed the hanging of thirty-three men of this type. Each of the accused was granted counsel and a fair trial, and the vigilantes represented the very best element in the community, as may be understood when we state that in Virginia City their attorney was Colonel Wilbur F. Sanders, who later became United States senator and who still resides in Helena, Montana, a venerable pioneer and distinguished citizen.

Mr. Abt bought a placer claim in Alder Gulch, and worked the same at intervals during the ensuing year, and then removed to Silver Bow, where he remained about a year, being fairly successful in his mining venture there. He then returned to Virginia City and purchased a claim on German Flat, working the same until May 12, 1866, when the diggings were washed out by a severe flood, resulting from a cloudburst. On the 16th of the same month he started for Helena, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business, doing a prosperous business and there remaining until 1876, when he started for the Black Hills, coming down the Missouri river from Fort Benton to Bismarck, and thence proceeding overland with a party of more than one hundred men, who made up a large wagon train. The first night out they camped at Little Heart, and at three o'clock in the morning were attacked by Indians, who stampeded their horses, securing thirteen head. A party of fifty men started in pursuit and captured all the horses with the exception of two, returning at four o'clock in the afternoon of the succeeding day. That night they camped at Oak Hill, having a guard about the camp, as did they each succeeding night, but they had no further difficulty with the Indians and finally reaching their destination. In July Mr. Abt located at Gold Run, where he became associated with John Roberts, Thomas Bell and Frederick Istelhurst in the purchase of a placer claim, below the present town of Lead, for a consideration of three thousand dollars. They worked the claim successfully during that season, and thereafter the subject continued to give his attention to placer mining, in various localities, for the ensuing three years. He then located some quartz claims, of which he finally disposed, after which he engaged in the hotel business in Lead, conducting what was known as the Abt hotel, which was a popular resort in the early days. In 1882 he retired from the hotel business and resumed quartz mining, to which he devoted his attention until 1886, when he was appointed postmaster at Lead, serving four years, since which time he has lived practically retired, though he is still interested in a number of valuable quartz-mining properties.

Mr. Abt early became prominent in local affairs of a public nature, and has been called upon to serve in various positions of trust. He is a stanch Democrat in politics, and in 1890 he was elected a member of the village council, serving four years, while in 1900 he was chosen mayor of Lead, of which office he was incumbent two years, giving a progressive and business-like administration of the municipal government. Under his administration the city sewerage system was installed and the work of paving the streets initiated. Mr. Abt is a member of a number of fraternal organizations, having been the first grand vice-chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in the state; being at the present time senior sagamore of his camp of the Improved Order of Red Men, and also commander of E. M. Stanton Post, Po. 81, Grand Army of the Republic, while he is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 4th of March, 1867, Mr. Abt was united in marriage to Miss Mary Distel, who was born in Germany and who came to Montana with her brother. She proved a true and devoted wife and helpmeet during the long period of thirty years, having been summoned into eternal rest on the 10th of March, 1899, only a few days before the thirtieth anniversary of their marriage. Of the children of this union we enter the following brief record: John is engaged in mining in Butte, Montana; Frank resides in Chicago; William is a civil engineer, with headquarters in Seattle; Annie, who became the wife of R. H. Purcell, died November 18, 1900, and Mary remains with her father in the pleasant home in Lead.

JOHN W. MARTIN, one of the representative citizens of Watertown, was born at Scales Mound, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, on the 9th of October, 1856, being a son of Henry and Keturah (Thomas) Martin, both of whom were born and reared in England, whence they emigrated to the United States at the age of thirty and twenty-four years respectively, he becoming one of the prosperous and influential farmers of the state of Illinois. Henry Martin died at Scales Mound, Illinois, February 15, 1900, while Mrs. Martin died April 30, 1894.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native country the subject of this review continued his studies in the German-English College at Galena, Illinois, and later entered the State Normal School at Plattville, Wisconsin, where he ably prepared himself for the pedagogic profession, to which he thereafter devoted himself, as a teacher in the public schools of Illinois, until August, 1885, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, locating in Watertown and becoming identified with the real-estate and banking business. He was one of the organizers and directors of the Dakota Loan and Trust Company, of Watertown, and of the Watertown National Bank. In 1889 he was elected cashier of the Watertown National Bank, in which capacity he served four years, at the expiration of which he individually engaged in the real-estate business in Watertown, with which important line of enterprise he has since been prominently identified, his transactions having reached a wide scope, while upon his books are at all times represented the most desirable investments, including farm lands in various sections of the state, and also improved and unimproved town and city property.

From the time of attaining his legal majority Mr. Martin has been an uncompromising advocate and supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and he has labored zealously for the promotion of its cause in South Dakota. He served for two years, 1891-92, as mayor of Watertown, giving a most able and business-like administration of the municipal government, and in 1900 he was one of the presidential electors of this state on the Democratic ticket. In 1902 he was honored by his party with the nomination for governor of the state, but in the ensuing election met defeat, in common with the party ticket in general throughout the commonwealth. Since 1900 he has been president of the South Dakota Business Men's Association, a strong organization and one which exercises most beneficent functions in furthering the best interests of the great state. Fraternally he is identified with Kampeska Lodge, No. 13, Free and Accepted Masons; Watertown Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons; Watertown Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar; Tryschocoton Lodge, No. 17, Knights of Pythias; Watertown Lodge, No. 24, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Kampeska Camp, No. 2031, Modern Woodmen of America, and Lodge No. 838, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

ISAAC STAINBROOK. — Conspicuous among the leading farmers and prominent citizens of Hutchinson county, South Dakota, is Isaac Stainbrook, than whom few men in this part of the state are as well known or as highly esteemed. His father was John Stainbrook, a native of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Susan Keiser, was born in Westmoreland county, the same state. John Stainbrook was a farmer and millwright, in addition to which vocations he

JOHN W. MARTIN.

also manufactured spinning-wheels, made boots and shoes, worked at stone and brick masonry,—in fact was a mechanical genius who could turn his hand to almost any kind of skillful workmanship. He left his native state in 1845 for the west, migrating to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he purchased land from the government, developed a good farm and spent the remainder of his life on the same, dying in the year 1872. His widow subsequently came to South Dakota, where her death occurred, in March, 1880. Mr. Stainbrook was a man of considerable prominence in his various places of residence, and he was honored at different times with official positions, among which were those of justice of the peace, township treasurer and others. He was, with his excellent wife, a faithful, devoted and liberal member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The family of John and Susan Stainbrook originally consisted of ten children, four of whom are living at the present time, the subject of this sketch being the oldest of the survivors; the others are John, of Hutchinson county; Solomon, a resident of Hanson county, this state; and Samuel, whose home is in Clay county, South Dakota.

Isaac Stainbrook was born in Meade township, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of February, 1831, and there spent the first fourteen years of his life, removing with his parents to Wisconsin in 1845. His early educational advantages were limited and by reason of his time being required at home he had few opportunities to become acquainted with books. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he naturally turned his attention to the same after leaving home and beginning life for himself, and he continued to till the soil in Wisconsin until his removal to Iowa in 1875. After spending one year in Adair county, that state, he changed his abode to the county of Buchanan where he lived three years, at the expiration of which time he moved to Hutchinson county, South Dakota, and settled on the place where he has since resided and where he now owns a beautiful and well-improved farm of four hundred and forty acres, which has been brought to its present high state of cultivation principally by the labor of his own hands.

When Mr. Stainbrook came to Hutchinson county the country was comparatively wild, there being no roads, while the settlers were few and far between. He worked diligently to get a start, experienced the vicissitudes and hardships peculiar to pioneer life in the west, gradually reduced his land to cultivation, and at intervals made improvements as his means would admit until in due season he found himself the owner of a beautiful and well-tilled farm and a fine home, which in point of location and attractiveness is now considered one of the most desirable country residences in the county. His success in material things has resulted in a fortune sufficiently ample to place him in independent circumstances and insure a competence for the future, while his high standing among his neighbors and fellow citizens gives him a place in their confidence and esteem, such as few of his contemporaries enjoy. Mr. Stainbrook is a Democrat in politics, and as such was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, in which capacity he served very effectively for a period of three years, and in addition to this responsible position he also spent a number of years on the school board of his township. In religion he is a Methodist, in which church he was born and reared and the teachings of which have had a little to do in forming his character and shaping his life and destiny.

In the year 1854 the subject contracted a marriage with Miss Elizabeth Middleton, of Elkhart, Iowa, the union terminating in 1897. The fruits of this union were ten children whose names are as follows: Mahala, married and living in Hutchinson county; Rohenna, also married; Malvina, now Mrs. Carl Braatz, of this county; George W., who married Frances Klatz and is engaged in farming and stock raising in the same part of the state; Albert, also a farmer of Hutchinson county and a married man, his wife having formerly been Miss Anna Klatz; Harriett, wife of William Adams; Elizabeth, who married Charles Thompson; Emma, now the wife of Charles Michaelson, lives in Hutchinson county, as do also Andrew J. and John E., both of whom are married and the heads of families, the former choosing for a wife Mabel Harrington, the latter entering the bonds of wedlock with Miss Lorinda Biers.

EMIL FAUST, of Lead, is a scion of illustrious German stock, and is a native of Hessen Cassel, Germany, where he was born on the 11th of December, 1838, being a son of George and Lucia (Rodman) Faust, who were likewise born in the province mentioned, the maternal grandfather of the subject having been an eminent physician and surgeon in that section of the great empire. The paternal grandfather, Faust, was colonel of the Twenty-first Hessian Regiment, and served under Napoleon in Russia, while under General Blucher he participated in the historic battle of Waterloo, having received honorable mention for distinguished service under the great French emperor, the first Napoleon. The father of the subject was a man of prominence in his native province, having there served as state treasurer for the long period of fifty-two years and having wielded marked influence in public and civic affairs. He resigned the office mentioned during the revolution of 1848, but when the government again gained control he was reappointed to the position. During the revolution he succeeded in concealing a large amount of government funds, which he returned upon the re-establishment of the stable government. Of the six children in the family the subject of this review was the second in order of birth, and of the number four are yet living.

Mr. Faust received his early education in the theological seminary at Fulda, which he attended from the age of ten years to that of fourteen, the work being that of a preparatory nature for the priesthood of the Catholic church, of which his parents were devoted communicants. He decided, however, that he had no inclination for the ecclesiastical life, and accordingly left school and went to Bremen, where he shipped on a sailing vessel bound for Melbourne, Australia, and in due time touched the ports of Hong Kong, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco, and thence passed around Cape Horn to South America, from which point the vessel came to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he took "French leave," deserting the ship. He remained in the Crescent City until the outbreak of the Civil war, when, in February, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Louisiana Infantry, commanded by Colonel Nicholson. He proceeded with his command to the Confederate capital, the city of Richmond, Virginia, and there the regiment was assigned to the army commanded by General (Stonewall) Jackson. Mr. Faust thus took part in the various battles in which that intrepid officer led his forces, including the battle of Fredericksburg, the seven days' battle about Richmond, and was present at Chancellorsville, where Jackson met his death, having been in the immediate proximity when the body of the valiant commander was brought in. General Ewell then assumed command, and the subject had by this time been made first lieutenant of his company, which he commanded in the battle of Gettysburg, the company entering this historic and sanguinary battle with a complement of one hundred and ten men, and forty lost their lives in this conflict, while thirty-two, including our subject, were there taken prisoners on the 3d of July, 1863. Mr. Faust had entered the Confederate service more in a spirit of adventure than one of conviction of the righteousness of the cause, and after being captured he manifested no reluctance in taking the oath of allegiance to the Union, and he then proceeded north to the city of Chicago, where, in October, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Davis, being finally promoted sergeant of his company. He continued in the service, in Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas, until the close of the war, taking part in no large battles within the interval, and received his honorable discharge in July, 1865, being in Texas at the time. He then joined a volunteer regiment under Colonel Williams, who is now a resident of Chicago, and was made captain of Company A. The command marched into Mexico and there joined the forces of General Diaz and engaged in bushwhacking service until Maximilian was taken prisoner, in 1867, when they were mustered out and returned to the United States. Mr. Faust came up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, and thence went to Oil City, Pennsylvania, where the oil excitement was at its height, but remained but a short time, going then to Omaha, Nebraska, and becoming one of the pioneers of that city. He located there in the fall of 1868, and was there engaged in the bakery business until 1872, meeting with marked success. He then disposed of his interests there and removed to Fremont, Nebraska, where he erected a flouring mill, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. Shortly after its completion the Elkhorn river flooded its banks and took the mill down stream, entailing a total loss. Mr. Faust then moved to Evanston, Wyoming, and in 1875 was among the first of the bold and edventurous spirits who made their way to the Black Hills. He started from Cheyenne in November of that year, and his party, comprising a mule train of about a dozen wagons, came through without trouble with the Indians, reaching Custer on the 24th of December, and there finding the "city" represented by a population of about twenty persons. Mr. Faust had brought supplies and there opened a general merchandise store, while he also planted ten acres of potatoes, which grew well and proved excellent provender for the grasshoppers, after whose visitation no trace of the growing vines was to be found. He also turned his attention to mining, locating some quartz claims, but being unsuccessful in the development of his properties. In the spring of 1877 he removed to Lead, where he had secured property early in the preceding year, and here he has ever since maintained his home, contributing to the upbuilding and progress of the town to a greater degree than has probably any other one man, and being one of the most public-spirited and enterprising of its citizens. After locating in Lead Mr. Faust established himself in the general merchandise business, building up a large trade and continuing the enterprise until 1896, when he sold out. From the start he also interested himself in mining in this locality. On the 24th of April, 1876, he located the Mammoth Tunnel, going in four hundred feet and being then compelled to abandon operations by reason of lack of funds. This is now one of the rich properties controlled by the Homestake Mining Company. He also located the Old Abe extension, which likewise went by default, as he was not able to continue its development, and the same now constitutes the richest ground owned by the Homestake Company. While a resident of Custer, in March, 1876, Mr. Faust took out the first shipment of gold to Cheyenne, amounting to about five thousand dollars. D. G. Tallent and James Allen were of the party, with their freighting outfits, and our subject also had a team and wagon. They were snow-bound for five days on Hat Creek, but finally reached their destination in safety. On the return trip, however, the party, comprising about forty men, were attacked by the Indians at Indian Creek, the band of savages numbering fully two hundred. In the conflict the party lost one man killed, and succeeded in holding the Indians at bay until Captain Egan came to the relief with troops from Fort Laramie, when the savages fled. Mr. Faust's army experience proved of great value to him and his companions in warding off the attacks of the Indians on this occasion. Mr. Faust located thirty-seven claims in Garden City, in 1894, and later sold them to the Penobscot Company, having applied to them the title of the Realization claims. He owns and is operating the Esmeralda group of claims in the Black Tail Gulch. In 1897 he erected the Faust block, a large and substantial brick structure, on Main street, and also the block known as the Dickerson corner, these being among the most modern and attractive buildings in the business section, and in 1902 he erected a fine modern block at the corner of Main and Seavers streets, the same being fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions and three stories in height. He has otherwise shown his public spirit in a way which has conserved the best interests of the community, and is always ready to lend his influence in the furtherance of worthy objects for the general good.

In politics, though never an aspirant for office, Mr. Faust is stanchly arrayed in support of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with Stanton Post, No. 81, Grand Army of the Republic; is a charter member of Samaritan Lodge, No. 158, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Chadron, Nebraska, and is also a charter member of Chadron Lodge, No. 140, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the same place, of which he is past grand master; and Dakota Lodge, No. 6, Knights of Pythias, at Lead City, of which he is past chancellor.

On the 4th of July, 1868, Mr. Faust was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Statler, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, where the family was founded shortly after the war of the Revolution, the original American progenitor having been a soldier in the Hessian army during the struggle for independence. Mr. and Mrs. Faust have two children, William L., engaged in the drug business in Deadwood, and Maud, at home.

H. H. HANSTEIN, M. D., of Lead, is a native of Illinois, and the son of Herman and Emily Hanstein, the father born in Germany, the mother in St. Louis, Missouri. Herman Hanstein enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education in the land of his nativity, and when a young man spent eight years in various technical institutions in Paris, where he became a skilled artisan and achieved distinction as a maker of astronomical and various other kinds of scientific instruments. He came to the United States in 1875 and since that time has been superintendent of drawing in the high school, Chicago, standing high as an artist and having almost a national reputation as an instructor.

Dr. H. H. Hanstein was born in Chicago, August 26, 1877, and received his educational training in that city, graduating from the high school when a youth in his teens. He then began the study of medicine and, entering Rush Medical College, prosecuted his professional research until May 25, 1898, when he received his diploma, after which he served the usual term of hospital practice, under the direction of Dr. A. J. Ochner, one of Chicago's most distinguished surgeons. With a mind well disciplined by professional training and practical experience, Dr. Hanstein opened an office at Kenosha, Wisconsin, but after spending about one year in that city, he contracted with the Lead Hospital at Lead, South Dakota, and during the year and a half following was on the medical staff of that institution. Resigning his position at the end of the time noted, he opened an office in the Feiler Curnow block, and engaged in the general practice, which he has since prosecuted with most gratifying professional and financial success, commanding, in addition to a large city patronage, an extensive business in Lead City, besides being regularly employed by a number of mining camps in surrounding country. Few physicians of his age have achieved the prestige in medical circles which Dr. Hanstein enjoys, his career from the beginning presenting a succession of advancements that demonstrate a profound knowledge of the profession with the ability to apply the same to practice.

The Doctor is a close, critical student, seeking by every means at his command to increase his knowledge and usefulness, and the high esteem in which he is held attests the firm and abiding hold he has on the confidence of the public.

JOHN WILLIAM FREEMAN, surgeon of the Homestake Mining Company, and one of the distinguished men of his profession in South Dakota, is a native of Macoupin county, Illinois, born on the 13th day of December, 1853, in the town of Virden. Peter S. Freeman, the Doctor's father, was born and reared in the state of New Jersey, but in an early day moved to Macoupin county, Illinois, where he followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in the year 1874. Elizabeth Freeman, the mother, was a native of Kentucky and, like her husband, went to Illinois when that state was new, and there spent the remainder of her days, departing this life in the above county in 1886.

Reared under the wholesome but somewhat rigorous discipline of the farm, the early life of

Dr. Freeman was spent amid a ceaseless round of toil in the summer time, varied of winter seasons by attendance at the public schools. Subsequently he pursued his studies in the Virden high school and after completing the course of that institution he spent one year as a student in Blackburn University, in the city of Carlinville. The Doctor remained at home until his twenty-second year, assisting with the work of the farm, and in 1875 went to Jacksonville, where he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. D. Prince, one of the leading physicians of that city, under whose direction he continued until entering the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati. After attending that institution two years, he further prosecuted his studies and research in the medical department of the University of New York City, where he was graduated in 1879, after which he became assistant to Dr. David Prince, physician in charge of the Jacksonville Sanitarium. In September, 1881, Dr. Freeman severed his connection with the sanitarium to accept a position as assistant surgeon in the United States army, being sent to Fort Meade, South Dakota, where he remained in the active discharge of his professional duties until 1883. In June of that year he left the army service for the purpose of accepting the more lucrative post of surgeon of the Homestake Mining Company at Lead City, to which he was appointed on the 1st day of January following.

Dr. Freeman has looked after the medical interests of the above company for nearly twenty years, during which time he has discharged his duties in an eminently able and satisfactory manner, his career presenting a series of successes, which have added greatly to his reputation as a capable physician and skilled surgeon and given him much more than local repute in the line of his profession. During this period, he has exercised personal supervision over the Homestake Hospital, which under his able management has become one of the leading institutions of the kind in the state, and in addition to the pressing claims of his position with the company he also commands a private practice of no small magnitude. Dr. Freeman belongs to the most advanced school of his profession and has spared neither pains nor expense in preparing himself thoroughly for his exacting duties, taking advantage of every opportunity to increase his knowledge and by critical study, original investigation and research, keeping in close touch with modern medical thought. He served as superintendent of the Lawrence county board of health under the territorial government, having been elected to the position in 1885, and he also held the office a number of years after the admission of South Dakota to statehood. In 1887 he was elected president of the Black Hills Medical Society, and in 1890 was further honored by being elevated to the presidency of the Medical Society of South Dakota, the highest position within the power of the profession in this state to bestow. He is also a member of the state board of medical examiners and is a member of the American Medical Association and the National Association of Railway Surgeons, in both of which he has come into close contact with the eminent men of his profession in this country, among whom he is held in high esteem. In addition to the above relations, the Doctor has been and is still identified with enterprises outside his profession, having served for eight years as a member of the school board of Lead City, of which body he is now president, besides being a director of the First National Bank of this city, also a stockholder in the same.

Dr. Freeman, in common with the majority of enterprising men of all professions and occupations, is identified with the time-honored Masonic brotherhood, in which he has risen to a high rank, being past master of Central City Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Dakota Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; past eminent commander of Dakota Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; eminent commander of Lead Commandery, and past potentate of Naja Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Politically he supports the Republican party, and while widely read and deeply informed relative to all great questions and issues of the day, national, international and foreign, the claims of his profession are such as to leave him little time or inclination to enter the domain of partisan politics.

Dr. Freeman was married at Lead City, September 10, 1885, to Miss Hattie Dickinson, who has borne him four children, namely: Carrie Erceldene, Marion E., John D. and Howard Freeman.

CHARLES W. MERRILL, B. S., of Lead, Lawrence county, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, on the 21st of December, 1869, and is a son of Sylvester and Clara L. (French) Merrill, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts and the latter in New Hampshire, while they now maintain their home in San Francisco, California. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a pioneer hat manufacturer in Methuen, Massachusetts, while grandfather French was prominently identified with the installation of stage lines in New Hampshire in early days, and also interested in the construction of the first railroad line in that state. In 1870 the parents of our subject removed to California, where the father established himself in the furniture business and where he and his wife still reside.

Mr. Merrill completed the curriculum of the public schools in San Francisco and then entered the University of California, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. After leaving the university Mr. Merrill passed four years in practical work with the United States geographical survey and with one of the leading metallurgical engineers of the world, whose specialty was the amalgamation of gold and silver ores by chemical processes. In 1895 Mr. Merrill installed his first cyanide plant, for the Standard Mining Company, at Bodie, Mono county, California, this being the first plant of the sort in that district. That the project proved a source of profit and the plant a significant success is evidenced in the fact that it paid for itself in six weeks after the plant was put in operation. Since that time a number of other plants have been erected in the same district and by the improved process it has been found profitable to re-open a number of previously abandoned mines, which are now yielding good returns. In 1896 Mr. Merrill erected a large plant at Harqua Hala, Yuma county, Arizona, this likewise being a pioneer cyanide plant, and it has netted the operating company a profit of ten thousand dollars a month on an investment of thirty thousand dollars. In 1897 the subject found his services in requisition in connection with the erection and equipping of the pioneer cyanide plant for the Montana Mining Company, Limited, at Marysville, Montana, the same having a capacity of four hundred tons per day and having been erected at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. Up to the present time it has paid a full half million dollars in profits.

In the autumn of 1898 Mr. Merrill began a series of individual experiments in connection with treating the tailings from the mines of the Homestake Mining Company, at Lead, South Dakota, said tailings practically representing in valuation about half those with which he had previously experimented and had successfullly treated. The attraction of such a low-grade proposition was due to the great ore reserves and large daily tonnage. However, the problem was one of exceptional interest and importance, and Mr. Merrill has not only added materially to his personal reputation through the success which he has gained in the connection, but has gained an economic and scientific victory as bearing upon the great mining industry of this section and other localities where similar conditions exist. The difficulties encountered were, first, to make a successful separation of the leachable portion of the tailings, owing to the fact that the battery process produces a very slimy product; and, second, to overcome the adverse condition involved in the fact that the ore carried a very high per centage of pyrrhotite, a very objectionable mineral element in connection with cyaniding, by reason of its marked affinity for oxygen, and its tendency to decompose considerable quantities of cyanide. The problem was finally solved on a profitable basis, and the economic treatment of the tailings on a large scale began with the completion, in April, 1901, of what is known as the No. 1 plant, at Lead, at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars, the plant having a capacity for treating, approximately, fourteen hundred and fifty tons a day, which makes it the largest of the sort in the world. It is earning, approximately, from thirty to forty thousand dollars a month, and the tailings treated are those secured from the great mills containing five hundred and forty stamps at Lead. In the year 1902 Mr. Merrill installed for the company its second plant, at Gayville, and this has a capacity for the treating of an average of eight hundred tons a day. This No. 2 cyanide plant treats the leachable sands from what are known as the North End mills, the Deadwood, Terra, the old Caledonia and the old Father De Smet, representing three hundred and sixty stamps. The tailings from these mills are materially lower in grade than those at Lead, though practically the metallurgical processes employed in the two cyanide plants are identical. The second plant is running at a fair profit, taking into consideration the low grade of material treated, maintaining a profit of from seven to ten thousand dollars a month.

In politics Mr. Merrill gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but has never desired official preferment, preferring to give his entire attention to his profession, of which he is an enthusiastic devotee. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, of London, and the Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa.

On the 9th of February, 1898 Mr. Merrill was united in marriage to Miss Clara Robinson, of Alameda, California, she being a daughter of Dr. William H. Robinson, a prominent dental surgeon and practitioner of that state, and of this union has been born a daughter, Beatrice, and a son, John.

JOHN A. SPARGO, master mechanic of the great Homestake Mining Company, was born in Polk county, Tennessee, on the 12th of October, 1853, and is a son of James and Mary (May) Spargo, both of whom were born in England. James Spargo, Sr., grandfather of the subject. was likewise a native of England, and there passed the closing years of his life, though he had spent a number of years as a resident of Cuba. In 1842 the father of the subject came to America to accept the position of mechanical engineer for a copper-mining company in eastern Tennessee, bringing machinery with him to complete the equipment of the plant. He remained in the employ of one concern for the period of thirty years and is now living retired, in company with his devoted wife, in Polk county, Tennessee, having attained the venerable age of eighty years. During the Civil war the mines with which he was connected were confiscated and worked by the Confederate government, and he continued in the same position until the original owners again assumed control.

John A. Spargo, the eldest of the three children, all of whom are living, secured his early educational training in private schools and thereafter continued his studies in the Henry Clay School, in Lexington, Kentucky, after which he took up the study and practical work of mechanical engineering under the able direction of his honored father. Later he served an apprenticeship of four years in the Corliss Engine Works, at Hamilton, Ohio, thereafter remaining there employed until 1873, when he was offered and accepted a position with the Silver Islet Mining Company on the north shore of Lake Superior, where he remained until 1878, when he came to the Black Hills. In November of that year he entered the employ of the Homestake Mining Company, working for a time as machinist and being promoted from time to time to positions of greater trust, until, in 1882, he was finally advanced to his present important office of master mechanic. Since that time he has had the supervision of all machinery in the mines and stamp mills and shops of the company, as well as of all construction work. When he entered the service of the company the mill was equipped with eighty stamps, and this has been increased to nine hundred, making it one of the largest and most complete stamp mills in the Union, while in the shops are made practically all machines and tools demanded in connection with the great industry. Mr. Spargo is interested in promising mining properties and is known as an able engineer and executive. In politics he renders allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 1st of April, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Spargo to Miss Ida Martin, who was born and reared in Wisconsin. She was summoned into eternal rest on the 10th of August, 1896, and is held in loving memory by all who came within the sphere of her gracious influence. She is survived by three children, Marion Clyde, Ellen May and Roger D.

ALBERT STEELE, who holds the responsible and exacting position of day foreman of the great stamp mills of the Homestake Mining Company, at Lead, is of Scottish extraction in the paternal line, though the name, in the form of Stahl, has been identified with the annals of Norway since the fourteenth century, when the original representatives in the far Norseland immigrated thither from Scotland. The subject was born in Trondhjem, Norway, on the 6th of April, 1838, being a son of Roald and Kjersten Olsen. After coming to the United States the subject reverted to the English spelling of the name and the one which was undoubtedly the original orthography in Scotland. His father passed his entire life in Norway, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and our subject was thus reared as a farmer lad. At the age of fifteen years he accompanied a Lutheran clergyman to the northern part of Norway, where he passed four years, and he then penetrated still farther north, making three trips to Spitsbergen with Captain Carlson, whose stanch little vessel went forth for the hunting of walruses, seals and polar bears. Later Mr. Steele made a trip in a brig to Hammerfest, the most northerly civilized town in the world, and thence returned with a load of fish to Gothenburg, Sweden, where the vessel was laden with lumber and proceeded to Hull, England, where our subject left the ship and went on a Russian brig, bound for Riga, Russia, and loaded with flaxseed for the market at Belfast, Ireland. The vessel was wrecked on the west coast of Scotland, and the members of the crew were picked up and brought into Glasgow, whence Mr. Steele shipped on the American vessel "Cornelia," of Portland, Maine, the same being bound for Brazil. When three weeks out from Glasgow the vessel was wrecked and went to the bottom of the sea, the crew and passengers taking to the boats and being picked up within twenty-four hours by a Welsh brig, and they were landed on Silly Island, whence Mr. Steele embarked on a steamboat for Penzance, Cornwall, England, thence to Red Ruth and finally to Falmouth, where he and his companions appealed to the American consul, who sent them on to Liverpool, via Dublin, where they were looked after by the same consul. There the subject sailed finally on a ship named "Henry Brigham," bound for San Francisco, and the voyage was an exceedingly rough one, necessitating the throwing overboard of one hundred tons of the cargo, while the vessel was greatly disabled, but finally dropped anchor in San Francisco in September, 1861. The vessel was here seized by the government, as it was owned in the south, then in rebellion against the Union. After being identified with the coasting trade for one year Mr. Steele went on the stampede of goldseekers to Alaska, but he immediately returned to San Francisco, where he remained until 1864, when he came to Idaho, where he was engaged in quartz mining for the ensuing three years. He then returned to California where he followed the same vocation until 1878, when he set forth for the Black Hills, arriving in February. On the 2d of the following month he entered the employ of the Homestake Mining Company as a miner, and was soon afterward made foreman of the Highland mine, retaining this position two years, at the expiration of which the company gave further evidence of appreciation of his ability and fidelity by promoting him to the present office as foreman of the stamp mills, the capacity of the mills having been increased from three hundred and sixty to six hundred and forty stamps since he assumed his position as foreman. He has a pleasant home in Lead and is held in high esteem in the community. In politics Mr. Steele gives his support to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, and also with the auxiliary organization, the Order of the Eastern Star.

In January, 1880, Mr. Steele was united in marriage to Miss Theresa Hienish, who was born in Germany, and who died in 1881, leaving one child, Theresa Marie, who is now a stenographer in the state auditor's office, at Lincoln, Nebraska. In February, 1884, Mr. Steele wedded Miss Mary Ann Leonard, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of six children, namely: Ellen, Caroline, Albert J., Agnes Catherine, John Leonard and Mary Cecelia. While out hunting September 5, 1903, Albert J. was accidentally shot by one of his companions and died a few hours later. He was a bright boy sixteen years old.

ROBERT H. DRISCOLL, who occupies the responsible position of cashier of the First National Bank of Lead, Lawrence county, was born in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, on the 1st of July, 1857, and is a son of Cornelius and Catherine (Costello) Driscoll, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in the city of Boston, Massachusetts. The father of the subject was a child at the time of his parents' immigration to the United States, the family settling in Massachusetts, where he was reared and educated. He was for a number of years engaged in hat manufacturing in the city of Lowell, and he and his wife now maintain their home in the historic old town of Salem, that state. Of their seven children four are living.

Robert H. Driscoll was about five years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Lowell to Salem, and in the latter city he secured his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, being graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1877. In the autumn of the same year (1877) he was matriculated in Harvard University, where he completed the classical course, being graduated in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then accepted the position of instructor in Latin and Greek in a private academy at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, retaining this incumbency one year, at the expiration of which he located in Spencer, Iowa, where he taught in the public schools for one year. He then, in August, 1883, came to Lead, South Dakota, and here passed the ensuing three years as principal of the public schools, in which connection he made an excellent record by greatly advancing the interests of the cause of education in his field of labor, systematizing the work and inaugurating methods which have continued in use ever since. In 1887 he was appointed the first auditor of Lawrence county, under Republican administration, and in the following year was duly elected to the office by popular vote. In 1889 he was appointed clerk of the county and circuit courts, these appointments throughout the territory having been made by the President of the United States, who selected all court officials during the territorial regime. The subject was incumbent of the office at the time South Dakota was admitted to the Union, and with other presidential court appointees, claimed the right to hold the position until the next general election, the clerks appointed by the county officials taking issue. Mr. Driscoll made a determined stand, and was the first to get his decision before the supreme court, said decision being favorable to him and thus settling similar contentions throughout the state. In 1890, the first regular election, he was chosen to fill the office, and in 1892 was re-elected, and that without opposition. In 1894 he resigned his office and accepted that of cashier of the First National Bank, of which he has since continued incumbent, having practically the executive charge of the affairs of the bank and having proved himself an able and discriminating financier. He is a member of the directorate of the Black Hills Mining Men's Association and also of that of the Lead Commercial Club, while he is also a member of the American Mining Congress and a life member of the Harvard Union, an organization of the alumni of his alma mater. Mr. Driscoll is intrinsically progressive and public-spirited and takes an active interest in all that makes for the advancement of the state of his adoption, being a loyal citizen and one who places true valuations on men and things. He is a stockholder and official in several mining companies. In politics he gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party.

On the 16th of September, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Driscoll to Miss Catherine Barry, who was born in Houghton, Michigan, being a daughter of Thomas and Ellen Barry. Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll have two children, Robert E. and James Lowell.

AARON DUNN, one of the pioneers of the northwest and a prominent and honored citizen of Deadwood, is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, having been born on the banks of the St. Clair river, a few miles from the city of Detroit, Michigan, on the 16th of February, 1851. His father, Aaron Dunn, was a native of England, and as a young man, in the thirties, came to America and took up his residence in New York, later going to Canada, where he was engaged in the lumber business until 1856, when he moved to Minnesota, becoming a pioneer of Mower county, that state, where he was engaged in lumbering and farming until 1870, when he repeated his pioneer experiences to a certain extent by coming to what is now the state of South Dakota, locating in the city of Sioux Falls, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1885. His wife, whose maiden name was Isabella Carnathan, was born in the north of Ireland, and her death occurred in 1870. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom three are living, the subject of this sketch having been the fourth in order of birth.

Aaron Dunn, whose name initiates this review, passed his boyhood days under the conditions of the pioneer epoch in Minnesota, and his early educational advantages were perforce somewhat limited, while he started forth for himself when but ten years of age. At that time he started for the Red river district of Minnesota, but the Indians were a source of constant menace at the time and the adventurous lad decided it better not to attempt to personally annihilate the savages, and accordingly turned about and went to the southern states, this being in 1862, in which year occurred the memorable Minnesota massacre, the Indians having gone forth on the warpath. The subject's brother, James C., was at the time a member of Company B, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and at the first outbreak of the Indians at Redwood Ferry, forty-eight of his company engaged in the conflict with the savages, and of the number only twenty returned, seven of them being wounded, while twenty-seven were killed, the other to complete the number engaged being the captain of the company, who was drowned while crossing the Minnesota river. During the war of the Rebellion the subject was in various southern states, from Missouri to Tennessee. He was too young to enlist in the Union service, but as a boy performed his part in forwarding the cause. He drove an ambulance for some time, carried dispatches and was employed in the sutler's department, and thus witnessed a number of engagements. In 1863 he was at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, at the time of the battle there, and he continued in the south until the end of the war, when he returned to the north and remained for a few months, when he went to Colorado, where he was employed for a time, thence going to New Mexico. In 1866 he made his way to Montana, making the trip via the Bozeman Cutoff and Forts Kearney and Smith. At Brown's Springs, on the dry fork of the Cheyenne river, the party of which he was a member had a conflict with the Indians, losing seven men, while afterward the party had several other conflicts with the savages, another member being killed. They arrived in Bozeman in the latter part of September, and thence Mr. Dunn proceeded to Virginia City, where he passed the winter. In the spring of 1867 he started forth on a prospecting tour, making his way into the now famous Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho and there meeting with fair success. He then went to Phillipsburg, Montana, where he took charge of the mill of the Imperial Silver Mining Company, which he placed under successful operation, while it had previously proved a failure. While under his charge eight and one-half tons of silver represented the product of the mill. He remained with this concern for a period of eighteen months and then removed to Rochester, Madison county, Montana, where he leased mines and operated the same for the ensuing two years, with good success. He then went to Trapper City, where he operated the Trapper mine for one winter, after which he went to the city of Butte, where he was offered a quarter interest and a salary of ten dollars a day to sink a shaft to a depth of one hundred feet in the Hattie Harvey mine. He accepted the proposition, sunk the shaft to the stipulated depth and then ran a level from the bottom a distance of one hundred feet, when he struck an immense body of ore running twenty-eight per cent. copper, but as thirty per cent. was the lowest that would at that time justify working, owing to the enormous charges for freight, the development did not proceed till some time later. It should be stated that this mine is now one of the most valuable portions of the great property of the Boston & Montana Mining Company, Limited. Leaving Butte, Mr. Dunn started for the Black Hills, in the summer of 1876. Upon reaching Fort Benton, then the head of navigation on the Missouri river, he found that he had arrived a few hours too late to secure the last boat for the season, and in company with one companion he purchased a skiff, in which they floated four hundred and fifty miles down the river, traveling most at night and seeing Indians almost daily, this being shortly after the great Custer massacre. At Carroll, Montana, they found a steamboat, on which they took passage to Bismarck, from which point the subject and his party came through with ox-teams to the Black Hills, arriving in Deadwood in October, 1876, and having managed to avoid attack from the Indians while enroute. He passed a month in mining in Deadwood Gulch and then joined the stampede to Wolf Mountain, but the prospects there turned out a failure and he returned in a few weeks to Deadwood. In January, 1877, Mr. Dunn secured employment in the first stamp mill erected and placed in operation in the Black Hills, the same being owned by M. E. Pinney and Robert Lawton, and being located on two cement claims, called the Alpha and Omega. This mill was started in operation the last day of December, 1876, and though there has been no little dispute as to the matter of the first mill to be put in operation, Mr. Dunn gives the assurance that this one is unmistakably entitled to the distinction. The Bald pulverizer had been started previously and run a short time, but was not a stamp mill. Mr. Dunn did the amalgamating in the stamp mill mentioned for the ensuing seven months, and he then engaged in prospecting and in speculating in mining properties, while for a time he ran the Standby mill, at Rochford, and was also identified with the operation of several other mills, at varying intervals. Since 1877 he has been interested in mining properties in Spruce Gulch, about two and one-half miles distant, by road, from Deadwood, and is there the principal owner in nineteen full claims. Up to the time of this writing about forty thousand dollars have been expended in the improvement and developing of these properties, while about three thousand tons of ore have been shipped to the smelter, the returns being from eight to twenty-three dollars a ton, while the ground is acknowledged to be rich. He also has interests in properties near Custer, where he has passed some time in prospecting within the past two years, and there he has found a belt five miles long and three wide, carrying all classes of silvanite and teluride ore hitherto practically unknown, while he predicts that the same district will equal the famous Cripple Creek district, in Colorado, in which latter he also has some interests. Mr. Dunn has made a careful study of mining, milling, etc., and is known as one of the best amalgamators in the Black Hills. In 1885 he looked over mining properties in Nova Scotia, Vermont and South Carolina for Boston capitalists and in 1890-91 performed for them a similar service in Colorado and Idaho. He now devotes practically his entire attention to the developing of his several properties, and is one of the prominent and popular mining men of the state. In 1902 Mr. Dunn made a trip to his old home in Minnesota, this being his first visit there in forty-one years. In politics he gives allegiance to the Republican party.

D. E. A. LUNDQUIST, the first settler of the thriving town of Irene, South Dakota, and in point of continuous residence its oldest inhabitant, is a native of Sweden, where his birth occurred on the 22d day of February, 1858. His father, A. G. Lundquist, a well-to-do merchant and landowner, also interested for a number of years in factories and various other industrial enterprises, departed this life in his native land in the summer of 1888. The mother, whose maiden name was Eva Wennerstrom, also born and reared in Sweden, is still living in that country, as are other members of the family, the subject and two brothers who reside in New York city being the only representatives in the United States.

Mr. Lundquist received a liberal education in the schools of his native place and after finishing the same, in the summer of 1872, took up the study of telegraphy, which in due time he mastered. For six years he had charge of a railway station in Norway, during which time he creditably filled the positions of operator, ticket agent and bookkeeper. At the expiration of the time noted he resigned his position and on December 4, 1879, left Norway for America, bound for Minnesota, reaching Delavan, that state, twenty-three days after bidding farewell to the shores of his native land. The winter following his arrival he attended a country school and after spending the next summer herding cattle, he accepted, in the fall of 1880, a clerkship in a general store in the town of Easton. During the ensuing five years he served as clerk and bookkeeper for different mercantile establishments in Faribault county, Minnesota, and in the fall of 1885 went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, as bookkeeper for a construction company which was building a branch line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to that city.

Severing his connection with this company, Mr. Lundquist subsequently returned to Minnesota and for some time thereafter held the position of bookkeeper and cashier in the bank at Wells, Faribault county, which place he resigned in the summer of 1887 and went to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, to enter upon his duties as bookkeeper for a contractor who was constructing into that city a section of the Illinois Central Railroad. When this work was done, he concluded to remain at Sioux Falls, and after spending five years there as bookkeeper in a wholesale house, he again turned his attention to railroading, engaging in the winter of 1892 with the Great Northern, which at that time was being constructed between the cities of Sioux Falls and Yankton. Since the completion of this work, in the fall of 1893, Mr. Lundquist has lived at Irene, with the history of which town he has been very closely identified ever since the place was located. Mr. Lundquist came to Irene before the town was laid out, locating on the present site April 15, 1893, shortly after severing his connections with the Great Northern Railroad. When the town was, in the summer of the above year, surveyed and platted, and the proprietor, Jacob Schaetzel, Jr., of Sioux Falls, placed the lots on the market, Mr. Lundquist was appointed agent and continued as such until the fall of 1894, during which time he disposed of the greater number of lots, besides using his influence to advertise the advantages of the place to the world and induce a substantial class of people to locate in the new and rapidly growing town. He not only erected the first building in Irene and became the first permanent resident, but is also the father of the first child born in the town, besides being the first merchant, served on the first school board, was the first justice of the peace, and the first man in the place to be commissioned notary public. Shortly after locating at Irene Mr. Lundquist opened a general store, which he has since conducted with a large and steadily growing patronage.

Mr. Lundquist is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, belonging to Lodge No. 5, Sioux Falls, having joined the order at Blue Earth City, Minnesota, in 1885; he is also a charter member of Camp No. 2323, Modern Woodmen of America, with which society he united in June, 1894, and in addition to these fraternities, he has been identified since November, 1899, with Council No. 24, Ancient Order of Pyramids, besides belonging to the order of Home Guardians, Temple Lodge No. 1, at Canton, South Dakota, joining the last named organization in November, 1902.

On September 20, 1890, at Spirit Lake, Iowa, was solemnized the ceremony which united Mr. Lundquist and Miss Etta Capitolia Cassidy in the holy bonds of wedlock. Mrs. Lundquist was born August 4, 1869, in Missouri, and she has presented her husband with five children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Viva Rose, January 1, 1892; Vera Maud, September 19, 1893; Elsie Ruth, November 4, 1894; Esther May, June 9, 1896, and Eva Grace, April 20, 1899, all living, and all born in Irene except the oldest, who first saw the light of day in the city of Sioux Falls.

JOHN BLAIR SMITH TODD, first delegate in congress from Dakota, was a native of Kentucky, born April, 1814. Educated at West Point and entered regular army and served in Florida war, war with Mexico and the Rebellion. Delegate in congress four years, 1861-1865. Died at Yankton, January, 1872.

ALFRED ALDER, one of the leading citizens and most progressive and highly esteemed business men of Volin, Yankton county, claims the Empire state of the Union as the place of his nativity, having been born in the city of Buffalo, New York, on the 29th of August, 1846, a son of John and Mary A. (Rosenbach) Alder, of whose seven children five are living at the present time, namely: John, who is chief clerk in the Indian school at Lawrence, Kansas; Eugene, who resides in Eastman, Minnesota; Louisa, who is the wife of James A. Dickson, of Oklahoma, who was for many years superintendent of schools of Yankton county; Jennie, who is the wife of Charles Campbell, of Eastman, Minnesota; and Alfred, who is the immediate subject of this sketch.

The father of the subject was born in the city of Berwick, on the Tweed, in England, in 1817, and was there reared to maturity, having learned the trade of millwright and become an expert in the line, while he also served seven years in the English army. In 1843 he came to the United States and immediately enlisted in the army, in which he served one year. He then returned to Buffalo, where he was engaged in the work of his trade until 1857, when he came to the west, locating in Crawford county, Wisconsin, where he continued to be actively engaged in the work of his trade until his death, which occurred in 1880, while in 1871 he became the owner of a grist mill at Eastman, that state, continuing to operate the same successfully until he was called from the scene of life's endeavors, in the fulness of years and well earned honors. His wife was born in Germany, in the year 1811, and also is now deceased.

Alfred Alder, whose name introduces this sketch, secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Buffalo, New York, being about ten years of age at the time when his parents removed thence to Wisconsin, where he was reared to manhood, learning the trade of millwright under the effective direction of his father and devoting his attention to that vocation until 1871, when he assumed a position in the mill owned by his father in Eastman. He continued to reside in Wisconsin until 1880, when he removed to Middle Branch, Nebraska, where he erected a flouring mill, successfully operating the same until 1886, when he disposed of the property and came to the city of Yankton, South Dakota, where he established himself in the mercantile business, carrying a general stock of goods. About two years later he came to Volin, and here he continued in the same line of enterprise until May, 1892, building up a large and prosperous business and being known as one of the most enterprising and reliable merchants in the county. In the month mentioned he sold out his mercantile interests and in the autumn of the same year he instituted the erection of the Volin flouring mill, which was completed the following summer, the same having proved of inestimable benefit to the people of this section, affording facilities for which there had been a recognized demand.

In politics Mr. Alder is a stalwart Republican, and it was his privilege to cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, while serving in the Union army and before he had attained his legal majority, since he was but eighteen years of age at the time. In March, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company K, First Illinois Light Artillery, with which he served until August of the following year, when he received his honorable discharge, victory having crowned the Union arms and the rebellion been suppressed. His father also served with gallantry as a Union soldier, having enlisted, at the age of forty-seven years, in Company I, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years and four months, while his son John W. served for three years as a member of Company I, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry. The subject is at the time of this writing incumbent of the office of treasurer of the village of Volin, but he has never been ambitious for public office, though ever ready to do his part in forwarding the civic and general interests of his home town and county, to which he is signally loyal. Fraternally he is identified with St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of Yankton.

On the 27th of November, 1873, Mr. Alder was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Finney, of Eastman, Wisconsin, and of their ten children nine are still living, namely: John, who is employed in his father's mill, being an able young business man; Eunice, who remains at the parental home; Bertha, who is a teacher in the public schools at Estherville, Iowa; Ephraim, who is engaged in farming in Yankton county; Winifred, who is a teacher in the district schools of the county; and Alfred, Jr., Herbert, Bessie and Charles, who remain beneath the home roof.

NELS J. BRAKKE, who is now living retired in the village of Volin, Yankton county, where he holds precedence as president of the board of village trustees, was born in Norway on the 4th of July, 1844, and was there reared and educated. At the age of twenty-one years he emigrated to America and settled in Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he found employment during the ensuing summer, and in the autumn of the same year (1866) he came to Yankton county, Dakota, becoming one of the pioneers of the territory. He pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land four miles west of the present village of Volin, and some time later took a homestead claim five miles northwest of the town. He set himself earnestly to the task of improving his land and bringing it under effective cultivation, and he continued to reside on his homestead claim until 1901, when he removed to the village of Volin, where he has since lived retired from active business, though he maintains a general supervision of his fine farming property, which represents the results of his many years of earnest toil and endeavor. He came to America as a poor young man, having had but one silver dollar as the sum total of his financial resources at the time of his arrival in South Dakota, and it can not be other than gratifying to note the position which he today occupies as one of the highly esteemed and well-to-do citizens of our fine commonwealth. He was married in 1868, but has no children. In politics he gives an unwavering support to the Republican party and has been an active worker in its local ranks. He served three years as a member of the board of county commissioners. He is a member of the Lutheran church, is a man of inflexible integrity and is honored for his sterling character and for the ability which he has shown in winning his way to a position of independence. In 1901 he was elected president of the board of trustees of the village of Volin and is incumbent of the office at the time of this writing, having proved a most discriminating and faithful executive.

JOHN O. AASETH comes of sturdy Norseland lineage, and was born in Norway, on the 3d of July, 1850, being a son of Ole Rise and Kare (Hestehagen) Aaseth, of whose seven children he is the youngest of the three survivors, the other two being Anna, who is the wife of Lars Hanson, of Yankton county, and Agnethe, who is the wife of Ole Gulbranson, who still resides in Norway. Both parents are now deceased, the father having been engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native land, where he passed his entire life. The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead farm and his early educational discipline was such as was afforded in the schools of his native land, where he remained until he had attained the age of nearly twenty-two years. In the spring of 1872 he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in America, whither he came as a stranger in a strange land and dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood, since he had no capital as a basis of operations and was further handicapped in that he was not familiar with the language of the country. After landing in New York city Mr. Aaseth came forthwith to South Dakota, whose development was at that time in the initial stages, and located in Yankton county. His first employment was in rafting ties down the Missouri river for use by the Dakota Southern Railroad, which was then in process of construction. He was thus engaged during the first summer and upon demanding his salary, amounting to about one hundred and twenty dollars, he was unable to collect the same, having never yet received payment for his arduous labors in the connection. During the ensuing winter he found employment in cutting wood and during the summer of 1873 he was an employe on the steamboat "Western," plying between Yankton and Fort Benton, Montana, while during the harvest season he worked in the wheat fields. In the autumn of that year he secured a position as clerk in a general store in the village of Gayville, the enterprise being conducted by Iver Bagstad, and in due time he became thoroughly familiar with all details of the business, gaining the implicit confidence of his employer, as is evident when we revert to the fact that at the expiration of about five years he was admitted to partnership, while he has ever since been identified with the enterprise, which has grown from one of most modest order until it now represents one of the largest and most important mercantile concerns in Yankton county. In 1892 the business was incorporated under the laws of the state and at this time the title of the company was changed to its present form, that of Bagstad & Aaseth Company, while Mr. Aaseth was made treasurer of the concern, in which executive position he has since continued. The building utilized has received additions at various times, as the demands of the business required more ample accommodations, and an extensive space is now used for the accommodation of the large and varied stock, the trade of the company extending over a wide radius of country.

In politics Mr. Aaseth is stanchly arrayed in support of the Republican party, and has been an active and effective worker in its cause. He was for several years a member of the board of county commissioners, and in 1889 he was elected a member of the first legislature of the state of South Dakota, in which capacity he rendered efficient service to the state and was an able representative of the interests of his constituency. He takes an active interest in educational matters and for the past ten years has been a valued member of the school board of Gayville. He and his wife are prominent members of the Lutheran church, in whose work they take an active part. Mr. Aaseth received the appointment of postmaster of Gayville in 1902, and is still incumbent of this position, in which he is giving a capable and acceptable administration. He is well known throughout the county and is honored as one of its representative citizens and business man.

On the 14th of March, 1879, Mr. Aaseth was united in marriage to Miss Christina Welson, of

Gayville, she likewise being a native of Norway, and of this union have been born eight children, all of whom still remain at the parental home, their names being here entered in order of birth: Oliver, Elmer, Carl, Julian, Lewis, Alma, Clara and Myrtle. The two next eldest sons are employed in the store with which their father has so long been identified and the family home is a center of hospitality and refinement.

REV. LAWRENCE LINK is a native of Germany, having been born in the province of Wurtemberg on the 5th of August, 1869. He received his preliminary educational discipline in the fatherland and at the age of fourteen years he came to America and passed two years with his relatives in Pennsylvania, and then came to Yankton, South Dakota, where he was under the instruction and episcopal guidance of Bishop Marty for one year, at the expiration of which he entered St. Thomas' College, at Marriam Park, St. Paul, where he completed his theological course, being ordained to the priesthood on the 2d of July, 1894, at Sioux Falls. His first charge comprised the towns of Hartford, Huntimer, Wellington and Garretson, this state, while he maintained his residence in Sioux Falls. In September of the same year Father Link was transferred to Tyndall, where he remained for a brief interval, at the expiration of which he was called to Yankton to assume charge of Sacred Heart church during the absence of the regular pastoral incumbent, Father Edward Jones, who was absent on a vacation. After the return of Father Jones the subject remained as his assistant until March 1, 1895, when the former was transferred to another charge and Father Link succeeded him in the pastoral charge of this parish, where he has since labored.

DAVID W. DONALDSON, an old and respected farmer and public-spirited citizen now living in honorable retirement in section 14 Spirit Lake township, Kingsbury county, was born April 1, 1826, in Orange county, New York, the son of James and Mary (Waugh) Donaldson, natives of Ireland. These parents came to America in an early day and after living in the state of New York until about 1829, they removed to New York city, where their son David W. spent the greater part of his early life and received his education. He is the fourth of six children, only one besides himself living at the present time, a sister, Mrs. Emile Clements, whose home is in Illinois. At the age of twenty-two, David W. went to Michigan; thence to Wisconsin and from the latter state to Iowa, locating at Dubuque, where he worked for some time as a miner. Leaving that city, he purchased a half section of fine Iowa land which he cultivated for eight years, and at the expiration of that time, in 1855, moved to Minnesota, where he continued to till the soil until the second year of the Civil war. On May 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Twelfth United States Infantry, with which he served three years, during which time he participated in a number of sanguinary battles and minor engagements, including, among others, the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Mine Run, and the bloody actions in the Wilderness. At Antietam the drum of his right ear was ruptured by the concussion of heavy artillery, causing partial deafness from which he has never recovered, and for years he has been obliged to use an ear trumpet to assist his sense of hearing. Mr. Donaldson was honorably discharged in 1865 with the rank of corporal, after which he returned to his Minnesota home and there carried on farming very successfully until 1882, when he disposed of his interests in that state and came to Kingsbury county, South Dakota, taking up a homestead in section 14, Spirit Lake township. He soon reduced his land to a high state of tillage; erected a fine residence and made many other substantial improvements, until his farm is now considered one of the best in the county of Kingsbury. He followed agriculture and stock raising very profitably until a few years ago when, by reason of the comfortable competence in his possession and the infirmities incident to advancing age, he rented his land and has since lived a retired life. Mr. Donaldson has always been a great reader, and takes much pleasure in his books and periodicals, his acquaintance with literature and his information relative to current, public and political questions being general and profound. He has always been a stanch Republican, remained true to his party when Populism threatened its disruption and has contributed greatly to its success in his township and county. He served a number of years as school treasurer, resigning the office in 1902, and was for six years clerk of the school board in the township of his residence. He is a charter member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at DeSmet, takes an active interest in all of its deliberations and has filled various official positions in the same from time to time.

Mr. Donaldson, in 1848, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Clark, who was born in Allegany county, New York, December 3, 1832, being the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Bable) Clark, of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson have been married fifty-five years and are still hale, hearty and happy and seem to enjoy life much more than the majority of people. Their home is noted for its hospitality and all who know the excellent old couple esteem them for their many amiable qualities and sterling worth. They have nine children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Clara I., May 6, 1850; James, June 29, 1852; Elizabeth, February 3, 1855; Sarah J., February 6, 1857; Emily, April 11, 1859; Mary, January 23, 1861; Frances E., January 16, 1863; Ella, August 24, 1866, and George E., who was born June 23, 1870, all living but Clara and Frances, the former dying May 4, 1875, the latter on September 22, 1863.

ERNEST DUMONT SKILLMAN, cashier of the State Bank of Irene, Clay county, was born in Macon, Lenawee county, Michigan, on the 11th of June, 1867, and thence his parents removed to South Bend, Indiana, in 1868, and from the latter place to Bethlehem, Albany county, New York, in 1872. In a country district school in the last mentioned locality the subject received his early educational discipline, while later he was there under private instruction at home. In 1883 the family came to the territory of Dakota, and the subject's education was here completed in the Sioux Falls University, where, with his brother, Willett R., now of New York city, he belonged to the upper classes in 1883-4.

Rev. William Jones Skillman, father of him whose name initiates this sketch, was born in New Jersey, in the year 1835, and was graduated in Rutgers College in 1860, while three years later he was graduated in the theological seminary of the Dutch Reformed church, at New Brunswick, New Jersey. He forthwith entered the ministry of his ancestral church, and he has been pastor of churches of that denomination as follows: Macon, Michigan, from 1863 to 1868; South Bend, Indiana, from 1868 to 1872; First Bethlehem church, on the Hudson river, near Albany, New York, from 1872 until 1883. In the last mentioned year he came with his family to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, as before mentioned. Here he organized the Presbyterian church, while later he served the Presbyterian churches of Dell Rapids and Flandreau, this state, the family in the meanwhile continuing to reside in Sioux Falls. Later Mr. Skillman held for a short time the position of professor of Greek in the Northwestern Academy at Orange City, Iowa, and finally, in 1886, he assumed pastoral charge of the Livingston Reformed church, of Sioux Falls, while he was also editor and proprietor of the Sioux Falls Journal. In 1894 he removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he was for a time pastor of the Talmage Memorial church, being now pastor of the South church (Reformed), of that city. Until 1902 he was also there associate editor of the "City and State." His wife, whose maiden name was Susie Eleanor Gilliland, was born in New York city, in 1841, and was reared and educated in the national metropolis, early becoming a teacher and later vice-principal of the leading public school of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The parents of the subject are both living and are hale and vigorous, worthy types of stanch ancestral stock and of noble manhood and womanhood.

The Skillman family is one of the oldest in America. All of the name in the United States descend from Captain Thomas Skillman, who was an English soldier and a member of the Duke of York's expedition, under command of Colonel (afterward Governor) Nicolls, to whom New Amsterdam surrendered in 1664, becoming known thereafter as New York. The subject of this sketch is of the eighth generation in direct line of descent from Captain Thomas Skillman. The family, however, is more Dutch (Holland) and Huguenot (French) than it is English, having a record, both direct and through inter-marriage, which shows such characteristic names as Petit, Aten, Van Alse, Quick, Runyon, Longstreet, Perrine, etc. It includes at least three families all the members of which bearing the name respectively spring from a common ancestor—the Skillmans, as noted, the Scudders and the Runyons. The same also may be said of all the rest except the first, though the lineage has not been worked out so closely and clearly as in the case of the three mentioned. The paternal grandmother of the subject bore the maiden name of Mary Scudder, she being the seventh by descent from Thomas Scudder, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and later, in 1635, of historic old Salem. One of the great-grandparents of the subject was Catharine Runyon, the fifth by descent from Vincent Rongnion, who was born in Poitou, France, in 1640, and who was one of the Huguenots who fled their native land to escape the persecution incident to the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The Perrines, on the maternal side, were also Huguenots, and the maternal grandfather of the subject's mother was by birth a Spaniard, being an early resident of New York city. The Gillilands were Scotch-Irish and early became settlers of New Jersey, the mother of Mr. Skillman being of the fourth generation from John Gilliland, of the Spottswood neighborhood. His son David married Eleanor Perrine Willett, representing another of the oldest, most numerous and best known families of New York. There is English, Dutch, French, Scotch and Scotch-Irish, Welsh and Spanish blood in the Skillman family as represented in the subject of this sketch, and so far as known, with a single exception, that of the Spanish great-grandfather on the mother's side, not one of the families thus interrelated has been in America for less than two centuries, while some, as the Scudders and others, have been established on American soil for nearly three centuries. Soldiers in the war for independence, both privates and officers, are found among the ancestors of the family in nearly all its component households.

Ernest D. Skillman accompanied his parents to South Dakota in 1883, and for the first four years after his arrival in the state he devoted his attention to farming, being associated with his brother, Willett R., in improving and cultivating his father's farm, about one and one-half miles northwest of Sioux Falls, the two brothers maintaining bachelor's hall during this interval. In January, 1887, Mr. Skillman secured a position as collection clerk for the Sioux Falls National Bank, in which he was eventually promoted to the officer of teller, retaining this incumbency until the 1st of November, 1893, when he resigned, to accept a position in the office of the treasurer of Minnehaha county, where he remained until the following June, when he resigned the office to accept that of cashier and manager of the State Bank of Irene, at Irene, Clay county, said institution having been organized in May, 1894, by Jacob Schaetzel, Jr., William A. Schaetzel and Mr. Skillman, who still remain the interested principals, while the subject has further continued to hold the chief executive office from the time of the organization to the present.

In politics Mr. Skillman gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he was chairman of the board of trustees of the town of Irene for one year, his term expiring on the 1st of June, 1902, while for three years he was treasurer of the Irene school district, his term expiring June 1, 1903. He is clerk of Irene Camp, No. 2323, Modern Woodmen of America, having held this office for several years, while he has been correspondent of the Tri-County Homestead, No. 647, at Irene, since the time of its organization, in 1901.

His religious faith is that of the Dutch Reformed church, in which he was reared.

On the 4th of October, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Skillman to Miss Mary E. Schaetzel, of Sioux Falls, she being the only daughter of Jacob Schaetzel, Jr. She was born in Freeport, Illinois, on the 8th of January, 1872, and was but three years of age at the time of her parents' removal to Sioux Falls, where she was reared and educated. She was the first graduate in music in All Saints' school, in this city. Both her father and mother were born in Wisconsin, the maiden name of the latter having been Catherine Brenner, and all of her grandparents were native of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Skillman have two children, Roy Jacob, who was born at Sioux Falls, August 14, 1893, and Katherine Anna, who was born in Irene, February 10, 1895.

JACOB SCHNAIDT, one of the prominent business men of Menno, Hutchinson county, is a native of southern Russia, where he was born November 10, 1847, a son of Frederick W. and Salomea (Herr) Schnaidt, to whom were born two children, Frederick having died at the age of one year. The parents of the subject passed their lives in southern Russia, the father having there been engaged in agricultural pursuits during his active life, being a man of prominence and influence in the community and having held for several years the office of mayor of the town of Cassel, in which he maintained his home. His father, Frederick W. Schnaidt, was born in Germany, whence he emigrated to Russia in 1807, and he likewise was mayor of Cassel for a number of years and wielded marked influence in public affairs of local nature. The subject of this sketch passed his youthful days on the homestead farm and secured such educational advantages as were afforded in the schools of the locality. Upon attaining maturity he continued his identification with agriculture, while in his native place he was married, in 1868, to Miss Catherine Mehlhaf. In 1873 they set forth to seek their fortunes in America, arriving in due time in New York city and thence coming to what is now South Dakota. Mr. Schnaidt forthwith took up a preemption claim in Bon Homme county, but a year later he removed to Yankton, where he secured employment as a salesman in the hardware establishment of the firm of Dudley & Hawley, with whom he remained about five years, at the expiration of which he engaged in the same line of business upon his own responsibility, Yankton being then the capital of the territory. In 1881 he sold his business and came to Menno, where he opened a hardware store, successfully conducting the same until 1887, when he disposed of the enterprise and engaged in the lumber business, this undertaking likewise prospering under his able supervision. In 1898 Mr. Schnaidt sold his lumber yard and purchased the hardware store and business which he had previously owned, and to the same he has since given his attention, controlling a trade which extends throughout the wide area of country naturally tributary to the town and being known as one of the county's most progressive and reliable business men. He is the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of valuable land in the county, and the same is well improved.

In politics Mr. Schnaidt gives an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party, in whose councils he is a prominent figure in the state. In 1882 he was elected county commissioner, serving two terms, while he was a member of the territorial legislature in 1887, serving one term. In 1890 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, serving through the general assembly of the ensuing year and still farther proving his loyalty to and interest in the state with whose interests he has so long been identified. In 1901 he was appointed a member of the state board of charities and corrections and is incumbent of this office at the time of this writing. He and his wife are prominent members of the German Reformed church. They are the parents of thirteen children, namely: Jacob, Jr., who is engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business in Menno; Christoph, who is now a resident of Lodi, California; Emil, who is with his father in the store; Henry, who is a druggist in Groton, this state; Edward, who is preparing himself for the profession of dentistry; and Magdalena, William, Lydia, Helmuth, Martha, Herbert, Gideon and Theodore, all of whom remain at the parental home.

C. A. ERLANDSON, senior member of the firm of Erlandson & Johnson, general merchants, of Milbank, is another of the sons of the Northland who have contributed so materially to the industrial, business and civic development and progress of South Dakota. Mr. Erlandson was born in Sweden, on the 20th of August, 1847, and is the son of parents who passed their entire lives in their native land. The subject was educated in the excellent schools of Sweden and when but scarcely attained to manhood he set forth to seek his fortune in America. After several years he came to South Dakota and located in the newly founded village of Milbank, with whose upbuilding and business interests he has been identified, while he has attained a high degree of prosperity and is known as one of the reliable and straightforward business men and valuable citizens of the town and county in which he has made his home for nearly a quarter of a century.

JAMES DONNELLY, one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Bon Homme county, was born April 19, 1851, at Black Earth, Dane county, Wisconsin, and is the oldest of a family of six children, whose parents, Frank and Nancy (Reegan) Donnelly, were natives of Ireland. Shortly after their marriage Frank Donnelly and wife came to America and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, where they continued to reside from 1850 to 1861. In the latter year, with several other families, they started west and in due time reached Niobrara, Nebraska, where they made settlement and purchased government land, being among the first pioneers in that part of the state. Mr. Donnelly improved his land and lived on the same for a period of five years, at the end of which time he sold out and moved to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, locating in Running Water township, where he and his wife spent the remainder of their days, both dying in the year 1902, she in April and he in the month of October. By occupation Mr. Donnelly was a blacksmith, which trade he followed exclusively in his native country, but after coming to the United States the greater part of his attention was devoted to agricultural pursuits. As stated above, the subject of this review is the oldest of the children born to Frank and Nancy Donnelly, the others being Mary, widow of Michael O'Shea; Hannah, wife of William Rogers, of Bon Homme county; Margaret, who married James McKenna and lives in Yankton county; Frank E. lives in Nebraska, and John, whose home is in Alberta, Canada.

James Donnelly was ten years old when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Nebraska and he retains vivid recollections of the long and somewhat wearisome journey by ox-team to their new home in the west. He came with the family to South Dakota and at the age of twenty-two left the parental roof and entered one hundred and sixty acres in section 15, Running Water township, in addition to which he also took up the same amount of land in section 14, both of which tracts he at once proceeded to improve. After residing on his original purchase until 1885, he bought the quarter section where he now lives, but since then he has added to its area until the farm now includes four hundred and eighty acres of fine land, admirably situated in one of the richest agricultural districts of Bon Homme county.

Mr. Donnelly has brought his place to a high state of tillage, besides making a number of valuable improvements thereon, his elegant and commodious modern dwelling, erected in 1899, being one of the finest and most attractive country residences in the township of Running Water. While enjoying marked prestige as an enterprising agriculturist, he makes stock raising his principal business and since the year 1880 his attention has been largely devoted to this important industry. He breeds and raises a fine grade of Durham cattle, pays considerable attention to hogs and for some years past has made a specially of Percheron and coach horses, of which he keeps a large number and for which there is always a lively demand at good prices.

Mr. Donnelly is a man of progressive ideas and tendencies and to him as much as to any other individual is due the advancement of Running Water township along material lines and the prosperity of its people. In politics he has been a stanch supporter of the Democratic party ever since old enough to cast a ballot, but his inclination has never led him to seek office or aspire to leadership. Religiously he was born and reared in the Catholic church and still adheres loyally to that faith, belonging with his family to the congregation at Running Water.

In June, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Donnelly and Miss Kate Milligan, the latter a native of County Roscommon, Ireland, and the daughter of James and Mary Milligan. Mrs. Donnelly came to this country in 1870, her parents remaining in Ireland the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in 1866, the father in the year 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly are the parents of nine children: Frank, formerly a teacher in the public schools, but now his father's assistant on the farm; James E., also at home; Winnie, wife of Lawrence Wilson, of Running Water; Annie, who taught for five years in the county schools, but at this time runs a dressmaking establishment in the city of Yankton; Mary, Maggie, Katie, Zoie and Laura, the last five, with an adopted daughter by the name of Lillie Moore, a popular teacher of six years' experience, but now married to James Gayner, of Springfield, Bon Homme county, South Dakota, being members of the home circle.

JOHN SCHMIERER, Jr., cashier of the German American Bank at Parkston, Hutchinson county, and recognized as one of the able young business men of this section of the state, was born in the southeastern part of Russia, being a son of John and Elizabeth (Becker) Schmierer, emigrating with his family to the United States, locating in Scotland, Bon Homme county, South Dakota, the state being at that time still a portion of the great undivided territory of Dakota. He established himself in the hardware and farm-implement business and there continued to be successfully engaged in business for several years. Subsequently he purchased the Parkston State Bank and reorganized the same, of which he has ever since been president, while the subject of this sketch was made cashier at the time of reorganization, the bank being one of the solid and popular monetary institutions of this section, while it is incorporated under the title of the German American Bank.

The subject of this sketch was still an infant at the time of his parents' emigration to America, and he has thus passed practically his entire life in South Dakota. After completing the curriculum of the public schools he continued his studies in the State University, and supplemented this by a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Chicago, Illinois. After completing his work in that institution he was employed for one year by a business firm of that city, and was then compelled to resign his position by reason of a severe attack of illness. He then returned to his home in South Dakota, and for a while was employed in the Bank of Scotland, after which he was made cashier of the German American Bank of Parkston, of which position he has ever since been incumbent.

MORDECAI WILLSON, M. D.—The success achieved by this scholarly and enterprising physician and surgeon has won him recognition among the leading men of his profession, not only in the city of his residence, but throughout this section of the state, he being regarded as one of the most skilled surgeons in the northwest, while his success in the treatment of diseases peculiar to the female sex has gained him a prestige such as few attain.

Dr. Willson was born in New York state and spent his early years there, entering, as soon as old enough, the public schools, after which he prosecuted his studies for some years in an academy. Still later he entered an educational institution in Vermont, and there applied himself very closely to study, the meanwhile receiving special training on the violin, an instrument for which he early manifested a fondness. Leaving the above institution he continued his musical studies under the direction of competent instructors, making rapid advancement and becoming an accomplished violinist. He taught music and also played in a number of high-class concerts both in Canada and the United States.

During the latter year of his concert work Dr. Willson studied medicine and later entered the Detroit Medical College, from which he was graduated. Prior to his becoming a student of the above institution, he was united in marriage with Miss Helen Volser, and after his graduation removed to Kansas, where he practiced his profession very successfully during the following several years. He then located in Nebraska, where he did a large professional business, also erecting and maintaining a hospital.

Disposing of his interests in Nebraska, Dr. Willson came to Yankton, South Dakota, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, devoting special attention to surgery and female diseases, in both of which lines his success has been such as to gain him much more than local repute. As a surgeon he ranks with the ablest in the state, having performed many difficult operations.

JOHN FAGAN.—The well-improved and valuable ranch of the subject is eligibly located, in Potter county, ten miles southeast of the thriving town of Gettysburg, and he is known as one of the energetic and successful farmers and stock growers of this section of the state.

Mr. Fagan is a native of Iowa, and his father emigrated from the fair Emerald Isle to America, first locating in the city of Philadelphia, and later becoming a pioneer of Iowa.

Mr. Fagan passed his youthful years in Iowa and Illinois, and his educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools. He came to South Dakota in 1884, and in the following spring he took up government land ten miles southeast of Forest City, Potter county, and there devoted his attention to farming and stock raising until 1900, when he disposed of his property in that location and purchased his present fine estate, which is one of the valuable places of this portion of the state, the same being equipped with substantial buildings and having excellent facilities for the raising of stock as well as for the raising of large crops of farm products best adapted to the soil and climate.

C. W. LEANING, a representative of the agricultural interests of South Dakota and one of the leading farmers of Yankton county, was born in Otsego county, New York, in 1853, and is a son of William and Phoebe A. (Thorn) Leaning. The father was born in Lincolnshire, England, April 16, 1825, and in 1851 was brought to America. He became a resident of New York, settling near Cooperstown, and there, when he arrived at years of maturity, he wedded Miss Thorn. In the year 1867 he came with his family to South Dakota, making his way to Denison, Iowa, on the train, thence to Sioux City by stage and from there coming up the river on the boat "Paragon" to Yankton, thus becoming identified with pioneer interests in this section of the state. There they resided in a house with five other families for three weeks. On coming to Yankton, Mr. Leaning secured one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he entered from the government and upon which he built a log house and began the development of a farm. Many perils and difficulties were to be borne by the early settlers. Not only did they fear Indian attacks, but their crops were destroyed by grasshoppers and all the inconveniences and difficulties of pioneer life were to be met. Mr. Leaning, however, persevered in his work until he attained success, becoming the owner of a valuable property here. At the time of the Civil war he strongly advocated the Union cause and joined the army. In 1863, while in his tent, he was wounded and lost one of his fingers. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a genial gentleman of sterling worth, having the warm regard of many friends, taking pride not only in the progress of his own affairs but did everything in his power to aid in the development and upbuilding of his country. He died in February, 1903, while his wife passed away in November, 1902, and thus the country lost two of its most honored pioneers and valued citizens. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Leaning were born four children: Elsie A., Mary., C. W., and Alice, but the last named is now deceased. The daughter Elsie became the wife of George W. Owens and unto them have been born three children, of whom one died in infancy, while the son, Chauncy, and the daughter, Mary Alice, are yet under the parental roof. Their son loyally espoused the cause of his country in the Spanish-American war and became a member of Company C, First Regiment South Dakota Volunteers. He went as far as San Francisco and was there taken ill, after which he was sent home. He joined the army in May and returned in September. He was sergeant of his company and was popular with his comrades. An enterprising young business man of Yankton county, he is now engaged extensively and successfully in the poultry business, making a specialty of raising and breeding Plymouth Rock poultry.

C. W. Leaning spent his boyhood and youth in the Empire state and acquired his education in the public schools there. With the family he came to the west and has since carried on general farming in this portion of the country, becoming one of the successful and leading agriculturists of the community. He is now the owner of forty acres of good land, all of which is under cultivation and returns to him very desirable crops because of the care and labor he bestows on it. He has lived here since the days when antelopes were seen on the prairie and when there were many wolves and wild game.

On the 23d of May, 1892, Mr. Leaning was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E. Batchellor, a daughter of Watson and Elizabeth Batchellor, natives of Illinois. The father was a farmer and carpenter. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Leaning were born four children, a little boy, Mary A., Byron C. and Phebe, of whom all but the youngest died in infancy. Mrs. Leaning died in September, 1899, and Phebe, a girl of seven, is now with her father and aunt, Mrs. Owens, at the old home.

In his political views Mr. Leaning is an earnest Republican, keeping well informed on the issues of the day and giving his earnest support to his party. He belongs to the Congregational church, with which he has been identified since his removal to the west. Mr. Leaning also belongs to Modern Woodman Camp No. 1557, and in matters of citizenship is public-spirited and progressive, taking an active interest in everything pertaining to the upbuilding of his community.

W. F. STEARNS, treasurer of Douglas county, was born on a farm in Seneca county, Ohio, on the 15th of September, 1850, being the eldest of the four surviving children of John B. and Adaline H. (Kelly) Stearns. His brother Alden W. is a broker of mining stock, residing in Garden Grove, Iowa; Clara is the wife of J. D. Bartow, of Plankinton, South Dakota; and Grace is the wife of J. E. Vail, of Garden Grove, Iowa. The father of the subject was born in the state of New York, and when he was five years of age his parents emigrated thence to Ohio, becoming pioneers of that commonwealth, and there he was reared to maturity on a farm, securing a common-school education. He continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits in Seneca county until 1883, when he rented his fine farm, comprising three hundred and sixty acres, and came west, taking up a homestead claim in what is Beadle county, South Dakota. After proving up on his claim he returned to Ohio, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which he returned to South Dakota and located in the village of Plankinton, where he became prominently identified with the grain and live-stock business, continuing operations in the line until his death, which there occurred in 1890, at which time he was sixty-six years of age. He was a stanch Republican in politics, and though he never sought office he was an important factor in the councils of his party while a resident of Ohio, having been a close personal friend of ex-Governor Charles Foster, whose home was in Seneca county, and having been one of his able lieutenants in various campaigns. He was a member of the Methodist church and was a man of marked business acumen and sterling character, commanding the respect of all who knew him. His wife, who was likewise born in Ohio, is now living at Garden Grove, Iowa.

W. F. Stearns was reared on the homestead farm and secured his educational discipline in the public schools of his native county. Upon attaining maturity he assumed charge of the home farm, to whose management he continued to give his attention until 1877, when he came to the west, locating in Wilson county, Kansas, where he secured a tract of land and was engaged in farming about eight years. In the spring of 1885 he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and located in Plankinton, where he was engaged in the buying and shipping of grain until 1893, having built up a large and profitable enterprise in the line. In the year mentioned he removed to Armour, where he has since maintained his home. Here he established a general mercantile business, becoming one of the pioneer business men of the town and one of its leading citizens, and he continued this business until the autumn of 1902, when he disposed of the same, since which time he has given his entire attention to his official duties and to the supervision of his private interests.

Mr. Stearns is one of the wheelhorses of the Democratic party in this section, having been an efficient worker in its cause. In July, 1898, he was appointed to the office of county treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the regular incumbent, the late J. F. James, and in the election of November, 1900, he was returned to the office by popular vote, giving so able an administration as to lead to his re-election as his own successor in the autumn of 1902, so that he is now serving his third consecutive term as county treasurer. He was for a number of years a member of the board of education and at all times manifests a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of his home town and county. Fraternally he is identified with Arcania Lodge, No. 18, Free and Accepted Masons; with Armour Tent, No. 18, Knights of the Maccabees, and with Plankinton Lodge, No. 77, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 21st of October, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stearns to Miss Alice C. Iler, who was born and reared in Seneca county, Ohio, being a daughter of Conrad and Julia Iler, and the subject and his wife are the parents of four children: Pearl H., Lloyd A., Grace and Walter, all of whom remain beneath the parental rooftree.

GEORGE D. CORD, one of the founders and builders of the attractive and thriving town of Delmont, Douglas county, and the president of the Security State Bank of Delmont, was born in Kaukauna, Outagamie county, Wisconsin, on the 8th of September, 1866, being a son of Charles and Mary (Knapp) Cord, of whose five children we enter the following brief record: Catherine A. is the wife of William Dyke, of Effingham, Illinois; Mary died March 24, 1904. and was the wife of Howard Parmelee, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Dr. Charles E. is a practicing physician at Chicago Heights, Illinois; Mark D. is a resident of Danbury, Iowa, having been engaged in the real-estate business, but being now retired; and George D. is the immediate subject of this sketch. The honored father was born in Lincolnshire, England, about the year 1835, and was there reared and educated, learning the trade of millwright. In 1854 he came to the United States, locating in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was employed as a miller for a number of years, in different mills. Later he became the owner of a mill at Barton, that state, operating the same for several years, and while there residing his marriage was solemnized. He finally removed to Kaukauna, where he built a flouring mill, operating the same about five years, this being at the time of the Civil war. He had a large stock of flour on hand and at the time of Lee's surrender there was so great a depreciation in the value of this commodity that he met with great financial loss, being forced into bankruptcy. He then removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where he secured employment in the mills, continuing to be thus engaged until he had to a degree recouped his financial resources. He then removed to Anamosa, Iowa, where he erected mills, and in 1881 he located in Oakland, Nebraska, where he operated a mill about four years, and there he met his death as the result of an accident. He was preparing to clean a revolver, and in taking the same from a trunk the lid fell in such a way as to discharge the weapon, the shot causing his death within ten minutes. He was at the time preparing to come to the Black Hills district of Dakota, to take charge of milling properties. He was a man of excellent business ability and sterling character, was a Republican in politics, a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His widow, who was born in the state of New York, now resides in the home of her elder daughter, in Effingham, Illinois, she likewise being a devoted communicant of the Episcopal church.

George D. Cord, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared under the grateful influences of a refined and cultured home, and secured his educational discipline in the public schools, completing his studies in the high school at Anamosa, Iowa. At the age of sixteen years he secured a position in a job-printing office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained one year, gaining an excellent knowledge of the "art preservative." He then entered the service of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, in the capacity of station agent, remaining in the employ of this company for a period of about sixteen years, within which was located at various points on the line of the system, having been for thirteen years the agent at Coleridge, Nebraska. In 1899, at which time he was agent at Harrington, Nebraska, he resigned his position and forthwith came to South Dakota, locating in Delmont, Douglas county, the town having at the time a population of only eighty persons, and here he engaged in the real-estate business, bringing to bear in his operations the characteristic push and energy with which he is so eminently endowed. Mr. Cord has bought and sold much of the village property and also the major portion of the land for miles around, having been largely instrumental in bringing here a desirable class of settlers, who have developed rich and productive farms and have been signally prospered. It may be safely said that to him more than to any other one man is due this gratifying development of this section, while he has so ordered his course as to gain and retain the highest confidence and esteem of all. In January, 1903, he effected the organization of the Security State Bank, in which he owns the controlling stock, and he is president of this institution, which is ably conducted and which is accorded an appreciative support in the community. In politics he is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, in whose cause he has been an active and valued worker, and during the campaign of 1902 he was a member of the state executive committee of his party, while at the time of this writing he is a member of the county executive committee. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church, and fraternally he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being affiliated with Arcania Lodge, No. 97, Free and Accepted Masons, at Armour; Scotland Chapter, No. 31, Royal Arch Masons, at Scotland; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, at Mitchell; Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, at Yankton, and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls.

On the 20th of January, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cord to Miss Carrie F. Jones, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and they have two sons, Charles B. and Arthur E.

CHARLES A. BROWN, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Armour, Douglas county, was born on a farm in Tama county, Iowa, on the 22d of January, 1868, and is a son of George and Sarah (Phillips) Brown, both of whom were born and reared in the state of Pennsylvania, where they were married. Soon afterward they removed to Iowa, locating in Iowa City, and later removing to Tama county, where Mr. Brown took up a homestead claim, to whose improvement and cultivation he continued to devote his attention until the early 'eighties, when he retired from active labor, taking up his residence in Waterloo, that state, where he now maintains his home, giving a general supervision to his landed and capitalistic interests. He is a Republican in politics but is a stanch advocate of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, which result he believes must be accomplished through the interposition of one of the dominating political parties. He and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist church.

Dr. Brown was reared on the homestead farm and after attending the district schools he entered the high school in Waterloo, where he was graduated. While still a student in the high school he began teaching, having been thus engaged three winter terms, and he simultaneously prosecuted his medical studies, under the preceptorship of Dr. A. L. Martin, of Clinton, Iowa, under whose direction he later continued to prosecute his technical study during his college vacations. In the autumn of 1888 the subject was matriculated in the medical department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, where he was graduated in the spring of 1891, receiving his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. For a few months after his graduation the Doctor was associated in practice with Dr. William Woodburn, of Spencer, Iowa, and he then established himself in practice at Lamont, that state, where he built up an excellent practice, remaining for a number of years. In January, 1898, he sold his practice in Spencer and came to Armour, South Dakota, and here he has gained prestige as one of the thoroughly skilled and discriminating members of his profession in the state. He is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities, and he is at the present time incumbent of the office of superintendent of the Douglas county board of health, according no nominal service but making it a point to insure the best possible sanitary conditions throughout his jurisdiction. He is a member of Arcania Lodge, No. 91, Free and Accepted Masons; Armour Lodge, No. 25, Knights of Pythias, in whose affairs he takes a particularly active interest; Armour Camp, No. 2475, Modern Woodmen of America, and Armour Tent, No. 18, Knights of the Maccabees. He is medical examiner for the two lodges last mentioned and also for several of the old-line insurance companies having local representation.

On the 19th of August, 1893, Dr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Stewart, of Lamont, Iowa, and they have four sons, George L., Charles E., Otho S. and Leland.

D. L. P. LAMB.—Judge Lamb is now serving his third term as county judge in Charles Mix county, maintaining his residence in the town of Geddes, and merits consideration as one of the able members of the bar of the state. He is a native of the Wolverine state, having been born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, on the 15th of June, 1852, and being a son of John and Virginia (Newkirk) Lamb, of whose nine children all save one are still living. The father of the subject was born in Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated, having grown up under the sturdy discipline of the farm. His parents came to the United States from Holland and located in the old Keystone state, where they passed the remainder of their lives. As a young man John Lamb removed to Ohio, settling near Lancaster, Fairfield county, where his marriage occurred, his wife having been a native of Westmoreland county, West Virginia, where her father was a wealthy manufacturer and slaveholder, while eventually she and several of her brothers became residents of Ohio. John Lamb was engaged in farming in Fairfield county, Ohio, until about 1850, when he removed to Michigan and settled in Hillsdale county, where he continued in agricultural pursuits, becoming one of the substantial farmers and honored citizens of that county, in which he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring in 1881, at which time he was seventy-two years of age, while his devoted wife passed away in 1903, at the age of eighty-four years, both having been consistent members of the German Reformed church, while he was a Democrat in his political adherency.

Judge Lamb was reared on the homestead farm and his early educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools of his native county. In 1875 he came west to the western part of Nebraska, where he spent about a year on the ranch of his uncle, returning home in 1876, while he continued to devote his attention to study as opportunity presented, having gained much through his well-directed application. In 1880 he came to Fort Randall, Dakota, where he secured employment in a trader's store and also secured contracts for supplying wood. In 1882 he came to Charles Mix county and entered timber and pre-emption claims, in Jackson township, proving up on the same in due time, and in the spring of 1885 he located in the village of Wheeler, this county, where he was soon afterward appointed deputy sheriff, serving one year in this capacity, and at the expiration of that period, in July, 1886, he was appointed to the office of clerk of the district court by Judge Bartlett Tripp, retaining this incumbency until the admission of South Dakota to the Union, retiring from the office in November, 1890. In the meanwhile he had continued his study of the law, and was admitted to the bar of the territory in June, 1889, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession to a greater or less extent. The winter after his retirement from the office of clerk Judge Lamb engaged in the abstract business, in partnership with Frank Adams, whose interest in the enterprise he purchased in 1892, and he still conducts an abstract business in Wheeler. In 1894 he was elected to the office of state's attorney, on the Democratic ticket, serving two years, and in 1896 the financial policy of the Democracy failed to meet his approval and he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, being an active worker in the presidential campaign of that year. In 1896 he was the candidate of his party for the office of county judge and was elected by a gratifying majority, but in the election of 1898 he was defeated for the same office, while in 1900 he was again elected to the bench and was chosen as his own successor in 1902, being now on his third term and having proved a most impartial and fair-minded member of the judiciary of the state. After the town of Geddes was platted and its settlement was instituted, in 1900, Judge Lamb removed from Wheeler to the new and enterprising town, with whose phenomenal progress and growth he has been thus identified from the start. He was appointed United States commissioner in January, 1902, and is still incumbent of this office, being one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county in which he has so long maintained his home and in whose welfare he has an abiding interest. While a resident of Wheeler he served as postmaster during both administrations of President Cleveland, while for several years he has held the office of notary public. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church, and fraternally the Judge is identified with Geddes Lodge, No. 135, Free and Accepted Masons, and Mitchell Chapter, No. 16, Royal Arch Masons.

On the 6th of May, 1890, Judge Lamb was united in marriage to Miss Caroline McLain, of this county, and they are the parents of four children, Charles E., Fred, Daniel L. P., Jr., and Iril C.

HON. JOHN S. BEAN is a native of the old Granite state, having been born in Warner, Merrimac county, New Hampshire, on the 16th of February, 1839, a son of James and Marinda (Stewart) Bean, and the old homestead in which he first saw the light of day was likewise the birthplace of his honored father, who there passed his entire life, which was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He lived to attain the venerable age of eighty-two years and traced his lineage back to one of two brothers, John and David Bean, who were born in Scotland, whence they went to England, from which "tight little isle" they emigrated to America in 1668, settling near historic old Plymouth, in the colony of Massachusetts, whence their descendants later scattered through various parts of New England. The mother of the subject was likewise born in New Hampshire, whither her parental grandparents came from Ireland. She died at the age of thirty years, and of her three children the subject is the only one living at the present time. James Bean became a member of the Know-nothing party at the time of its organization and later became a radical Republican, and while he never sought official preferment he was called upon to serve on the town board for many years and also held other offices of local trust.

John S. Bean was reared to the sturdy discipline of the New England farm and his early educational training was secured in the common schools, and supplemented by a two-years course in the New Hampton Academy. It was his desire to be graduated in this institution, but his financial resources reached so low an ebb that he was compelled to withdraw at the end of two years, and he then, at the age of nineteen, began teaching in the schools of his native state, devoting his attention to the pedagogic profession for three winters. In March, 1861, he left the ancestral home and set forth upon his independent career, being dependent upon his own resources in facing the battle of life. He came west to Wisconsin, where he called upon his uncle, C. K. Stewart, whom he found confined to his bed with an illness which promised to be protracted, and under these conditions he was pressed into service and took charge of his uncle's farm. The Civil war commenced in April of that year and the subject was most anxious to at once tender his services in defense of the Union, but he was not able to leave his uncle until the 22d of October, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, the regiment being assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. The regiment was in Prentice's division at the memorable battle of Shiloh, and this division was captured by the enemy, our subject having escaped this fate by reason of the fact that he had been wounded on the morning of the same day and thus incapacitated for service. He was in the hospital at Savannah, Georgia, and Mount Vernon, Indiana, about three months, after which he returned to Wisconsin and was detailed to recruiting service, being located in turn at Columbus, Beaver Dam and Madison. In February, 1863, Mr. Bean rejoined his regiment, at Lake Providence, Louisiana, but the effects of the wound in his arm were such that he could not handle a gun, and he was thus detailed as clerk of courts martial and the quartermaster's department, serving in this capacity for three months, at the expiration of which the court was disbanded and he was then detailed to the quartermaster's department alone. He was finally made chief clerk under the contriband bureau. After serving three months he went with his regiment to Vicksburg, but did not take part in the engagement there, and the winter was passed in Redbone, Mississippi, whence they returned to Vicksburg in the spring, Mr. Bean's company at this time reorganized and Mr. Bean was commissioned as second lieutenant in a colored company, with which he later took part in the ten-days siege before Blakely and the fourteen-days siege of Mobile. Still later the regiment embarked on a transport for Selma, Alabama, and while enroute learned of Lee's surrender. The subject was thereafter on provost duty for several months, and the command was finally sent to Baton Rouge, where they received honorable discharge on the 4th of January, 1866. Before this he had been promoted to first lieutenant. Mr. Bean then visited his old home in New Hampshire, and shortly afterward went again to Wisconsin. At the time of his discharge he was importuned to remain in the south as a member of a regiment which there continued in service two years after the close of the war, and though he was offered a commission as captain he did not deem it expedient to accept the overtures.

After his return to Wisconsin Mr. Bean engaged in farming, in Dodge county, becoming the owner of a good property, and there he remained until May, 1882, when he came to Douglas county, South Dakota, taking up a pre-emption claim four miles northeast of the present village of Armour, the county seat, where he continued to devote his attention to the improvement and cultivation of his farm until the autumn of

1890, when he took up his residence in Armour. In November of the same year he was elected a member of the state senate, serving one term, and in the fall election of 1892 he was chosen to represent his district in the lower house of the legislature, in which he likewise served one term. He then engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Armour and later also became identified with the undertaking business here, having now retired from the two former enterprises. He served one year as township treasurer and three years as township clerk, while his was the distinction of having been elected the first county clerk and register of deeds after the reorganization of the county. He was incumbent of the office of justice of the peace for several years and since 1895 he has held the office of weighmaster at Armour. At the present time he is a member of the board of county commissioners. His religious faith is that of the Freewill Baptist church, but as there is no organization of this denomination in Armour he attends the services of the Baptist church. He is a charter member of Arcania Lodge, No. 97, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was the first worshipful master, serving three years, and he is an honored member of O. P. Morton Post, No. 51, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is now serving for the sixth consecutive year as commander.

On the 26th of October, 1864, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bean to Miss Ellen C. Eastman, of Warner, New Hampshire, who proved to him a devoted wife and helpmeet until she was summoned into eternal rest, on the 19th of August, 1899. They became the parents of two children. Mabel died at the age of twenty-two years, and Jennie, the wife of George E. Sanders, of Armour, with whom the subject now makes his home.

HENRY C. TUCKER, of Geddes, editor and publisher of the Charles Mix County News, was born in New York, on the 30th of October, 1854, being a son of Samuel and Martha (Crumb) Tucker, of whose seven children four are yet living. The father of the subject was born in Madison county, New York, whither his father removed from Massachusetts, while the father of the latter was a soldier under General Putnam in the war of the Revolution. In one of the battles in which he took part his hat was almost shot to pieces, and General Putnam presented him with a new hat, recognizing the bravery which he had displayed in thus becoming a mark for so many bullets. Upon attaining manhood the father of our subject engaged in farming and hop growing in his native county, having planted the first field of hops in that section of the state, and in connection with this line of enterprise he became very successful, being one of the substantial farmers and honored citizens of Madison county at the time of his death, which occurred in 1888, at which time he was sixty years of age. His widow still survives him and resides on the old homestead farm. He was a Democrat in politics and ever took a deep interest in public affairs, though he never sought official preferment.

Henry C. Tucker was reared on the homestead farm and early began to lend his aid in connection with its cultivation. After attending the public schools of the locality he continued his studies in the DeRuyter Institute and the New York Central Conference Seminary, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1875 he came to the west and located in Shelby county, Iowa, where he bought a tract of land and engaged in agricultural pursuits, while he also invested in a ditching machine, which he operated throughout that locality for several years, being one of the pioneers in the locality and finding his machine in much demand. In 1883 he disposed of his interests in Iowa and came to Charles Mix county, South Dakota, being numbered among the first settlers in the county. He filed on a claim in Jackson township, but after one year sold his relinquishment to the same, and in July, 1884, in company with Charles W. Pratt, he purchased the Charles Mix County News, a weekly paper, which was at that time published in the village of Darlington, its founding dating back only to the preceding November. In October, 1884, they removed the plant to Edgerton and shortly afterward our subject purchased his partner's interest in the enterprise and thereafter continued the publication of the paper in Darlington until 1900, when he removed his plant to the new town of Geddes, his office building having been the third building erected in the town and his paper the first to be published in the town. The office of the News is well equipped with modern machinery and other accessories, the old hand presses originally utilized having been replaced by those of modern design, while the paper has an excellent circulation through the county. Mr. Tucker is one of the town's most enthusiastic and loyal citizens and is at the present time president of the village council, and while a resident of Edgerton he acted as postmaster of the place. He is a stanch Republican in his political adherency and has made his paper an effective exponent of the party cause. Fraternally, he is identified with Geddes Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Signal Camp, No. 444, Modern Woodmen of America, of which latter he is venerable consul.

Mr. Tucker was united in marriage to Miss Victoria Ashby, of Shelby county, Iowa, and they are the parents of four children, Maud, who is the wife of William Fowler, who is engaged in the lumber business in Geddes; Roy, who is in the office with his father; Bert, who remains at the parental home, and Ella, who is the wife of Charles Zink, of this county.

HORACE EUGENE THAYER, mayor of Canton, Lincoln county, was born at Blissfield, Lenawee county, Michigan, on the 28th of February, 1859, being a son of Andrew J. and Phoebe A. (Hill) Thayer. His father is of the ninth generation of the family in America, being a lineal descendant of Thomas Thayer, who settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1630, as one of its original colonists, having come to the new world from Braintree, Essex county, England. Andrew J. Thayer was born in Cameron, Steuben county, New York, on the 12th of February, 1829, and his vocation in life has been that of farming. He is a veteran of the war of the Rebellion, having enlisted on the 27th of February, 1863, as a member of Company K, Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and he served until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. He is now a resident of Hampton, Iowa, and his cherished and devoted wife is also living. She was born on the 8th of April, 1839, at Petersburg, Lenawee county, Michigan, her parents having been numbered among the earliest settlers of that county, whither they emigrated from Vermont, in the year 1830, nearly a decade before Michigan was admitted to statehood.

Horace E. Thayer received his early educational training in the public schools of Allamakee county, Iowa, and when seventeen years of age he began teaching in that county, being thus successfully employed for eight terms. He then entered the telegraph office of the Iowa Central Railroad at Mason City, Iowa, in 1883, and there he devoted a period of six months to learning the art of telegraphy. In August of that year his marriage was solemnized, and immediately thereafter he removed to Mason City, Iowa, where he was given the position of night operator in the station of the Iowa Central Railroad, retaining this incumbency until the autumn of the following year, when he received promotion from the hands of the company, being made railway billing clerk at Hampton, Iowa. This office he filled until the autumn of 1886, when he resigned from the employ of the Iowa Central Company and returned to Mason City, where for six months he held the position of night agent in the general offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, being then promoted to the position of billing agent and two weeks later to that of cashier, in tenure of which responsible office he there continued for the ensuing five years, at the expiration of which, in 1891, he received the promotion, over several older employes, to the position of agent for the company at Canton, South Dakota, where he entered upon his executive duties on the 2d of July of that year. He retained this position for the long period of eight years, his service being most acceptable to the company and gaining him still further commendation, but his health had in the meanwhile become somewhat impaired and this fact, coupled with a desire for a change of occupation, led him to resign his position on the 1st of May, 1899. He then entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas S. Stinson, and engaged in the general merchandise business in Canton, the firm securing most eligible and attractive quarters in the two-story stone building known as the Postoffice block, while to the new store was given the name of the Enterprise, a designation which is most consistently applied. The concern has taken a foremost position by reason of the progressive ideas and correct methods brought to bear, and the business controlled at the present time is second to none of similar character in the county, while both of the interested principals command the unqualified confidence and regard of all who know them. The entire business and stock of the Enterprise was purchased, February 8, 1904, by Horace E. Thayer, the enterprise being now conducted under the firm name of Horace E. Thayer.

In politics Mr. Thayer has ever given a stanch allegiance to the principles of the Republican party and he has shown a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare and progress of his home city and county. He has served three terms as a member of the board of aldermen of Canton, having been first elected in 1893, while he was chosen as his own successor in the following year, being again elected to the office in 1900. In 1902 he was elected to the mayoralty of the city, for a term of two years, and he has given a most able and business-like administration of the municipal government and has gained unequivocal endorsement as a progressive and public-spirited executive. Fraternally, he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic order. He became affiliated with the lodge of the former in Mason City, Iowa, in 1890, and in 1892 transferred his membership to Canton Lodge, No. 52, in Canton, of which he is past chancellor commander. In June, 1902, he was initiated as entered apprentice in Silver Star Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was duly raised to the master's degree.

At Eldora, Iowa, on the 8th of August, 1883, Mr. Thayer was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Bell Young, of Ackley, that state, she being a daughter of Joseph H. Young, who was a valiant soldier in the Civil war, in which he served as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, enlisting in 1863 and receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the great conflict which determined the integrity of the Union. Mr. and Mrs. Thayer have three daughters: Neva Bell, who was born in Mason City, Iowa, on the 1st of April, 1884; Vera Luella, who was born in Canton, South Dakota, July 31, 1894, and Nila May, who was born in Canton, May 26, 1897.

RICHARD G. PARROTT, postmaster of the thriving town of Pollock, Campbell county, is a native of the city of Chicago, where he was born on the 22d of November, 1864, being a son of John and Sarah Parrott. He was reared to maturity in the great western metropolis, receiving his early educational training in the public schools and learning the trade of moulder in his youth. In 1883, at the age of nineteen years, Mr. Parrott, in company with his widowed mother, his five brothers and two sisters, came to what is now Campbell county, South Dakota, this being nearly a decade before the admission of the state to the Union, and after a few months he returned to Chicago, where he remained until the spring of the following year, when he came once more to Campbell county, and shortly afterward entered claim to a tract of government land near the present village of Pollock. He began the improving of this property and also conducted farming and stock growing. When the line of the Sioux Railroad was built through Pollock, in the autumn of 1901, he located in this village. In January of the following year the postoffice was here established, replacing those at Flint and Lagrace, and he was made postmaster in the new town. Members of the family have served as postmaster in each of the towns mentioned, as well as at Rusk, and all have been discontinued since the establishment of the office at Pollock, from which point also is served the former postoffice of Vanderbilt. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife likewise is a member, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a member of the lodge at Herrick, South Dakota. He still retains possession of his farm of three hundred twenty acres, and he has contributed his quota to the development and upbuilding of this section of the state.

On the 23d of November, 1891, Mr. Parrott was united in marriage to Miss Florence Benkart, who was born in Iowa, whence her father, John C. Benkart, came to South Dakota in 1883, becoming one of the pioneers of Campbell county, but being now a resident of Carthage, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Parrott have three children, Bertha, Robert and Mabel.

JOHN C. STOUGHTON, the popular postmaster of the thriving little village of Geddes, was born in Ionia county, Michigan, on the 13th of July, 1844, and is a scion of a family which has been identified with the history of the United States from the time of the Revolutionary epoch. His parents, Samuel E. and Emily H. (Park) Stoughton, were both born in the state of New York, and of their ten children only two survive, the subject of this sketch and his brother, Charles J., who is a resident of Howard City, Michigan. The father of the subject was born on the 17th of April, 1814, and his devoted wife was born on the 20th of February, 1816, and both were children at the time when their respective parents removed from the old Empire state and became pioneers of Michigan, settling in the vicinity of the present beautiful city of Detroit, and in that state both were reared to maturity, their marriage being solemnized May 21, 1835. After he had attained manhood Samuel E. Stoughton purchased a tract of government land in Ionia county, Michigan, where he developed a farm from the virgin forest, becoming one of the substantial citizens of that section and ever retaining the high regard of all who knew him. On the old homestead farm which he had reclaimed for the wilderness he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1872, while his wife passed away in 1883. Mr. Stoughton identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization and ever afterward remained a stanch advocate of its principles, and while he was never ambitious for political preferment he was called upon to serve in various offices of local trust. His father, Dellucine Stoughton, was a veteran of the war of 1812, and his grandchildren recall that in his later years he found pleasure in entertaining them by singing the old army songs. He was a son of Amaziah Stoughton, who came with his parents from England to the United States about the time of the Revolution, the family settling in the state of New York, with whose annals the name has long been identified, and thus the subject of this sketch is of the fifth generation of the family in America.

John C. Stoughton, whose name initiates this review, was reared to the discipline of the old homestead farm in Ionia county, Michigan, and after availing himself of the advantages of the common schools he entered, in 1865, Kalamazoo College, in Kalamazoo, that state, where he continued his studies for two years. His financial resources then reached a low ebb, and he accordingly left college and devoted the following year to teaching in the schools of his native state. He then removed to Kansas, where he continued his pedagogic labors, in Atchison and Leavenworth counties, for the ensuing four years. His father's death occurred in 1872, as before noted, and he was appointed administrator of the estate, returning home to settle up the affairs of the same. He was married the following year and decided to remain in Michigan, where for a number of years he devoted his attention to teaching during the winter terms, while farming constituted his vocation during the remaining months of the year. In 1883, in company with four others, Mr.

JOHN C. STOUGHTON.

Stoughton came on a prospecting trip to South Dakota, with a view of selecting a permanent place of residence. The party came by railroad as far as Plankinton, where they purchased a mule-team and wagon and set forth to look over the country to the west of that point, and three of the number, of whom our subject was one, finally filed claims to a quarter section each of land in Charles Mix county, Mr. Stoughton securing an excellent claim seven miles northwest of the present village of Geddes, whose site was unmarked by any habitation at that time. He settled on his claim and in September of the following year his wife joined him in the new home. He later purchased an adjoining quarter section, and during the intervening years he has brought his fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres under most effective cultivation, has made excellent improvements on the same and has been successful in his efforts. In the spring of 1900 Mr. Stoughton was appointed postmaster of the new town of Geddes, to which he forthwith removed with his family, taking charge of the office in June of that year, and having since remained incumbent. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party and has taken a lively interest in the promotion of its cause. In the autumn of 1883 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, in which capacity he gave most efficient service, retaining the office three years. It may be said that the postoffice at Geddes was established in June, 1900, in which month our subject assumed control, and further data in the connection will indicate the rapid upbuilding and substantial increase in population of the town. In April, 1902, only one year and nine months after the establishing of the office, it was placed on the list of presidential offices, the salary of the postmaster being at the time raised to eleven hundred dollars a year, while three months later it was raised to twelve hundred, in accordance with the increase of business, while in July of the present year (1903) a further increase to fourteen hundred dollars was made. Mr. and Mrs. Stoughton are members of the Congregational church, and he was one of those prominently concerned in effecting the erection of the church of this denomination in the village of Jasper, the property being later sold to the Methodist Episcopal society, who now own and occupy the edifice. Mr. Stoughton was initiated in the Masonic fraternity in 1869 and has been a charter member of two lodges in Charles Mix county, this state, being now affiliated with Geddes Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 4th of March, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stoughton to Miss Selena V. Bovee, of Greenville, Michigan. She was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, being a daughter of M. and Julia Bovee, and of her marriage has been born one son, Elmer B., who was assistant postmaster at Geddes. He was born in Greenville, Michigan, on the 14th of April, 1879, and after attending the public schools entered Ward Academy, in Charles Mix county, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898, after which he was for one term a student in Yankton College, having later been engaged in teaching for a short time. He has recently (1904) resigned his position in the postoffice and has removed to Lyman county, South Dakota, where he has taken up a homestead, on which he expects to make his future home.

JOHN F. COMSTOCK, now holding the responsible position of government farmer on the Cheyenne Indian reservation, maintaining his headquarters at Whitehorse Station, is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in Columbia county, on the 13th of October, 1861, and being a son of George W. and Teresa Comstock, natives of the state of New York. When the subject was about ten years of age, in 1871, his parents removed to Benton county, Iowa, where they remained until the spring of 1885, when they came to South Dakota and took up their abode near Highmore, Hyde county, where the father has since been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. All of the five children in the family are living at the present time, the subject of this sketch having been the third in order of birth.

J. F. Comstock secured his early educational training in the public schools of Iowa, and accompanied his parents on their removal to South Dakota, being independently engaged in farming in Hyde county for a number of years. In 1892 he removed to Pierre and was there engaged in teaming until 1894, when he was elected county auditor of Stanley county, in which office he served two years. In 1898 he was appointed to his present position as government farmer on the Cheyenne reservation. He is impressed with the fact that the Indians will not attain any great degree of success as farmers here, partially owing to the condition of the reservation land, much of which is not available for cultivation. The Indians have shown a greater aptitude and predilection for stock raising and many of them have been prospered in connection with this industry, some of them having more than one hundred head of cattle. In politics the subject is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

On the 6th of October, 1885, Mr. Comstock was united in marriage to Miss Laura Moore, daughter of David Moore, a well-known resident of Fort Pierre and the subject of an individual sketch on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock have one child, George. who was born on the 4th of August, 1886.

OSCAR SHERMAN GIFFORD, superintendent of the Hiawatha Insane Asylum, at Canton, South Dakota, was born October 20, 1842, at Watertown, New York. While yet young he accompanied his parents upon their removal to Rock county, Wisconsin, but subsequently lived with his maternal grandfather, David Resseguie, in the Adirondack mountains in New York. In 1853 he removed with his parents to Boone county, Illinois, and in October, 1871, he settled in Lincoln county, Dakota, where he has since resided.

Mr. Gifford received a common school education, which was supplemented by attendance at the Beloit (Wisconsin) Academy. During the war of the Rebellion the subject evinced his patriotism by entering the service of his country, serving one and a half years in the engineer corps and one year in the Elgin Battery, Illinois Light Artillery. After his discharge from military service, Mr. Gifford entered upon the study of law and in 1871 he was admitted to the bar. In 1874 he was elected county judge of Lincoln county, but declined to serve, and in June of the following year he formed a law partnership with Mark W. Bailey, since which time he has continuously been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Gifford has several times been engaged in public service and has always acquitted himself creditably. He was a member of the constitutional convention which convened at Sioux Falls in September, 1883, and had been mayor of the city of Canton during 1881 and 1882. In November, 1884, he was elected a delegate to congress from Dakota territory, being re-elected a delegate in November, 1886, and in 1889 he was elected a member of congress from South Dakota, serving in the forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first congresses as a Republican. While a member of that body Mr. Gifford served as a member of the committees on agriculture, Indian affairs and public buildings, which committees had charge of the more important matters in which the people of Dakota were interested. It was largely through the subject's efforts that the Crow, Sisseton, Sioux and Wahpeton Indian reservations were opened for settlement and Indian industrial schools were established at Pierre and Flandreau and a large number of day schools opened in the Indian country. The question concerning the division of Dakota and the admission of North Dakota and South Dakota as states was the most important measure before congress while Mr. Gifford was a member thereof and it was largely through his efforts, aided by the sentiments of his constituents, that Dakota was divided and two states formed from the immense territory. The measures known as the "omnibus bill," by which North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington became states, was approved by the President and became a law February 22, 1889, and, as before stated, at the first election thereafter, in October, 1889, Mr. Gifford was elected a representative from this state. Mr. Gifford reported to the house and had full charge of the measure for the construction of a public building in Sioux Falls. In November, 1901, Mr. Gifford received the appointment as superintendent of the Hiawatha Asylum, at Canton, a United States Indian insane asylum. He entered upon the discharge of his duties with an intelligent appreciation of its responsibilities and has discharged the same to the full satisfaction of every one.

In May, 1874, the subject was united in marriage with Miss Phoebe M. Fuller. Fraternally, Mr. Gifford has long been actively and prominently identified with the time-honored order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was initiated, passed and raised as a Master Mason in 1877, and in 1879 he was elected worshipful master of Silver Star Lodge at Canton. He was elected grand treasurer of the grand lodge of Dakota in 1881, was elected grand master of the grand lodge in June, 1882, and was re-elected to that position in June, 1883. In politics he has always been an earnest and active Republican.

HOWARD G. FULLER, judge of supreme court, born at Glenns Falls, New York. Educated himself, studied law in a lawyer's office and for several years devoted himself to educational work as teacher and county superintendent. Came to Dakota in 1886 and elected judge of sixth circuit in 1889. On supreme bench since 1894.

FRANK P. SMITH, M. D., one of the prominent and honored members of the medical profession in Canton, Lincoln county, was born at Rouse Point, Clinton county, New York, on the 2d of November, 1852, his father being a farmer by vocation. The Doctor was thus reared on the old homestead, and received his early educational discipline in the common schools of his native county, while later he prosecuted his studies in the high school at Burlington, Vermont, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1872. He then returned to his home in New York and assisted in the work and management of the farm until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, having in the meanwhile determined to prepare himself for the medical profession. For a time he was a student in the Albany Medical College, in the capital city of the Empire state, and then was matriculated in the celebrated Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in the city of New York, in which he was graduated in 1877, receiving his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine and coming forth well fortified for the practical work of his chosen vocation. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in his old home town of Rouse Point, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which, in 1879, he came to the territory of Dakota and located in Canton, where he has ever since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, being one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section of the state and being known to practically every person in the county. He was the first superintendent of the board of health of the county, retaining this incumbency many years, while he also served long and faithfully as county physician and as local surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. For sixteen years he was a member of the board of pension examining surgeons for Lincoln county, and has been secretary of its board since 1886. He is a Democrat in politics, and has ever shown a deep interest in the industrial, civic and political progress of his adopted city, county and state.

On the 4th of October, 1893, Dr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Helen Miller, who was born in the state of Wisconsin, being a daughter of William H. Miller, Sr.

NEWMAN C. NASH, well known as the editor and publisher of the Sioux Valley News, at Canton, is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in Orleans county, New York, on the 15th of February, 1848, and being a son of Francis and Catherine V. (Curtis) Nash. His father was born in Genesee county, New York, of English and Holland Dutch descent, and was by vocation a farmer. The mother of our subject was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and in the agnatic line was of Holland Dutch descent, while her mother was a representative of families established in New England in the colonial epoch of our national history. Francis and Catherine V. Nash became the parents of nine children, of whom the subject of this review was the eldest son, while of the number seven are living at the present time.

Newman C. Nash passed his early childhood days on the homestead farm in Orleans county, New York, and was seven years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Rock county, Wisconsin, where his father became a pioneer farmer, and there the parents passed the remainder of their lives, honored by all who knew them. The subject was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm, duly availing himself of the advantages afforded by the common schools of the locality and period, and he was still a member of the parental household at the time when the dark cloud of civil war obscured the national horizon. When but seventeen years of age he enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he continued in active service for four years and three months, participating in all of the many engagements in which his command was involved, so that the history of his regiment is practically the history of his faithful and valiant career as a soldier of the republic. He received his honorable discharge on the 28th of December, 1865.

As soon as he was mustered out Mr. Nash returned to Rock county, Wisconsin, and was thereafter engaged in agricultural pursuits near the city of Janesville, that county, until 1871, when he came as a pioneer to the territory of Dakota. He arrived in Lincoln county in February of that year and in Canton township took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, perfecting his title in due course of time and forthwith instituting the improvement and cultivation of his land. He continued to reside on this ranch until the autumn of 1876, when he removed to the city of Canton, which was then a small frontier village, and in January of the following year he initiated his career in connection with the "art preservative of all arts," by purchasing a half interest in the plant and business of the Sioux Valley News, of which he became the sole proprietor in the following April. This was one of the first papers published in the territory, and he has presided over its destinies consecutively from the time noted. The paper is a model in the matter of letter press, discrimination is displayed in the news columns and those devoted to miscellaneous reading, while even a cursory glance establishes the fact that the editorial department is under the control of a man who keeps himself well informed regarding matters of public moment and who writes forcibly and with directness in expressing his opinions. The News has a circulation of fourteen hundred copies and is a welcome visitor in the majority of the homes in this section of the state. Mr. Nash is a valued and influential member of the South Dakota Press Association, of which he was president for two years, and politically he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, whose principles he supports by his franchise and personal influence. He is an appreciative and most popular member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being affiliated with General Lyon Post, No. 11, while from June, 1893, to June, 1894, he held the office of commander of the order for the department of South Dakota. He is also past grand master of the grand lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the state, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his wife are zealous members of the Congregational church in their home city, and he has served as a member of its board of trustees for more than a decade and a half. He was a member of the board of education for several years, and has also rendered effective service in other local offices of public trust, including that of postmaster, of which he was incumbent from April, 1890, to June, 1894.

On the 26th of June, 1865, Mr. Nash was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Williston, who was born and reared in Janesville, Wisconsin, and of their five children we incorporate the following brief record: Nina M. is the director of the model school in the Aberdeen Normal; George W. is state superintendent of schools for South Dakota; Clara W., a graduate of Yankton College, is married; Marion is deceased; and Francis F. is also a graduate of Yankton College, and is junior member of the firm of N. C. Nash & Son, publishers of the Sioux Valley News, of Canton, and the Harrisburg News, of Harrisburg.

FREDERIC T. CUTHBERT, of Canton, the present incumbent of the office of county judge of Lincoln county, was born in Whiting, Monona county, Iowa, on the 2d of April, 1876, being a son of Rev. Thomas and Emily J. (Denham) Cuthbert, the former being a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. While the subject was a mere child his parents removed to Mapleton, Iowa, where they resided a number of years, thence removing to Rolfe, that state, and there remaining about two years. When Frederic was fifteen years of age he accompanied his parents to England, their native land, and the family continued to abide in the "tight little isle" about four years, during the major portion of which time our subject continued his educational discipline in a private school. In 1883 the family home was established in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and the father soon afterward located on a farm near this city, our subject attending the public schools here until the removal to England, as noted. The subject returned to the United States in 1895 and located in Canton, South Dakota.

In 1895 Mr. Cuthbert took up the study of law in the office of A. R. Brown, of Canton, and he was admitted to the bar of the state on the 13th of May, 1897. He forthwith established himself in practice in this place, entering into partnership with M. E. Rudolph. A few months later he formed a professional alliance with L. J. Jones, with whom he was associated until May, 1901, in the meanwhile gaining a reputation as an able advocate and counsellor. Upon the dissolution of this partnership Mr. Cuthbert formed a partnership with A. B. Carlson, under the firm name of Cuthbert & Carlson, and this association has since obtained, the firm controlling a representative business.

Judge Cuthbert has always been a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he took a particularly active part in the campaign of 1896, doing effective work in the party cause, as has he also done in subsequent campaigns. In 1900 he delivered more than twenty speeches in advocacy of the Republican principles, and he is known as one of the most able young public speakers in the state. In the spring of 1898 he was elected justice of the peace in Canton, retaining this incumbency one year, and in 1900 he was elected city attorney, serving one term. In the autumn of that year still more distinguished preferment came to him in his election to the office of county judge, in which judicial capacity his services met with so marked popular approval that he was chosen as his own successor in the election of 1902, being thus in tenure of the office at the time of this writing. Fraternally, Judge Cuthbert is identified with Silver Star Lodge, No. 4, Free and Accepted Masons, Siroc Chapter, No. 4, Royal Arch Masons, and with Canton Lodge, No. 52, Knights of Pythias, all of Canton.

EDGAR DEAN, one of the best known citizens of Lincoln county, South Dakota, was born May 26, 1851, in Sullivan county, New York, where he lived until he was eight years old, at which time his parents moved to Ulster county, that state, where they remained until he was about sixteen years old, when they again moved, this time locating in Dekalb county, Illinois. Mr. Dean attended the common schools of the neighborhoods in which he resided, afterwards attending the high school at Sycamore, Illinois. In May, 1874, he came to Dakota territory, locating in Lincoln county, taking up as a homestead a quarter section of land in Norway township and also an eighty-acre tree claim. He remained on this tract until 1887, improving it as the years went by, until he became the possessor of a model farm. In the fall of 1887 Mr. Dean was elected treasurer of Lincoln county and in consequence moved to Canton that he might give his entire attention to the duties of the office. He served in this office for four years, faithfully discharging the duties of the same and winning for himself the confidence and esteem of the people. Prior to his service as county treasurer he had served for four years as a member of the board of county commissioners, and also served on the Canton board of education for four years, so that his experience in public affairs was varied and of sufficient length to either condemn or commend him to the public. That the people viewed his record with favor is shown by the fact that in 1891 he was chosen state senator from Lincoln county, and at the subsequent session ably represented his constituents in the legislature. He has given his best efforts to the people and to the county which has honored him with these respective positions of trust and honor and has been active in all movements looking to the advancement of his county and city. He now owns a half section of land in Norway and Pleasant townships, Lincoln county. In 1891 he engaged in the lumber business at Canton, acting as secretary and manager of the Farmers' Lumber Company, and is conducting this business at the present time, the enterprise meeting with splendid success.

In 1871 Mr. Dean was united in marriage with Miss Lavina Parker, of Kingston, Illinois, but who was born in Perry county, Indiana, and to them have been born six children, namely: Ralph, George, Effie, Edna, Ella and Edgar M., all of whom are now living. Fraternally, Mr. Dean is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THOMAS THORSON, one of the leading citizens of Canton, Lincoln county, where he is engaged in the real-estate business and where he holds the office of president of the First National Bank, was born in Norway, on the 14th of November, 1848, and was there reared to the age of six years, when, in 1854, he accompanied his parents on their immigration to the United States, the family settling in northeastern Iowa, where his father became numbered among the pioneer farmers, taking up government land near the town of McGregor. There our subject availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, continuing to assist his father in the work and management of the home farm until 1869, when he secured a position as clerk in a hardware establishment in Sioux City, Iowa. In 1871 he removed to Beloit, Lyon county, that state, where he opened the first store in the county, building up a successful general-merchandise business and becoming one of the influential citizens of that section. In the autumn of 1871 he was elected the first recorder of the county, and in 1874 was elected county auditor. After the expiration of his term in this office, in 1875, he accepted a position as traveling representative of the Sioux City Journal, and continued in this line of work for the ensuing six years, at the expiration of which, in 1881, he located in Canton, South Dakota, and here engaged in the real-estate business, doing much to further the development and settlement of this section and having ever since continued to be here prominently identified with this important line of enterprise, in which connection he has become the owner of much valuable city realty and farming and grazing land. He at once identified himself intimately and helpfully with public affairs, and he served two terms as mayor of Canton, while he was elected to represent his county in the provisional legislature of 1885. He has been at all times an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party and an active worker in its cause, and in 1892 he was shown further distinction at the hands of his party and the voters of the state in being chosen secretary of state, giving an able administration and being chosen as his own successor in 1894, on which occasion he received the largest plurality ever given to any candidate on the state ticket—a significant evidence of popular confidence and esteem. After his retirement from office he again turned his attention to his real-estate business, which he has continued with marked success. He became one of the stockholders of the First National Bank of

Canton at the time of its organization, was a member of its directorate for many years and in January, 1903, was elected to the presidency of the institution, which is one of the solid and prosperous banks of the state.

On July 12, 1882, Mr. Thorson married Miss Jessie Hunt, of Dodge county, Minnesota. Fraternally, he is a Knight of Pythias and in the Masonic order he has attained all the degrees of the York and Scottish rites, up to and including the thirty-second, and is also affiliated with the Mystic Shrine. His religious connection is with the Lutheran church.

CHARLES L. BEEMAN is a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where his birth took place on the 11th day of January, 1832, being the son of Joseph H. and Betsy (Buck) Beeman, both parents born and reared in the Keystone state. The Beemans and Bucks were among the early settlers of Bradford county and both families appear to have been widely known and highly esteemed. Joseph H. Beeman, the subject's father, was a farmer and in connection with agriculture worked for a number of years at the carpenter's trade, having been an efficient mechanic as well as an enterprising and prosperous tiller of the soil. Of his eight children, three survive, namely: Charles L., who is the second in order of birth; Julia, living in Iowa, and Amos, who is still a resident of Bradford county. The following are the names of those deceased; Denton, who was the oldest of the family, Minor, Eliza and Henry, the third, fourth and fifth, respectively. Henry was a soldier in the Union army during the late Civil war, rendered valuable service for his country and died a miserable death in the prison pen at Andersonville.

Charles L. Beeman was reared on the home farm in Pennsylvania and owing to unfavorable circumstances was enabled to acquire only a limited education. Being the oldest of the living children, much of the labor of the farm naturally fell to him, but with true filial regard he cheerfully assumed the responsibility and discharged his duties faithfully and well, remaining with his parents and looking to their interests and the interests of the rest of the family until long after the age when the majority of young men are accustomed to begin life for themselves. In 1864 he left home and went to Jones county, Iowa, where he purchased forty acres of land and engaged in farming. He succeeded fairly well and continued to live where he originally located until 1883, when he sold his place and came to Bon Homme county, Dakota, purchasing a quarter section of land in the township of Bon Homme, which he soon reduced to cultivation and otherwise improved. Accustomed to hard work from his youth and possessing a determined will, Mr. Beeman made substantial progress as a farmer and in the course of a few years was accounted one of the most successful men of the community in which he resided. In the year 1900 he bought his present place and since that time has brought it to a high state of tillage, besides making a number of substantial improvements, including a neat and comfortable dwelling, good barns and other outbuildings, and he now owns one of the most beautiful and desirable homes in the township. Mr. Beeman has devoted his life to agriculture and is familiar with every phase of his chosen calling. He employs modern methods in the tilling of the soil, raises abundant crops of grain, vegetables and other products peculiar to South Dakota, besides paying considerable attention to live stock, in the breeding and raising of which he has met with encouraging success. Mr. Beeman is a man of domestic tastes, a great lover of his home and has never had any desire for public office, although a staunch Republican in politics and an active supporter of his party. In religion he is a Baptist, having united with the church a number of years ago, and his life ever since been in harmony with the principles and teachings of the faith which he professes.

Mr. Beeman was married in his native county and state, in 1852, to Miss Caroline E. Titus, who was born and reared in the same neighborhood in which he spent his youth and early manhood. They have three children, the oldest being Rosie, who is now the wife of Alexander Kane, a farmer, of Knox county, Nebraska; Estella, the second daughter, married Homer Beeman, a farmer and stock raiser of Bon Homme township, and the youngest of the family, a son by the name of Frank, lives at home and helps his father run the farm. Mrs. Beeman is also a Baptist in her religious belief and a consistent and highly esteemed member of the local church.

MILTON D. GARDNER, one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Bon Homme county, is a native of Oneida county, New York, and dates his birth from April 30, 1837. His grandfather, Benjamin Gardner, moved to that county in an early day from Rhode Island and was one of the leading citizens of the community in which he spent the remainder of his life. He was a farmer by occupation, took an active part in the affairs of Oneida county and died there many years ago, leaving a family of six children, viz: Daniel, Frederick, David, Mary, Harriet and Narcissus, all deceased except Harriet, who still lives in the state of New York.

Frederick Gardner, the second son, was born September 23, 1811, married Sarah Wiggin, whose birth occurred in the year 1816, and departed this life in Oneida county, January 16, 1870, his wife dying seven years after that date. Mr. Gardner followed tilling the soil for a livelihood and was a man of sterling worth. He was a Democrat in politics, a Baptist in his religious belief and as a neighbor and citizen bore an excellent reputation. Frederick and Sarah Gardner reared a family of seven children, whose names are as follows: Joanna, born January 10, 1835, married Alexander Bowers, and died in Dubuque, Iowa, October 10, 1900; Milton D., the subject of this review, is the second in order of birth; Anna Eliza was born June 28, 1839; Harriet, wife of William Bowers, was born February 24, 1842, and died in 1898; George W., whose birth occurred on the 17th of September, 1846, died in childhood; Henry J., born March 23, 1849, is living a retired life with the subject; A. W. was born March 22, 1855, and makes his home in Maquoketa, Iowa.

Milton D. Gardner was educated in the public schools of his native county, grew to manhood on the farm and remained with his parents until twenty-seven years of age. In 1864 he severed home ties and went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, but after spending a short time at that place changed his abode to Waseca, in the same state, where he clerked for two years in a mercantile house. Resigning his position at the end of that time he became bookkeeper for a firm in Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained until 1873, the meanwhile becoming familiar with business and well qualified to enter upon the duties of the active career which awaited him in the west. In the above year Mr. Gardner came to South Dakota and with his brother engaged in the implement business at Yankton, where the two conducted a large establishment until 1883, building up a lucrative trade during that time and becoming widely and favorably known in commercial circles. Disposing of his interest at the time noted, the subject came to Bon Homme county and purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the township of Bon Homme, which he at once began to improve and which he has since converted into one of the best farms as well as one of the most beautiful and attractive country homes in this part of the state. Since moving to this place he has devoted his attention to agriculture and stock raising and that his success has been most flattering is attested by his steady advancement in material affairs, being at this time the owner of eleven hundred acres of valuable land in Bon Homme county, four hundred of which are in cultivation and otherwise highly improved. He devotes especial attention to corn, millet, alfalfa and hay, which he raises in abundance and feeds to his live stock. Mr. Gardner has achieved enviable repute as a raiser of fine blooded cattle and has on his farm at this time thirty-five registered shorthorns, also a large herd of other superior breeds, besides owning two hundred Poland-China hogs, and a number of fine horses, for both draft and road purposes. He exhibits his live stock and the products of his farms have taken a number of premiums awarded by the state fairs, all of which he attends and in the deliberations of which he takes an active interest and prominent part. In addition to his general agricultural and large live-stock interests, Mr. Gardner has a wide reputation as a grower of fine varieties of corn. So great has been the demand for this product of his farm that in the year 1903 he shipped more than a thousand bushels to different parts of the state and yet was unable to fill all orders that came to him. He has given close and critical study to corn culture and his efforts have resulted in the improvement of standard varieties and the development of new and highly productive kinds, for all of which he receives fancy prices.

Fraternally, Mr. Gardner is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at Tyndall and the chapter at Scotland and he is also identified with the Pythian order, holding membership with the lodge which meets at Springfield. While not a politician in the strict sense of the word, he keeps well informed on the leading public questions of the day, and gives his support to the Democratic party, though in local affairs frequently voting for the best qualified candidate, regardless of political ties.

Mr. Gardner, on May 1, 1861, was united in marriage with Miss Ophelia Brewer, of Oneida county, New York, the union resulting in the birth of three children, the oldest of whom, Asa, was born on May 8, 1866. This son is now a prosperous stock dealer and lives at New England, North Dakota, where he has a family of five children, his wife having formerly been Miss Emma Harrison, of Bon Homme county; Isabella S., the second of the subject's children, was born March 12, 1868, and married Herbert Silverwood, a farmer of Bon Homme county, this state; the youngest of the family, a son by the name of Clarence E., was born on May 24, 1879, and is his father's able assistant on the farm.

SEYMOUR A. GUPTILL, one of the largest land owners and successful farmers of Bon Homme county, is the son of John B. and Emily (Warren) Guptill, and was born in Winnebago county, Illinois, on the 7th day of January, 1859. His father, a native of Maine, came west in 1845 and settled in Illinois, where he purchased a farm on which he made his home until 1886, when he disposed of his interests in that state and moved his family to Canton, South Dakota. Buying land near the latter place, he improved a farm and continued to cultivate the same as long as he lived. He was a good man and an influential citizen, took an active interest in public affairs and at different times was honored with official positions, in all of which he discharged his duties ably and acceptably. Mrs. Guptill, who was born in New York, survives her husband and at the present time lives in the state of Illinois. The following are the names of the children born to this couple: Charles, of Bon Homme county; Mrs. Lona Goldy, who lives in Illinois; Seymour A., of this review, and Lillie, who departed this life at the age of eleven years.

Seymour A. Guptill received a limited education in the public schools and remained with his parents until his twenty-second year, the meanwhile assisting with the labors of the farm. In 1882 he came to South Dakota and settled in Lincoln county, where he became one of the leading farmers. While there he accumulated considerable property, both real estate and personal, but in 1901 he sold out and came to Bon Homme county, where he invested his means in land, purchasing a fine farm of five hundred and twenty acres, which he still owns and which under his energetic labors and efficient management has become one of the finest and most productive farms of the township in which it is situated. Mr. Guptill has added greatly to his realty from time to time until he now owns eleven hundred and sixty acres, all valuable and the greater part under cultivation and well improved. He farms the home place and rents the rest of his land, and as an agriculturist and stock raiser he ranks with the leading men of his part of the state, who are thus engaged. A Populist in sentiment and a zealous supporter of the party of that name, Mr. Guptill has kept aloof from partisan politics and persistently refused to accept office or any kind of public position. He has no ambition further than to be a successful farmer and business man and to dignify his standing as a citizen whose interests are not wholly circumscribed within narrow, selfish limits, but tend largely to promote the welfare of his fellow men.

In 1880 Mr. Guptill contracted a marriage with Miss Nettie Hoyt, of Rock county, Wisconsin, and he is now the head of an interesting family of four children, viz: Clyde, Walter S., Lorna and Sidney, the youngest, a son by the name of Rolland, being deceased.

MARTIN J. LEWIS, born Orleans county, New York, 1843, son of Governor Lewis, of Wisconsin. Located at Vermillion 1869. Engaged in banking with Messrs. Inman and Thompson; prominent Baptist and leader in philanthropic enterprises. Died about 1893.

IRA J. SMITH, of Springfield, Bon Homme county, is a native of Steuben county, New York, where his birth occurred on April 25, 1846, and is an honorable representative of one of the oldest and best-known families of that part of the Empire state. His father, Solomon C. Smith, settled in the above county as early as 1830, cleared and improved a good farm and afterward moved onto a farm in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and lived on the same until his death, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was of German descent and when a young man married Miss Lucretia Hurd, who departed this life when fifty-seven years old, after bearing him nine children, whose names are as follows: Joshua C., of Steuben county, New York; Rebecca lives in Boston, Massachusetts; Freelove, of Fredonia, New York; Daniel, who lives in Portland, Oregon; Betsey, deceased; Ira J., whose name introduces this sketch; Mary J., deceased; Adaline, of Olean, New York, and Lovisa, whose home is in the state of Washington.

Ira J. Smith was reared to agricultural pursuits, received a common-school education and remained with his parents until twenty-three years old. Leaving home, he came west in 1870, arriving at Yankton, Dakota, on March 27th of that year. After spending a short time at that place the subject settled in Springfield, which had but recently been laid out, and, taking up a quarter section of land in the vicinity of the town, turned his attention to agriculture. While proving up on his land he worked in different places and after obtaining a patent from the government, entered an adjoining quarter section, for which he received a deed in due time.

Mr. Smith served four years as clerk in the United States land office at Springfield, during which time he lived in the town, but at the expiration of his term he returned to his farm and has continued its cultivation ever since. In addition to agriculture he is largely interested in live stock, being one of the leading cattle raisers in Springfield township, and he also devotes considerable attention to horses and hogs, making the fine breeds a specialty. Mr. Smith is one of the substantial business men of his community and as a farmer and stock raiser occupies a place in the front rank of those who follow these vocations. He is a self-made man and his success since coming west has been almost phenomenal. He reached South Dakota with sixty cents as the sum total of his capital and at this time he owns one of the most valuable farms in the county and a fine modern residence in Springfield, besides the wealth represented by his live stock and other personal property, all of which has been accumulated by his own industry, thrift and efficient management. He moved to his beautiful and attractive home in the town in 1902, but still gives attention to his farming and live-stock interests. Mr. Smith is a potent factor in the affairs of his township and county and one of the leading Republicans in his part of the country. He served three years on the board of county commissioners and could have almost any local office within the gift of the people, were it not for the fact that he has always been averse to accepting public position. In religion he is a Congregationalist; he assisted to organize the church at Springfield and has been one of its leading members and most liberal supporters ever since, being at this time a member of its board of trustees.

The domestic life of Mr. Smith dates from

1873, in which year he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Hattie Bell, of Beloit, Wisconsin, who has borne him five children, Maude L.; Ward E. died when two and a half years old; W. Berton, one of the promoters and owners of the Springfield Telephone Company; Mabel C. and Rena A.

HENRY E. PHELPS is a native of Ford county, Illinois, and was born in August, 1863, being the son of Jasper and Mary Ann (Davis) Phelps, both of whom died in the year 1864, leaving their son to be brought up in the family of a friend by the name of John Wood. As this gentleman and his good wife cared for their young protege and sustained toward him almost parental relations, it is proper in this connection to present a brief outline of the benefactor to whom the subject is so greatly indebted and whose memory he so fondly cherishes. Mr. Wood was born in Dutchess county, New York, May 6, 1824, and at the age of eighteen went to Norwalk, Ohio, between which place and Mt. Vernon he drove stage for a number of years. In 1846 he married Sarah J. Lyons, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and in 1858 moved to Huntington county, Indiana, locating at the town of Andrews, where, in partnership with a Mr. King, he operated a sawmill for a period of three years, changing his residence at the expiration of that time to Woodford county, Illinois. After farming about two years in that part of the state, Mr. Wood moved his family to Livingstone county, thence, in 1872, came to Lincoln county, South Dakota, and entered land in Dayton township, which he improved and on which he spent the remainder of his days, dying on November 30, 1893.

H. E. Phelps spent his early life in the home of Mr. Wood and was reared to agricultural pursuits. He accompanied his foster parents to South Dakota in 1872 and from that time until 1889 had charge of the Wood farm in Lincoln county, but purchased forty acres of his own two years previous to the latter date. On March 13, 1889, he was united in marriage with Miss Florence Lyon, of Andrews, Indiana, daughter of John J. and Ruth (Beauchamp) Lyon, and immediately thereafter set up a domestic establishment of his own, purchasing an additional eighty acres of land the same year, which he has since improved and reduced to a successful state of cultivation. Mr. Phelps has one of the finest farms in Lincoln county, from which he derives every year a handsome income. He devotes his attention to general agriculture, raises abundant crops of grain, especially corn, and feeds considerable live stock, being among the most successful raisers of hogs and horses in his neighborhood. Since coming west he has applied himself closely to his chosen calling, with the result that he is now in comfortable circumstances, with ample competence against possible adversity, and has long occupied a conspicuous place among the representative citizens of the community in which he resides.

In 1895 Mr. and Mrs. Phelps made a trip to Indiana on account of the latter's health, and from there went to Fitzgerald, Georgia, where he operated a meat market for a short time with his brother-in-law, H. L. Beauchamp. Later he, with his wife, visited Tampa, Florida. He was absent on this sojourn the greater part of two years, returning home in 1897, since which time he has carried on farming and stock raising, with the success already indicated. In politics Mr. Phelps votes the Populist ticket and in religion belongs, with his wife, to the Methodist Episcopal church, both being faithful and consistent members and active workers in the local congregation with which they are identified. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have no children of their own, but some years ago they opened their hearts and home to an adopted daughter, upon whom they have lavished the same love and affection as if she had been their own flesh and blood.

GEORGE ATWOOD PETTIGREW, M. D., was born in Ludlow, Vermont, April 6, 1858, the son of Josiah Walker and Susan Ann (Atwood) Pettigrew, natives of Ludlow and Londonderry, Vermont, respectively. He was educated at the Black River Academy, of Ludlow, Vermont, the Colby Academy, of New London, New Hampshire, and was graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, with the class of 1882. He began the practice of his profession at Flandreau, South Dakota, February 2, 1883, and in June, 1884, entered into a professional partnership with Dr. F. A. Spafford, which lasted until February, 1891, when he retired from the active practice and engaged in the real-estate, loan and banking business. He was surgeon of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for eight years; government physician to the Indians for eight years; surgeon of the Second Regiment of Territorial Guards, and their successors, from 1885 to 1893; surgeon-general of South Dakota under Governor Sheldon, for two terms; member of the board of United States pension examiners from 1884 to 1901, with the exception of one year; surgeon of the First and Second Regiments of South Dakota National Guard from organization to their departure for the Philippines.

Mr. Pettigrew assisted in organizing the Flandreau State Bank in May, 1891, and was its president until July, 1903, when he resigned and moved to Sioux Falls, September 3d, following. He is president of the Union Savings Association of Sioux Falls. He served as coroner of Moody county for many years, and was the first to organize the real-estate move to advance the interests of Flandreau and Moody county. He located hundreds of now prosperous farmers in this county and the price of farm lands has advanced from eight dollars an acre in 1891 to fifty and sixty dollars an acre at the present time.

The subject is a Mason and has attained the thirty-third degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and the Royal Order of Scotland. He served as grand secretary of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state since 1889; in 1895 was elected grand secretary of the grand lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; in 1894 grand recorder of the grand commandery of Knights Templar and in 1896 grand recorder of the grand high priesthood, and now holds these offices. He is a member of the chapter of the Eastern Star and was grand patron for 1891, 1892 and 1893. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and the Association of Military Surgeons of America.

At Troy, New York, October 19, 1887, Dr. Pettigrew was married to Eudora Zulette Stearns, who was born at Felchville, Vermont, July 28, 1858. This union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Adelie Stearns, born September 7, 1890.

THOMAS O. MITCHELL, of the well-known firm of Mitchell & Thompson, dealers in grain, flour, hay, live stock, etc., Whitewood, South Dakota, was born in Adamsville, Ohio, on the 15th day of December, 1852. He spent his early years in his native state, enjoyed the advantages of a common-school education and until twenty-one years of age remained with his parents, assisting in the cultivation of the home farm. On attaining his majority he went to McLean county, Illinois, where he followed agricultural pursuits from 1873 to 1877, and in the spring of the latter year went to Grand Island, Nebraska, thence to Sidney, South Dakota, from which place he afterwards came with a train of freighters to the Black Hills. The summer following his arrival Mr. Mitchell devoted to prospecting on Battle and Rapid creeks, and in the fall returned to Nebraska and accepted a clerkship in his brother's general store at Alda, continuing in the latter capacity until the spring of 1881, when he again came to Dakota and engaged in business at Deadwood. He began his career in that city, buying and shipping grain, and in due time built up a profitable trade, but in 1891 sold out there and established himself in the grain and hay business at Whitewood, which place has been the scene of his operations ever since. In 1892 Mr. Mitchell associated himself with T. W. Thompson, the firm thus constituted erected the same year the elevator at Whitewood, and from that time to the present they have conducted a large and lucrative grain business, also buy and ship live stock on a very extensive scale, being one of the most successful firms of the kind in the western part of the state. In 1894 these gentlemen built a gristmill at Whitewood, which has since been operated in connection with the grain and live-stock business, the enterprise proving as remunerative as the other interests, there being a constantly growing demand for the high-grade flour made by the firm. In addition to the lines of business referred to, Messrs. Mitchell and Thompson pay considerable attention to the raising of blooded cattle, principally Herefords, pasturing a large number of these and other fine animals on their extensive ranch lands in the vicinity of Whitewood and elsewhere in Lawrence county.

Mr. Mitchell is decidedly a self-made man and his present high standing in commercial and industrial circles has been reached without aid from the outside sources or the prestige of influential friends. His business qualifications are of a superior order, his integrity and honor have always been unquestioned and his fair dealings and upright conduct have borne legitimate fruitage in the success which has made his name popular among the representative men of the city and county honored by his citizenship. Mr. Mitchell is a Democrat in politics and one of the active and influential party workers in his part of the country, having served as chairman of the town board for a number of years, besides filling other positions of honor and trust.

Mr. Mitchell was married on March 6, 1894, to Miss Angie Robinson, a native of Iowa, but who was brought to South Dakota when a child, and has spent nearly all of her life in this state; two children have resulted from this union, a son, Oron, and a daughter by the name of Alice.

WILLIAM HOLLEMAN, one of the enterprising citizens of Bon Homme county, was born in Holland on May 12, 1832, being the son of Peter and Gertrude (Donkersloot) Holleman, both parents natives of the Netherlands. Peter Holleman and family came to America in 1855 and settled in Ottawa county, Michigan, where he purchased land and cleared a farm, upon which he and his good wife spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Holleman was twice married, the subject of this review being the only child of the first union. His second wife, whose maiden name was Mary Pruisen, bore him four children, namely: Johanna, Leentje, Anna and Arie, all of whom live in Ottawa county, Michigan, where the family originally settled.

William Holleman was reared and educated in the land of his birth and at the age of twenty-three accompanied his parents to America, locating with them in the state of Michigan. He began farming for himself in Ottawa county and in due time became the possessor of one hundred and ninety acres of land, which he improved and on which he lived and prospered until the year 1885, when he sold out and moved to Bon Homme county, South Dakota. On coming west, Mr. Holleman purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land, which he has since converted into one of the finest farms in that part of the county, and he has also added to his realty from time to time until he now owns, with his sons, one thousand four hundred acres, five hundred and seventy of which are under cultivation and otherwise well improved.

As a farmer Mr. Holleman stands in the front rank, as prosperity has continuously attended him, and he is today one of the leading agriculturists in his part of the state. In addition to the large crops of corn, wheat, oats and hay which his place produces, he is quite extensively interested in live stock, devoting his attention to fine shorthorn and Durham cattle, Poland-China hogs and several breeds of horses, in the raising of which he has achieved a reputation much more than local. He is a great admirer of his adopted country and its free institutions, manifests a lively interest in national and state questions as well as local affairs and in politics votes the Republican ticket. In matters religious he has strong faith and well-defined opinions, being a worthy and consistent member of the Dutch Reformed church, in the faith of which he was born and reared and with which the majority of his family are also identified.

Mr. Holleman was married November 22,

1859, to Miss Clara Ulburg, a native of Holland, who bore him thirteen children and departed this life on April 21, 1902. Mrs. Holleman was a zealous member of the church to which her husband belongs, and a lady of beautiful Christian character and of many excellent qualities. She reared her children to industrious habits, early instilled into their minds and hearts a love of truth and right and by example as well as precept, taught them to live lives of usefulness and honor. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Holleman: Peter, a graduate of a literary institution in Holland and of the University of Michigan, now a physician, practicing his profession at Roseland, Iowa; John, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Bon Homme county; Garrett, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits near Jamestown, Michigan; Edward, of Bon Homme county and a farmer by occupation, as is also Leonard, the fifth in order of birth; James, Timothy, Henry, David, William, Clarence, Ida and Gertrude are still with their father on the homestead.

HENRY T. COOPER, cashier of the Whitewood Bank, and ex-treasurer of Lawrence county, also state senator for two consecutive terms, is a native of Warwickshire, England, where his birth occurred on the 22d day of June, 1850. He grew to manhood's estate and received his education in the country of his birth and after reaching his majority accepted the position of traveling salesman with a wholesale firm which he represented in various parts of England until 1879. Severing his connections with his house that year, he came to the United States and, proceeding direct to St. Paul, Minnesota, entered the employ of the Northwestern Transportation Company, which at that time was operating lines of stage coaches through various western states and territories. Shortly after engaging with this company, Mr. Cooper was placed in charge of the business at Bismarck, South Dakota, thence, in 1880, was transferred to Pierre, where he looked after the company's interests during the five years following. In 1885 he took charge of the office at Chadron, but when the railroad was finished to that town the transportation company moved its office to Rapid City, thence a little later to Sturgis, and finally, in the fall of 1887, to Whitewood, which place sprang into existence that year. Mr. Cooper continued with the company at the latter place until 1890, when its business was wound up by reason of the completion of the railroad to Deadwood. For some time thereafter he was engaged in various enterprises, among which was the running of transportation lines to a number of smaller towns beyond the reach of railway facilities, and later he constructed the water-works system at Whitewood, which for several months was operated under his personal management. In 1894 Mr. Cooper was elected treasurer of Lawrence county, and served as such for a period of two years, discharging his official functions in an able and satisfactory manner and proving not only a capable but a very obliging and popular public servant. He early manifested a strong predilection for politics and, espousing the principles of the Republican party, in due time became one of its ardent advocates and active workers in the Black Hills country. As a further recognition of his valuable services he was honored in 1898 by being elected a member of the state senate, in which capacity he served his district two terms, having been re-elected in the year 1900.

Mr. Cooper, in 1898, became associated with the Whitewood Banking Company, and since that date he has been cashier of the bank, also one of its largest stockholders. He is a skillful accountant, capable and painstaking in the discharge of the duties of his position and has made a special study of financial questions, on all of which he is not only well informed, but is considered an authority. In addition to banking, he has large mining interests in different parts of the country, and as an all-round, wide-awake, enterprising business man, he occupies a prominent place among the leading men of the Black Hills. He still owns the water works at Whitewood and, with his other sources of income, has become quite well to do, being at this time classed with the financially solid and responsible men of his part of the state.

Mr. Cooper is a married man and the father of two children, Henry and Albert; his wife, formerly Miss Kate Grimshaw, is a native of Minnesota and her name was changed to the one she now bears on April 11, 1888.

RICHARD BLACKSTONE, one of the representative citizens of the Black Hills district, maintaining his home in Lead, Lawrence county, was born on a farm near Connellsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and is a scion of one of the old and honored families of the Keystone state. The date of his birth was October 16, 1843, and he is a son of James and Nancy C. (Johnston) Blackstone, both of whom were likewise natives of that county. The parents of the subject passed their entire lives in the vicinity of Connellsville, where the father followed the vocation of farming, being a successful and influential citizen and one who commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem. Of his fourteen children, eight are yet living.

Richard Blackstone was reared on the home farm and secured his early education in the schools of Connellsville and in a private school. On the 20th of July, 1861, when somewhat less than eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Thomas B. Ford, who had served as governor of the Buckeye state. He enlisted at Mansfield, Ohio, and thence accompanied his command to West Virginia, where they passed the winter. In the spring they advanced to the east toward Staunton, Virginia, under General Milroy, and took part in the battle of Bull Mountain, after which they marched by way of Franklin over into the Shenandoah valley, where they joined General Fremont's forces and followed Stonewall Jackson on his retreat up the valley to Harrison. They then returned to Winchester and fortified the city, and when Lee crossed into Maryland they abandoned Winchester and retreated to Harper's Ferry, taking part in the battle of Maryland Heights, where they were taken prisoners and paroled. During the battle of Antietam they could hear the firing but were not able to take part, as they were held in captivity at the time. The regiment was moved on to Baltimore and thence to Camp Douglas, in Chicago, and in the fall were sent to Columbus, Ohio, where their exchange was effected. In the spring of 1863 the regiment was again made ready for duty and proceeded via Mississippi to Memphis, where it became a part of the Army of the Tennessee, under General Grant, being assigned to the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps. After lying in camp at Milliken's Bend for a time the command crossed the Mississippi river, below Vicksburg, and started on the march to the rear of Vicksburg, engaging in battle with Raymond's forces on the 8th of May, and then proceeding as far as Jackson, Mississippi, from which point they returned toward Vicksburg, participating in the battle of Champion Hills, on the 16th of May. In the charge they captured two entire regiments, from Alabama. Then advancing upon Vicksburg they besieged that city until the 4th of July, under General Logan, and after the capitulation of the city the regiment was engaged in provost duty during the summer, and in the fall Mr. Blackstone was made first sergeant of his company. At that time he re-enlisted, although his term would not have expired until nearly a year later. He received a thirty days' veteran furlough and passed the same at his old home, after which he returned to Vicksburg and was detailed on recruiting service. The regiment in the meanwhile came northward, and he rejoined the command at Cairo, Illinois, from which they proceeded up the Tennessee river to Athens, Georgia, our subject being about this time commissioned second lieutenant. They marched onward and joined Sherman's army at Big Shanty, Georgia, where they began their services in connection with the Atlanta campaign, advancing against General Johnston, who made a somewhat stubborn stand at Kenesaw Mountain, while they had numerous skirmishes enroute, reaching Atlanta in July, and being in the thickest of the fray on the 22d of that month, when General McPherson was killed.

Sherman continued his march and the Thirty-second Ohio was present at the battle of Jonesborough, but did not take part in the same. Returning to Atlanta, they there encamped until late in September, when General Hood started for the north. The federal troops were put on cars and went as far as Dalton, the intention being to head off Hood. Sherman then began the destruction of the railroad and shortly afterward our subject's regiment arrived at Atlanta and joined in the memorable march to the sea, thence proceeding northward through the Carolinas and being present at the surrender of Johnston, after which they marched to Washington, where, as a part of Sherman's army, they participated in the grand review. From the national capital the regiment was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where they were assigned to provost duty, Mr. Blackstone there receiving his honorable discharge in July, 1865, as captain of his company, while on the 27th of the same month he was mustered out of the service.

After the close of his long and arduous military service Captain Blackstone returned to his home, in Pennsylvania, and for a number of months was a student in the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, after which he took a two-years course in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, where he gave his attention to the study of engineering. In 1868 he came west to Colorado, making the trip from Cheyenne to Denver by stage, and he engaged in placer mining on the site of the present town of Breckenridge, also prospecting in other localities. In 1870 he returned to Denver, where he secured a position in the office of the United States surveyor general, as draughtsman. One year later he removed to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he was employed in the office of the surveyor general until 1878, in March of which year he started for the Black Hills, arriving in Deadwood on the last day of the month. He came here in the interest of Cheyenne men who had some mining properties on Whitewood creek, and he acted as superintendent about two months, when he found that the venture was not a profitable one, and he accordingly engaged in the work of his profession as an engineer, to which he devoted his attention for the ensuing two years. In 1881 he entered the employ of the Homestake Mining Company as engineer, and began the construction of the Black Hills & Fort Pierre Railroad, continuing to make extensions to the same at intervals until 1890, when the line was completed to Piedmont. In connection with his other official duties he was superintendent of this railroad until it was sold to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, in 1901. He has been chief engineer for the Homestake Company from the start, and has maintained his home in Central City since 1888. April 1, 1903, he was made assistant superintendent of the company. He also served as assistant superintendent of the Father DeSmet, Deadwood, Terra and Caledonia mines, owned by the Homestake Company. In politics the Captain is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion and with E. M. Stanton Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, at Lead.

On the 28th of December, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Blackstone to Miss Mabel R. Noble, who was born and reared in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, being a daughter of William and Louisa (Findley) Noble. Of this union have been born three children, namely: Alexander J., who is in the employ of the Homestake Mining Company; Mary L., who is the wife of D. C. Regan, of Lead; and Florence, who remains at the parental home. The family attend the Episcopal church.

JAMES HARTGERING, of Rapid City, a mining and mechanical engineer, with offices also at Deadwood, was born on September 22, 1853, in Ottawa county, Michigan, and is the son of Alexander and Josephine Hartgering, natives of Ohio. The father was a man of intellectual pursuits and engaged in teaching school during the greater part of his mature life. When a young man he served in the Mexican war, and after the close of that memorable contest followed farming for a time in Michigan, where he died. The son, James, was reared and educated in his native county, and in the spring of 1877 came to the Black Hills, arriving in this new Eldorado on the first day of April, and at once went to prospecting and mining, following these alluring but often disappointing occupations for a number of years in various places throughout the Hills country. He also learned his trade as a millwright and worked at that considerably. In 1885 he pursued a special course of study in the State School of Mines at Rapid City, the school having then been recently organized. After the completion of his course there he entered on the practice of his profession as a mining and mechanical engineer, and to this he has steadfastly adhered ever since. His home has been at Rapid City from 1891, with offices at Deadwood also. His professional work has had a wide scope and is of considerable magnitude, he being generally recognized as one of its leading practitioners in this part of the country. He has been prominent in designing and building mills and cyanide plants on contract. The growth and development of the section has enlisted his warmest and most intelligent interest, and to this he has devoted the greater part of his time and energy. In addition he has taken an active part in public affairs, although not an earnest partisan in political work. From 1886 he served as United States deputy surveyor and as United States deputy mineral surveyor, and was county surveyor of Custer county for one term. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Masonic order, and has climbed the mystic stairway to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, being also a noble of the Mystic Shrine, belonging to the blue lodge at Rapid City and the other bodies of the order at Deadwood. He also belongs to the camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at Rapid City, and is a valued member of the Society for the Advancement of Science, whose headquarters are at Washington, D. C.

On March 21, 1883, at Chicago, Illinois, the subject was married to Miss Jennie M. McRae, a native of Ontario. They have five children, Constance M., James F., Genevieve, John M. and Francis B.

THOMAS GREGORY, who is incumbent of the responsible position of state mining inspector, is a native of Devonshire, England, where he was born on the 24th of July, 1862, being a son of John and Jane Ann (Sergeant) Gregory, the former of whom was born in Devonshire and the latter in Cornwall, while the paternal grandfather of the subject, William Gregory, was likewise a native of Devonshire, where the family has resided for many generations, the name being closely identified with the mining industry in that section of the "right little, tight little isle." The father of the subject was in his younger days engaged in farming, but later became concerned in mining, being in the employ of the Devongrate Consols Mining Company, a large and important concern, engaged in the mining of copper, and with the same he continued until his death, by accident in the mine, in 1888, while his devoted wife passed away in 1870. They became the parents of eight children, of whom five are living at the present time.

Thomas Gregory passed his boyhood days in his native county, where he secured his education in the common schools, and while a boy he entered the copper mines, in which he advanced through various grades of promotion until he held responsible positions. He was employed in the mines of Devonshire and Cornwall for varying intervals until March, 1884, when he came to America. He first went to California, and after passing about fifteen months in gold mining at Plymouth, Amador county, he came thence to the Black Hills. Here he entered the employ of the Deadwood Terra Mining Company, at Terraville, whose properties were later purchased by the Homestake Mining Company, which still controls the same. He was thus engaged until 1893, having in the meanwhile been successful in various contracting enterprises which he undertook in an incidental way. In the year mentioned the mine was closed down and Mr. Gregory then made a visit to his old home in Devonshire, England, where he remained eight months, after which he returned to the Black Hills and again entered the employ of the Deadwood Terra Mining Company, and about four months later entered the employ of the Homestake Mining Company, in whose service he continued, a valued and trusted employe, until April 1, 1901, when he was appointed state mining inspector, with headquarters at Lead. He gave most able and satisfactory service and was appointed as his own successor on the 1st of April, 1903, being the first incumbent of the office to thus receive appointment for a second term in this state,—a fact which is duly significant without further testimony or endorsement. In politics Mr. Gregory gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Shortly after his arrival in the Hills Mr. Gregory organized a cornet band at Terraville, and the headquarters of the same were transferred to Lead at the time of his removal to this point. He has been the leader and instructor of the band from the start and it has now attained a high degree of proficiency, having about twenty pieces represented in its instrumentation, while it has the distinction of being the official band of the Second Regiment of the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias, in which connection its services have been in requisition in the most diverse sections of the state.

Mr. Gregory has been twice married, first in 1884. A son, John, was born of this union, who at present resides in Plymouth, England, and is apprenticed to the brass fitter's trade. The second marriage of Mr. Gregory occurred in 1900.

THOMAS B. HART, one of the highly esteemed citizens of Central City, Lawrence county, is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on the 4th of June, 1843, being a son of William and Elizabeth (Brown) Hart, who were likewise born in the province of Quebec. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Thomas Hart, who was born in County Sligo, Ireland, and who was a captain in the British army, in which connection he was sent to the dominion of Canada with his regiment, which was stationed in the city of Quebec. After retiring from the military service he purchased a farm fifteen miles out from the city, and there passed the remainder of his long and useful life, having served for more than twenty years in the English army and having participated in a number of wars in which his country was involved. The father of our subject continued to reside in his native province until 1859, when he removed with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in the fur business, and there he and his devoted wife passed the residue of their lives, honored by all who knew them. They had four sons and three daughters, of whom three of the former and all of the latter are living at the time of this writing.

Thomas B. Hart, the immediate subject of this review, secured his educational discipline in the excellent schools of his home province, and was about sixteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Ohio. There he secured a position in car shops in the city of Cleveland, where he developed much mechanical skill, and thereafter he assisted in the putting in of trestle work for the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, while later he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with which great corporation he continued until 1876, in March of which year he set forth to seek his fortunes in the Black Hills. From Cheyenne, Wyoming, he came by team to his destination, in company with others, arriving in Deadwood on the 22d of May. They encountered no trouble with the Indians, though two days previously to their crossing Hat creek two men had been killed by the savages at that point. Mr. Hart at once turned his attention to prospecting in the vicinity of Deadwood, but his success was of a negative character and after three months he entered the employ of the owners of the Keach mine, at Central City. A few months later he went to work on the Father De-Smet property, and there continued until the mine was sold to a California company, in December, 1877, when he secured service with the new owners and remained with them until 1881, when the Homestake Mining Company purchased the property, which they still own and continue to develop. With this well-known company Mr. Hart was employed until May 10, 1886, when he engaged in contracting at the carbonate camps, being fairly successful. A few months later he again turned his attention to prospecting, in company with Eli T. Forrester. They relocated the Bingham mine, one mile west of Central City, and forthwith instituted the work of development, running tunnels and openings up the ledge, which is now one hundred and eighty-four feet in width. They sunk a shaft to the depth of one hundred feet and placed the property in good working condition. In 1901 they sold the property to the firm of Mayhem & Stevenson, and it is now known as the Hidden Fortune. In company with Florence McCarthy, in the Golden Rule properties, in Rudebaker Gulch, one mile directly west of the town of Lead, Mr. Hart ran three tunnels, one of sixty-five feet, another of one hundred and twenty feet and the third of seventy-five feet, after which they made a crosscut of the lead. In 1901 they sold this property to the Pennsylvania Mining Company and the property is now being worked by that company. In the handling of these properties Mr. Hart has been very successful and he is known as one of the reliable and progressive mining men of the section and as one of the representative citizens of Central City, where he owns an attractive residence. In politics he is arrayed with the Democratic party.

On the 14th of January, 1867, Mr. Hart was married to Miss Margaret Mulreedy, who was born in Ireland, whence she accompanied her parents on their emigration to America when a child, the family locating in Mansfield, Ohio, where she was reared and educated. Of this union have been born five children, concerning whom we incorporate the following brief record: James, who married Miss Earl Brown, is a resident of Butte, Montana; Thomas is in the employ of the Homestake Mining Company, and resides in Lead City; John, who married Miss Louise Lyons, is a resident of the city of Portland, Oregon; William is in Nome, Alaska; and Eugene is a student in the Gertrude. House in the city of Chicago.

MATT PLUNKETT, who has been identified with the mining industry in the Black Hills for more than a quarter of a century, and now maintains his home in Central City, Lawrence county, was born in the parish of St. Sylvester, province of Quebec, Canada, twenty-eight miles southeast of the city of Quebec, on the 11th of November, 1850, and comes of stanch old Irish stock. His parents, James and Mary (McKelvie) Plunkett, were born and reared in the north of Ireland, while their marriage was solemnized in Canada. As a comparatively young man James Plunkett came with his widowed mother to America and settled in the parish of St. Sylvester, where he engaged in farming until about 1865, when he disposed of his interests there and removed to the city of Alpena, Michigan, on the shore of Lake Huron, where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. He was well advanced in years at the time of this removal and lived practically retired thereafter until his life's labors were ended. He and his wife were members of the Catholic church and were folk of sterling character. Of their nine children eight are living at the time of this writing.

Matt Plunkett passed his school days in his native parish and after the removal of the family to Michigan he identified himself with the great lumbering industry in that state, while later he was similarly employed in Wisconsin. In 1877 he came to the Black Hills, by the way of Bismarck, having no trouble with the Indians while enroute, and he arrived and settled in Golden Gate, adjoining Central City, in December. He devoted the first year to prospecting, and has located a number of valuable properties, some of which are now yielding large returns. At the head of Nevada Gulch, in July, 1878, in partnership with John McVain and Dave Arno, he located the Signet and Black Moon lodes, which they to a certain extent developed. Our subject retained an interest in this property until 1902, when it was sold to the Horseshoe Mining Company, the lodes being a low-grade ore and well adapted to reclamation by the cyanide process. In 1896 Mr. Plunkett and his partner, Charles F. Abbott, located the Metallic Streak (1 to 6, inclusive), on which they did considerable development, having some of the ore treated, and in 1890 they sold the property to the Spearfish Mining & Milling Company, who are now working the same very successfully. Mr. Plunkett has at the present time a number of interests in patented and unpatented mining lands, and some of these properties are promising prospects. In 1896 Mr. Plunkett was elected sheriff of Lawrence county, on the Fusion ticket, and was re-elected in 1898. He had all the stirring experiences which usually come to a sheriff in a mining district, but his administration was characterized by directness of action, alertness and vigilance and by great personal courage and self-reliance, so that he gained a high reputation as a capable and discriminating officer. He now devotes his attention principally to mining. In politics he is a Bryan Democrat and he has been a member of the Miners' Union of Central City since 1878, and has held an office in the same at various times.

At Central City, on the 1st of August, 1882, Mr. Plunkett was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Cunningham, who was born in County Sligo, Ireland, whence she came with relatives to America in 1880, while she came to the Black Hills with her sister, Mrs. Herman Carroll. Of this union have been born five children, namely: James Joseph, who remains at the parental home and who is working in the DeSmet Mill; Mary Ellen, who is attending the public schools; Matthew J., who is attending school; William, who died at the age of one month, and Margaret Pearl, a winsome little lass of nine years (1904).

EDWARD HEMMINGER, one of the representative citizens of Charles Mix county, conducting a successful mercantile business in the village of Jasper, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of November, 1855, being a son of Jonas and Susan (Shawley) Hemminger, of whose thirteen children ten are living at the present time, the parents having likewise been natives of the old Keystone state, where they passed their entire lives, the father having been a farmer by vocation and a man of prominence and sterling character.

The subject of this sketch received his educational training in the public schools, continuing his studies until he had attained the age of eighteen years and in the meanwhile assisting in the work of the home farm. After leaving school he came west to Iowa, where he was for a time employed as a farm hand, eventually becoming the owner of a farm in Crawford county, that state, where he was quite successful in his operations. He remained in Iowa about eleven years, at the expiration of which, in 1883, he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, in Charles Mix county, where he also secured three hundred and twenty acres by preemption, the land being located near the present village of Jasper. He continued to be actively engaged in farming and stock growing until 1899, when he took up his residence in Jasper and here established himself in the general merchandise business, in which he has since successfully continued, being known as an enterprising and reliable business man and gaining a representative patronage. He was appointed postmaster at Jasper and has remained consecutively in tenure of this position, the office being located in his well-equipped store.

In politics he gives a stanch support to the Republican party and is one of its wheelhorses in his community, while both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has served for a number of years as treasurer of the school board and manifests a lively interest in all that makes for the well-being of the community. He still retains possession of his fine farm of six hundred acres, which he rents, the land being now worth from twenty-five to forty dollars an acre, while at the time of his arrival in the county it could be purchased for a few dollars an acre,—in fact was subject to homestead and pre-emption entry. In the summer of 1903 Mr. Hemminger and his family, in company with John E. C. Wilson and family, made an extended tour through the Yellowstone National Park and other portions of the northwest, as well as of California, the outing proving a most enjoyable one.

On the 30th of January, 1879, Mr. Hemminger was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Ellen Scott, who was born in Illinois, while their marriage was solemnized in Indianola, Iowa, of which state she was a resident at the time. Of this union were born five children, of whom only one is living,—Edith, who will complete her education in Mitchell University and who still remains at the parental home, being one of the popular young ladies of the town and county.

JAMES C. NELSON, of Yankton county, was born in Denmark, August 30, 1868, and is a son of Nels and Julia (Anderson) Olsen, who came to this country when their son James was only about five years of age. On the 4th of July, twenty-nine years ago, they arrived in Yankton county and the father purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land near Tabor, investing the money which he had brought with him from his native country. In the family were nine children, namely: Ola, John, Dora, Christina, Cecelia, Fred, James, Andrew and Helena. Of this number Andrew is now deceased. The parents are both living, their home being now in Yankton. Mr. Olsen has now retired from active business and enjoys the fruits of his former toil. He has reached the age of seventy-five and his wife is now seventy-one years of age. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in the summer of 1903, and although now well advanced in years both are enjoying good health..

In the public schools of South Dakota James C. Nelson was educated, therein continuing his studies until he reached the age of sixteen. He afterward, however, became a student in Yankton College, where he remained for two years and thus with a liberal mental discipline he was well prepared for the active affairs of life. Upon leaving college he turned his attention to farming in connection with his brother Andrew, who is now deceased.

In October, 1897, Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Burton and they have become the parents of three children: Bessie, Robert and Edith, all of whom are at home. The farm property of the subject comprises three hundred and sixty acres of land, a part of which is under cultivation, while the remainder is used for pasturage purposes. He raises considerable stock, having now one hundred head of cattle ready for the Chicago market. In his business affairs he is active and honorable and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion. About eight years ago he planted a number of apple trees and now has a good orchard. In public affairs he is energetic and his labors have been of marked benefit along many line of progress. He has been a member of the school board for three terms of six years and has been assessor for seven or eight years. In politics he is a Republican, recognized as one of the active workers for the success of his party, yet he has never been an aspirant for office nor sought official preferment as a reward for his party fealty.

JOSEPH HEJL is a native of Bohemia, born in the year 1847. He spent his youth in that country and then sought a home in America, believing that he might find better opportunities in this country. Accordingly, he left his native land in 1868 and when the ocean voyage was completed he proceeded across the country to Ohio, where he spent one year. He then went to Iowa, where he engaged in farming for a year.

In 1873 Mr. Hejl was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Petrick and unto them have been born nine children, six daughters and three sons: Mary, Annie, Frances, Josephine, Katie, Stella, Joe, Frank and Mattie. The family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death and the children are still with their parents. They have been educated in the English schools and have thus been well equipped for meeting the responsible duties of life.

In 1871 Mr. Hejl arrived in Yankton county and has since carried on general farming here. He not only cultivates his fields, but also is engaged in the raising of cattle of good grades. As the years have gone by he has prospered in his work because he has labored earnestly from early morning until evening, throughout the busy season of the year. He has also manifested sound judgment in the control of his business affairs and because of his industry and perseverance he has won success, being today the owner of six hundred acres of very valuable land. He has set up all of the trees upon his place and in fact has made all of the improvements. He lived here during the time of the grasshopper scourge, when the insects descended in such numbers upon his farm that they ate every particle of vegetation there. Other discouragements have had to be met and difficulties have had to be borne, but with characteristic energy Mr. Hejl has worked on year after year and is now one of the prosperous farmers of this community. In 1890 he erected a good brick residence upon his place and has made other substantial and modern improvements,—in fact, his fine farm is a monument to his life of industry and thrift. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished and his life should inspire and encourage others who have to begin as he did, without capital.

JOSEPH J. NEDVED, of Yankton county, was born in Bohemia on the 3d of January, 1849, and is the eldest son of Frank and Veronica (Stadnik) Nedved. At the usual age he entered the public schools of his native country and therein continued his studies until he reached the age of fourteen. He afterward worked upon his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he began an apprenticeship at the butcher's trade, following that calling for two years. When he was a young man of eighteen years his father decided to sell the property in Bohemia and took up his abode in the land of freedom. Accordingly the subject came with the family and lived first in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed for three years. During a part of that time he worked as a railroad hand and the remainder of the period was devoted by him to the mastery of the cooper's trade. When twenty-one years of age he came to Yankton county, South Dakota, and assisted his father in the development and improvement of the home farm for about three years.

It was on the 25th of March, 1872, when twenty-three years of age, that Joseph J. Nedved was united in marriage to Miss Mary Peterka, who was born in Bohemia and came to Dakota with her parents. Five children graced this marriage: Annie, who is now the wife of Frank Bartos, a resident farmer and miller of Tabor, Bon Homme county; Charles, who is now twenty-eight years of age and assists in the operation and management of the home farm; Mattie, who has departed this life; and Joseph and Frank, who are yet under the parental roof.

About 1871 Mr. Nedved pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he afterward traded for a homestead and subsequently he bought one hundred and twenty acres, adjoining his second property. He now owns four hundred and forty acres, but intends to give a quarter section of this to his son Charles. Since coming to Dakota he has been identified with agricultural interests, which is the chief source of wealth to the state, the broad prairies of this locality furnishing splendid opportunity to the farmer and stock raiser. Much of Mr. Nedved's land is under cultivation and the fields produce good crops. He is, however, also extensively engaged in the raising of stock and finds this department of his business a profitable source of income. Independent in political views, he votes for the candidates whom he thinks will prove most capable and efficient officials. He has served as school director for three years and as school clerk for about one year. Socially he is connected with the Z. C. B. J., a Bohemian society. He has ever discharged his duties with marked ability and fairness, for he is a most loyal, public-spirited citizen.

LUTHER E. GAGE, a representative citizen and business man of McCook county and vice-president of the Security State Bank of Montrose, was born in New York on the 27th of

July, 1861, and is a son of Eugene S. and Elvira (Hazelton) Gage, representatives of old and honored families of the Empire state, where they were both born and reared. They now reside in Montrose, South Dakota, where they have made their home since 1880. The father of the subject was for many years engaged actively in farming and stock raising, but is now living practically retired. Of the eight children in the family all are living except one, the names, in order of birth, being as follows: Ellen, Luther E., Frank, Matilda, Gertrude, Earl, Orin and Smith, the last named being deceased. When the subject was yet a youth, his parents came to the west and located in Grundy county, Iowa, where his father was engaged in farming until his removal to South Dakota. The subject secured his educational discipline in the public schools of Iowa, and after leaving school he continued to give his attention to the great basic art of agriculture, to which he has ever since given his allegiance, appreciating the fact that it is a proud distinction to be termed a successful farmer. In the spring of 1879, at the age of eighteen years, Mr. Gage came to what is now the state of South Dakota and settled in Clear Lake township, Minnehaha county, where he entered claim to one hundred and sixty acres of government land, perfecting his title in due time and there continuing to reside until 1892, when he came to McCook county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, eventually becoming the owner of a finely improved landed estate of four hundred and eighty acres, which he still retains in his possession and to whose operations he still gives a general supervision. He has given special attention to the raising of high-grade cattle, and upon his ranch are usually to be found about five hundred head. In 1893, Mr. Gage engaged in the general merchandise business in Montrose, conducting this enterprise in addition to his ranching business, and he continued the same successfully for a period of two years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his interests in the line.

In March, 1897, Mr. Gage became associated with P. G. Williams, a leading business man of Montrose, in the conducting of an agricultural implement and real-estate business until the spring of 1902, when the Security State Bank was organized and opened for business on the 9th day of March of that year. They own the controlling stock in the bank, and the reputation which they bear in this section stands as ample voucher for the reliability and solidity of the institution and gives assurance of a representative popular support. Mr. Williams is president of the bank and the subject is vice-president, while L. S. Lillibridge is in active charge of the counting room in the capacity of cashier. Mr. Gage is, in politics, a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, but has never sought or held public office of any description. His wife is a Baptist. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic order, in which he has passed the degrees of the blue lodge, and is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 23d of May, 1881, Mr. Gage was united in marriage to Miss Ana Williams, of this county. She was born and reared in Wisconsin and is a daughter of William and Mary Williams, who are now residents of Minnehaha county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Gage have six children, namely: Roy, Nona, Allen, William, Irene and Clyde. Roy and Allen are students in the high school at Sioux Falls at the time of this writing, the former being a graduate of the class of 1903 and the latter will graduate with the class of 1904.

DELMONT GOLDSMITH, who was the founder of the Commercial State Bank of Salem, McCook county, and who has been president of the institution from the time of its inception, was born in Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, on the 30th of August, 1871, and is a son of Charles D. and Delia (Borland) Goldsmith, the former of whom is still living, the mother having died in 1882. The father of the subject was a prominent and honored member of the bar of the Hawkeye state, where he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession for many years, while for four years he served as district judge, making a most enviable record on the bench.

When the subject was ten years of age his parents removed to Sac City, Sac county, Iowa, and in the public schools of that place he secured his early educational training, after which he was for one year a student in the Rohbaugh Commercial College, in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, where he completed a thorough business course and ably equipped himself for the active duties of life. After leaving school he became assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Sac City, retaining this position three years and then coming to McCook county, South Dakota, in 1893. Shortly after his arrival he effected the organization of the Commercial State Bank of Salem, over whose affairs he has since presided as chief executive, while under his management the institution has been ably conducted and signally prospered, having ample capitalistic reinforcement and being one of the solid banking houses of the state. The bank was opened for business on the 1st of July, 1893, and the attractive and substantial bank building, of modern design and equipment, was erected by Mr. Goldsmith for the purpose to which it is now applied. In politics Mr. Goldsmith is an uncompromising adherent of the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the blue lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity.

On the 23d of October, 1895, Mr. Goldsmith was united in marriage to Miss Lucile Schneider, of Salem, South Dakota, she being a sister of L. V., J. F. and H. W. Schneider, leading merchants of Salem. Mrs. Goldsmith was born in Huston county, Minnesota, being a daughter of Joseph and Frances Schneider, and she was reared and educated in Salem, South Dakota.

JOSEPH PONSFORD, who is the owner of an extensive and valuable landed estate in Buffalo and Jerauld counties, comes of stanch English lineage and is a native of the beautiful old city of St. John, province of New Brunswick, Canada, where he was born on the 19th of January, 1840, being a son of Walter F. and Elizabeth (Henderson) Ponsford, both of whom died there, the father having been a shipbuilder by vocation. They became the parents of five children, of whom three are living. The subject of this sketch attended the excellent schools of his native city until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he set forth to face the stern battle of life on his own responsibility. He located in Racine, Wisconsin, where he remained two years, engaged in work at the carpenter trade, and becoming a skilled artisan in the line. At the expiration of the period noted he removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where he followed the vocation of contracting and building until 1883. It should be noted that after the close of the war of the Rebellion Mr. Ponsford enlisted for service, serving in the quartermaster's department from 1865 to 1867, within which time he was in Dakota, with the forces under command of General Sully.

In April, 1883, Mr. Ponsford came to Jerauld county, South Dakota, where he took up three hundred and twenty acres of government land, in Crow township, and forthwith instituted the reclamation and improvement of the property. As success attended his energetic and well-directed efforts he manifested his faith in the value of South Dakota property by adding to the area of his landed estate, which now comprises fourteen hundred and forty acres of exceptionally fine agricultural and grazing land. He is engaged in the raising of cattle and other live stock upon an extensive scale and is one of the most substantial ranchmen of this favored section of the state. He came to Dakota a poor man, and it is gratifying to note the fact that by energetic and well-directed endeavor in connection with the development of the magnificent natural resources of the state he has attained a most unqualified success in temporal affairs, his estate being now valued at about fifty thousand dollars.

He was prominently identified with the organization of Jerauld county and has ever manifested an insistent and helpful public spirit. He is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and though he has been urged to accept nomination for various county offices he has invariably refused to permit the use of his name in such connection. Fraternally, he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Ponsford is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in this faith the subject also was reared.

On the 2d of May, 1867, Mr. Ponsford was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Dunham, of St. John, New Brunswick, who was born and reared in St. John, being a daughter of Joseph O. and Elizabeth Dunham.

JESSE B. INGERSON, the present able and popular incumbent of the office of county auditor of Buffalo county, was born in St. Lawrence, New York, on the 13th of June, 1864, and is a son of Lewis and Maria (Baraclough) Ingerson, the former of whom is still living, while the mother is dead. They became the parents of five children, of whom the subject was the third in order of birth, while four of the number are living at the time of this writing. The father of the subject was a farmer by vocation and both he and his wife were representatives of families long and honorably identified with the annals of American history. Jesse B. Ingerson was tendered such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools of his native state and was reared under the invigorating discipline of the homestead farm. At the age of sixteen years he left the parental roof to become dependent upon his own resources. He was principally engaged in farming in New York state until 1883, when, at the age of nineteen years, he came to South Dakota, which was then a portion of the great integral territory of Dakota, and settled in Buffalo county, where he took up government land and set himself vigorously to the work of reclaiming and improving the same. That he has been successful is best shown in the fact that he is now the owner of a fine landed estate of about one thousand acres, a considerable portion of which is devoted to the raising of grain, while the balance is utilized in connection with the raising of live stock, to which industry he has given special attention, carrying on the enterprise upon an extensive scale and also being a successful dealer in and shipper of stock.

Mr. Ingerson is a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities, and in the fall of 1902 he was elected county auditor, assuming his official duties on the 6th of March, 1903, and having thus taken up his residence in Gann Valley, the attractive county seat. He still gives a general supervision to his ranch, but the county is fortunate in having secured his services in an office for which he is so distinctively eligible. Fraternally, he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 17th of September, 1890, Mr. Ingerson led to the hymeneal altar Miss Anna Miller, who was born and reared in South Dakota, being a daughter of A. W. Miller, a prominent and honored resident of Buffalo county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Ingerson have five children, all of whom remain beneath the home roof, namely: Myrtle, Laura, Pearl, Jesse and Flaurence.

THE GARDNER BROTHERS are numbered among the representative business men of Hand county, where they have resided since the pioneer epoch in its history, and they are now prominently engaged in the general merchandise business in the attractive village of Ree Heights.

F. R. Gardner was born in Licking county, Ohio, on the 9th of May, 1856, and W. T. Gardner, the junior member of the firm, was born in La Salle county, Illinois, on the 8th of June, 1858. They are sons of Gilson and Margaret (Humphrey) Gardner, five of whose children are living at the present time. The father of the subject devoted the major portion of his active life to agricultural pursuits, and his wife died in the state of Iowa in 1892. F. R. Gardner received his early educational training in the public schools of Iowa, and later continued his studies in the Iowa State Normal School at Cedar Falls, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880. He had previously completed a course in the high school, and thereafter was for three years successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools of Chickasaw and Boone counties, Iowa. In 1884 he came to Hand county, South Dakota, where his brother W. T. had previously located, and since that time they have been closely associated in their business enterprises. They here engaged in the ranch and live-stock business, to which they continued to give their attention until 1892, when they established their present general merchandise business in Ree Heights, where they have built up a large and prosperous trade, which is drawn from the wide radius of country normally tributary to the town. They carry a large and complete stock in each of the several departments and by their correct business methods and manifest integrity of purpose have gained and retained the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community. The firm is also associated with another brother, Newman A., in the ownership of the Orient State Bank, of Orient, South Dakota, which was opened for business in September, 1903, and which has met with a most gratifying popular support from the time of its inception. The brothers are the owners of about fourteen hundred acres of land in the county and have here attained a high degree of success through their well-directed endeavors. They are uncompromising Republicans in their political proclivities, and their religious faith is that of the Congregational church.

On the 2d of December, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of F. R. Gardner to Miss Kate M. Wetherell, of Janesville, Iowa, and they have three children, Charles W., Hugh H. and Margery. Fraternally Mr. Gardner is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

W. T. Gardner, like his brother, was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in Black Hawk county, Iowa, until 1881, when he came as a pioneer to what is now the state of South Dakota. He settled first in Aurora county, where he took up land and remained thereon for two years, at the expiration of which he came to Hand county and eventually became extensively engaged in the ranching and stock-raising business with his brother, as has already been noted in this sketch. He first secured in this county a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land, in Spring Hills township, while the extensive holdings of the brothers in this section now aggregate, as noted, nearly fourteen hundred acres. The property is well improved and figures as an asset which is constantly appreciated in value.

On the 15th of April, 1895, W. T. Gardner was united in marriage to Miss Anna Wharton, who was born in Iowa and reared in Hand county, South Dakota, and of this union has been born one son, Henry.

JACOB ENGEBRETSEN HOLTER, numbered among the prosperous farmers of Lincoln county, is a native of Norway, where he was born on the 24th of June, 1837, and having been reared and educated in the fair land of his nativity, where his father was for many years engaged in a lumber business, making extensive shipments to foreign ports and being a man of sterling worth. Both he and his wife passed their entire lives in Norway, and of their children five are living at the present time, while of the number four are residents of the United States.

The subject of this sketch remained in his native land until he had attained the age of twenty-eight years, having received excellent educational advantages, going through Den Norske Artillery Brigade's Underofficers' Skole, and having rendered effective service in the Norwegian army for a period of seven years. In 1865 he came to America, landing in Quebec, and thence making his way westward to Chicago, his financial resources upon his arrival in the future western metropolis being represented in a twenty-dollar gold piece, which he exchanged for greenbacks, receiving one and one-half dollars for each dollar of gold. He was variously employed until 1868, when he came to the great territory of Dakota as a pioneer, locating in what is now Lincoln county and taking up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, in the immediate vicinity of the present thriving city of Canton.

He was one of the earliest settlers in this locality, and in the pioneer days had to endure the hardships and vicissitudes incidental to establishing a home on the frontier, neighbors being few and far removed from one another, while the hostile Indians were a constant menace to life and property. He erected his rude and primitive dwelling and earnestly set himself to the task of subduing the virgin prairie to cultivation, and though he met with misfortunes, through the scourge of grasshoppers and by reason of unfavorable seasons, he maintained a sturdy courage and indomitable perseverance, and has not been denied his just rewards, since he is now the owner of a finely improved and valuable farm of three hundred and sixty acres, the greater portion of which is under effective cultivation. On his farm he set out the fine trees and orchard which now adorn the place, while all the permanent improvements are of excellent type and have been made by himself, he being a carpenter as well as farmer. He devotes his attention to diversified agriculture and stock growing and is one of the influential and highly honored pioneers of the county. In politics he gives his support to the Populist party, and has been active in the promotion of its cause, while the esteem in which he is held in the community is shown in the fact that he has been called upon to serve in various offices of local trust. He has almost constantly been a member of the school board of his district, is now serving his sixth term as treasurer of Canton township, and was incumbent of the office of county commissioner from 1870 to 1872, inclusive. In 1869 he erected the first frame house in Canton for J. Q. Fitzgerald and at all times he has shown that progressive spirit which has typified the sterling pioneers of the state, whose advancement and great prosperity have been advanced through their efforts. In religion he is very liberal. He admits the supremacy of natural law and rejects orthodoxy. He is a strong moralist and a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

On the 23d of December, 1872, Mr. Holter was united in marriage to Miss Helga Thorsteinson, who was born in Norway and who was a resident of Lincoln county, this state, at the time of her marriage. Of this union have been born eight children, five of whom are living, namely: Engebret, Thorstein, Carl, Emma and Clara.

FRANK W. DRAKE, one of the prosperous and honored farmers of Moody county, claims the old Granite state as the place of his nativity, since he was born in Merrimack county, New Hampshire, on the 30th of December, 1841. He is a son of W. H. and Betsy (Glines) Drake, both of whom were born and reared in New Hampshire, where the father was a prosperous farmer. In his family were eleven children, and nine of the number are still living. He died in 1892, when well advanced in years, and his wife is still living, both having been zealous and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while in politics he was originally a Whig and later a Republican.

In 1856, at the age of fifteen years, the subject of this sketch accompanied his parents on their removal to the state of Iowa, the family thus becoming numbered with the pioneers of that commonwealth, where he was reared to maturity under the sturdy discipline of the home farm, while his educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools. On the 16th of August, 1862, Mr. Drake tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in Company K, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he rendered valiant and faithful service until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. His command became a part of the Army of the West and he thus was an active participant in the battles of Nashville, Mobile and Pleasant Hill, besides others of importance, and also took part in the Red river campaign under General Banks.

After the close of his military service Mr. Drake returned to his home in Mitchell county, Iowa, where he continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1880, when he disposed of his interests there and came to Moody county, South Dakota, where he filed on homestead and timber claims and forthwith inaugurated the improvement and cultivation of the land, which had never been furrowed by the plowshare at the time he secured the property from the government. He now has a fine estate of three hundred and twenty acres, two-thirds of which are under a high state of cultivation and productivity, while the improvements are such as indicate the progressive ideas and good judgment of the owner. In addition to diversified agriculture, in the propagation of the various cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, Mr. Drake also gives not a little attention to the raising of an excellent grade of live stock. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and he has been called upon to fill various offices of local trust, having served for six years as justice of the peace and for twelve years as an officer of his school district.

On the 30th of December, 1873, Mr. Drake was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Monholland, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, being a daughter of John and Lucind (Burrington) Monholland. Her father was a painter by trade and vocation and was employed in this line in Wisconsin and later in California, where both he and his wife died. Mr. and Mrs. Drake have four children: Carrie is the wife of Frederick Bergstresser, of Wentworth, Lake county, this state; Jennie is the wife of Grant Dockstader, a farmer near Dell Rapids; Hilord H. has the general charge of the homestead farm; and Fair also remains beneath the parental roof, the children having been given good educational advantages.

OLAUS E. HOLTER, one of the well-known and prosperous farmers of Lincoln county, is a native of Norway, where he was born on the 29th of March, 1840, and he is a son of Engebret and Carrie (Olson) Holter, both of whom passed their entire lives in Norway, where the father was long and prominently identified with the lumber business. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native land, and after he attained years of maturity he there devoted his attention to lumber work until his emigration to America. Prior to this radical change he was married, in 1864, to Miss Maren Axelson, a native of the same locality, and she has proved to him a true helpmeet and materially aided him in the winning of independence and definite success. It may be stated at this point that they have six children, and in the connection we are pleased to enter a brief record concerning them: Lizzie, who has been successfully engaged in teaching school for the past ten years, is now residing in that state of Washington; Annie is the wife of Lauritz Olson, a successful farmer of Lyman county, South Dakota; Martin is associated with his father in the work of the home farm; Laura has taken up a claim of land in Lyman county and is residing on the same, in order to secure title to the property: Otto remains at home and assists in the work of the farm; and Cora also remains beneath the parental roof.

In April, 1869, Mr. Holter left his native land and came with his wife to America, landing in New York and forthwith making his way westward to the great territory of Dakota. He settled in what is now Lincoln county, being among the first to take up a permanent residence here, while only a few dugouts marked the habitations of the pioneer settlers, the most of these being located along the course of the Sioux river. Mr. Holter took up a tract of government land in what is now Canton township, and on the same constructed one of the rude and primitive dugouts, in which he placed his few household effects, and he then left his devoted wife with two little babies in charge of the place and went to Sioux City to secure work, being variously employed for some time and in the meanwhile carrying forward the development and improvement of his farm. The passing years have not only shown the result of his labors but have brought him a full measure of prosperity. He is now the owner of two hundred and forty acres of very productive land, and nearly all is under cultivation, while he has embellished the same with hardy trees and good fences and buildings, his fine large barn having been erected in 1896. He gives his attention to diversified farming and also raises live stock of high grade. In politics Mr. Holter is an independent voter, and he has served as a school officer of his district.

ALFRED KOHLER, one of the progressive and successful farmers of Moody county, is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born on the homestead farm, in Fayette county, on the 16th of March, 1866. He is a son of Nicholas and Mary (Lang) Kohler, both born and reared in Switzerland. The father of the subject continued to reside in his beloved fatherland until 1854, when he severed the home ties and immigrated to America. Soon after his arrival in the new world he made his way westward to Iowa and became one of the pioneers of Plymouth county, where he has since resided, devoting his attention to the great basic art of agriculture and having gained prominence and prosperity as a business man and valued citizen. His devoted wife is still living, as are also eight of their ten children, the other two having died in early childhood. The father of our subject was a carpenter in his early life, having followed this vocation in his native land. In politics he is a Democrat and both he and his wife are sincere and consistent members of the Lutheran church. He is one of the wealthy farmers of Iowa, owning a valuable estate of four hundred acres.

The subject of this sketch was reared to maturity on the homestead farm which was the place of his birth, and his early educational training was received in the excellent public schools for which Iowa has long been celebrated. He continued to assist in the work and management of the home farm until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when he initiated his independent career. In 1893 he came to South Dakota and located in Moody county, where he is now the owner of nine hundred and sixty acres of most arable land, as has been previously noted, and the entire tract is under effective cultivation. Mr. Kohler is a man of advanced ideas, and brings to bear scientific principles in his farm work, while he has the business thoroughly systematized, realizing that this is as essential to success in farming as in any other line of industrial or commercial enterprise. He has equipped his farm with substantial and attractive buildings and the place may well be looked upon as a model. In addition to diversified agriculture he also gives no little attention to the raising of an excellent grade of live stock. In politics Mr. Kohler maintains an independent attitude, and he has been called upon to serve as township trustee and as an officer of the school district.

On the 10th of March, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kohler to Miss Matilda Miller, who was born and reared in Fayette county, Iowa, being a daughter of Benedict and Elizabeth (Islay) Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Kohler have six children, namely: Otto, Pearl, Vina, Lester, Lynn and Lloid.

MICHAEL J. DOUGHERTY, one of the enterprising and popular young business men of Mount Vernon, Davison county, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of June, 1868, and was there reared to the age of eight years, when, in 1876, he accompanied his parents on their removal to Wisconsin, the family locating in Waukesha county, where he received his educational training in the public schools, his father being there engaged in farming until 1880, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and took up his residence in Davison county, being the first to enter claim to government land in this county and being the first settler in the present thriving village of Mount Vernon. He and his wife still reside here, honored pioneers, and he is sixty-six years of age at the time of this writing. The subject is a son of Michael and Mary (Flannagan) Dougherty, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ireland, and they are the parents of five children. They are members of the Catholic church, and in politics Mr. Dougherty is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party.

Michael J. Dougherty, the immediate subject of this sketch, was about twelve years of age at the time of his parents' immigration to South Dakota, in the spring of 1880, and here he continued his studies in the public schools, while he assisted in the development of the homestead farm, being identified with the great basic art of agriculture until 1899, when he established himself in the hardware business in Mount Vernon, where he has built up an excellent trade and is honored as one of the progressive and representative citizens of the town. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, while fraternally he is identified with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1901, as candidate on the Citizens' ticket, he was elected village clerk of Mount Vernon, in which capacity he served three years.

On the 1st of November, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dougherty to Miss Nellie Pollard, of Mt. Vernon, a daughter of Joseph Pollard, and of this union has been born one son, Eugene.

HORACE W. LEBLOND, a pioneer druggist of Chamberlain, South Dakota, and in point of continuous residence one of the town's oldest business men as well as one of the leading citizens of Brule county, was born June 28, 1854, in Celina, Ohio, and when a child of three years was taken by his parents on their removal to Minnesota, in which state he spent his childhood and youth and in the public schools of which he received his elementary education. The discipline thus acquired was later supplemented by a three-years course in the University of Minnesota, after which he took up the study of pharmacy and pursued the same until becoming proficient in every detail of the profession.

In 1881 Mr. LeBlond came to South Dakota on a prospecting tour for a location, and being pleased with the new town of Chamberlain and the advantages it afforded to young men of spirit and enterprise, he decided to make it his permanent place of abode. In due time he secured a business room and, stocking the same with a full line of drugs and a complete assortment of such other articles and sundries as are usually found in first-class establishments of the kind, opened his doors and announced himself in readiness to wait upon his customers. Being the only business house of the kind in the place, he soon commanded a large and lucrative patronage and his career from that time to the present day, covering a period of over twenty-two years, presents a series of continued advancements, which now place him in the front ranks of the enterprising and successful men of affairs in this part of the state. Mr. LeBlond has added largely to his stock in order to keep abreast of the steadily growing demands of the trade, and being, as already indicated, a master of his profession and at the same time a most courteous and obliging business man whose relations with the public have always been of a pleasant and agreeable character, it is not at all surprising that he has won a warm and permanent place in the confidence and esteem of the people.

Since locating in Chamberlain, Mr. LeBlond has been an influential factor in the growth and development of the place and a conspicuous figure in its political and public affairs. Although a strong adherent of the Democratic party, he was elected in the early days of the town to the office of city clerk, making the race on the Peoples' ticket and defeating a well-known and popular competitor by a very decisive majority. After serving one term with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public, he was re-elected his own successor on the citizens' ticket, his successful management of the office being his greatest recommendation to the suffrage of the people regardless of party or political affiliation, his second term fully justifying the support given him and adding to his reputation as an able and judicious and popular public servant.

Mr. LeBlond has a beautiful and attractive home in Chamberlain which is presided over with dignity and grace by a lady of intelligence and varied culture who, since 1893, has worthily and honorably borne his name, shared his fortunes and successes, co-operated with him in his endeavors and sympathized and assisted him in all of his aspirations. Mrs. LeBlond before her marriage was Miss Lizzie Bridgeman and she was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, and moved to South Dakota in 1880. In his business and social relations Mr. LeBlond has been actuated by the highest motives of honor and his record is that of a man of wide intelligence and broad generous sympathies, whose integrity has never been questioned and whose character has always been above reproach. He is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree, an influential member of the blue lodge in Chamberlain and at various times has been honored with high official stations in the different branches of the order with which he is identified.

JOHN JANCIK, a prosperous agriculturist of Yankton county, who is living near Lesterville, was born in Bohemia in 1848, a son of Frank Anthony Jancik. There was no event of special importance in his early youth to vary the routine of life for him, but after he had attained his majority he was married, in 1870, to Miss Tracy Nikodyn. Three years passed and in 1873 they bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the new world. They hoped to find in the land of freedom the business opportunities which were not so easily secured in the old country nor has Mr. Jancik been disappointed in this hope. Coming to South Dakota, he homesteaded two hundred acres and he still owns this property, all of which he himself farms. He lived here at the time when the grasshoppers descended upon the country in such great numbers, when they seemed in the air like an immense cloud. Settling upon the fields, they destroyed in a few hours the crops which it had taken months of labor and care to ripen. Other hardships and trials have been met by Mr. Jancik, but he has with courageous spirit borne all these difficulties and at length has triumphed over the obstacles in his path to success so that he is now a prosperous farmer of his community. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jancik were born ten children: Louise, who is at home; Annie and Amelia, also under the parental roof; Rosie, the wife of Joe Rankin, a resident farmer of Yankton county; Sophia, who is employed in the city of Yankton; Tina, Mary, Minnie, Emil and Tillie, who are also at home.

Becoming a naturalized American citizen, Mr. Jancik, after informing himself concerning the political conditions of the country and the belief of the parties, allied his interests with the Republican party and has since supported its men and measures. He is a member of the Evangelical church and is a man of considerable force of character, having depended entirely upon his own exertions since an early age. While in Bohemia he mastered the tailor's trade and followed it there, but since coming to the new world he has carried on agricultural pursuits and his farming interests are now valuable. His life history proves how excellent are the business advantages afforded in the United States to young men of energy, whose labors are not hampered by social or caste conditions.

RASMUS PEDERSON was born in Norway on the 26th of August, 1861, being a son of Jorgen and Christence Pederson, who emigrated from the fair Norseland to America in 1867, locating first in Wisconsin, where they remained until the following year, when they came to the wilds of the great territory of Dakota and cast in their lot with the pioneers of Yankton county. The father of the subject took up a homestead claim eight miles northeast of the city of Yankton, on the James river, and here passed the remainder of his long and useful life. He developed a fine farm and the place is now one of the best improved and most productive in this section, its area being now three hundred and twenty acres. He continued to reside on the homestead until his death, which occurred in June, 1900, and his widow is still living on the old farm, which has been her home for more than thirty-five years, her son Rasmus, subject of this sketch, having had charge of the farm since the death of his father. In the family of this worthy couple were four children, of whom two are living, Rasmus and Ole.

Rasmus Pederson grew up under the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm and under the influences of the pioneer epoch in a section which he has seen develop into one of the most attractive in the great state of South Dakota. His educational advantages were such as were afforded in the district schools, and he has lived on the home farm consecutively except for a period of about five years,—from 1883 to 1888,—during which he was engaged in business in the city of Yankton. He is an energetic and progressive farmer and has been successful in his efforts, while he holds the esteem of the community in which he has passed nearly his entire life. He gives his support to the Republican party and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, while fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 23d of October, 1888, Mr. Pederson was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Jane Emerson, who was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of March, 1866, being a daughter of Aquila and Ellen Emerson, who came to Dakota in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Pederson have three children, namely: Rena E. Christina, Amanda Johanna and Ralph Emory.

GEORGE S. RIX, the present city attorney of Milbank, Grant county, is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born in Spring Valley, Fillmore county, on January 26, 1869, and is a son of Porter N. and Emma (Winters) Rix, the former of whom was born in Canada, and the latter in England. Porter N. accompanied his parents on their removal to Wisconsin when a small boy, and he was reared to manhood in that state, whence, about 1860, he removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he became a prominent and successful farmer and stockgrower, devoting special attention to the raising of fine horses and high-grade cattle. He was one of a large family of boys, and nearly all of them have been more or less prominent in politics and other affairs of a public nature.

George S. Rix was graduated in the high school of Spring Valley as valedictorian of the class of 1889. He was then matriculated in the law department of the University of Wisconsin, from which celebrated institution he was graduated in 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, while he was simultaneously admitted to the bar. Upon the opening of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Indian reservation, in April, 1892, he took up his residence on a claim near Brown's Valley, Minnesota, where he remained about one year, until the 1st of January, 1893, when he came to Milbank, where he entered into professional partnership with the late John W. Bell, under the firm name of Bell & Rix. They were associated in practice about one and one-half years, since when Mr. Rix has conducted an individual practice, retaining a representative clientage and having gained marked priority. Mr. Rix early developed oratorical and dialectic skill and thus laid an excellent foundation for comprehensive knowledge of parliamentary law. His first speech given outside the lyceum or school was made in the Methodist Episcopal church of his native town on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington to the presidency, and his success was such that he soon found himself much in demand as a speaker on public occasions. He has continued to appear as a speaker on matters of public polity, political affairs, patriotic observances, etc. During the campaign of 1900, while a law student, his services were given to the Democratic party at various places in Wisconsin. However, he became convinced that the principles for which the Republican party stands sponsor most nearly represent the highest interests of the people, and he signalized his conviction by transferring his allegiance to the "grand old party," in whose cause he has ever since been an enthusiastic and active worker. In 1892, while a resident of Roberts county, he was a delegate to the Republican state convention, as was he also from Grant county in 1896, while in 1896 he became a member of the Republican state central committee, in which capacity he served two years. In 1896 he was elected state's attorney of Grant county, continuing incumbent of this position two terms

GEORGE S. RIX.

and making an admirable record as a prosecutor. He has served as city attorney since 1902. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, in the former of which he has passed all the official chairs in his lodge. He and his wife are valued members of the First Congregational church, taking an active interest in the various departments of its work. They have an attractive home on Fourth street, and he is also the owner of other residence property in Milbank.

On Christmas day of the year 1895 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rix to Miss Maud C. Nash, who was born and reared at Cherry Grove, Minnesota, being a daughter of L. H. Nash, an old and honored resident of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Rix have one child, Doris C.

ADDISON H. PEASE, postmaster at Wagner and publisher and editor of the Charles Mix County New Era, is a native of the state of Michigan, having been born in Lacota, Van Buren county, on the 17th of May, 1867, and being a son of Enoch M. and Rachel A. Pease. The former was born in Wayne county, New York, in 1830, and the latter in Pennsylvania, in 1838. They came to South Dakota in 1882, and the father died in Wagner, this state, on the 26th of February, 1901, while his devoted wife passed away, in the same town, on the 25th of January, 1903. Enoch M. Pease was of stanch German lineage, the family having been established in America fully twelve generations ago. He was a wool carder by vocation, was a man of sterling integrity and ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem. He was a Republican in politics and he and his wife held membership in the Methodist church. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are living, while the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth.

Addison H. Pease came to South Dakota in November, 1882, in company with his parents, being at the time a lad of fifteen years. His educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools, which he continued to attend as opportunity afforded after the removal of the family to the territory of Dakota. As he has personally stated, his education was secured "principally by hard knocks and practical experience," since he early began to depend upon his own resources. He has never been willing to wait for opportunity but has turned his hand to whatever honest work has come to hand. In early days he drove stage and for eight years after his marriage was variously employed. In June, 1895, he took up a homestead claim on Yankton reservation, Charles Mix county, and gave his attention to its improvement and cultivation until January 1, 1901, when he took up his residence in the town of Wagner, having been appointed postmaster. He also purchased in that year the plant and business of the New Era, a weekly paper, and has since continued its publication, making it an effective exponent of local interests and an advocate of the principles of the Republican party, in whose cause he has been an active worker. Mr. Pease is one of the charter members of Wagner Tent, No. 59, Knights of the Maccabees, of which he is now commander.

At Armour, this state, on the 1st of September, 1890, Mr. Pease was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Thompson, daughter of Harry Thompson, who was at that time sheriff of Douglas county.

DELATUS HINMAN, of Yankton county, was born in Oswego county, New York, April 6, 1848, and is of English lineage. His paternal great-grandfather was Edward Hinman, who deserted the land of his birth and established his home in the new world and the family has since been represented in America by loyal adherents of the interest of this country. The grandfather, Ephraim Hinman, was drafted for service in the war of 1812. The parents of the subject were William and Julie (Salisbury) Hinman, both of whom were natives of New York, in which state they lived and died. The father was a farmer by occupation and a well-known representative citizen of this country. He died in the year 1888 and his wife passed away in 1884. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church and lived in harmony with their profession. The political support of Mr. Hinman was given to the Whig party, and later to the Republican party and eventually he became a Prohibitionist.

Delatus Hinman was reared in his father's home and assisted in the cultivation of the farm until he had attained his majority, when he entered upon an independent business career as a school teacher and followed that profession through several winter terms. Attracted by the opportunities of the rapidly developing west, he came to Yankton county in the fall of 1869, traveling by stage from St. Louis. He has been identified with the educational interests of this locality for several terms as a teacher, and in 1869 he made preparations for carrying on agricultural pursuits by entering one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government, while to this he afterward added another quarter section. He afterward sold both tracts and in the fall of 1870 he bought one hundred and sixty acres in township 94, range 55. There were no improvements upon the place except a log house, but he has since devoted his knowledge to the care and cultivation of the farm, upon which he has lived continuously since 1877. He has a fine farm and in 1878 he erected a substantial and attractive residence. He has likewise built good barns and added other improvements and the boundaries of his farm he has extended by the purchase of eighty acres. The entire farm is now under cultivation. In the early days he lost his crops because of the grasshoppers, but he persevered in his work and as the years have gone by he has accumulated a comfortable competence. He now breeds hogs and cattle and makes a specialty of the production of alfalfa hay. He has a good apple orchard, containing some of the best bearing trees of the state, and his farm is modern in all its equipments and constitutes one of the valuable properties of the community.

On the 1st of March, 1877, Mr. Hinman was united in marriage to Miss Jane Ottman, a daughter of Jacob and Christiana Ottman, who spent their entire lives in New York, the father being a successful farmer there. He voted with the Republican party and both he and his wife were members of the Disciple church. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hinman has been born one son, Byron, whose birth occurred January 1, 1885, and who is now a student in college at Yankton. In 1893 they adopted Mary Kincel, nine years of age, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kincel, were both deceased. The child took the name of Mary Kincel Hinman, and has been given a good education, graduating from Yankton Academy in June, 1903. The parents hold membership in the Methodist church, taking an active part in its work, and their labors are effective in promoting its welfare and extending its influence.

Mr. Hinman is a Prohibitionist, with strong party tendencies, and fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen, the Pyramids and the Royal Tribe of Joseph. Because of his success and sterling worth, Yankton county numbers him among her representative men.

NORMAN D. WHITE was born at Scales Mound, Illinois, August 2, 1863, and is a son of John and Henrietta C. (Phelps) White. The father was born December 25, 1826, at Jamestown, New York, and was the youngest son of Moses and Sallie (Cheney) White. The family is of English descent and was founded in America by Elder John White, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1632. The grandfather of the subject was a goldsmith by trade and removed from Southington, Connecticut, to New York in 1791. He finally married and settled at Jamestown, New York. His wife was born and reared at Essex, Vermont. John White spent his childhood in Jamestown and attended the public schools. He early showed marked musical talent and became a skillful violinist. In 1846, at the age of twenty, he went to Chicago, Illinois, and thence by stage to Galena, where he worked for two years as a farm hand and about the lead mines and also found many profitable opportunities for the employment of his musical skill. He was married in 1848 to Henrietta [illegible]elps, of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, a daugh[illegible] of Milo and Charlotte (Beldian) Phelps, formerly of Jasper, New York. Locating upon a farm north of Scales Mound, he there engaged in farming and stock raising for many years, accumulating considerable property. In the fall of 1880 he visited his brother at Yankton, South Dakota, and was so well pleased with this locality that he invested in real estate in the fertile James river valley. In 1885 he disposed of his property in Illinois and located on his South Dakota farm. He added to his possessions from time to time until he owned over thirteen hundred acres of as fine land as can be found in the state. In all his work and dealings he left the impress of a considerate, careful-minded man and one of strong, forceful character. In his long lingering illness he manifested great patience and forbearance which characterized his entire life. He voted with the Democracy and was a loyal member of the Methodist church, to which his wife also belongs. She survives him and is yet living on the old homestead. In the family of this worthy couple were nine children: Thomas, in 1849, married Melvina Wells and with his family of four children lives upon a farm in Yankton county; Cecil J., born in 1854 and now conducting a country store in Yankton county, married Miss Viola Hill and they have an adopted child; Delia, born in 1859, is the wife of William C. Coulson, a resident farmer of Yankton county, by whom she has three children; Norman D. is the next of the family; Lee is a carpenter of St. Louis, Missouri; Addie, is the wife of William Van Epps, a liveryman of Yankton, and they have three sons. The three other children of the White family died in Illinois. All were provided with good educational privileges and Delia engaged in teaching school, while Addie taught music. Thomas displayed much of his father's musical talent as a violinist. The different members of the family are now comfortably situated in life and are valued residents of the various communities in which they reside.

Norman D. White spent his early life in Illinois and with his father came to South Dakota in the spring of 1885. He has since resided upon the home farm here and has taken an active part in its management and operation. At the time of his father's death he was appointed executor of the estate, comprising eleven hundred acres of land in Yankton county. He now carries on general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of Guernsey cattle, splendid bred horses and Poland-China hogs. He has handled stock extensively, becoming one of the leading representatives of this line of business in the county and his large sales have brought to him a splendid financial return. His home is pleasantly located on the banks of the James river, four miles from Yankton, and in 1891 he erected an elegant farm residence which is one of the most attractive features of the landscape. There is found an artesian well upon his place and also a fish pond. He has a blacksmith and carpenter shop upon his farm and he possesses excellent mechanical ability, so that he is enabled to keep everything about his place in first-class condition. Mr. White is a most energetic and enterprising man and his resolution and strong purpose have been important factors in a successful business career. He lives with his mother and both are highly esteemed in the community. Fraternally, Mr. White is connected with the Pyramids and the Maccabees. He is an honored son of an honored pioneer and today occupies a very prominent and enviable position as a representative of agricultural interests in South Dakota.

CHARLES E. SEELEY, one of the well-known and representative citizens of Clark county, is a native of the Wolverine state, having been born in Oakland county, Michigan, on the 31st of May, 1841, and being a son of Edward H. and Calista (Walker) Seeley, the former of whom was born in Seneca county, New York, and the latter in Connecticut, while it may be stated that the original ancestors of the subject in the maternal line settled in New England in the pre-Revolutionary days. Edward H. Seeley devoted his life to farming and was one of the pioneers of the state of Michigan, where both he and his wife died. His father was a prominent lawyer in New York, and served for a number of years as county judge of Seneca county. The subject of this review received his early educational training in the common schools of his native state and also attended a select school for a short time, just prior to the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, in which he participated. On the 17th of August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and a few weeks later proceeded with his command to the front. He was wounded in the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 5th of May, 1862, and rejoined his regiment three days before the opening of the seven days' fighting before the city of Richmond. He received his honorable discharge in the autumn of 1862, by reason of disability, and then returned to his home in Michigan. He there continued to be engaged in farming about five years, after which he learned the trade of carpenter and became a successful contractor and builder. In 1893 he came to South Dakota and located in Maydell township, Clark county, and here he has continued contracting and building, having contributed materially to the substantial development and progress of this section and having also become the owner of a well-improved and productive farm, to whose management he has given his attention to a greater or less extent.

Mr. Seeley has gained and retained the respect and confidence of the people of the county and is recognized as a loyal and progressive citizen. In politics he has given his support to the Republican party from the time of attaining his legal majority, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, at the time of his second nomination, and having ever since been a stalwart upholder of the principles and policies of the "grand old party." He has been called upon to serve in various township offices and is at the present time incumbent of that of justice of the peace. He is treasurer of the Garden City Co-operative Creamery Company, one of the leading business concerns of the county. Fraternally, he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, and for the past score of years he has been a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Seeley also is a member.

On the 22d of March, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Seeley to Miss Lucy O. Green, who was born in the state of Michigan, being a daughter of Z. R. and Zerilla Green, and they have seven children, namely: Elmer G., Harry M., Emmet C., Eugene, May R., Frank A. and Alice Louise.

J. M. DOYLE, one of the influential and honored business men of Delmont, Douglas county, is a native of Grant county, Wisconsin, where he was born on the 10th of May, 1854, being a son of John and Mary (Brady) Doyle, of whose six children five are living, namely: Dr. E. M., who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Yankton, this state; Thomas, who is a resident of Grant county, Wisconsin; Garrett, who, likewise, resides in that county; John S., who is a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; Sarah M., who married William Sheridan in October, 1881, and died a widow in 1892; and J. M., who is the subject of this review. The father of the subject was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, where he was reared to maturity, and he was there identified with the mining industry until 1846, when he emigrated to America, locating in Grant county, Wisconsin, as one of its early pioneers, and there he engaged in mining for two years. He entered a tract of government land in that county, improved a good farm, to whose cultivation he gave his attention until his death, which occurred in 1886, at which time he was seventy-three years of age. He was twice married, the maiden name of his first wife having been Farrell, and of this union were born four children, of whom two are living,—Terrence, who is a retired farmer of Pocahontas county, Iowa; and Anna, a maiden lady, residing in Shellsburg, Wisconsin. The mother of the subject was also a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, and she died in 1881, at the age of sixty-five years, both she and her husband having been zealous members of the Catholic church, while the latter was a Democrat in politics.

J. M. Doyle was reared on the homestead farm in Wisconsin, receiving his early educational discipline in the public schools and supplementing the same by a course of study in St. John's College, in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. In 1879 he and his brother Garret rented land in Grant county, that state, where they were engaged in farming for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which they purchased a meat market in Fairplay, Wisconsin, conducting the same one year. In 1882 the subject came to Dakota, located in Plankinton, Aurora county, and thus becoming one of the pioneers of what is now the state of South Dakota. He located two claims in that county and while complying with the legal requirements necessary to retaining the same he conducted a confectionery store in the village mentioned, there continuing his residence for seven years. Within this period he made a visit to his old home in Wisconsin, remaining about one year. In 1890 Mr. Doyle disposed of his property in Plankinton, Aurora county, and removed to Pocahontas county, Iowa, with the intention of engaging in the real-estate business in company with bankers there. No satisfactory arrangements could be made, however, and after teaching a three-months term of school in Iowa, he returned to Dakota, taking up his residence in Plankinton, and from March until July, 1889, he held the position of insurance underwriter for the Dakota Mutual Protective Association, which was organized and incorporated under the laws of the territory for the purpose of rendering insurance indemnity on live stock, the executive corps being as follows: H. C. Ayres, president; Richard Hancy, secretary, and W. T. Lafollette, manager. In the autumn of the same year Mr. Doyle went again to Iowa, passing some time there and in the city of Chicago, his object being to promote the organization of a land company to handle western properties, but again he was unable to enlist satisfactory capitalistic cooperation, and after teaching school for three months, in Pocahontas county, Iowa, he returned to South Dakota, locating in Delmont on the 17th of August, 1891, as the representative of the firm of T. McMichael & Son, of McGregor, Iowa. He had the management of their elevator and grain business here until 1898, when he purchased the business, which he has since successfully continued. In January, 1892, he established the first permanent hog market in Delmont, and he is today one of the heaviest buyers of grain and live stock in this section of the state, while he is known as an energetic and able business man and as one who is worthy of unqualified confidence and esteem, which are uniformly accorded by all who know him. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, but he has never been ambitious for public office. In the fall of 1902 he was tendered by his party friends the nomination for either sheriff of the county or for representative of the district in the state legislature, but he refused to become a candidate for either office. He was later appointed a member of the board of county commissioners, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal from the county of the regular incumbent, D. M. Brennerman. He is a most effective and popular auctioneer, in which line he is a pioneer in this section, his services being in demand throughout a wide radius of country in the crying of sales of various sorts. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, and fraternally he is affiliated with Armour Lodge, No. 100, Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Armour.

On the 14th of June, 1898, Mr. Doyle was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Catherine Kelley, who was at the time principal of the Delmont public schools, being a lady of refinement and gracious presence, and they are the parents of two children, William Bryan and Lucille Bernice.

JOHN MEIER, one of Germany's native sons, was born on the 6th of August, 1835, his parents being Jathan and Elizabeth Meier. The father was a tailor by trade and thus provided for his family. In 1856 he brought his wife and children to the United States, settling in Broadhead, Wisconsin. John Meier, who acquired his education in Germany, accompanied the family at that time and in Wisconsin he took a claim from the government and began farming on his own account. He was married February 12, 1866, to Miss Caroline Dubois, of Rock county, Wisconsin. Her father was a successful farmer of that section. Unto the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Meier were born four sons and three daughters, namely: John, George, Jathan, Josephine, Alma, Gilbert and Hattie, and the family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death. George married Julia Rinker, by whom he has one child and is a farmer, residing upon a tract of land adjacent to his father's farm. Josephine is the wife of Frank Ray, an agriculturist living near Wagner, South Dakota. The other children are yet under the parental roof.

Mr. Meier continued to reside in Wisconsin until the spring of 1872, when he came to South Dakota, settling in Yankton township. Much of the land was still in possession of the government at that time and he secured a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he has since added by the purchase of three hundred and twenty acres near his old homestead. He is engaged in stock raising and is today one of the progressive agriculturists of his community. The success that has crowned his efforts has come to him as the reward of his perseverance and his earnest labor and now at the age of sixty-eight years he is enjoying the fruits of his former toil, having a valuable property and a comfortable home. He is independent in politics, as he is in religious faith, although he endorses the teachings of the Methodist church to some extent. Both he and his wife are estimable people, enjoying the warm regard of many friends.

REV. D. B. NICHOLS has devoted his life to two of the most important callings which man can give his energies, the healing of the body and the care of the soul, and his life has been one of extreme usefulness, his influence widely felt for good as a factor in the community in which he lives. He was born in Massachusetts on the 8th of October, 1816, and is a son of James and Lydia D. (Bliss) Nichols, natives of the old Bay state. The father was a miller and for several years was superintendent of a large cotton mill. He also served as deputy sheriff of Bristol county and gave his political support to the Whig party. He held membership in the Congregational church and died in that faith in 1832, while his wife passed away in 1864. In the family were six sons and one daughter, but all have passed away with the exception of the subject.

Rev. Nichols was reared in the east and enjoyed the excellent school privileges of his native state, while later he had more advanced advantages. He pursued a classical course in Oberlin College of Ohio in 1839 and then, for ten years engaged in teaching and occasionally preached, being then employed by the missionary society in Iowa. Subsequently, he pursued a course in medicine in Howard University, where he was graduated in 1872. He is the oldest graduate of that institution, a fact which was mentioned in one of the Washington papers. He was identified with the rise and progress of Howard University, being one of its instructors, its librarian, a trustee and curator of its museum. For about eleven years he remained in the Capital city and also spent a short time in the practice of medicine in Florida. Since 1850 he has engaged in preaching and followed that calling in Kentucky, where he was also engaged in teaching school. His labors have always been directed along lines which have proven of the greatest benefit to his fellow men. He served as city missionary in Chicago, Illinois, and was superintendent of the Chicago Reform School from 1854 until 1860, when he resigned and went to Europe at his own expense, visiting reform schools in England, Scotland and Germany for the purpose of rendering his own labors in that line more effective. Upon his return to his native country he was appointed superintendent of the State Reform School at Lansing, Michigan, where he remained for a year and then went to Boston. Locating at Scituate Harbor, he there remained until after the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he went to South Carolina to preach to the negroes who had formerly been held as slaves and also to act as a teacher among them. There he continued until midsummer when he went to New York and afterward to Washington to act as a missionary among the colored people of that city. In Washington he was appointed superintendent of the contraband department service and had four thousand people under his charge to whom he gave supplies of food and clothing.

In the year 1880 Mr. Nichols came to Decatur, settling in Bon Homme county, where he began preaching. He built a church there and remained for three years as its pastor, at the end of which time his health failed and he returned to Boston, Massachusetts, but after he had recovered somewhat his usual health and strength he once more came to Dakota, visiting various churches in the state and preaching to many congregations. He was also engaged in presenting the claims of Yankton College. His influence has been most marked in the moral development of South Dakota since his arrival here about twenty-five years ago. He is now an honorable trustee of Howard University, at Washington, D. C., and also for years a trustee of Yankton College, and now a member of the college corporation. At one time he served as librarian of Yankton College. Seventeen years ago he located at his present home, which was then in the midst of the frontier district. He built the church at Mission Hill and has assisted in the entire growth and development of this portion of the state. For three years he served as postmaster and with the work of progress and improvement he has been actively identified along material as well as moral lines. His chief interest, however, has centered in the moral development of the people and his influence has been far-reaching and beneficial.

Rev. Nichols has been twice married. He first married Sarah Chisman, whose parents were from Virginia. After the death of his first wife he wedded Elizabeth Booth and they lived together for sixty years, her death having occurred in the latter part of the year 1903, at the age of eighty-eight years. Rev. Nichols has now reached the advanced age of eighty-six years. They were the oldest couple in the county and none were more respected. Mr. Nichols votes with the Republican party and has been active and helpful in matters pertaining to the intellectual progress of the community, acting as one of the school officers. He is identified with the Congregational church here and in Dakota as in other sections of the country where he has lived and labored for his fellow men he has accomplished much good. His life has been devoted to the welfare of the human race and to the opposition of all the vices that hold men in bondage and today there is no citizen of Yankton county held in warmer regard or higher esteem than Rev. D. B. Nichols.

FRED C. RIX was born in Denmark on the 18th of May, 1839. His father was a farmer there and his parents spent their entire lives in that country. In early life Fred C. Rix went to sea and has sailed around the world. He visited Africa in 1861 and the Philippines in 1862, after which he returned to Holland. He has been on the isle of Java, and has visited Russia, Siberia, Prussia, England, Belgium, France, Sweden, Norway and Germany. He has sailed from many ports and in the employ of different nations and was always upon a sailing vessel, never making a voyage upon a steamer until he came to the United States. He was in the war when the Danish fought the Prussians in 1864 and was injured, having his leg broken during a high sea. Mr. Rix continued to reside in Denmark until 1872, when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, locating first in Chicago, where he followed the mason's trade for two years. He afterward lived in Waterloo, Iowa, where he engaged in business as a brick-mason for four years and in 1877 he came to South Dakota, securing one hundred and sixty acres of land in Yankton county. He settled upon a timber claim and has planted thirty-eight thousand trees since that time. He has one hundred and sixty acres in his homestead and his first place of residence was a dugout, while later he built a clay house, known as a Russian homg. Mr. Rix now has thirty-four hundred dollars' worth of improvements upon his place and he also owns six lots in the town of Irene, together with another tract of an acre and a quarter.

In 1863 occurred the marriage of Mr. Rix and Miss Elizabeth Olson, whose parents spent their entire lives in Denmark, the father being employed in a foundry there. The home of the subject and his wife has been blessed with four children. Olivia, the eldest, is now deceased; Henry married Anna Massy and is living near Bismarck, North Dakota, where he owns and operates one hundred and sixty acres of land; Stella is the wife of Nels Nelson, of Kenmare, North Dakota, where he secured a homestead; Julia is the wife of Lawrence Nelson, a farmer owning two hundred and forty acres of land in Yankton county.

Mr. Rix is an independent voter and has never been an active politician in the sense of office seeking, but for eight years he served as one of the school officials. He belongs to the Lutheran church and his Christian faith has been exemplified in his honorable life and his straightforward dealing. He is now living retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

LARS C. CHRISTENSEN was born in Denmark on the 19th of November, 1856. His father is now deceased, but his mother lives with her son, who, having spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native country, came to America when a young man of nineteen years. After spending one year in Racine, Wisconsin, where he was employed, he removed to South Dakota and here entered the employ of a stockman, with whom he remained upon a farm for two years. He afterward worked for the railroad company for a year and subsequently was married and turned his attention to farming. Mr. Christensen is now one of the prosperous residents of Yankton county and his financial condition is now in great contrast to that in which he arrived in America, for he then had but very limited capital. He possessed, however, what is better—strong courage and determination, and his continued labor has been the foundation upon which he has built his success. He has two hundred and forty acres of land, of which two hundred is pasture land. His wife homesteaded a part of this land and Mr. Christensen purchased the remainder. He now carries on general farming and also raises shorthorn cattle and some hogs. He employs men who operate his land and has a well-improved property. He hauled the rock from his place and in 1885 he built a rock barn, while in 1897 he provided still better and more commodious accommodations for his stock by building new barns. His home was erected in 1886. In 1899 he planted trees upon his place and now has a very well-improved property supplied with all modern equipments and accessories. He now owns twelve head of horses and thirty-five head of cattle and already this year has sold twenty head of fat cattle.

In 1879 Mr. Christensen was united in marriage to Miss Johanne Petersen and unto them have been born seven children: Catherine, the wife of J. Jule, a farmer; Mary, Anna, Christ, Lewis, Jens and Dagmer, all at home. The family is well known in the community and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles. Mr. Christensen is a Republican in his political views, always supporting the men and measures of that party. He has served as school treasurer and in other local positions and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed in the slightest degree. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Lutheran church. Mr. Christensen has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to America for he has not only found a good home, but has also gained many friends and won for himself a handsome competence as the reward of his labors. He is, perhaps, better known as Lars C. Bukste, but no matter by what name he is called he is a man worthy of respect and esteem of those with whom he is associated.

ALEXANDER LEPLANTE was born in Charles Mix county, South Dakota, in April, 1867, and owing to the exigencies and conditions of the time and place his early educational advantages were limited in scope, though he secured a good foundation upon which to build up the fund of practical knowledge which is his today. He continued to be associated with his father in the raising of live stock until 1887, when he initiated his independent career in connection with the same line of industry, which has become one of the most important resources of the state. He utilized the range in the valley of the Bad river until 1894, since which time his cattle have found their grazing grounds on the broad acres of the Cheyenne Indian reservation. Mr. LePlante has an average head of seven hundred head of cattle, and makes his residence and headquarters at the Cheyenne government agency, of which he has been official butcher since 1899, providing all meats used.

On the 14th of November, 1893, Mr. LePlante was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Madison, a daughter of that honored pioneer, Trules Madison, of Fort Pierre, concerning whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. LePlante have five children, namely: Louis, Edward, George, Gaylord and Caroline.

ORLANDO P. SWARTZ, one of the prominent and highly honored business men of Hutchinson county, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Jo Daviess county, on the 21st of April, 1864, and being a son of Elias M. and Susan (Rudy) Swartz, of whose eight children we incorporate the following brief record: Martius H. is a resident of Gillette, Wyoming; Edith is the wife of James Brown, of Menno, South Dakota; Sarah is the wife of Schuyler C. Freeburg, of Sunnyside, California; George is engaged in the drug business in Parkston, South Dakota; Maud is the wife of Nelson C. Davis, of Crook county, Wyoming; Frederick is likewise a resident of that county, as is also Grover; and Orlando P. is the immediate subject of this sketch. Elias M. Swartz was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, being a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of the old Keystone state and coming of stanch German lineage. As a young man he removed to Illinois, settling in Stephenson county, engaging in agricultural pursuits, this being the vocation to which he had been reared. He later removed to Jo Daviess county, where he continued to reside until 1882, when he came to South Dakota, remaining for a short interval in the village of Scotland and then entering claim to land in Charles Mix county, where he engaged in the breeding and raising of cattle and horses, becoming one of the prominent and influential citizens of that section and commanding the most unqualified esteem of those who knew him and had cognizance of his sterling qualities of mind and heart. He died in 1901, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his political allegiance was given to the Democratic party. His widow now makes her home with her children in Wyoming, she likewise being a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The subject of this sketch remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of twelve years, having in the meanwhile attended the public schools and assisted in the work of the farm, and he then went to the city of Freeport, Illinois, where he resided in the home of his uncle about five years, during which period he continued his educational work in the schools of that place. In 1879 he returned home, remaining one year, at the expiration of which he went to Iowa Falls, Iowa, where he was employed in the drug establishment of his uncle, John L. Swartz, for the ensuing three years. In July, 1883, he came to Scotland, Bon Homme county, South Dakota, where he secured a clerical position in the drug store of another uncle, William P. Swartz, and in 1884 he went to Springfield, Bon Homme county, where he was employed for two years in the drug store of Bonesteel & Turner, having in the meanwhile become an expert pharmacist. In September, 1886, in which year the town of Parkston was founded, he took up his residence here and engaged in the drug business on his own responsibility. In 1888 he entered into partnership with Frank Wiedman, who was here engaged in the hardware business at the time, and thereafter until

1898 the firm of Wiedman & Swartz here conducted a most prosperous business in the handling of hardware, implements and drugs. In the year mentioned they disposed of the drug department of their enterprise and added a general line of merchandise, building up one of the most important and extensive trades of the sort in this section of the state. In 1901 they also purchased a general stove business at Milltown, and they now conduct the same as a branch of their Parkston establishment. In 1901 Mr. Swartz was appointed postmaster of Milltown, and he is still incumbent of this office, in which he is serving by proxy. In politics he is found arrayed as a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, while fraternally he has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, being identified with Oriental Consistory, No. 1, at Yankton. His ancient-craft membership is in Resurgam Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons, at Mitchell, and he belongs to El Riad Temple, Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls, while he is also a member of Milltown Camp, No. 6153, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 25th of September, 1885, Mr. Swartz was united in marriage to Miss Margie W. Robinson, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, she having been born in Concord county, New Hampshire, daughter of Horace Robinson, deceased. Of this union have been born two children, Mabel C., who is attending All Saints' Academy in Sioux Falls, and William R., who remains at the parental home. Mrs. Swartz is a member of the Congregational church of Iowa Falls, Iowa.

JOSEPH E. HUBER was born on the 21st of February, 1867, in Iowa, and in 1869 was brought to Dakota by his parents. Peter Huber, the subject's father, was born in Possan, Bavaria, Germany, about 1838, his parents being agricultural people. He came to America about 1871 and settled at McGregor, Iowa, where he worked as a farm hand for about one year. At the end of that time he purchased twenty acres of timber land and at once commenced clearing and cultivating the ground. After three years he exchanged this land for a yoke of oxen, a cow and a wagon, and with these he moved his family overland to South Dakota, settling in Yankton county, in the James valley. He pre-empted three claims of one hundred and sixty acres each, two of which were timber claims, and afterwards purchased three more claims of the same size and character. He erected buildings and farmed the ground as fast as his limited resources and his own physical strength would permit, and successfully conducted the place until 1901, when he removed to Yankton and retired from active life. He still owns six hundred and sixty acres of the original farm, the remaining portion of it having been divided among his sons. Before leaving Germany he married Miss Theresa Reisinger and they became the parents of fifteen children, of whom eleven are still living, namely: Frank, whose sketch will be found on another page of this work; Caroline, the wife of Frank Heinige, of Parkston, South Dakota (they became the parents of ten children and the mother is now deceased); Joseph is the subject of this sketch; Peter, who lives near Parkston, married Kate Wallace, of Yankton, and they are the parents of five children; Mary is the wife of John Mack, of Gage county, Nebraska, and they have six children; Katie is the wife of Patrick McGilig, of near Hanson, this state, and they have two children; Charles married Bertha Rothmyer and they had three children, one of whom is deceased; Theresa is the wife of Nels Anderson, of Yankton, and they have two children; Bertha became the wife of Gerald Smith, of Yankton; Celia, Josephine and Louisa are single and remain at home. Two, Peter and Edward, died in infancy, and Anna died at twelve years of age.

At ten years of age Joseph E. Huber entered the public schools and his preliminary studies were supplemented by a course in Yankton College. He thus gained an excellent education and for three years he taught in the public schools, proving a capable educator who imparted with readiness and clearness to others the knowledge that he had acquired.

On the 9th of October, 1892, Mr. Huber was joined in wedlock to Miss Emma Rothmeyer, who was born in Iowa. Six children have graced this marriage, five of whom are now living, while one has passed away. Those who still survive are Clara, Anna, Martha, Joseph and Mildred. The daughter who is deceased was Eleanora. The home farm of Mr. Huber comprises one hundred and sixty acres of land, most of which he cultivates, and his energy and activity in business affairs are bringing to him very creditable success. Since he was eighteen years of age he has been a member of the school board and he has also been chairman of the board of supervisors. He filled the office of justice of the peace for a term of two years and in all these positions he has been loyal to the trust reposed in him. Over the record of his public career and his private life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He is a man well worthy of public regard and as almost his entire life has been passed in Yankton county his career is known to be one that is worthy of commendation, gaining for him the favor of all and the friendship of many.

Mr. Huber was tendered the nomination of representative, but not wishing to serve in that capacity refused to allow his name to go before the convention. He has always been affiliated with the Democratic party, and always takes an active part in his party's campaigns. He is an active member of the Roman Catholic church, and attends the St. Agnes church, of which Father Byrne, of Yankton, is the officiating minister. Mrs. Huber is an active member of the same church and the children are regular attendants of the Sunday school.

Mr. and Mrs. Rothmeyer, parents of Mrs. Huber, moved from Iowa to South Dakota in 1883. The mother died in 1894, and the father is living a retired life in Yankton. He was again married.

SILAS BURTON, one of the honored and esteemed residents of Yankton county, was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the 22d of December, 1837, his parents being James and Harriet Burton, in whose family were nine children, namely: Silas, Malvina, Lewis, Diadama, Almoure (who died in the United States army), Charles, Mary, Elizabeth, Florence, Ruth and George. All but five have passed away, these being Silas, Malvina, Charles, Diadama and Ruth, and with the exception of the subject and Ruth these are residents of New Haven, Connecticut.

The public schools of Litchfield county, Connecticut, afforded to Silas Burton his educational privileges and he continued his studies until nineteen or twenty years of age, thus gaining a broad practical knowledge in order to fit him for the responsible duties of a business career. When he put aside his text-books he worked at the butcher's trade at Kent Corners, Connecticut, being thus employed until 1863, when his patriotic spirit was aroused and he enlisted in the Second Heavy Artillery of Connecticut, being with the army for twenty months. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness and afterward became ill and has never yet fully recovered his health. Before starting to the front he was married on the 6th of December, 1862, to Miss Ellen Stewart, who was born in Hunter, New York, a daughter of Alonzo and Mary (Tate) Stewart. In her parents' family were six children: Edgar, Herman, Ellen, Charles, William and George, of whom Edgar and Charles are now deceased. The living brothers of Mrs. Burton are yet residents of Connecticut.

Following the Civil war Mr. Burton removed from Connecticut to New York, where he remained for two years and then came west with his family. In 1868 he settled in Yankton county, South Dakota, having traveled by stage from Sioux City to his destination. The government afforded good facilities for purchasing land and Mr. Burton secured a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres. Subsequently he purchased an additional tract of one hundred and sixty acres and he now farms two hundred and eighty acres, raising grain and stock. In 1881, by reason of the flood caused by the ice gorges in the Missouri, he lost all of his cattle, his house and his barns, in fact, his entire personal property was destroyed save one team of horses. Thus he has met with discouragements in what would seem to be a prosperous career. He has ever persevered in his work, however, and as the years have gone by he has accumulated a comfortable competence and has become one of the very successful farmers of South Dakota. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Burton have been born eight children: Mary, who became the wife of W. R. Smith, died at the age of twenty-three years, leaving two children, Edgar and George, but the latter was drowned in the Missouri river at the age of thirteen years and Edgar is now living with his grandfather, the subject of this review; Edgar, the second child of Mr. Burton, has passed away; Hattie is the wife of Mr. Anderson, a farmer of Yankton county; Jennie is the wife of M. C. Nelson, a resident farmer of this county; Arthur is living at home at the age of fourteen years; Theodore has departed this life and two of the children died in infancy. For the past thirty-five years Mr. Burton has been connected with the schools of Dakota and the cause of education finds in him a warm and helpful friend. In politics he is a stanch Democrat and fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge. His wife and children are members of the Congregational church and the family is one of prominence in the community, the members of the Burton household occupying an enviable position in social circles and in the regard of their many friends.

HENRY HASKAR, one of the representative men of Yankton county, was born in the fatherland in 1836 and the schools of Germany afforded him his educational privileges. He was a young man when he resolved to seek a home in the new world and after living in Tennessee for a time he removed to Ohio and twenty-seven years ago came to South Dakota. Under the homestead act he secured a quarter section of land in Yankton county across Beaver creek. He afterward purchased two hundred and eighty acres near Utica and now owns four hundred acres of rich land which is cultivated by his sons. For many years Mr. Haskar was actively connected with its improvement and development, but now he is living retired. He and his wife occupy a pleasant home in Yankton.

In 1864 Mr. Haskar was united in marriage to Miss Mary Heine and unto them have been born nine children: Annie, the eldest, is now deceased; Kate, the next in the family, is the wife of Henry Houker, a farmer residing in Irene, South Dakota, and they have five children; Mary has also passed away; Henry and Peter are both enterprising young farmers who are operating their father's land. The latter was married April 22, 1903, to Miss Katie Wagner, who was born in Yankton county and is a daughter of George C. and Anna (Kramer) Wagner, prominent farming people of this locality. Maggie is the wife of John Rankin, a prosperous farmer of South Dakota; Lena is the wife of Albert Wagner, who also follows farming in this state; Hattie is the wife of Norman Lest, and Tesse is with her parents in Yankton and both are graduates of the public school of Yankton county and are popular in social circles there.

Mr. Haskar has served as school director for the past twenty years. In the early days he made his own home to be used as a schoolroom, for the people were then too poor to build a schoolhouse. He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of education, putting forth every effort in his power to advance its interests and his efforts have been far-reaching and helpful in this direction. In his political views Mr. Haskar was formerly a Democrat, but now votes independently, supporting the men and measures of no particular party, but casting his ballot as he thinks will do the most good in promoting general progress. He formerly belonged to the Farmers' Alliance and he and his wife are members of the Catholic church and attend the services in Yankton. They occupy an attractive and comfortable home at No. 701 Broadway and a cordial hospitality is extended to their many friends. Mr. Haskar has ever been known as a courteous, genial gentleman who while firmly upholding his own opinions has always manifested due deference for the opinions of others. His work in the county has been of a helpful and beneficial nature and this section of the state has profited by his residence here.

JOHN CHAMBERLIN, one of the sterling pioneers of Cambria township, Brown county, is a native of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 2d of March, 1831, being a son of John and Anna Chamberlin, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New Jersey, the father being a miller by vocation. The subject was reared to manhood in the state of New Jersey, having been assigned to the care of his uncle when he was eleven years of age. In that state he gained his education and at the age of sixteen entered upon a four-years apprenticeship at the trade of wagonmaking, receiving the sum of one hundred dollars in cash for the services rendered during this period, while he was permitted to work in the harvest fields two weeks each season, thereby gaining a little extra money. In 1852 he came west to Kingston, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, where he established a shop and engaged in the work of his trade, also dealing in general merchandise on a small scale. He followed his trade for a period of thirty years, having been foreman of a large shop in Vermont prior to his removal to Wisconsin. He remained in Kingston seven years and then removed to Portage City, Wisconsin, where he was for one year employed in the car shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Later he removed to Randolph, in the same state, where he made his home until 1880, having served as postmaster of the town for the greater portion of the intervening period. In the year mentioned Mr. Chamberlin came to what is now the state of South Dakota, taking up a homestead claim in Brown county, on July 15th, this being the place on which he has ever since continued to reside, having brought his family to the pioneer farm in October of the same year. During the winter of 1880-81 he and his family occupied a sod house on an adjoining farm, and during a period of eight months no other woman than his wife entered the primitive dwelling, with one exception, the nearest neighbors being one and a half miles or more distant. It is needless to say that the family encountered its quota of hardships and deprivations, and during the winter mentioned some of the flour used in the household was obtained by grinding the wheat in a common coffee-mill. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Chamberlin hauled lumber from Watertown and constructed a small house on his claim, while his present comfortable and attractive farm residence was erected about fifteen years ago, the other farm buildings being likewise of substantial order. At the time he came here there were but four or five other families in Cambria township. Shortly after taking up his residence here Mr. Chamberlin also took up a tree claim, and his landed estate now comprises four hundred and eighty acres, of which three hundred and twenty comprise the home place, while the remaining one hundred and sixty acres constitute a separate farm, about a half mile distant. The subject has from the beginning devoted his attention mainly to the raising of grain and at the present time he devotes three hundred acres to this branch of his enterprise. He has raised as high as thirty bushels to the acre, and his largest crop in one year aggregated thirty thousand bushels. He was prominently concerned in the organization of the township and has been closely identified with its development and material upbuilding. He has served for many years as chairman of the board of township trustees, and in 1891 he was elected to the office of county commissioner, in which capacity he served three years. In politics he is arrayed as a stalwart supporter of the principles of the People's party, and both he and his wife are zealous and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Booth. They were concerned in the organization of the original class which resulted in the founding of this church, about 1884, and of the few who thus gathered together for worship there is probably but one other left in the township, Mrs. Wenz. Mr. Chamberlin has been an official in the church from the time of its organization to two years ago and was Sunday school superintendent fifteen years.

On the 24th of April, 1857, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Chamberlin to Miss Martha I. Clark, who was born and reared in Vermont, having received her education in the academy at Brandon, that state, and having been a successful teacher for about two years prior to her marriage. They have no children.

WILLIAM KOEPSEL, a member of the state senate and one of the honored citizens of Brown county, is a native of the Badger state, having been born on a farm in Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the 27th of June, 1858, and being a son of Herman and Caroline (Detlaff) Koepsel, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers of that state. The subject grew up under the invigorating discipline of the farm and received his educational training in the public and parochial schools. He continued to be identified with the great industry of agriculture in Wisconsin until 1882, when he came to what is now South Dakota and cast in his lot with its people. He secured his present farm, in Groton township, shortly after his arrival in the state, having now a well improved and attractive farm of four hundred and eighty acres and being known as a progressive and enterprising agriculturist and stock-grower. In politics Mr. Koepsel has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and while he has been an unostentatious worker in the party cause he has not been animated by ambition for office, so that his selection to his present distinguished position as a member of the state senate, in the fall of 1902, indicates in how high esteem and confidence he is held by the people of the district from which he was chosen for this honorable preferment. In the senate he was assigned to the committees on education, federal relations, public health, charitable and penal institutions, and legislative expenses, and in each of these important connections he proved himself signally faithful to the duties devolving upon him, while he introduced and stanchly advocated four bills of no slight importance, though never seeking to make himself obtrusive in the great deliberative body of which he is an able member. He is recognized as a man of most scrupulous honesty of purpose in all the relations of life, and thus the people of his district consistently place their trust and confidence in him as a representative of their interests and those of the state at large. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and has been president of the Groton congregation since its organization.

Mr. Koepsel was married, in March, 1883, to Bertha Waugerin, a native of Wisconsin, who died in April, 1885, leaving one son, Edward. He was married again in February, 1888, to Adeline Wegner, of Groton. Mrs. Koepsel died in August, 1900, leaving three daughters, the oldest, Emma, being eleven years; the second, Frieda, nine years, and the youngest, Lydia, four years old. Mr. Koepsel was married the third time in April, 1902, to Miss Meta Zahl, of Minnesota, a native of Germany.

DAVID PATERSON is an American by adoption, his native country being Scotland, where his birth occurred on the 6th day of October, 1856. His parents, William and Margaret (Duncan) Paterson, were born in Scotland, spent their lives there on a farm, and both lie buried in the old cemetery where sleep so many of their kindred and friends. David Paterson was reared to agricultural pursuits and enjoyed the advantages of a common-school education. When a youth he learned the tanner's trade and followed the same at different places in Scotland until his twenty-second year, when he decided to go to America, accordingly in 1879 he and his brother, Colin, took passage and in due time arrived at their destination, after which they spent a couple of months in New York, where the subject found employment in a tannery. In July of the same year the brothers went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they worked at the tannery trade during the two years following, and it was while thus engaged that David made a trip to South Dakota and entered a tract of land in Kingsbury county. Hiring a man to break about twenty acres, he returned to his work in Milwaukee and there remained until the spring of 1881, when he again came to South Dakota to take possession of his land and attend to its cultivation. After erecting a small, but comfortable dwelling, he planted twenty-five acres of his own land and twenty acres on the claim belonging to his brother, and in due season reaped fair returns from his first effort at South Dakota farming. On June 5, 1881, Mr. Paterson chose a wife and helpmeet in the person of Miss Jane Allardice, of Scotland, the marriage being the culmination of a tender attachment between the two, which began in the old country, where they first became acquainted. After preparing a home and finding himself in circumstances to support a wife, he sent for his intended bride, who in due time made the long journey from Scotland to South Dakota, where the nuptials were duly celebrated.

Mr. Paterson began life in the west under very modest auspices, but by industry and thrift he soon succeeded in getting the fair start which paved the way to more favorable circumstances. He developed a fine farm, raised cattle and other live stock, from which he usually received a liberal income, and by well-directed and persevering efforts, as well as excellent management, finally reached the condition of prosperity he now enjoys. His farm, which embraces an area of four hundred acres, is admirably situated in one of the richest agricultural districts of the county, and with its good residence, a comfortable barn, fences and other improvements indicates the home of a man of enterprise, who is thoroughly familiar with every detail of agricultural work. In addition to general farming and stock raising, Mr. Paterson, since 1895, has been interested in the dairy business, keeping about twenty cows, the milk from which finds a ready market at the creamery in Lake Preston.

The career of Mr. Paterson from the time of landing on American soil with less than one hundred dollars in his possession to his present conspicuous position, among the leading farmers and representative citizens of his adopted county, presents a series of successes such as few achieve and affords many lessons which the young of the present generation may study with profit. Mr. Paterson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America of Lake Preston, and in politics supports the principles of the Populist party, though formerly a Republican. He has religious convictions and has been a leading member of the Congregational church at Lake Henry since its organization in 1886, besides serving three years as superintendent of the Sunday school. His wife and three daughters also belong to the Lake Henry church and, like him, they are zealous workers, demonstrating by their daily lives the genuineness of their religious profession. Mr. Paterson takes a special interest in temperance work and all agencies for the benefit of the people. He has never been a seeker after office or any kind of public place, notwithstanding which his fellow citizens, irrespective of party, have honored him at different times with positions of responsibility and trust.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Paterson consists of seven children: Colin C., a young man of very good habits, who assists his father on the farm; Beatrice, a graduate of the DeSmet high school and a teacher of much promise; Frances, also a graduate from the above school; Margaret, who is pursuing her studies in the high school; William, David and Florence are three bright, intelligent students of whom their parents feel proud, and in whom are centered many fond hopes for the future.

A. P. ROBINSON, who is justly considered one of the leading agriculturists of Brown county, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, March 23, 1851. When a boy he was taken to Wisconsin by his parents and spent his youth, until nineteen years of age, in Dodge county, that state, living on a farm until his fourteenth year. Meanwhile he acquired a common-school education and on leaving the farm entered his father's store. In 1869 he went to

Nevada and secured employment on a cattle ranch.

Mr. Robinson spent the ensuing three years on various ranches and during that time became familiar with every phase of the cattle business. He then went into dairying and cattle raising and remained in that business until 1882, when he came to Brown county, South Dakota, and in 1883 secured a relinquishment on the land in Rondel township where he has since made his home. He at once began a series of improvements, which were carried to completion in due time and his progress was such that in the course of a few years he was enabled to add to his real estate and become one of the leading farmers and stock raisers in this part of the county. Mr. Robinson now owns nine hundred and sixty acres of valuable land, eight hundred constituting the homestead which is considered one of the most productive farms as well as one of the most beautiful and desirable country homes in the county of Brown. The James river intersecting the place makes it especially adapted to rich nutritious grasses produced by the deep fertile soil, afford ample pasturage for as many cattle as the land can accommodate. From an agricultural point of view, the farm is unexcelled by any like number of acres in the northeastern part of the state, as the abundant crops produced sufficiently attest. Mr. Robinson seeds about four hundred acres every year from which he harvests upon an average of six thousand bushels of wheat, and in addition thereto, raises large quantities of oats and corn, also an abundance of vegetables and fruits, for all of which there are ready demands at good prices. He realizes ample returns from the time and labor expended in the prosecution of his various interests, is judicious in the management of his affairs and the large fortune in his possession shows him to be a man of good judgment, practical ideas and sound business ability.

In all that constitute the progressive man and public-spirited citizen, Mr. Robinson has few equals and no superiors in his section of the country. Formerly he was an ardent Republican and an energetic party worker and at one time ran for representative, but owing to a combination of circumstances, failed of election. He was identified with the reform measures of a few years ago, took an active part in promoting the same and made his influence felt in more ways than one, while advocating principles and measures for the general good of the county and state.

ROYAL B. STEARNS, of Fort Pierre, one of the prominent members of the bar of the state, is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Louisville, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 26th of July, 1856, and being a son of Artemus C. and Hannah J. (Place) Stearns, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts and the latter in Vermont. John Stearns, the paternal grandfather, was likewise born in the Old Bay state, with whose annals the name became identified in the early colonial epoch, as is shown by records still extant and in the possession of our subject. From these interesting genealogical data is learned that the first American representatives of the family were two brothers who came from England on the "Mayflower," on the occasion of the first voyage of this historic vessel. One of the brothers located in the east and the other made his way to what was then considered the far west, now the central states, and from these two the numerous branches of the family in America are descended. As a young man the father of the subject removed to the state of New York and located at Trout Creek, in the northern part of the state, where he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he there continued for several years, at the expiration of which he removed to Louisville, St. Lawrence county, where he continued to follow the same line of enterprise until his death, while he also became the owner of a large farm in the vicinity, being an honored and influential citizen. In his family were three sons and one daughter, all of whom have passed away except the daughter, Mrs. William P. Bayley, of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and the subject.

Judge Stearns passed his boyhood days in his native town and secured his early educational training in its public schools, after which he completed a course of study in St. Lawrence University, in Canton, that state, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880. He then took up the study of law in the office of Hon. Leslie W. Russell, of that place, one of the most eminent members of the bar of the state. He served as attorney general of the state, was a member of congress for several terms, while in 1884 he was defeated for the United States senate by a few votes, his opponent being the Hon. William M. Evarts. He later became an associate justice of the supreme court of the state, resigning this office a short time before his death. Under this able and honored preceptor Judge Stearns prosecuted his legal studies, continuing in the office of Judge Russell until 1884, when he accompanied his preceptor to Albany, being one of his clerks while he was serving as attorney general. During the winter of 1884 the subject took a course of lectures in the Albany Law School, having been admitted to the bar of the state in November of the preceding year. Judge Stearns was graduated in the law department of Union University, in Albany, on the 22d of May, 1884, having completed the prescribed two-years course in one year, and from this institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After his graduation he entered upon the active practice of his profession in Canton, New York, where he remained one year. In April, 1885, he came west on business, and became so impressed with the attractions of this division of our national domain that he located in Wadena, Minnesota, where he was associated in practice with Frank Wilson until 1887, meeting with excellent success. In 1889 his father died and he returned to his old home in New York to assist in the settlement of the estate. He had previously, in 1887, visited South Dakota on business, remaining several months, and upon returning to the west he located in Fort Pierre, this state, in 1890. Here he has since been engaged in active practice, retaining at the present time a large and representative clientage and holding high prestige at the bar of the state. He served three terms as state's attorney for Stanley county, and one term as judge of the county court, making an excellent record in each of these offices. He was one of those prominently concerned in bringing about the abolishment of the grand-jury system in South Dakota, and he drew the first information for murder after the law of 1896 went into effect, said information having been drawn on the 3d of July of that year, while the law went into effect only two days previously. During his first term as county attorney he was prosecutor in three murder trials, and while serving on the county bench he settled the estate of Frederick Dupree, amounting to one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The Judge has been an ardent and effective worker in the cause of the Republican party, and in 1892-3 was secretary of the Republican League of the state. Early in the year 1893 Gov. Charles H. Sheldon selected Mr. Stearns for one of his staff and commissioned him a colonel. He held this appointment for four years, and did his full share of the honors and entertaining at the South Dakota building at the World's Fair in Chicago during the season of 1893. He was also appointed and commissioned by Governor Sheldon to represent this state as a delegate to the World's Real Estate Congress, held in Chicago during the week commencing October 12, 1893. He was a charter member of Hiram Lodge, No. 123, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Fort Pierre, and the charter for the same was secured largely through his efforts, as there was no little opposition on the part of other lodges. Owing to the danger entailed in crossing the Missouri river at certain seasons of the year he finally secured the required dispensation from the grand lodge. He has been a strong advocate of the project of building a railroad from Pierre to the Black Hills, and his opinions and written articles on the subject have been freely quoted and republished.

From the time of locating in the state Judge Stearns has been more or less interested in real estate and stock raising enterprises, and in 1900 he effected the organization of the St. Paul & Fort Pierre Cattle Company, of which he has been vice-president and general manager from the time of its inception. J. B. Little, of St. Paul, Minnesota, is president, and H. A. Knight, of Minneapolis, is secretary and treasurer. The company is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, and is engaged in the grazing and maturing of beef cattle, having one of the finest stock ranches west of the Missouri river, the same being located on the Bad river, two and one-half miles south of Fort Pierre, where they have a large ranch and fine ranch buildings. They make a specialty of buying Texas cattle, shipping them to their ranch and here maturing them for the Chicago market, while the company are rapidly increasing the number of stock fed on the ranch, conducting operations on a constantly increasing scale.

On the 24th of November, 1893, Judge Stearns was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary A. Miar, who was born and reared in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, being a daughter of John Heyler, a prominent farmer of Tioga county. No children have been born of this union.

ARTHUR H. SEYMOUR, minister and educator, was born in Portage county, Ohio, August 15, 1868. His father, Deming Seymour, a native of Massachusetts, was the son of Gideon and Corinthia Seymour, both of English descent, their respective ancestors being among the earliest settlers of New England. In his young manhood Deming Seymour married Miss Harriet Hallock, of Portage county, Ohio, whose parents, Colonel William R. and Julia Hallock, were also descended from old New England families, several representatives of which served in the colonial army during the Revolutionary war. Some of the Seymours were also heroes of that struggle and rendered distinguished service in the cause for independence. Deming Seymour grew to maturity on a farm in Portage county, Ohio, and after his marriage, engaged in the pursuit of agriculture near Roostown, where he lived until his removal to Windham, in the same county, some years later. He departed this life at the latter place in February, 1888, leaving a widow who now lives with her daughter in the city of Cleveland, and three children, namely: Arthur H., of this review; Alice, wife of C. R. Bissell, Esq., and George D., a prominent business man of Windham, Ohio.

Arthur H. Seymour spent his early life in the village of Windham and in 1886, when eighteen years old, was graduated from the high school of that place. He then entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, where he completed the prescribed course in 1887 and subsequently, 1898, received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. He also studied one year at Oberlin. After finishing his education he spent seven years teaching in the schools of Portage county, three of which were devoted to high school work, and in 1895 he yielded to a desire of long standing by entering the ministry of the Church of Christ, locating the same year with a congregation at Carthage, South Dakota. After preaching at that point until September, 1897, he took charge of the church at Arlington, and two years later accepted the superintendency of the Arlington public schools, the duties of which position he has since discharged in connection with his ministerial work. Professor Seymour's present pastorate has been signally successful. Since entering upon his labors the church has prospered along every line of activity, its membership has greatly increased, a marked spiritual growth has also been noticeable and in 1902 the beautiful and commodious edifice in which the congregation now worships was erected and dedicated to the services of God. Professor Seymour's religious work has not been restricted to the specific field in which he now labors, but has extended throughout the state, as he served two years as secretary of the State Christian Endeavor Union, and one year as president, during which time he traveled quite extensively, preaching at many points and striving to strengthen the organization and add to its influence and efficiency.

As an educator the Professor occupies a prominent position among the leading school men of South Dakota, and his reputation as a superintendent is second to that of but few of his compeers. The high standard of excellence which the educational system of Arlington has attained under his management affords the best evidence of his ability as an organizer, and it is now generally conceded that in point of efficiency the schools of that town are among the best in the county. His services as an institute conductor are in great demand and he spends no little part of his vacations in this kind of work. He has conducted two very successful institutes in Kingsbury county, and has also labored efficiently in similar institutions in the counties of Gregory and Miner. He is a member of the state and national educational associations, and of the Religious Education Association. In addition to the above bodies, Professor Seymour is identified with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, of Arlington, besides manifesting at all times a lively interest in local organizations for the promotion of educational and religious endeavor.

On November 12, 1896, Professor Seymour was united in marriage with Miss Jennie I. Sanford, of Portage county, Ohio, who died in June, 1898, after a most happy wedded life. In 1900 he married Miss Flora M. Wilson, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, who for several years had been a teacher in the public schools of that city. Like her husband, Mrs. Seymour is active in all lines of church and general religious work, and has served very efficiently as president and secretary of the State Christian Endeavor Union, a position requiring a high order of clerical and executive ability. Professor and Mrs. Seymour have two children, a son by the name of Gideon Deming and a daughter named Margaret Isabel.

CHARLES W. SNYDER, who is the owner of a fine landed estate in Mellette township, Spink county, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, on the 10th of January, 1855, and being a son of A. K. and Margaret Snyder, the former of whom was born in Germany, while the latter was a native of Ireland. Both died in Wisconsin, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, having been one of the early settlers in Washington county.

The subject grew up on the home farm and as a boy became inured to the strenuous work involved in its cultivation, while he received his educational training in the common schools of Hartford, Wisconsin. In 1876 he purchased a small farm in Dodge county, that state, and initiated his independent career as a husbandman. As he himself has stated the case, he "farmed the same two years, among stumps, stones and gravelly hills, the land being high-priced at that." His experience in this connection doubtless accounts in no small measure for his marked appreciation of the superior advantages found in his present location. In the fall of 1878 Mr. Snyder disposed of his farm in Wisconsin and moved westward into Minnesota, locating in Freeborn county, where he purchased a small farm, to whose improvement and cultivation he devoted his attention for the ensuing seven years, disposing of the property in 1885 and coming thence to what is now Spink county, South Dakota, his financial resources at the time being represented in the sum of about two thousand dollars. Apropos of this statement we may say that his estate at the present time may be conservatively placed at a valuation of twenty thousand dollars, and the significance of the comparative statements is prima facia. Shortly after his arrival in the county Mr. Snyder purchased a quarter section of land in Mellette township, one mile southwest of the present village of Mellette, and this has ever since been his place of residence, while as success has crowned his efforts he has added to his landed possessions from time to time until he is now the owner of a valuable ranch of six hundred acres, while the permanent improvements are of excellent order, everything about the place betokening thrift and prosperity, while it may be stated that Mr. Snyder is recognized as an able business man and as one who is well entitled to unequivocal confidence and esteem. To the writer he spoke most pertinently as follows, the words well indicating his attitude: "I intend to remain here, and, all things considered, believe this part of the Jim river valley the best agricultural region in the United States." On the place is found an abundant supply of pure water, the same being secured from a fine artesian well. In politics Mr. Snyder has always been a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and its principles, though he has never sought office of any sort. Fraternally, he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Royal Neighbors.

On the 9th of October, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Snyder to Miss Josephine Dempsey, a daughter of James Dempsey, of Hartford, Wisconsin, and it is pleasing to note that the family circle remains unbroken at the time of this writing, their twelve children all being still beneath the home roof, while eight of the number were born on the homestead here. The names of the children are here entered in order of birth: Frank, Harry, Mattie, Helen, Frederick, Lois, Mary and Howard (twins), Carl, Frances, and Willard and Wilburt (twins).

JOHN H. LEMAY, editor and publisher of the Northville Journal, at Northville, Spink county, is a native of the city of Philadelphia, where he was born on the 27th of January, 1870, being a son of Edward F. and Nellie (Robertson) LeMay, the former of whom was born in France and the latter in Scotland and both of whom have now passed away. The father of the subject came to America as a young man, and established his home in Philadelphia, while he became a prominent contractor in the construction of railways and bridges. The subject secured his early educational discipline in the fair old "City of Brotherly Love," and thereafter completed a course of study in the Shattuck Military Academy, at Faribault, Minnesota. At the age of sixteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, working during vacations for several years in Duluth, that state, gaining an excellent knowledge of the details and mysteries of the "art preservative of all arts," and thereafter he was engaged in the work of his trade in divers sections of the union, having come to South Dakota in 1896, while in April, 1900, he settled in Northville and purchased the Northville Journal, of which he has since been editor and publisher. The Journal is a five-column quarto and is issued on Thursday of each week, while both editorially and in matter of letter-press it is an attractive publication, while it so fully covers matters of local interest that it is a welcome visitor in the majority of the best homes in this section. In politics, Mr. LeMay is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and his paper is the medium through which he wields the greatest influence in local affairs of a public nature, while he is thoroughly progressive in his attitude and always ready to lend his aid and influence in the furthering of worthy enterprises for the general good. He is a member of the South Dakota Press Association. He has attained to the thirty-second degree of Scottish-Rite Masonry, being a member of the consistory at Aberdeen, and is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, as well as of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He enjoys unqualified esteem in business and social circles and is one of the popular young men of Spink county.

On the 1st of May, 1902, Mr. LeMay was married to Miss Mary Elsom, who was born and reared in Northville, being a daughter of Joseph Elsom, concerning whom a specific sketch appears on another page of this work. On February 8, 1904, a son was born to this union.

RUDOLPH ALEXANDER was born in Germany, on the 20th of April, 1849, and is the third in order of birth of the eight children of William and Mary Alexander, while all of the children are still living. The parents of the subject bade adieu to their fatherland and emigrated with their children to America, taking up their abode in Sauk county, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits, reclaiming a good farm and being one of the sterling pioneers of that section of the Badger state, where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. Their eldest son, Richard, was about nineteen years of age at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, and in 1864 he enlisted as a member of a regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Though a mere boy at the time, our subject was desirous of emulating the example of his brother, but his age prevented his being accepted as a volunteer. He was reared on the homestead farm and early began to assist in reclaiming and cultivating the land, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the somewhat primitive schools of the locality and period. After leaving school he remained on the home farm some time and later engaged in farming on his own responsibility, in Sauk county, where he continued to reside until 1882, when he came to South Dakota, arriving in March of that year and visiting various sections of the prospective state in search of a suitable location. The following summer he took up his residence in Faulk county, whose organization had been effected but a short time previously, and here took up a pre-emption claim near the present village of Rockham, and there continued to reside about twelve years, bringing his farm under cultivation and meeting with excellent success on the whole, though he met with the misfortunes entailed throughout this section by droughts and grasshoppers in the earlier years. In 1895 he disposed of his property and purchased a portion of his present fine ranch of Frank Bacon. He has since added to its area by additional purchases in the locality until he now has a landed estate of one thousand acres, of which a very considerable portion is under a high state of cultivation while the remainder is used for grazing purposes, as he runs an average herd of about two hundred head of Durham and shorthorn cattle, while of late he is giving attention also to the raising of the Hereford breed. His ranch adjoins the corporate limits of Miranda on the north and he also owns considerable real estate in the village, while his residence is one of the finest in the county and his ranch building large and substantial, affording ample accommodations for stock and farm products. As the line of the Northwestern Railroad is in juxtaposition to his ranch he has the best of shipping facilities, and he has reason to be proud of his valuable ranch as well as of the success which he has attained since casting in his lot with the people of South Dakota. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, though never a seeker of public office, and fraternally he holds membership in the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 12th of April, 1877, Mr. Alexander was married to Miss Mary Trueb, who was born in Switzerland, where she was reared and educated, being a daughter of John Trueb, who came from Germany to America in 1857 and became a pioneer of Wisconsin. Of the children of this union we enter the following brief record: Louis is now associated with his father in the management of the home ranch; Annie is the wife of Henry Metz, of Miranda; and Edward, Ella, Edna and Hilbert remain at the parental home.

JOHN J. PRICE, one of the pioneers and highly esteemed citizens of Faulk county, is a native of Wales and a scion of stanch old Welsh stock. He was born in Mothvey, Carmarthenshire, on the 24th of January, 1860, and is a son of John W. and Guenllein (Joseph) Price, both of whom were born and reared in the same section of southern Wales, where the respective families have been established from the time when the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary." In 1868 his parents immigrated to America and settled near Iowa City, Iowa, where they remained until 1872, when they took up their residence in Williamsburg, Iowa county, Iowa, while in 1876 they removed to Jefferson, Greene county, Iowa, where the father was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred on the 26th of April, 1903, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. He was a man of inflexible integrity, keeping himself "unspotted from the world," and living a life of honor and usefulness. His widow still resides near Jefferson, being seventy-seven years of age at the time of this writing, in 1904. The subject received his educational training in the public schools of Iowa, and continued to be associated with his father in the conduct of his business affairs until he had attained his legal majority, when he initiated his independent career. In March, 1883, he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and filed entry on the northwest quarter of section 10, township 120, range 68, in Faulk county, which original homestead is an integral portion of his present landed estate. He surveyed his own land, as only a small portion of the land had been surveyed by the government at the time, and his residence is located on this original claim. He is now the owner of twelve hundred and eighty acres of most fertile and productive land, improved with substantial and attractive buildings, the property being unincumbered of debt, while he is also the owner of a nice residence in the city of Aberdeen, his intention being to utilize the same as a family home during the period when his children are to avail themselves of the educational advantages there afforded. He devotes his attention to diversified agriculture and the raising of a high grade of live stock, and is the owner of two modern steam threshing machines, which he keeps in active operation each autumn. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican, and he has served two terms as county commissioner, being chairman of the board for a portion of each term. He is identified with Camp No. 2692, Modern Woodmen of America, at Ipswich, in which he carries an insurance of three thousand dollars.

On the 8th of June, 1888, Mr. Price was united in marriage to Miss Lotta M. Scott, who was born in Manchester, Iowa, on the 14th of August, 1867, being a daughter of Thomas B. and Emma (Pratt) Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Price have five children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here entered: Joseph, August 29, 1889; Florence, August 30, 1891; Howard, October 13, 1893; Marie, October 8, 1895, and Forrest, August 7, 1898.

WILLIAM T. DALE, a prominent and well-known citizen of Mellette, Spink county, was born in Daleville, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the 6th of January, 1840, and is a son of Mark Dale, who was a native of England, whence he came when young to America, in company with his parents, who located in Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming. The father of the subject also continued to follow the great basic industry of farming during his active life and his death occurred in Pennsylvania. He was a man of exalted integrity of character and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was a licensed exhorter. He was twice married and the subject of this review was the eldest child of the first union. William T. Dale was reared on the farm and his early educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of his native county. At the age of thirteen years he set out to see somewhat of the world, coming west to Illinois, where he remained three years, after which he returned to his home in the old Keystone state, where he worked for his father for a year, and then went to Salem, that state, being employed there until the fall of 1860. He then went to the pineries of Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, and worked at lumbering until spring, then going down the river on a lumber raft to Marietta, that state. On the 21st of May, 1861, he tendered his services in defense of the Union, practically being in the Federal army throughout the entire period of the great Civil war. He enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for a term of three months, D. H. Hastings being captain of his company. Mr. Dale took part in the battle of Falling Waters and was with General Patterson when he crossed the Potomac. He received his honorable discharge on the 7th of August, 1861, and on the 17th of the following September re-enlisted, at this time becoming a member of Company L, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, in which he was made commissary sergeant of his company, which was in command of Captain George Smith. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and in the connection he was a participant in the battles of Perryville, Thompson Station, Brentwood, second battle of Franklin, Triune, Shelbyville, Lafayette (Georgia), the three days' fight at Chickamauga; the engagement at Mossy Creek, the two battles at Fairgarden, and the conflict at Cripple Creek, after which he was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and on the memorable march to the sea, taking part in the engagements at Black river and Goldsboro. He received his second discharge on the 31st of December, 1863, but promptly veteranized and re-enlisted in the same company and regiment. April 14th the regiment started home. Mr. Dale received a veteran's furlough on April 26th at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and arrived in Danville on the 28th. On May 22d following he was married to Susan Snover, to whom he had been engaged at the time of his enlistment in 1861. On May 26th he rejoined his regiment, with which he continued in active service until the close of the war, receiving his final discharge on the 18th of July, 1865. He then returned to Pennsylvania, and in the same year removed with his wife to Iowa, locating in Independence, where he continued to reside for the ensuing fifteen years, being there engaged in the manufacturing of wagons, making and losing ten thousand dollars.

On the 20th of May, 1881, Mr. Dale made his advent in what is now the town of Mellette, South Dakota, with a strong heart and light purse to start life anew, being the first settler, and in the following fall, October 4th, he here opened a grocery store, the only store within ten miles, which he conducted until January, 1883, when he sold out his groceries and put in a stock of hardware, in which line he has ever since continued, now having a commodious and well-equipped store and warehouse, and carrying a full line of heavy and shelf hardware, tinware, stoves, etc., as well as agricultural implements and machinery. He has the unqualified confidence and esteem of the people of the community and thus has his business prosperity established on a firm foundation, controlling a large and representative trade. It was not until about two months after his settling here that another resident came to the little frontier village which was represented by only one or two buildings at that time. In December, 1881, Mr. Dale was appointed postmaster of the place, and has ever since served in this capacity save for an interim of four years, during the second administration of President Cleveland. He has taken a most prominent part in the development and civic progress of the village and county, and is one of their most honored and popular citizens. He is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic fraternity, besides a number of insurance fraternities, and in politics he is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party. He is treasurer of the Old Settlers' Association of Spink county and takes an active interest in its affairs.

In Pennsylvania, on the 22d of May, 1864, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dale to Miss Susan Snover, who was born and reared in Wayne county, that state, and of their children we record that Mark died at the age of twenty-seven years; Lucy is the wife of J. L. Mead, the subject's partner in the hardware store and business; and Bertha remains beneath the parental roof. The family are all members of the Episcopal church and Mr. Dale was for a number of years one of the vestry of the St. James church at Independence, Iowa, although he never united with the church but took an active interest in its welfare and supported it in every way possible.

JOEL WHITNEY GOFF, A. M., who occupies the chair of English in the South Dakota State Normal School at Madison, is a native of the old Pine Tree state and a scion of families early settled in New England, where was cradled so much of our national history. He was born on a farm near Sangerville, Piscataquis county, Maine, on the 16th of October, 1861, being a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Spaulding) Goff, the former a farmer and lumberman by occupation. Professor Goff has but meager data of absolutely authentic order as applying to the remote genealogy, but it is known that the ancestry in the agnatic line was of English and Irish extraction, while on the maternal side the lineage is traced to Scotch and English forbears. The paternal ancestors came to the new world in the early colonial epoch and settled in New Hampshire and Maine, while representatives of the name were valiant soldiers in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. Many followed a seafaring life, and records extant indicate that for several generations the love of travel, and particularly of the sea, was strongly evidenced by the sturdy men of this stock. The parents of the subject are now dead. To them were born three children, of whom all are still living.

The early educational advantages enjoyed by the subject were such as were afforded in the public schools of Sangerville, Maine, after leaving which he continued his studies for one year in Foxcroft Academy, at Foxcroft, that state. Later he was for two years a student in the Maine Central Institute, at Pittsfield, being there graduated as a member of the class of 1882. In 1882 he was matriculated in Bates College, at Lewiston, where he completed the classical course, being graduated in June, 1886, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while in 1889 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. It may be said that Professor Goff passed his boyhood and early youth on the parental farmstead, three miles distant from the village of Sangerville, and he early became imbued with a distaste for the drudgery of farm life, while he was equally appreciative of the value of an education and had the self-reliance and determination to carry him forward to the coveted goal. Through the generous sacrifice of his parents he was enabled to prepare himself for college, and thereafter certain friends of the young man had sufficient confidence in him to advance the funds requisite to supplement his own earnings to a sufficient degree to enable him to complete his collegiate course. He labored zealously to attain the desired end, teaching school during the winter terms and working on farms during the summer vacations. After his graduation Professor Goff forthwith turned his attention to teaching, finding this the most expedient method of earning the money with which to discharge his indebtedness and being also animated with a distinctive love of the work. During the first year after his graduation he held the position of principal of Monmouth Academy, at Monmouth, Maine, and at the end of the school year he made a trip to South Dakota, for the purpose of recreation and in order to see what he could of the great west. The greater portion of the time was given to the study of law and the next year he accepted the principalship of the Anson Academy, at North Anson, Maine. At the end of the year he was elected to his present position as professor of English in the South Dakota State Normal School, and he has thus been identified with the institution in this capacity for the past fifteen years, contributing materially to the prestige of the school and to the advancement of its interests and the efficiency of its work, while he is held in affectionate regard by the many students who have been trained under his able direction. Professor Goff has an attractive home in Madison and is also the owner of valuable farming land in Lake county. In politics he has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and while he has never sought or desired official preferment he has been an active worker in the party cause, having served for several years as chairman of the Republican central committee of Lake county, while he also represented the county on the state central committee for two years. He is liberal in his religious views and is not formally identified with any church organizations, his opinions being essentially in harmony with the basic tenets of the Unitarian church. The Professor was initiated into the time-honored Masonic fraternity in the spring of 1887, when he became an entered apprentice in Monmouth Lodge, No. 110, Free and Accepted Masons, at Monmouth, Maine, in which he was passed to the degree of fellowcraft, after which he was duly raised to the Master's degree and with which he is still affiliated. He has advanced through the various grades and attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry, being identified with Oriental Consistory, in the city of Yankton.

On the 22d of June, 1892, Professor Goff was united in marriage to Miss Frances Shaw, who was born near Cresco, Howard county, Iowa, being a daughter of James and Ella Emmons Shaw, who are now residents of Madison, South Dakota. Mrs. Goff was a pupil in the State Normal School, where she was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, and while there she formed the acquaintance of her future husband, who was one of her instructors. Prior to her marriage she was for one year a teacher in the public schools at DeSmet, this state, and one year in her alma mater, the normal school. Professor and Mrs. Goff have three children, namely: Charles Sheldon, who was born on the 5th of June, 1894; Margaret, born February 1, 1897; and Edward Shaw, February 2, 1901.

Our subject is quite frequently called upon to deliver public addresses on educational and other topics and to thus appear before various organizations. In the spring of 1903 he was selected as one of the three judges of delivery at the annual meeting of the Northern Oratorical League, held in the city of Minneapolis, this league comprising the great universities of the central and northwestern states, including Chicago University, the Northwestern, the Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Oberlin College.

WILLIAM B. VALENTINE comes of stanch English stock and is a native of the city of Buffalo, New York, where he was born on the 31st of March, 1836, being one of the eight children of George and Anna (Mee) Valentine, while all except one are yet living. Eliza is a widow and resides in Cincinnati, Ohio; Sarah is the wife of John M. Cooper, of St. Louis, Missouri; William B. is the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, a maiden lady, resides in St. Louis, as does also Lucy, who is the wife of William N. Graves; Albert is engaged in building and contracting in Tuscola county, Michigan; and Helen is the wife of Byron Bailey, of Cincinnati. The parents were both born in Boston, England, whence they came to America with their respective parents when they were children, both having been reared and educated in Buffalo, New York, where their marriage was solemnized. John Valentine, grandfather of the subject, was a man of means and became an influential and prominent citizen of Buffalo, where both he and his wife died. John Valentine learned the trade of mason in his native city and was a man of marked intellectuality and business ability. He was engaged in contracting and building in Buffalo until 1867, when he removed to Michigan, locating in Bay City, which was then a village of two or three thousand, and there he continued to reside about five years, at the expiration of which he removed to Fair Grove, Tuscola county, that state, where he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred in 1886, at which time he had attained the venerable age of eighty years. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he espoused its cause and ever afterward remained a stalwart adherent of the same, taking an active part in forwarding the party interests but never aspiring to official preferment. His religious faith was that of the Adventists and he afterward became a Baptist. His first wife, the mother of the subject, died in 1849, and he later married Mrs. Ann Dove, no children being born of this union.

William B. Valentine, whose name initiates this sketch, was reared to maturity in Buffalo, New York, and received his educational training in the common schools, while in his youth he learned the trade of mason under the effective direction of his father and became a skilled and able contractor and builder. Upon attaining maturity he left the parental roof and went to Ohio, where he remained one season, being engaged in the work of his trade. He then returned home, where he remained for a short time and then took up his residence in Flint, Michigan, where he engaged in contracting and building, to which important line of enterprise he has ever since given his undivided attention, having had to do with the construction of many large structures of both public and private order and having been long recognized as one of the leading contracting builders of South Dakota. He remained in Flint about four years and then went to Bay City, where he continued in his chosen vocation about eight years, having erected the first brick building in that now attractive and populous city, where he continued to make his home until 1870, when he came to Yankton as one of the pioneers in his line, and here he erected the first brick building to be put up in the place, while it may be said without fear of contradiction that he has erected more than one-half of the principal buildings in the city. In politics Mr. Valentine is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he served for six years as a member of the board of county commissioners, while for four years he was a member of the city council, in each of which incumbencies his efforts and advice proved of marked value and met with appreciative approval. He also was for one year a member of the board of trustees of the state hospital for the insane, which is located in his home city. Mr. Valentine is not formally identified with any religious organization, but his family are members of the Congregational church.

On the 10th of November, 1863, Mr. Valentine was united in marriage to Miss Elfrida E. Mathias, who was born in Woolwich, England, and of this union have been born four children, namely: Florence E., who remains at the parental home; Gipsy E., who is the wife of Leon J. Potter, of Chicago, Illinois; Dr. Everett M., who is a practicing dentist of Yankton; and Charles H. A., who is a successful contractor and builder of Phoenix, Arizona.

REV. HENRY KIMBALL WARREN, M. A., LL.D., president of Yankton College and known as one of the leading educators of the state, was born in Cresco, Howard county, Iowa, on the 31st of May, 1858, being a son of Chauncey J. and Mary A. (Kimball) Warren, whose two other children are Alice M., who is the wife of Rev. Arthur H. Claflin, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and Harriet L., who is the wife of William H. Davisson, assistant chief engineer of the Rock Island Railroad, with headquarters in the city of Chicago. Chauncey J. Warren was born in Watertown, New York, on the 1st of August, 1831, and when he was about seven years of age his parents removed to northern Indiana, becoming pioneers of that section, where his father developed a farm in the midst of the forest wilds. Thus the father of the subject was reared under the conditions of the pioneer epoch, implying that his educational advantages were somewhat limited in scope and that a full quota of arduous labor fell to his portion in his youthful days. After his marriage he removed to Cresco, Howard county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. He there continued to reside until 1861, when he returned to Middlebury, Elkhart county, Indiana, and purchased his father's old homestead farm, to whose cultivation he gave his attention until 1865, when he disposed of the property and removed to Ionia county, Michigan, purchasing a farm near the village of Portland, where he continued in agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he took up his residence in the village, where he engaged in the operation of saw and planing mills and in the manufacture of the products incidental to the same. At the present time he is devoting his attention to the manufacture of an improved type of washing machines, still retaining his residence in Portland. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he and his wife are both earnest and active members of the Congregational church.

Henry K. Warren, the immediate subject of this sketch, acquired his early education in the public schools, completing a course in the high school at Portland, Michigan. In 1876 he was matriculated in Olivet College, at Olivet, that state, where he was graduated in the spring of 1882, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master's degree. After his graduation Dr. Warren turned his attention to the pedagogic profession, in which his work during the intervening years has been attended with most gratifying success. He was ordained a clergyman of the Congregational church at Neligh, Nebraska, in the year 1893, and the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Olivet College, in 1902. The Doctor was principal of the public schools at Mount Pleasant, Isabella county, Michigan, during the years 1882-3, and from the latter year until 1889 he held the position of superintendent of the public schools of Hannibal, Missouri. He was then called to the presidency of Gates College, at Neligh, Nebraska, retaining this incumbency until 1894, and for the ensuing year he was president of Salt Lake College, at Salt Lake City, Utah. He resigned this position in 1895 to accept his present incumbency as president of Yankton College, while his labors here have been such as to add further to his high reputation as an able and discriminating educator, the college having been eminently prosperous during his administration. In politics the Doctor is a Republican, taking a lively interest in the issues of the day, and fraternally he is a member of Yankton Lodge, No. 101, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 25th of December, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Warren to Miss Lillian Hamilton, of Sturgis, Michigan, and they are the parents of three children, Howard H., Ruth K. and Robert H., all of whom remain at the parental home, which is a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

F. D. WYMAN is the scion of one of the oldest families in the United States, the history of his ancestry being traceable in an unbroken line to Lieutenant John Weyman (as the name was originally spelled), a tanner by trade, the date of whose marriage, in November, 1644, appears on the old official records of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, preserved in the archives of Woburn, that state. Of the preceding history of this ancestor nothing definite is known, but from the most reliable information obtainable he subsequently appears to have been a man of considerable consequence in his community, and, from his title, to have been connected with the early military service of the colony. Among his immediate descendants was a son by the name of Jacob, who also became a tanner and who spent his life in his native town of Woburn. A son of Jacob Weyman, also Jacob by name, was born at the above place, September 11, 1688, but of him little is known beyond the fact of his having married, and reared sons and daughters, one of the former being Daniel, who for a number of years operated a saddlery shop at Sudbury, Massachusetts, and who afterwards served from 1757 to 1759, inclusive, as a sergeant in the French and Indian war. His son, Daniel, Jr., born at Sudbury, was a millwright and builder, also a soldier, having joined the American army at the age of nineteen and taken part in Arnold's ill-starred invasion of Canada, during the early part of the Revolution. This Daniel married and reared a family, among his sons being one who was also given the name of Daniel, and who, like his father, became a millwright and builder Joseph Weyman, son of the third Daniel, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for a livelihood followed the same pursuits as did his father and grandfather before him, working at his trades for a number of years in Schoharie, New York. David Weyman, son of Joseph, and father of the subject of this review, was born in New York, removed with his parents when a child to Crown Point, that state, and, when a young man, took up the trades to which his ancestors had for so long a period devoted their attention, to-wit, building and equipping of mills. He followed his chosen calling in his native state until about the year 1844, when he removed to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where in addition to the manufacture of flour he carried on farming. Subsequently, 1865, he disposed of his interests in Walworth county, and took up his residence in Schuyler county, Missouri, where he devoted his attention chiefly to agricultural pursuits, until his death, which occurred on the 21st day of January, 1871. He was a man of intelligence and good judgment, successful in his business affairs and a most estimable citizen. In politics he was a Republican and an active party worker and in religion he subscribed to the Baptist faith and for many years was an earnest and sincere member of the church. The maiden name of Mrs. David Weyman was Betsy M. Braley; she bore her husband eight children, the following being the living representatives of the family: Mrs. Hickox, of Ocola, Iowa; F. D., of this review; Mrs. Adelia Murphy, of Frederick, Kansas, and J. Henry, who lives at St. Charles, Iowa.

F. D. Wyman was born in Essex county, New York, on the 14th of June, 1841. He enjoyed the advantages of a common-school education, and after remaining with his parents until nineteen years of age, severed home ties and taught for one year at Byron, Illinois. He then worked his way as far as Des Moines, Iowa, supporting himself and paying his expenses by teaching vocal music at his various stopping places, and to this manner of life he gave his attention until the breaking out of the great Civil war, when he tendered his services to his country in its time of need. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he bravely and honorably served until August, 1865, a period of three years, during which time he took part in some of the most celebrated campaigns of the rebellion, participating in thirty-three battles, among the more notable of which were Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the two engagements at Corinth, the various battles of the Red River expedition, siege of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Nashville, Tuscumbia, Iuka and many others, to say nothing of skirmishes and minor engagements. The regiment to which Mr. Wyman belonged gained a national reputation on account of the live eagle, "Old Abe," which was carried at his head during the war, and which, stuffed, has since been preserved as an interesting and priceless war relic in the state house at Madison, Wisconsin.

Mr. Wyman was mustered out of the service at Uniontown, Alabama, but, unlike the great majority of his comrades and Union soldiers generally, he did not return home, choosing rather to remain in the south, where he felt convinced money could be made raising cotton, for which there was such a great demand immediately following the war. Locating in Perry county, Alabama, he at once engaged in cotton culture, and in addition thereto soon became interested in the public affairs of that section of the state. He had a varied and interesting experience, and during his six years' residence in the south was honored with several important official positions, in all of which he acquitted himself worthily and won the esteem and confidence of the people. He served two years in the state senate, where he made a creditable record, and was also elected superintendent of the Perry county public schools. While serving in the latter capacity, he organized the local educational system, introduced many reforms and valuable modern innovations, secured teachers of recognized professional ability from the north, and before the expiration of his term placed the schools upon the solid and successful basis which they have ever since enjoyed. Mr. Wyman also held the office of revenue assessor while a resident of Alabama, discharging the duties of the same about two years, and for the same length of time served as sheriff of Perry county, resigning the latter position in 1871, when he moved to Schuyler county, Missouri. After living about two and a half years in the latter state, Mr. Wyman, in the fall of 1873, came to South Dakota, bringing with him a herd of horses for the Yankton market. Choosing this city for his permanent location, he at once began buying and shipping live stock on quite an extensive scale, and in connection therewith also opened a meat market which soon became the leading establishment of the kind in the place. To him belongs the credit of shipping the first carload of cattle that ever left Yankton by rail and he has since followed the business with a large measure of success financially, being still engaged in the handling of live stock of all kinds, also running a meat market, the patronage of which has steadily increased with the city's growth. In addition to the enterprises noted, he has large agricultural interests in the vicinity of Yankton.

Mr. Wyman has been an unswerving supporter of the Republican party ever since old enough to exercise the right of franchise, and it was in recognition of his valuable services as an organizer, manager and leader as well as by reason of his personal qualifications, that he was honored with the several official positions referred to in preceding paragraphs. In September, 1898, he was appointed steward of the State Hospital for the Insane at Yankton and held the office for one year, when a change of administration caused his removal with that of others connected with the institution. Subsequently, however, in the spring of 1901, he was reappointed to the same position, and since that time has attended closely to his line of duty, his official course being straightforward, business-like, eminently honorable, and above the slightest suspicion of anything savoring of disrepute. In 1886 Mr. Wyman was elected sheriff of Yankton county and served as such for a period of six years, having been twice chosen his own successor. In 1894 he was sent to the general assembly and served during the exciting session of that year, taking an active part in all the deliberations of the body, working on important committees, besides introducing bills which, becoming laws, have had a decided influence in promoting the interests of the state. He is a member of Phil Kearney Post, No. 37, Grand Army of the Republic, also belonging to the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

While a resident of the south, Mr. Wyman, in 1866, married a cultured southern lady by the name of Miss Mattie C. Robertson, a representative of an old and popular family of Uniontown, Alabama. To this marriage six children have been born, only three of whom are living, namely: Mattie M., wife of F. A. Klopping, of Yankton; Albert Lee, a prominent attorney of the same city, and Lute A., who is engaged in buying and shipping stock at this point.

ELIJAH P. FOWLER is a native of New York, born in the city of Rochester, September 25, 1844. He spent about eight years of his boyhood in Massachusetts, where he attended school, and he also pursued his studies for some time in the state of his birth, remaining in the latter until entering the army as a member of the Fourth New York Artillery, in the year 1863. He shared with his comrades the vicissitudes of war in the Virginia campaigns, under General Hancock, and participated in a number of hard-fought battles and minor engagements, serving with an honorable record until the surrender of the Confederacy, at Appomattox. Mr. Fowler was mustered out at Washington City in 1865, and after spending several months at home went the following spring to Virginia City, Montana, near which place he devoted his attention to prospecting and mining until 1873, meeting with varied success the meantime. In the latter year he went to Nevada, after which spending about eight months in the Eureka and other mining camps, traveled over different parts of the country until 1875, when he returned to New York and engaged in the nursery business about five miles from his native city of Rochester.

After a brief experience in that industry Mr. Fowler again became animated by a strong desire to go west; accordingly in the spring of the following year he disposed of his nursery interest and went to Nevada, thence after a brief period to California, and from the latter state came to the Black Hills, in the early part of 1877, and engaged in prospecting in the vicinity of Deadwood. Two years later he went to Minnesota and purchased cattle, which he drove through to the Belle Fourche river, where he began his career in the live-stock business and in which locality he prosecuted the enterprise with very encouraging success for a considerable length of time. Later he bought cattle in Texas, but in the winter of 1886-7 suffered quite heavy loss on account of the death of a large number of his animals, also encountered severe financial embarrassment the following spring in the destruction of a large part of his property in Central City, by fire.

In the winter of 1887, shortly after the laying out of Whitewood, Mr. Fowler bought land adjoining the town site, which he surveyed into lots and made an addition to the original plat. With the growth of the town these lots found ready purchasers, and from their sale he realized handsome profits on the original investment. The following year he opened a general store in the new town and within a comparatively short time was at the head of a large and profitable business which he continued with encouraging success until September, 1902, when he sold out his establishment, at that time being the principal mercantile house in the place. After his severe financial reverses in 1887, Mr. Fowler discontinued the live-stock business for several years, but in 1899 he again engaged in cattle raising, running his herds during the several years following at Slim Buttes, Butte county. Later, however, he disposed of his live stock and turned his attention to other pursuits, principally real estate, in which he still deals quite extensively, owning at this time large and valuable tracts of grazing and farm lands in the vicinity of Whitewood, also desirable lots in the town, besides private property of no small magnitude. Mr. Fowler owns one of the finest residences in Whitewood and has spared no reasonable expense in beautifying and adorning the same. Believing in using good things of this world to enhance comfort and happiness, he has supplied his place with modern conveniences and many of the luxuries of life, thus providing liberally for those dependent upon him and making his home noted for the hospitality which pervades its precincts.

Mr. Fowler is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, and wields a strong influence in political circles; he was elected in 1890 and re-elected in 1892, to represent Lawrence county in the general assembly. His record as a legislator is an honorable one, as he labored faithfully for the good of his constituency and for the best interests of the state. Fraternally, he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, aside from which he gives countenance and support to charities and benevolence, irrespective of name or order.

Mr. Fowler, on August 23, 1880, was married, in Central City, to Miss Augusta Larsen, who has borne him seven children, viz: Mabel, Arthur G., Elmer P., Emmit Willis, Walter E., Lester and Cora A., all living but Cora and Arthur. The last named departed this life on the 13th of May, 1903, at the age of twenty years. Cora was the oldest, being born May 23, 1881, and died August 23, 1883.

JACOB P. RESNER, cashier of the bank of Scotland, Bon Homme county, was born in Plotzk, South Russia, on the 14th of March, 1863, being a son of Andrew and Anna M. (Lyer) Resner, of whose two children he is the elder, the other being Dr. Andrew K., who is a successful practicing physician at Manning, Iowa. The father of the subject was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was reared to the life of a farmer, continuing to there devote his attention to this great basic industry until 1877, when he emigrated with his family to the United States, spending a short interval in the state of Iowa and thence coming directly to the territory of Dakota, locating in Hutchinson county, where he entered claim to three quarter sections of land, under the homestead, pre-emption and tree-culture acts, respectively, and here he has ever since continued to make his home, having improved his land and placed it under a high state of cultivation and having thus contributed to the development of the resources of the great state of South Dakota. He has been successful in his labors and is now one of the representative and substantial citizens of Hutchinson county. He is a Republican in politics and has held various local offices of public trust, ever retaining the confidence of his fellow men. His devoted and cherished wife died in the fatherland, in 1869, and he later married Miss Caroline Stortz, and they are the parents of four children, Daniel and John, who reside in Scotland, Bon Homme county; Emanuel, who remains at the parental home; and Mary, who is the wife of L. W. Hoffman, of the village of Scotland.

Jacob P. Resner, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was about eight years of age at the time of his father's emigration from Germany to America, and he received his education in both

German and English, having prosecuted his studies in the public schools of South Dakota after the family here took up their abode. That he made good use of the advantages thus accorded is shown in the fact that he was for three years successfully engaged in teaching in the district schools of Hutchinson county prior to his marriage, which occurred in 1885. After his marriage he settled on a quarter section of land in that county, having secured the same as a preemption claim, proving up on the property after attaining his legal majority. He made good improvements on his farm and devoted his attention to its cultivation for four years, at the expiration of which he removed to Scotland, in the adjoining county of Bon Homme, to accept the position of treasurer and manager of the Farmers' Elevator Company. He retained this incumbency two years and then purchased the elevator of the company, continuing its proprietor for the ensuing seven years, when he disposed of the property and became manager of the elevators here owned by the Spencer Grain Company, an important corporation engaged in the handling of grain throughout this section. He remained with this concern three years, during which time he was also individually engaged in the real-estate business, having his office on Main street in the village of Scotland. He continued in the real-estate business after severing his connection with the company mentioned and also accepted a position as manager of the local interests of Shannerd Brothers, extensive grain buyers of Bridgewater, this state. In August, 1902, Mr. Resner accepted the position of cashier of the Bank of Scotland, one of the solid and popular monetary institutions of this section, and he has since continued to give most discriminating service in this important executive office, gaining to the bank new prestige and handling its affairs with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of its stockholders. Shannerd Brothers were most reluctant to dispense with his services and finally prevailed upon Mr. Resner to continue in their employ as manager of their interests in this section, and the details of the business he now assigns principally to a deputy, though maintaining a general supervision of all transactions. The political support of the subject is given in an unqualified way to the Republican party, of whose principles he is a stanch advocate, having been prominent in political affairs in a local way for a number of years past. He served four years as a member of the village council and for the past six years has been a valued member of the board of education, while for three years he was incumbent of the office of village assessor and is in tenure of this office at the time of this writing. His religious faith is that of the German Congregational church, of which both he and his wife are zealous members, and he is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Scotland Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons; Scotland Chapter, No. 31, Royal Arch Masons; Yankton Commandery, Knights Templar; and Yankton Consistory, No. 1, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Yankton. He also holds membership in Security Lodge, No. 48, Knights of Pythias, and Scotland Camp, No. 977, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 14th of December, 1885, Mr. Resner was united in marriage to Miss Christina Redmann, of Yankton county, whither her parents emigrated from Russia in 1873. Of this union have been born seven children, namely: Edward, William, Julius, Amerlia, Lydia, Bertha and Arthur.

CHESTER C. TORRENCE is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in Jones county, on the 13th of April, 1873, the fourth in order of birth of the six children of Adam C. and Almira J. (Rooney) Torrence. Of the children we enter brief record as follows: George A. is a resident of Bon Homme county and is associated with our subject in the management of the old homestead farm and in the cattle business; Cora B. is the wife of Frank Cole, of York county, Virginia; Nellie M. is deceased; Chester C. is the immediate subject of this sketch; David M. is assistant to the subject in the postoffice; and Charles is deceased. Adam C. Torrence was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 27th of August, 1840, and in 1849 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Tama county, Iowa, where he was reared to manhood, receiving a good common-school education. In 1861 he tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in Company B, Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, remaining in the service three and one-half years, or until the close of the war, his regiment having served under both Sherman and Grant, while the history of the Ninth Iowa is the record of his gallant military career as a true and loyal son of the republic. After the close of the war he returned to Iowa, and after his marriage located on a farm in Jones county, where he continued to reside until 1883, when he came to South Dakota and purchased a farm three miles east of the town of Bon Homme, in the county of the same name. In 1898 he removed to Montana and later to Idaho, which is now his home, while he is devoting his attention to fruit culture. He is a Republican in politics and both he and his wife are exemplary members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while fraternally he is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a man of influence in his community but has never sought the honors of public office of any order. Elmira J. (Rooney) Torrence was born in Warren county, Indiana, on the 27th of September, 1843, and she accompanied her parents on their removal to Jones county, Iowa, in 1850, being there reared and educated, and thus both the Torrence and Rooney families are to be noted as having been pioneers of the favored state of Iowa.

Chester C. Torrence, whose name initiates this article, received his early educational training in the public schools of his native county in Iowa and was about ten years of age at the time of the family removal to South Dakota. As early as his fourteenth year he began to depend upon his own resources, being a boy of marked energy and ambition, while his self-reliance prompted him to prove his mettle, and he worked on farms or at such other occupations as he could secure. For nearly six years he devoted his attention to the drilling of artesian wells in various portions of South Dakota, being successful in his efforts and being careful to conserve his financial resources. In 1900 he located in Tabor and engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock and grain, in which connection he has shown much business tact and acumen and has met with unqualified success. In June, 1901, he was appointed postmaster of the town, and in 1902 he here established a local telephone exchange, which he still owns and operates, the same being of great benefit to the town through the facilities which it offers. For the past two years he has also served as deputy sheriff of the county, while in politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with Tabor Camp, No. 9087, Modern Woodmen of America, and Canton Lodge of Home Guardians. He is held in high esteem in the community and is known as one of the energetic and progressive young business men of the county.

On the 1st of February, 1903, Mr. Torrence was united in marriage to Miss H. Emma Cooley, daughter of Hon J. P. Cooley, of Bon Homme county.

ADRIAN L. FISH, the able and popular clerk of the courts of Bon Homme county, was born in Adel, Dallas county, Iowa, on the 15th of November, 1867, being a son of Abner K. and Margaret E. (Wallace) Fish, of whose five children he is the eldest of the four surviving, the others being as follows: Oliver, who is a resident of Good Springs, Nevada; Lillian, who is the wife of James Farran, of Sioux City, Iowa; and Alice, who remains at the parental home. Abner K. Fish was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in the year 1845, and when he was a boy he accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa, where he was reared to maturity. His father, Abner H. Fish, was one of the pioneer settlers of Dallas county, that state, where he took up government land and engaged in farming, becoming one of the prominent citizens of that section. He lived to attain a patriarchal age, having died in the home of his son, Peter Fish, in the city of Chicago, at the age of ninety-eight years, having been a resident of Chicago about twenty years prior to his demise. The father of our subject enlisted for service in the Union army in 1863, being at the time eighteen years of age and going as a substitute for an elder brother, who had been drafted. He served until the close of the Rebellion, under command of General Sherman, and soon after his return to Iowa he was married, and he there continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he came to Union county, South Dakota, which was yet a portion of the undivided territory of Dakota, and here he purchased a tract of land near Elk Point, where he continued to be engaged in farming and stock growing until 1881, when he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he engaged in the coal and wood business. In 1891 he removed thence to Texas county, Missouri, where he has ever since been engaged in the culture of fruit, being one of the honored and successful citizens of that locality. He is a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Adrian L. Fish, whose name initiates this sketch, secured his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county, and he then entered the normal school at LeMars, Iowa, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889. He later attended the university at Vermillion, South Dakota, for two years, and in 1890 he took a business course in the University of the Northwest, at Sioux City, Iowa. As early as his nineteenth year he inaugurated his efforts as a teacher in the public schools, and through his efforts in the pedagogic profession he earned the funds which enabled him to complete his collegiate work. In 1891 he entered the law office of Carter & Brown, of Sioux City, and under their preceptorship continued the technical reading of the law about two years, becoming well grounded in the principles of the science of jurisprudence. In the spring of 1892 he came to Tyndall, South Dakota, and here was associated for one year with P. W. Smith, in the abstract business. At the expiration of this time he was appointed deputy register of deeds for Bon Homme county, in which capacity he rendered most efficient service for the ensuing four years, and in 1897 he was elected to his present responsible and exacting office of clerk of the courts, in which he has since served consecutively, which fact indicates the appreciative estimate placed upon his services. He was elected for a fourth term in the autumn election of 1902. In politics he accords an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party, taking an active interest in the cause and contributing to the furtherance of the same in a local way. His religious faith is that of the Congregational church, of which his wife likewise is a devoted member, and fraternally he is identified with Tyndall Lodge, No. 95, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Istaska Tribe, No. 32, Improved Order of Red Men; and Tyndall Camp, No. 2463, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 31st of October, 1892, Mr. Fish was united in marriage to Miss Alice Benbow, of Sheldon, Iowa, and of their four children two are living, Warren D. and Francis F.

JOHN H. SANFORD is the owner of a fine ranch of six hundred and forty acres in Bon Homme county, while he maintains his business headquarters and residence in the attractive town of Tyndall, the county seat. The state of Illinois figures as the place of his nativity, since he was born in Ogle county, on the 12th of December, 1847, a son of Jared W. and Henrietta (Sturgis) Sanford, of whose eight children only three are living at the present time—James W., who is a resident of Santa Clara county, California; Sarah, who is the wife of Aaron Rood, of Pueblo, Colorado; and John H., who is the subject of this sketch. Jared Sanford was born in the state of Connecticut, where he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and where his marriage was solemnized. Some time after thus assuming connubial responsibilities he removed to Ogle county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until about 1870, when he removed to Missouri and later to Dickinson county, Kansas, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1876, at which time he was seventy-one years of age. While his vocation in life was farming, he had distinctive mechanical ability, and for a number of years he did much work along this line, in connection with his agricultural operations, while he was also a successful stock-grower, our subject having gained his initial experience in the breeding of stock under the effective direction of his father. Jared Sanford was a stanch Republican in his political proclivities and he and his wife were zealous members of the Congregational church, the latter having entered into eternal rest in 1854, at the age of forty-five years.

John H. Sanford was reared to farm life and secured his early educational discipline in the public schools, supplementing the same by a course in F. E. Arnold's business college, at Rockford, Illinois. On attaining his legal majority he came into possession of a valuable farm, of one hundred acres, the same having been a part of his father's old homestead in Ogle county, Illinois, and he devoted his attention to the cultivation of the same until the time of his marriage, which occurred on the 30th of December, 1869, when he led to the hymeneal altar Miss Louisa E. Stone, the only daughter of Joseph and Mary Stone, of Ogle county, Illinois, and thereafter he was associated with his father-in-law in the management of the latter's farm until 1880, while for a number of years he was extensively engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock, in which line of enterprise he was very successful, gaining a knowledge which has made him one of the best judges of stock to be found in South Dakota. In 1880 he came to South Dakota and secured a quarter section of land in Bon Homme county. He has since added to his landed estate in the county until he is now the owner of an entire section, as previously stated, and though the tract is valuable farming land he devotes his attention more specially to the cattle industry, being an extensive feeder of stock and a breeder of registered cattle and hogs. He has done much to improve the grade of stock raised in this section and his finely improved farm shows some of the finest specimens of cattle and hogs to be found in the confines of the state. He is progressive and discriminating in his methods and has been very successful in his operations since coming to South Dakota. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, but he has never been an aspirant for public office. Fraternally he is identified with Bon Homme Lodge, No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons. He and his wife are the parents of one child, Harry Otis, who is a veterinary surgeon, being successfully established in the practice of his profession at Tyndall.

JAMES H. DICKSON, one of the leading citizens of Scotland, Bon Homme county, is a native of the old Empire state, having been born on a farm in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 4th of September, 1844, a son of John and Catherine (McGregor) Dickson, both of whom were born in Scotland, of stanch old Scottish lineage, while both came to America as children, their respective parents having emigrated to this country and taken up their abode in the state of New York. The father of the subject passed his entire life in the northern part of that state, where he was a successful farmer. He passed away at the age of seventy-four years, having been a man of prominence and influence in his section and having held various local offices. He identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization and ever afterwards remained a stanch advocate of its principles, while both he and his wife held membership in the Presbyterian church, the latter having been summoned into eternal rest at the age of forty-two years.

The subject was reared under the invigorating discipline of the home farm and after availing himself of such advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period he completed a course of study in the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. He continued to assist in the work and management of the home farm until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, when he went to the town of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he engaged in the dry-goods business in company with George P. Tait, under the firm name of Tait & Dickson. This partnership continued about five years, at the expiration of which the subject retired from the firm and engaged in the merchant-tailoring business in partnership with James Brodie, under the title of Brodie & Dickson. Four years later, in 1879, Mr. Dickson established himself in the same line of enterprise at Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, being there a member of the firm of Dickson & Legate. In 1882 he came to South Dakota and located in Scotland, Bon Homme county, where he has ever since maintained his home. Here he opened a general mercantile establishment and engaged also in the buying of grain and hogs, in each of which lines of enterprise he built up an excellent business within a short interval. Upon the completion of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad through this section Mr. Dickson built and operated a chain of grain elevators from Lesterville to Armour and Parkston, while later he erected a large elevator in Geddes, and several of these monuments to his enterprising spirit are still owned and operated by him. He is a heavy shipper of hogs and grain, and in connection with the latter branch of industry he handles agricultural implements and coal in the various towns in which he buys grain. These statements clearly indicate that he is a man of affairs and one of marked capacity in an executive way, but he has proved equal to meeting all exigencies and is known as a careful, able and upright business man and as a citizen of value to the county and state. In 1894 his mercantile house and stock in Scotland were entirely destroyed by fire, but a fortnight later he had installed a new and comprehensive stock in his present attractive quarters, so that his large trade suffered but slight interruption.

In politics Mr. Dickson gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party and has been a prominent figure in its councils in the state, having been repeatedly a delegate to state and other conventions, while he has been strongly importuned by his party friends to permit the use of his name in connection with candidacy for the state senate, but he has no ambition for official preferment, realizing that the demands of his business are exacting and require his undivided attention and believing that he has discharged his civic duties in his fforts to promote the cause of his party and to further the ends of good government. He is one of the prominent and valued members of the Presbyterian church, in which both he and his wife are zealous workers, and he has held the office of elder in the church since the age of twenty-eight years, having been elected to this office while a resident of Gouverneur, New York, and having been chosen incumbent of the same office in Scotland soon after identifying himself with the church here. Fraternally he is affiliated with Scotland Camp, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 14th of February, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dickson to Miss Mary J. Tait, who was born and reared in Rossie township, St. Lawrence county, New York, and they are the parents of one son, Cyrus J., who is associated with his father in business.

FREDERICK D. WICKS, who is presiding on the bench of the county court of Bon Homme county, an incumbency which he has retained for nearly a decade, is a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born in Fort Edward, Washington county, New York, on the 31st of July, 1866, and being the youngest of the seven children of Walter W. and Ellen (Kennedy) Wicks, all of whom survive except one, a brief record concerning them being as follows: William E. died at the age of forty-five years; Mary remains at the parental home; Walter J. is superintendent of the Indian school at Springfield, South Dakota; Sarah is the wife of James D. Keeting, a printer and publisher in Fort Edward, New York; Fannie is the wife of Frank B. Hall, a successful merchant of Hartford, New York; Albert H. is a cigar manufacturer and tobacconist at Fort Edward, that state; and Frederick D. is the immediate subject of this sketch. The parents are still living at the old home in

Fort Edward, where the father of the subject has long been engaged in building and contracting. He is a Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal church.

Judge Wicks secured his early educational training in the public schools of his native town and later supplemented this discipline by a course of study in the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. In 1886 he began the reading of law in the office of R. O. Bascom, a prominent member of the bar of Fort Edward, and under his able preceptorship he continued his technical studies until he became eligible for admission to the bar, gaining this distinction in 1890. Soon afterward he came to South Dakota and located in Scotland, where he established himself in the practice of his chosen profession. His ability so manifested itself that his novitiate in his new field of endeavor was of short duration and he soon took a prominent place at the bar of the county, while a gratifying recognition of his personal popularity and his professional talent came only two years after he took up his abode in the town, since in 1892 he was elected county judge, of which important office he has since remained consecutively incumbent save for an interim of two years. He has a distinctively judicial mind, is well poised and impartial in his rulings, which are based on a thorough knowledge of the science of jurisprudence in its various branches, and he has dignified the bench by his able and discriminating services. He is also city attorney of Scotland, a position which he has held for four terms, and he is known as a skillful advocate and a conservative and able counsellor. In politics the Judge gives an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he has rendered timely and efficient service, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, while fraternally he is identified with Scotland Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons; Scotland Chapter, No. 31, Royal Arch Masons, and Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in Yankton.

On the 12th of November, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Wicks to Miss Mary L. Wood, of Springfield, this county. She was born in Springfield, Bon Homme county, in 1874. Judge and Mrs. Wicks have three children, Emma, Walter and Ellen.

JOHN L. TURNER, in point of consecutive identification the oldest merchant in the state of South Dakota save for one exception, retaining his residence and business headquarters in the attractive town of Springfield, Bon Homme county, is a scion of a family which has been identified with the annals of American history from the early colonial epoch, and is himself a native of Geneseo, Livingston county, New York, where he was born on the 26th of August, 1843, being a son of Lyman and Martha (Lewis) Turner, of whose five children he is the eldest of the three surviving, his sisters being Mary H., a maiden lady, residing in New York city, and Isabella L., the wife of Charles S. Pease, of Albany, New York. The father of the subject was born in Connecticut, in 1809, his ancestors in the agnatic line having emigrated from England to America in 1648, taking up their abode in the colony of Massachusetts, whence representatives later went into Connecticut, where the name became one of prominence, as representative of the highest order of citizenship. Members of the family rendered valiant service as Continental soldiers during the war of the Revolution, and patriotism and loyalty have been distinguishing family traits in successive generations. As a young man Lyman Turner removed with his father, Matthey Turner, who was born in 1777, to New York city, whither an older brother had preceded them, and after remaining for a short time in the national metropolis he removed to Geneseo, that state, where he establishd himself in the mercantile business. In later years he became extensively engaged in the cattle business in that section of the Empire state, and was a member of the company which imported the first shorthorn cattle into that district. He eventually retired from mercantile pursuits and devoted his entire attention to the breeding of blooded live stock, in which connection he gained a high reputation, being very successful in his efforts and becoming an extensive land owner. He died at the age of fifty-five years, in the very prime of his honorable and useful manhood, his demise occurring in 1864. He was originally an old-line Whig in his political adherency, and espoused the cause of the Republican party at the time of its organization, ever afterward remaining a radical advocate of its principles, though he never sought official preferment. He and his wife were communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and were persons of sterling character, retaining the high regard of all who knew them. The mother of the subject entered into the eternal life in 1861, at the age of forty-two years.

John L. Turner remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of twenty-two years and after completing a course of study in the high school at Geneseo he entered a private boarding school conducted by Dr. Reed, at Geneva, New York, and later continued his studies in a commercial college at Rochester, that state. After thus completing his educational discipline he became actively associated with his father in the cattle business, which he continued after the death of his father until 1867, when he removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he resided until 1870, giving his attention to property interests of the estate in that locality. In the year last mentioned he cast in his lot with what is now the state of South Dakota, coming to Springfield and here establishing himself in the general merchandise business. About three years later he became associated with Henry E. Bonesteel in the prosecution of the enterprise, under the firm name of Bonesteel & Turner, and this partnership obtained for a quarter of a century, being dissolved in 1898, after which John W. Turner, the son of our subject, became associated with him in the business, proving an able coadjutor, and the enterprise has since been continued under the firm name of J. L. Turner & Son. The business has grown to extensive proportions, drawing its trade from a wide radius of contiguous country, while the stock carried is select and comprehensive and the firm is one whose reputation for reliability and fair dealing is of the highest. Mr. Turner is also the owner and operator of the Artesian roller mills in Springfield, and for many years he also conducted a drug store in the town, having recently disposed of this branch of his business.

In 1864 Mr. Turner enlisted as a member of the Fifty-eighth New York National Guards, in which he was made sergeant major, and during his term of service he was on guard duty at Elmira, New York, receiving his honorable discharge in December, 1864. Mr. Turner has ever been a stanch adherent of the Republican party and has taken an active interest in promoting the party cause. Soon after coming to Springfield he was appointed postmaster of the town, being the first incumbent of this office, which he continued to hold for a number of years, while his also was the distinction of being the first mayor of the town, of which position he was likewise incumbent for several years. He may well be mentioned as one of the founders and builders of Springfield, to whose interests he has ever been most loyal, doing all in his power to promote its advancement and material upbuilding. In 1896 he was candidate of his party for presidential elector, and in 1892 he was an alternate delegate to the national Republican convention, in Minneapolis. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1865 and is a charter member of Mount Zion Lodge, No. 6, of Springfield; he was a delegate at the organization of the grand lodge of the territory of Dakota, being senior grand warden of this body in 1879. He is also a charter member of the Masonic Veterans' Association and is identified with DeMolay Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, at Yankton, and with El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls. He is one of the prominent members and a communicant of Ascension church, Protestant Episcopal, in whose organization he took an active part, and he has been a member of its vestry from that time to the present. He was for several years a member of the board of education of Springfield, and in 1883 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, which assembled in Sioux Falls.

On the 17th of May, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Turner to Miss Mary A. Finley, of Geneseo, New York, and they became the parents of one son, John W., who was born on the 8th of October, 1866, and who is now associated with his father in business, being one of the able and popular young men of the county. Mrs. Turner entered into eternal rest on the 8th of March, 1884, having been a devoted communicant of the Episcopal church, and on the 2d of February, 1888, Mr. Turner was united in marriage to Miss Fanny E. Howes, of Springfield, who presides with gracious dignity over their attractive home, no children having been born of this union.

CHARLES M. KEELING, M. D.—The attractive town of Springfield, Bon Homme county, has in Dr. Keeling an able physician and surgeon and one whose prestige and success place him among the representative members of the medical profession in the state. The Doctor was born in Bartholomew county, Indiana, on the 16th of February, 1863, being a son of William W. and Mary R. (Speirs) Keeling, all of whose five children are yet living, namely: John R., who is a merchant at Shelbyville, Indiana; William F., who is engaged in the drug business at Nemaha, Nebraska; Charles M., who is the subject of this sketch; Dr. James E., who is a practicing physician at Sulphur Hill, Indiana; and Marian R., who is the wife of Edward L. Culver, of Omaha, Nebraska.

The father of the subject is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Indiana, having been born in that state in the year 1830, and being there reared to maturity. As a young man he prepared himself for the practice of medicine, entering the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and being there graduated about 1858. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Indiana, where he remained until 1863, when he went to Nemaha, Nebraska, where he continued the work of his noble profession very successfully, becoming one of the leading citizens of that section. In 1865 he was elected a member of the Nebraska legislature, and shortly after the expiration of his term of office he returned to Indiana, locating at Sulphur Hill, where he continued in the active practice of medicine about a quarter of a century, being recognized as one of the leading physicians of that section. About 1890 he returned to Nemaha, Nebraska, where he has since maintained his home and where he still devotes more or less attention to his profession, though well advanced in years. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mary R. Speirs was born in Indiana in 1840 of Scotch parents.

Dr. Charles M. Keeling was an infant at the time of his parents' removal to Nemaha, Nebraska, and was about three years of age when they returned to Indiana, and thus he secured his early educational training in the public schools of Sulphur Hill, that state. At the age of sixteen years he was matriculated in Hartsville College, at Hartsville, Indiana, where he continued his literary studies for some time. He was thereafter engaged in teaching in the public schools for five years and then began reading medicine under the effective direction of his honored father, thus continuing until 1885, when he entered the Medical College of Indiana, at Indianapolis, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887, receiving his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon after his graduation he came to South Dakota and took up his abode in Springfield, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession, being known as a skilled physician and surgeon and having a large and constantly increasing business. In 1899 he completed a post-graduate course in Chicago, while in 1901 he took another post-graduate course in New York city, ever aiming to keep in touch with the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery and thus the more thoroughly fortifying himself for his practical work in connection with the same. He is a member of the State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1901, and is also identified with the American Medical Association. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party and fraternally he holds membership in the lodge and chapter of the Masonic order and in the adjunct order of the Eastern Star; also the lodge and Daughters of Rebekah, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Brotherhood, and the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 22d of March, 1882, Dr. Keeling was united in marriage to Miss Viola E. Osborn, of Sulphur Hill, Indiana, and they have one child, Era. Mrs. Keeling's father, John C. Osborn, was born in 1840, in Ohio, and was a school teacher. He died in 1866. The mother, whose maiden name was Roanna Hawkins, was born in Indiana in 1841.

PAUL LANDMANN, who is successfully engaged in the real-estate and lumber business in the town of Scotland, Bon Homme county, was born in Odessa, Russia, on the 22d of February, 1853, being a son of Anton and Louisa (Hoffman) Landmann and the only survivor of their three children. His brother, Emanuel, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of September, 1898, as a result of fever contracted in Porto Rico, where he served as a member of Company F, Third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, during the Spanish-American war. The father of our subject was born in Germany and always remained a citizen of that empire, though he went to Russia as a young man and there maintained his home about a quarter of a century. A year after the subject came to the United States and located in South Dakota his parents joined him here, and this state continued to be their home until their deaths.

Paul Landmann was reared to maturity in Russia, and there acquired his educational training in the excellent schools of his native place. In 1873, at the age of twenty years, he bade adieu to his native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He landed in New York city and from the national metropolis continued his westward journey to what was then the territory of Dakota, arriving in Yankton, the capital, with a cash fund of only five dollars. There he was for seven years employed in the hardware store of the firm of Wynn & Buckwalter, in the capacity of salesman, and in 1880 he came to Scotland, Bon Homme county, where he engaged in the same line of enterprise upon his own responsibility, beginning operations upon a modest scale and succeeding in building up an excellent trade. He continued the business about seven years, when he disposed of the same, having been elected to the office of county treasurer, in which he served one term, after which he was incumbent of the office of register of deeds of the county for a term, having proved a most efficient executive in each of these capacities. After his retirement from office Mr. Landmann returned from Tyndall, the county seat, to Scotland, where he engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has since continued, having handled much valuable property in this and other counties of the state. In February, 1903, Mr. Landmann expanded the sphere of his business operations in Scotland, by establishing extensive lumber yards in the town, and he already controls a large part of the lumber business of this section. He is the owner of eleven hundred and twenty acres of land in Hutchinson county and much valuable real estate, both improved and unimproved, in the village of Scotland. He is a stalwart Republican in his political adherency and is a strong factor in the councils of his party in this section, and both he and his wife are members of the Reformed church.

Mr. Landmann was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Serr, of Scotland, this county, and they are the parents of seven children.

JAMES H. BASKIN, one of the best-known and most popular residents of Bon Homme county, and late mayor of the town of Scotland, was a native of the sunny south, having been born in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on the 17th of February, 1845, a son of John and Elizabeth (Benton) Baskin, of whose seven children four are living at the present time, namely: Anna, who is the wife of a Mr. Harris, of Atlanta; Walter, who likewise continues to reside in that city, as does also Zachariah; and James H., the immediate subject of this sketch. The father of the subject came of stanch English lineage and was himself a native of the state of South Carolina, where he was reared to maturity. He finally removed thence to Atlanta, Georgia, where he established himself in the blacksmithing and wagon-making business, in which he continued to be actively engaged for many years, and in that city he continued to reside until his death, at the age of seventy years, while his devoted wife passed away when the subject was quite young.

James H. Baskin was reared and educated in his native city and was a lad of sixteen years at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. His sympathies were naturally with the section in which he had been reared, and he was among many others of the chivalrous and valiant young men of the south who tendered their services to the Confederate government. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted, in September, 1861, as a member of a Georgia regiment, heavy artillery, with which he continued in active service until November, 1864, when he was captured at Fisher Hill, Virginia, and taken to the Union prison at Point Lookout, Maryland, being released on parole two weeks later. He had participated in many of the important engagements of the war and had proved a valiant defender of the "lost cause." After his release from captivity he passed a short interval in New York city and then drifted westward to St. Louis, Missouri, while in 1868 he came as a pioneer to the territory of Dakota, which was then on the frontier of civilization. For a year after his arrival he was in the employ of the firm of Duett & Bogue, traders, at Fort Thompson. About this time the Indians were removed to the Santee agency, and our subject was sent to that point in the employ of the government, and there he continued in service until 1875, when he took up his residence in Springfield, Bon Homme county, where he established himself in the hotel business, in which he there continued for the long period of eleven years, gaining a wide acquaintanceship throughout what is now the state of South Dakota and becoming one of the most popular pioneer hotel men of the state. In 1886 he came to Scotland, where he conducted the Baskin hotel, which is a popular resort of the traveling public, no pains being spared to provide the best possible accommodations and cater to the comfort and pleasure of the guests of the house. That the subject was a man of versatility is shown when we state that for seven years after coming to Scotland he was editor and publisher of the Scotland Journal, which he made an able exponent of local interests and a factor of importance in public and political affairs in this section. In 1890 he was elected mayor of the town, and served continuously as chief executive of the municipal government from that time to the date of his death, save for an interim of two years. He maintained a progressive policy and yet conserved economy in all departments, while his long retention in office was the best voucher of the popular appreciation accorded his well-directed efforts in the connection. In 1899 Mr. Baskin was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and during his service of one term he proved an able and discriminating legislator, taking an active part in the work of the body, while he had the distinction of being chairman of the important committee on ways and means and also held membership on the committee on railroads and that on military affairs. He was originally an adherent of the Democratic party, but was a man who ever showed the courage of his convictions, and in harmony therewith he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party in 1896, during the campaign of which year he gave effective service in the support of the candidacy of President McKinley, and he afterward continued a stalwart advocate of the cause of the "grand old party." He and his wife were communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and fraternally he was identified with Scotland Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, and Scotland Chapter, No. 31, Royal Arch Masons.

On the 1st of December, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Baskin to Miss Mary

Kula, of this county, and they became the parents of two sons, James E. and Frederick R., both of whom remain at the parental home. Mr. Baskin departed this life on February 29, 1904.

ELMER W. MONFORE, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Springfield, Bon Homme county, was born in the town of Center Lisle, Broome county, New York, on the 18th of November, 1853, being a son of Peter and Diana A. (Howland) Monfore, of whose eight children seven are living, namely: Emerson J., who resides at Waverly, Kansas; Elmer W., who is the subject of this review; Cora A., who is the wife of Clark S. Rowe, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Lana H., who is the wife of Alfred Burkholder, of that city; Alice A., who is the wife of Charles McBeth, of Mankato, Minnesota; Luna B., who is the wife of Professor Joseph W. Whiting, a member of the faculty of the normal school in Springfield, South Dakota; and Peter G., who is likewise a resident of this place.

The father of the subject was born in Delaware county, New York, in 1821, and in the old Empire state he learned the trade of miller. In 1865 he came west to Putnam county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for the ensuing three years, at the expiration of which he removed to Marion county, Iowa, where he remained about two years and then came to South Dakota, locating in Springfield, and he was thereafter employed for a number of years by the government as miller at the Santee Indian agency and later at the Ponca agency, after which he lived a retired life in Springfield until his death, which occurred in 1895. On coming here he took up homestead and tree-culture claims, while at the time of his death he had recently disposed of three hundred and twenty acres of excellent land near Springfield. In politics he was a stanch Republican, and he was a man who ever commanded unqualified esteem. His wife was born in Broome county, New York, and is now living with a married daughter at Mankato, Minnesota.

Elmer W. Monfore was about twelve years of age at the time his parents came from New York to Illinois, and his early educational training was secured in the common schools and supplemented by a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Des Moines, Iowa. After coming to South Dakota he devoted his attention to farm work for about five years, and later he was employed, for varying intervals, in the mercantile establishments of D. W. Currier, M. H. Day and P. M. Liddy, all of Springfield, the last mentioned having succeeded Mr. Day. In 1881 he engaged in business for himself, conducting a drug and grocery store here for two years, at the expiration of which he admitted to partnership in the enterprise his cousin, Edward C. Monfore, the firm title of E. W. Monfore & Company being adopted at that time. This partnership continued until January 1, 1903, when the firm disposed of the business, since which time our subject has had no active business associations. In politics he is a Republican and he has served as a member of the board of aldermen of Springfield and also as treasurer of the town and as a member of the board of education. He and his wife are valued members of the First Congregational church, and fraternally he is identified with Mount Zion Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons; Scotland Chapter, No. 52, Royal Arch Masons; Springfield Lodge, No. 7, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Deborah Lodge, No. 52, Daughters of Rebekah; Springfield Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Springfield Chapter, No. 11, Order of the Eastern Star.

On the 16th of October, 1883, Mr. Monfore was united in marriage to Miss Emma R. Seccombe, of Springfield, and they became the parents of four children: Charles E. (died February 6, 1904), Alberta A., Fred H. and Millicent L.

LEVI D. WAIT.—Douglas couny is favored in having so able a representative of its interests as the Armour Herald, which is recognized as one of the best county newspapers to be found in the state. Of the corporation of Wait & Dana, editors and publishers of the Herald, the subject of this sketch is the senior member and president of the company. He is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in Sylvan Corners, Richland county, on the 26th of June, 1867, a son of Lorenzo and Rachel (Townsend) Wait. In the family were ten children, and of the number the following seven survive: Helen, who is the wife of J. M. Cross, of Richland county, Wisconsin; Nora, who is the wife of A. P. Monnell, of Selby, Iowa; Iona, who is the widow of William Jones, and resides in Oacoma, South Dakota; Nellie, who is the wife of E. S. Wallace, of Richland county, Wisconsin; Dighton C. resides in Richland county, Wisconsin; Charles A., who is likewise a resident of that county; and Levi D., who is the immediate subject of this sketch. Lorenzo Wait was born in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1829, and there he was a boyhood friend of the late President Garfield, being reared to maturity in that city. As a young man he became identified with the lake marine industry, sailing on various vessels on the Great Lakes for a number of years, after which he removed to Wisconsin and located in Richland county, where he has since maintained his home, save for a period of twelve years passed in Kimball, South Dakota, whence he and his wife returned to their old home in Wisconsin in 1894. Both are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics Mr. Wait is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party.

The subject of this sketch was reared to maturity in his native county and his educational discipline was secured in the public schools. At the age of twenty years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the printers' trade, in the office of the Flandreau Herald, at Flandreau, South Dakota, his parents having been residents of this state at the time. He continued to be identified with the publication of this paper for three years and was thereafter employed in the office of the Pipestone Star, at Pipestone, Minnesota, until 1892, when he removed to Howard, Miner county, South Dakota, where he became editor of the Howard Advance, retaining this position one year, at the expiration of which he entered into partnership with his present associate, Mr. Dana, and purchased the plant and business of the Miner County Democrat, of Howard, continuing the publication of the paper until 1898, when Mr. Dana became the sole owner of the enterprise, having purchased our subject's interest. Mr. Wait was thereafter employed for one year as a traveling commercial salesman, and he then returned to Howard and purchased the paper and business of his former partner, the publication being continued under his control for the ensuing year. In May, 1901, he came to Armour, Douglas county, and purchased the plant of the Armour Herald, and the first edition after the property came into his hands was issued under his name, as editor and publisher. A week later, however, Mr. Dana became his associate in the enterprise, and they have since successfully carried the same forward under the firm name of Wait & Dana (recently merged into a stock company). Mr. Wait is inflexible in his allegiance to the Democratic party and takes a deep interest in the questions and issues of the hour, as well as in local affairs of a public nature. He has just completed a term as alderman for the city of Armour. In 1900 he was chosen permanent secretary of the Democratic state convention at Yankton, and since that time has been identified more or less with the organization of the party in the state. Mr. Wait has devoted a great deal of time and energy the past winter to furthering the ambitions of Hon. E. S. Johnson to become national Democratic committeeman for South Dakota, and at the state convention in Sioux Falls March 30, 1904, saw his efforts rewarded by the unanimous election of Mr. Johnson to the head of the party within the state. By reason of his activity in party councils Mr. Wait is probably one of the best known Democrats in South Dakota today, and has the respect and esteem of his party and business associates at all times. During the summer of 1903 Mr. Wait was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Publishers' Mutual Insurance Association, fo Huron, now the strongest mutual insurance company in the state. Mr. Wait was elected its first president and was unanimously re-elected by the board of directors at their annual 1904 meeting. He is also serving his second term as treasurer of the South Dakota Press Association, one of the strongest bodies of newspaper men in the United States. He is a thorough churchman of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he was made a communicant in 1900, and he is now warden of the parish in Armour. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 25th of February, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wait to Miss Lulu A. Wallace, of Kimball, this state, and they are the parents of one son, Harry W., who was born on the 8th of September, 1895. Mrs. Wait also is a communicant of the Episcopal church and is an active worker in the same.

RUEL E. DANA, secretary and treasurer of the corporation of Wait & Dana, editors and publishers of the Armour Herald, was born in Fairmount, Minnesota, on the 23d of May, 1872, being a son of Charles T. and Lucinda (Gilman) Dana, of whose five children he is the eldest of the three now living, the others being Frank N., who is a resident of St. Paul, Nebraska, and Myrtie L., who is the wife of William A. Torbert, of Deavertown, Ohio. The father of the subject came of stanch New England stock, of English extraction. He was born in the state of Vermont, in 1820, and as a young man he set forth to seek his fortunes in the west, becoming one of the pioneers of the state of Wisconsin, where he remained for a few years and then repeated his pioneer experiences in Minnesota, where he resided many years. His death occurred in St. Paul, Nebraska, August 4, 1893, at the age of seventy-three years. In his youth he learned the trade of carpenter, becoming a skilled artisan in the line, and he was for many years successfully engaged in contracting and building, while he also was prospered in his operations as a farmer. In 1887 he removed to Howard county, Nebraska, and later to Thomas county, in the same state, where he remained about three years. He identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization in Wisconsin and continued to support its cause for many years, but finally identified himself with the People's party, of whose principles he continued a stanch advocate until his death, at which time he was incumbent of the office of county commissioner of Thomas county. In earlier years he held, at various times, practically all the county offices in the section where he resided, having never been defeated for any office for which he was a candidate, and having been a power in local affairs, showing much ability in the marshalling of political forces and being an influential factor in his party councils. His wife, who was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, July 20, 1842, is now sixty-two years old. Mr. Dana held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church in his earlier life, while his widow is a member of the Baptist denomination.

Ruel E. Dana, the immediate subject of this sketch, remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of sixteen years, his educational advantages having been such as were afforded in the public schools during a portion of the winter periods, his time during the summer months being taken up with work on the farm. At the age noted he initiated his independent career, having, in the summer of 1887, entered the office of the Advance, a weekly paper then published at Worthington, Minnesota, under the editorial direction of A. P. Miller, a prominent journalist and a poet of considerable reputation. There Mr. Dana gained his initiation into the mysteries of the "art preservative," remaining until the autumn of the same year, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Nebraska, where he secured employment in the office of the St. Paul Phonograph and later was an employe of the Greeley Herald, at Greeley Center, that state. In October, 1892, Mr. Dana came to Howard, South Dakota, arriving here without funds, since the proceeds of his former labors had largely been devoted to assisting in the support of the family. Previous to his arrival he had been offered employment in the office of the Miner County Democrat, in Howard, resigning his position with the Greeley (Nebraska) Herald to accept the South Dakota position, and less than two months later, on the 1st of December, 1892, he formed a partnership with Levi D. Wait, his present associate, and purchased the plant of the Democrat "on tick," which they continued to publish under the same title, the enterprise proving a financial success, as is evident when we revert to the fact that the young men were able to pay for their plant within eleven months after its purchase, while they advanced the paper to a position among the best and most widely quoted in that section of the state. In 1898 Mr. Dana purchased his partner's interest and individually continued the publication about one year, when he sold the plant and business to Mr. Wait, and he then secured employment in a local mercantile establishment, his impaired health having necessitated this change of vocation. In the autumn of 1900 Mr. Dana went to Seneca, Missouri, where he took a working interest in the Seneca Dispatch, with an ultimate view of purchasing the property if satisfied with the business outlook and climatic conditions. After a six-months residence in the Missouri town he was not satisfied, however, and thereafter made a trip through Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas, returning to Howard, South Dakota, in April, 1901, and there rejoining his family. Within the period of his absence Mr. Wait had sold the Democrat and in May, 1901, had come to Armour and contracted for the purchase of the Armour Herald, publishing the first copy under his name. One week later Mr. Dana joined his old partner here and purchased a half interest in the business, which has since been continued under the firm name of Wait & Dana, merged into a corporation January 5, 1904, all the stock being owned by the subject and his partner.

In politics Mr. Dana is a zealous advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, in whose work he has taken an active part. While a resident of Howard he held the office of village recorder for two terms. In the fall of 1902, yielding to the importunities of his party friends, he became a candidate for the office of auditor of Douglas county, and he was elected to this office, notwithstanding the fact that the normal political complexion of the county is strongly Republican and that he had been a resident of the county only eighteen months at the time of his election. He received a majority of thirty-one votes, and was appreciative of the honor conferred upon him by the voters of the county, while his service has proved the wisdom of their confidence and support. Fraternally, Mr. Dana is a Mason and a member of Washington Lodge, No. 104, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Armour. He passed through all the chairs of Lodge No. 48, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Howard and has been a representative to the grand lodge of the state. He is also identified with the encampment of the order and with the Daughters of Rebekah, while he is affiliated with Armour Camp, No. 2746, Modern Woodmen of America. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mrs. Dana is at present noble grand of Pleiades Lodge, No. 86, of Armour, and is the representative to the state assembly, of South Dakota, for 1904.

On the 15th of August, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dana to Miss Ellen Moore, of Howard, this state, and they are the parents of three children, Florian Alice, Charles M. and Clarence E.

JAMES H. EXON, one of the prominent and honored citizens of Charles Mix county, formerly incumbent of the office of county judge, as well as that of county auditor, and the principal figure in the County Seat State Bank, at Wheeler, is a native of the "right little, tight little isle" of England, having been born in Somersetshire, on the 11th of July, 1858, being a son of Henry and Sarah Exon, both of whom were likewise born in Somersetshire, of stanch old English stock. Both secured excellent educational advantages and both received life certificates as teachers in England, where both gained distinction and prominence in educational circles, the father having devoted the major portion of his active career to the pedagogic profession, while his wife also devoted herself to teaching for several years. The former was for nine years superintendent of the Ripleyville British schools and for eighteen years was principal of the schools at Wookey, Somersetshire, where the subject of this sketch was born. The mother of the Judge was likewise a teacher in the schools at that place. In 1882 the parents left their native land and came to the United States, our subject having come to Canada in the preceding year, and from New York city they proceeded to Iowa, where they resided about six months, after which they came to South Dakota, and secured claims in Charles Mix county, the property being located in what is now Forbes township.

In the month of May, 1881, Judge Exon bade adieu to home and native land and emigrated to America, landing in Quebec, and remaining in Canada about one year, at the expiration of which he joined his parents, who had located temporarily in Iowa, as has just been noted. In the autumn of 1882 he preceded them into what is now the state of South Dakota and selected the land for his father and for the four children who had attained years of maturity, the members of the family thus eventually being able to prove up on the five quarter sections which he had selected in Charles Mix county, of which they were pioneer settlers. Later three of these quarter sections were sold and the parents of the subject then removed to Gage county, Nebraska, where they now reside, the father having retired from active labors and being now sixty-eight years of age, while his devoted wife has attained the age of seventy years. Both are members of the Episcopal church and are folk of sterling character and high intellectual attainments.

Judge Exon attended the Ripleyville schools for a period of five years, during which time he prepared himself for his collegiate course. He then entered Cullom College, near famed old Oxford, where he was graduated in 1879, after which he was for two years an assistant master in the schools at Ripleyville, Bradford and Yorkshire. It was the wish of his father that he should follow the profession of teaching, in which the former had attained so gratifying success, but the Judge early manifested a desire to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits and it was in harmony with this ambition that he was led to emigrate to America. After his location in South Dakota he taught in the district schools during the winter months, and during the balance of the year devoted his time to the improving and cultivation of his farming land. In the autumn of 1890 he was elected to the office of county auditor, and in the following January he removed from his farm to the village of Wheeler, the county seat, to enter upon the active discharge of his official duties. He gave a most capable and satisfactory administration, and at the expiration of his term of two years he engaged in the abstract business, while in July of the same year he was appointed state's attorney, to fill the unexpired term of the regular incumbent, A. L. Hoppaugh, who removed from the state. In the following October Judge Exon was one of the leading spirits in bringing about the organization of the People's party in this section of the state, and, in company with seven other prominent workers in the movement, he purchased the Wheeler Courier, the weekly newspaper published in the capital town of the county, and this was thereafter made an effective exponent of the cause of the party. Our subject's appointment to the office of state's attorney, for which he was well qualified in an abstract way, led him to make a careful study of the technical branches of the science of jurisprudence, and he was admitted to the bar of the state, upon examination before the supreme court, at Pierre, on the 3d of October, 1893. From time to time he continued to acquire the interests of other stockholders in the Wheeler Courier, of which he became sole owner in 1901, while the paper has been under his editorial charge and his general direction from the time it was purchased by him and others, as previously mentioned. In the autumn of 1898 he was elected to the office of county judge, serving one term, and in January, 1902, he again received the appointment of state's attorney to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of T. J. Remington, and he served in this capacity until the expiration of the term, in January, 1903. In March, 1903, was effected the organization of the County Seat State Bank, and Judge Exon was made president of the institution at that time and still continues as chief executive. He still continues in the active practice of the law and is also engaged in the real-estate and abstract business. He now gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, of whose principles he is a stanch advocate, and his religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is a communicant, but as there is no church organization in Wheeler he and his family attend the Congregational church services. Fraternally he is identified with Doric Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Platte, this state.

On the 26th of June, 1886, Judge Exon was united in marriage to Miss Emma Smith, of Mitchell, South Dakota, and they became the parents of three sons, Arthur R., Walter E. and John J. In 1896 Mrs. Exon's health had become so seriously impaired that he deemed it advisable to take her for an ocean voyage, in the hope that she might recuperate her energies, and they accordingly visited his old home in England, where she received treatment without avail, since her death there occurred four months later, on the 5th of August, 1896. On the 20th of April, 1898, at Paris, Kentucky, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Exon to Miss Marian Smith, a native of England and a sister of his former wife, and they are the parents of one child, Dorothy J.

WILLIAM L. RYBURN, cashier and general manager of the business of the First National Bank of Alexandria, was born in Rockford, Illinois, May 10, 1872, a son of William and Mary (Legge) Ryburn, to whom were born six children, namely: Anna, who resides in Alexandria; George, who is engaged in the real-estate business in this place; John, of Alexandria; Minnie, who is the wife of G. H. Montgomery, engaged in the furniture business in the same place; William L., who figures as the immediate subject of this sketch, and Maud, who is the wife of Dr. E. E. King, of Mitchell, this state. Both the father and mother of the subject were born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, the former in 1836 and the latter in 1835. The parents of each died when they were children and they were reared in the homes of relatives, and after attaining maturity each came to America in company with relatives. Both located in the city of Rockford, Illinois, where the father learned the trade of blacksmith, in which he was there engaged for nearly thirty years. In 1883 he came with his family to South Dakota and purchased a pre-emption claim in Hanson county, where he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock growing up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1898, his devoted wife having been summoned into eternal rest in 1893. Both were worthy members of the Presbyterian church and were folk of sterling character, honored by all who knew them.

The subject of this review was about ten years of age at the time of his parents' removal to South Dakota, and his early educational training had previously been secured in the public schools of his native city, to which he later returned for the purpose of taking a course in the Rockford Business College, in which he was graduated in 1891, having completed a thorough commercial course. He then returned to his home in South Dakota and was given a position in the Hanson County Bank, in Alexandria, proving himself a capable and faithful executive and being made assistant cashier of the institution in 1894, while in 1899 he was chosen cashier. In 1901 the bank was reorganized and incorporated as the First National Bank of Alexandria, with a capital stock and surplus of fifty thousand dollars, and Mr. Ryburn was forthwith placed in executive charge of the affairs of the institution, which has gained a leading position through his able and well-directed efforts. In 1899 he was sent to Elk Point, Union county, to superintend the business of the Citizens' Bank, which was practically a branch of the bank at Alexandria, and there he remained about eighteen months, within which time the institution was reorganized as the First National Bank of Elk Point.

Mr. Ryburn is one of the leaders in the local ranks of the Republican party and is secretary of its county organization. He is a member of Celestial Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons, and Mitchell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Alexandria; St. Bernard Commandery, Knights Templar, at Mitchell; Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in Yankton, and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls, being an appreciative and enthusiastic affiliate of these various bodies of the time-honored order of Freemasonry. He has held the office of worshipful master of his lodge for the past three years. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian church.

On the 28th of April, 1898, Mr. Ryburn was united in marriage to Miss Edith Peckham, of Alexandria, and they are the parents of two children, Leota and Helen.

EDWARD E. WAGNER, one of the representative members of the bar of Hanson county, was born in Lyon county, Iowa, October 22, 1870, a son of James H. and Louisa E. (Conklin) Wagner, of whose six children four are living, namely: Orville S., of Rock Rapids, Iowa; Fred B., of Pasadena, California; Hulbert D., of Hawarden, Iowa, and Edward E., subject of this sketch. The father of the subject was born in Pennsylvania, on the 8th of February, 1840, and as a boy accompanied his parents on their removal thence to Iowa, the family locating in Linn county, where he was reared to manhood on the homestead farm. He was there married in the year 1860, and in the following year enlisted as a private in Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained in service until the close of the great conflict which perpetuated the integrity of the Union. He was captured by the enemy at Sabine Crossroads, Texas, and later was again taken captive in a spirited engagement, passing about fourteen months in rebel prisons. He was with Grant in the siege of Vicksburg and participated in many of the important engagements incident to the progress of the war. After receiving his honorable discharge he returned to his home in Iowa, where he continued to be identified with farming until 1870, when he removed to the northwestern part of that state, where he took up government land. He was one of the organizers of Lyon county, in 1871, and was chosen the first treasurer of the county, while for many years thereafter he was a member of the county board of supervisors, being a man of influence in that section and a prominent figure in the local ranks of the Republican party, of whose principles he was an ardent advocate. He passed the remainder of his life in the county which he aided in organizing, his death there occurring on the 15th of November, 1884, while his cherished and devoted wife entered into eternal rest on the 7th of October, 1901, both having been consistent members of the Congregational church, while he was a Royal Arch Mason.

Edward E. Wagner was reared on the homestead farm and after attending the district schools completed a course in the high schools at Rock Rapids, Iowa. In February, 1891, he began reading law in the office of H. G. McMillan, of that place, his former preceptor being now United States district attorney for the northern district of Iowa, while he was for several years a prominent member of the Republican state central committee of Iowa. Under the able direction of this honored preceptor the subject continued his technical studies until his admission to the bar, on the 13th of May, 1893. He then came to Mitchell, South Dakota, where he was associated in the practice of his profession with D. A. Mizener until November, 1895, when he returned to Rock Rapids, Iowa, and became associated in practice with his former preceptor, Mr. McMillan, who had lately been chosen chairman of the Republican state central committee. About one year later Mr. Wagner formed a law partnership with C. J. Miller, of Rock Rapids, and this professional alliance there continued until April, 1899, when the subject came again to South Dakota and located in Alexandria, where he has since been established in practice, having gained a high reputation as an advocate and being one of the prominent and successful members of the bar. He is a stanch Republican, and in 1900 was elected state's attorney of Hanson county, serving one term. He was the nominee of his party for representative of his district in the state senate in 1903, but met the defeat which attended the party ticket in general in this section. He is a member of Celestial Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons; of Mitchell Chapter, No. 16, Royal Arch Masons; and St. Bernard Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, of Mitchell, while he also is affiliated with the Alexandria lodges of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has served as a member of the county central committee of the Republican party and is a zealous worker in the cause of the same. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, at Alexandria.

On the 10th of July, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wagner to Miss Alice E. Tresler, of Rock Rapids, Iowa, and they are the parents of three children, Hazel L., Ruth N. and Robert Edward.

HORACE J. AUSTIN.—Standing in the clear white light of a life and character such as denoted the late Horace J. Austin, we are moved to a feeling of admiration, respect and reverence, for he stood for all that signifies sane, well poised and noble manhood. He was one of the foremost citizens of the state of South Dakota, and in his home city of Vermillion, Clay county, his death came with a sense of personal bereavement to his fellow townsmen, who could not but appreciate his sterling worth and his value to the community. It is fitting that in this history be incorporated a memoir of this distinguished citizen.

Horace J. Austin was born in Washington county, New York, July 11, 1837, and when he was two years of age his parents removed thence to Essex county, that state, where he was reared to manhood, continuing to abide beneath the home roof until the fall of 1857, when, as a young man of twenty years, he set forth to seek his fortunes as a pioneer in the west, his educational advantages having been such as were afforded in the common schools. He proceeded as far as Dubuque, Iowa, where he secured employment with a company of surveyors, and there he made his home for two years save when absent on surveying expeditions. Twice within this period his business brought him within the confines of the territory of Dakota, and on the second trip he decided to here take up his permanent residence. Accordingly he located in Yankton, the capital of the territory, where he was living at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, First Dakota Cavalry, which was stationed for some time in Vermillion, where it was mustered out on the 9th of May, 1865, having thus served during the entire period of the war, principally in repelling the ravages of hostile Indians, and the record of our subject as a soldier was one that will ever redound to his honor. After his military career he continued to reside in Vermillion until his death, which occurred on the 27th of February, 1891, as the result of an attack of pneumonia, which brought his life to a close in the zenith of its power and usefulness. From a previously published outline of his career we enter the following excerpt:

> Although he never had the advantages of what is technically designated as higher education, he was a man who had the power of gaining much through absorption, observation and personal application, and his knowledge of men and affairs was well rounded and symmetrical. His honesty, integrity and steadfastness of character won him a high place in the hearts of the people, and he was six times elected a member of the legislature. In 1868-9 he was president of the territorial council. As a civil engineer he secured government surveying contracts every year from 1866 until his death, and there are few if any counties in the state which do not bear some of his surveying stakes. In temporal affairs Mr. Austin was greatly prospered, but freely as he received, with equal freedom did he give to the poor and needy. His was a kindly, sympathetic nature and charity and tolerance abided with him as constant guests. The principles of diligence and faithfulness were early mastered by him and ever dominated his course in life. His name, too, was a synonym of honesty, and in writing to his sister, several years prior to

HORACE J. AUSTIN.

MRS. RACHEL M. R. AUSTIN.

his death, he said: "I am being prospered, but this much I can say, I have never taken an unjust penny from any man." In the political history of South Dakota he bore an honorable part, and as a legislator was associated with such men of prominence as Moody, Brookings and a host of others, and was the acknowledged peer of all. As a citizen he believed in law and its obeyance, and as a man he was gentle, courteous and obliging. In truth, Horace J. Austin was well-nigh the embodiment of man's ideal. He was a sturdy pioneer, a patient soldier, a faithful legislator, a true citizen, a loyal friend, and, last but not least, a loving and indulgent husband.

On the occasion of his funeral the president of the State University spoke of him as follows: "With all his modesty and simplicity, he was a great, strong man and played a full man's part in the world. He could not be moved from the position which he believed to be right; he was true to his conscience. He was like a child in freedom from trickery or meanness or malice. He was every inch a man in the thick of life's struggles with evil and wrong. With a heart tender to suffering, he knew what it was to be righteously indignant against the evils that produce suffering. What a wide range of character these traits cover! A simple-hearted, strong-willed, generous, gentle man—what more can be said of character? * * And I call this life successful because, first, Mr. Austin won an honorable success in his chosen pursuit. He became an expert surveyor; he acquired reputation and a competence. His work was honest work. Successful, second, in that he was a loyal and loved citizen and an honored public servant. There was no public enterprise in which he was not interested. He could be counted on for everything that concerned the welfare of the people. And it was a matter of course that such a man should be chosen for public service. He was the model citizen. He never sought office; he was too distrustful of his own abilities, too modest for that. He shunned rather than courted responsibility, yet, like a true man, when the office sought him he accepted it as a true citizen, with determination to do his best." Mr. Austin was a member of the lower house of the state legislature at the time of his death, and thus he died in the harness, faithful to the last and one of that noble band of pioneers who were associated in the founding and building of a great commonwealth. His political support was given to the Republican party and fraternally he was prominently identified with the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic. Though he never formally identified himself with any religious body he had the deepest reverence for the spiritual verities as exemplified in the Christian faith, and guided and guarded his life in accord with the teachings of the divine Master, whom he served with humility and reverence, his being the faith that makes faithful.

The home of Mr. Austin was ever to him a sacred spot, and here his ambitions and affections centered and shone most resplendently. To violate this sanctity by words of eulogy would be most flagrant abuse in this connection, but in conclusion of this memoir we enter a brief record concerning the domestic chapter in his life history. On the 21st of March, 1870, Mr. Austin was united in marriage to Miss Rachel M. Ross, who was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 1st of June, 1838, being a daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Palm) Ross. The father died in Arkansas and Mrs. Ross later came to Vermillion Dakota, where she died on the 22d of January, 1876. Mrs. Austin, whose death occurred March 6, 1904, was a woman of gracious presence and noble character and proved a true helpmeet to her husband, their companionship being ideal in all its relations. Mr. and Mrs. Austin had no children, but their generous natures prompted them to provide a home for three children, all of whom were reared with utmost care and solicitude, namely: Leroy O. Stevens, who is now living at Victor, Colorado; Anna Ross, who is now at Silex, Missouri, and Helen P., who was legally adopted by them in infancy, being now of Vermillion.

Rachel Ross was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, June 1, 1838, where she grew to young womanhood, and received her education. In 1867, with her mother, she came to Dakota territory and took up her home in Vermillion. Soon after her arrival here, she was employed by the pioneer people to teach in the school-house which they had erected—the old log school-house in the ravine—and even today are those in this city who were her pupils at that time. In 1870 she was married to Horace J. Austin, who preceded her to the better land some thirteen years ago. Never were husband and wife any more alike or more congenial in their natures. They possessed the same ideas as regards the doing of good to their fellow-beings.

When Mr. Austin died and left to his wife his large estates, she used the income in the manner that they both did before: the relief of the suffering and needy, the making of a pleasant home, and assisting in all the public enterprises in which the people of the city were interested. She donated to the city the block of land near the fair grounds to be used for park purposes; and although she has not been permitted to live to see its full development, yet that park will stand as a monument to her large-heartedness and public spirit. And in days to come, as the generations view this monument it will recall to their minds the life and works of a good, true and generous woman.

In the early history of this community Mrs. Austin was one of the foremost figures. In religious work she was among the leaders. She was a charter member of the first organization in this city, and was the last survivor of that noble band who worked so hard and faithfully during those early days to establish the church in this community, and from the earliest inception of the society up to the present time she has been one of the pillars in the support of the church and organization. She was always ready and willing to do more than her share in matters pertaining to its welfare. Her home was always open to church social gatherings, and her life was devoted to the cause of the Master.

Mrs. Austin was an untiring worker in the ranks of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and to her devotion is largely due the fact that the local union has been made one of the strongest in the state. It was but a week before her death that she opened the doors of her home for a public memorial service in honor of the memory of Frances E. Willard. As a tribute to her memory, the following testimonial by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was read at the funeral services:

> **In behalf of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, we desire to express the regret we feel in the loss of our dear sister, Mrs. Austin, who was so heavenly in her aims, and who earnestly worked to extend the blessings of temperance and to build up the union. We believe if the sealed lips could speak to us from the calm heights among the hills of God, that it would be to bid the women of today stand together to secure for the world a truer motherhood, a nobler manhood, a higher type of citizenship. Through the help of Christian womanhood homes are to be lifted from dishonor. The world is better because of the life of such a woman, and while her noble soul was ever filled with gratitude to God, her great heart was ever reaching out in helpfulness to humanity. It does not seem possible that we shall no more see her "till we lift the latch and pass into the other chamber of the King, a chamber larger than this." It is very hard to say, "Thy will be done." How can we get on without her?**

She always gave her warmest support to any cause that she thought was right, and when the woman suffrage movement was started she identified herself with the work, and at the time of her death was president of the local league. Four years ago, when the proposition was up for the consideration of the voters in the shape of a constitutional amendment, she managed the cam-campaign in this county, and brought to the standard of the equal suffragists far more support than the advocates of the movement had anticipated.

She was a prominent member of the Eastern Star lodge, and in her death the members of that order were called upon to mourn the loss of one whose counsels were looked up to with confidence, and whose advice was timely and good. As a tribute to her memory the members of the order complied with her often expressed desire, and took up a goodly collection and sent to the Children's Home at Sioux Falls.

Another society in whose work she took the utmost interest was the Cemetery Improvement Association. It was her aim to make a beautiful place of this resting-place of the dead. And now as her body lies within the enclosure of that sacred spot, her associates of the society will recall her efforts in bringing Bluff View Cemetery to its present orderly arrangement.

She was a heavy stockholder in the County Fair Association, and took an active interest in the work pertaining to the annual exhibitions.

She was very fond of the young people, and always had room in her home for some young man or woman who was working his or her way through school or college. There are many of this class of pupils who have attended the University in years past, who will give evidence of her large-heartedness and her timely assistance while they were struggling on the upward grade.

In educational matters Mrs. Austin took a deep interest. Not only did she lend her energies to the betterment of educational facilities, but she had the interests of the teachers at heart. Her spacious lawn and pleasant home have been the scene of many a happy party given to the teachers of the city and county, and she was always happy when she was engaged in entertaining a company of this kind. At the city election in 1903 she was chosen a member of the city school board from the fourth ward, and had been faithful in the discharge of her duties as such member. The other members of the board have been aided by her presence, and they will miss her quick womanly discernment and sound judgment. As a mark of respect to her memory, the board dismissed school on Tuesday and the board and the teachers attended the funeral services in a body.

All of Mrs. Austin's public and private benefactions originated in her own home and radiated from that home out into the community. She had an intuitive way of finding out who really needed help, and when she found that some poor family was destitute and the family was worthy, help was immediately forthcoming. She had an extraordinary power of estimating the value of timely help where help was needed. Many are the times that she has ordered groceries and provisions sent from the stores to the needy ones in the city, and there are those who will miss her faithful watchfulness and gentle ministrations in this regard. She felt that it was her duty—the performance of these many kindnesses—and she never shrank from what she deemed to be her duty, no matter where the performance of that duty lay.

In view of Mrs. Austin's generosity, her many kindnesses and her gifts to the city, Mayor Bryant issued the following proclamation:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Vermillion, S. D., March 8, 1904.

Again death has entered our city and claimed one of our number, whose strength of mind and character and whose devotion to duty and interest in the welfare of others made her more than ordinary, Mrs. H. J. Austin. Her life work was not confined to the radius of a few, but extended to the public at large in more ways than one. One of our city parks we today own by the grace of her benevolence. Her death casts a gloom over our entire city. I, therefore, express what I am certain will be the desire of every citizen, that, during the funeral hour from three to four o'clock this afternoon, all places of business be closed and all business be suspended, that we may as a city show our admiration for her character.

W. C. BRYANT, Mayor.

P. F. WICKHEM, one of the representative merchants of Alexandria, is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born on a farm in Dodge county, on the 15th of October, 1855. He is a son of John and Catherine (Joyce) Wickhem, of whose seven children six are living, namely: Michael, a resident of Waterloo, Wisconsin; P. F., the immediate subject of this sketch; James G., who is a prominent attorney of Beloit, Wisconsin, where he served four years as postmaster, being one of the leaders of the Democratic party in that section; Maria, who remains on the old homestead, with her brother Michael; Nellie E., who makes her home with the subject; and Margaret, principal in the public schools of Beloit, Wisconsin. The father was born in County Wexford, Ireland, about 1825, and was there reared to manhood, having been left an orphan when a mere lad and having thus been early thrown upon his own resources. He there devoted his attention to farm work until 1842, when he emigrated to America, being variously employed, in different states of the Union, for the first four years of his residence here and finally taking up his permanent abode in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres, becoming one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of the county and being the owner of a fine estate of three hundred and twenty acres at the time of his death, which occurred in 1892. He was a Democrat in politics and he and his wife were communicants of the Catholic church, the latter having entered into eternal rest in 1897.

The subject of his sketch was reared on the home farm and completed the course of studies in the graded schools of Waterloo, Wisconsin, being graduated in 1873. He then secured a clerkship in a general store in that town, where he remained until 1880, when he came to Alexandria, South Dakota, in charge of a stock of general merchandise owned by his employer, S. M. Wiener, and here he opened a branch store. Two years later he engaged in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility, opening his store on the 1st of May, 1882, and he has ever since been identified with this enterprise, which has been developed into one of the most important of the sort in the county, controlling a large and representative trade. The business is now placed in charge of H. L. Burlew, who has been in the employ of the subject for the past twenty-two years. Mr. Wickhem withdrew from the active supervision of his store in order to devote his attention to his extensive cattle interests, having become identified with this important line of industry in 1900. He is now the proprietor of the Rose Hill and the Spring Valley stock farms, comprising twelve hundred acres of the best land in the county, and he has gained a high reputation throughout the state as a breeder of shorthorn cattle, which he raises upon a large scale, having done much to advance the stock interests of this section and having two of the finest stock farms to be found in the state. In politics Mr. Wickhem is an uncompromising Democrat, and has ever taken an active part in furthering the party cause. His is the distinction of having been chosen the first mayor of Alexandria after its incorporation, in 1885, and he served two terms as treasurer of the county, while further official honors came to him in 1890, when he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, serving with ability and discrimination during the sessions of 1890-91. In 1893-4 Mr. Wickhem held the position of internal revenue collector for the eastern district of South Dakota, then resigning the office in order to give his attention to his personal business interests. He has been an important factor in the ranks of the Democracy in the state, and was a delegate to the national convention of 1892, in Chicago, which nominated Cleveland for the presidency. He is president of the Retail Merchants 'Association of South Dakota, and was one of the organizers of the Retail Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, of whose directorate he is a member. He and his wife are communicants of St. Mary's church, Roman Catholic, and he is a member of its official board.

On the 1st of June, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wickhem to Miss Ella Hayes, of Rockford, Illinois, and they are the parents of one son, John Francis, who was born on the 27th of April, 1891.

N. J. BROCKMAN, vice-president and manager of the State Bank of Spencer, is a native of Germany, where he was born on the 26th of April, 1853, being a son of Claus and Aple (Stuhr) Brockman, both of whom passed their entire lives in Germany.

The subject of this review was reared to manhood in his native land and was given the advantages of a collegiate education. He came to America in 1871, with but little financial reinforcement, and located in the city of Davenport, Iowa, where he was variously employed for several months. He then went to Tama county, that state, where he was identified with agricultural pursuits until 1877, when he took up his residence in the town of Traer, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he was very successful, there laying the foundation for the distinctive prosperity which he today enjoys. In 1881 he engaged in the same line of enterprise in Gradbrook, Iowa, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his interests there and engaged in the lumber trade at Kingsley, that state, also buying and shipping grain. There he continued to make his home until 1901, when he sold his prosperous business and removed to Sac City, Iowa, where he resided until January 1, 1903, when he became associated with M. D. Gates in the purchase of the State Bank of Spencer, South Dakota, Mr. Gates being made president of the corporation, while the subject assumed his present office of vice-president and general manager. Mr. Brockman is a Republican in his political proclivities, while he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church, and fraternally he is identified with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, and also with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1883 Mr. Brockman was united in marriage to Miss Bertha E. Gebauer, of Lyons, Iowa. One son has been born of this union, Ray, who is now a student in the Iowa State Agricultural College, at Ames.

W. S. HILL, one of the representative business men of Hanson county and an influential citizen of Alexandria, was born in Edgar county, Illinois, on the 3d of June, 1863, being a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Braden) Hill, of whose four children three are living at the present time, namely: Elizabeth, wife of William Hillyard, of Wayne county, Iowa; Albert, a resident of Alexandria, South Dakota; and W. S., the immediate subject of this sketch. Joseph Hill was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and his wife in Greene county, that state, both being of Scotch-Irish lineage, and both having removed to the state of Illinois when young, their marriage having been there solemnized a few years later. The father of the subject was reared on a farm but as a young man learned the trade of carpenter, becoming a skilled artisan. He followed his trade for a time in Iowa, having resided in Keokuk, and then returned to Illinois, settling in Edgar county after his marriage and there engaging in agricultural pursuits. He tendered his services in defense of the union at the time of the Civil war, enlisting as a member of Company E, Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served eighteen months,—until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. In 1869 he removed to Iowa and located in Wayne county, where he became a prominent and prosperous farmer, there continuing his residence until his death, in 1897, at the age of sixty years. He was a Republican in politics from the time of the organization of the party, and was originally a member of the Presbyterian church, later embracing the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. His widow is still living, making her home in Wayne county.

The subject of this sketch completed the curriculum of the common schools and was graduated in the high school at Allerton, Iowa, as a member of the class of 1884, while two years prior to this he had completed a course in the Pierce Business College, in Keokuk, Iowa, being duly graduated in 1882. At the age of twenty-one years he secured a position with a firm of wholesale dealers in farming machinery and implements in the city of Des Moines, remaining thus engaged for a short time and then accepting a position with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, while a year later he entered the employ of a wholesale grocery house in Des Moines. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Hill came to South Dakota and located in Alexandria, where he purchased an interest in the business of Lanz & Jacobs, securing the interest of the junior member of the firm, while operations were continued under the title of Lanz & Hill, the enterprise involving the handling of agricultural implements and machinery and varied allied lines of goods. In 1893 the subject's brother, Albert, purchased Mr. Lanz's interest in the business, which was conducted for the ensuing six years under the firm name of Hill Brothers. In 1899 our subject purchased his brother's interest and has since been in entire control of the extensive business which has been built up through energy, enterprise and honorable methods. He handles a complete assortment of agricultural implements, vehicles of all kinds, harness and saddlery goods and also coal, and the enterprise ranks as one of the foremost of the sort in this section of the state.

In 1897 Mr. Hill became identified with the cattle business, making his first purchase of ranch land in that year, and from time to time he has made additional purchases until he now has a fine landed estate of fifteen hundred and twenty acres, all being located in Hanson county and being known as the Riverview ranch, while it is recognized as one of the finest stock farms in this section, having the best of modern improvements and facilities. Mr. Hill makes a specialty of the breeding of registered red polled cattle, and in this line he has attained a high reputation throughout the state and has done much to improve the grade of cattle raised here. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and he is now serving his third term as mayor of Alexandria. He is secretary of the Retail Implement Dealers' Association of South Dakota, Southwestern Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa, having held this office from the time of the organization of the association, in 1899. He and his wife are prominent members of the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder, taking a deep interest in all departments of church work. He is affiliated with Celestial Lodge, No. 37, Free and Accepted Masons, at Alexandria; Mitchell Chapter, No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, in Mitchell; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, in this city; Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in Yankton; and El Riad Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls, while he is also identified with Alexandria Lodge, No. 11, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 3d of September, 1890, was solemnized the mariage of Mr. Hill to Miss Ida Kellogg, of Wayne county, Iowa, and they are the parents of five sons, Joseph L., W. Braden, Emory K., Lawrence M. and Robert D.

LEWIS V. SCHNEIDER, one of the most prominent and highly honored business men of Salem, McCook county, was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the 28th of December, 1860, being a son of Joseph and Frances (Ringl) Schneider, of whose children eight are living at the present time. The father of the subject was born in Austria, where he was reared to maturity, there learning the trade of cabinetmaking. As a young man he emigrated to the United States, and passed a number of years in the state of New York, where he followed the vocation of carpenter and builder. About 1855 he came west to La Crosse, Wisconsin, as one of the pioneers of the place, and there he followed contracting and building for some time, also devoting no little attention to work as a millwright, through which association he was finally led to engage in the milling business. In 1890 he sold his milling interests in Sheldon, Minnesota, where he had resided for a number of years, and came to South Dakota to pass his declining days with his sons. He died in October, 1897, at the age of sixty-seven years. His widow now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Frances Roop, of Salem, this state. Joseph Schneider was a Democrat in politics, but was not deflected from its orginal principles by the heresy of free silver. He was a member of the Lutheran church, as is also his widow, who was born in Austria.

The subject of this review secured his early educational raining in the common schools of the pioneer epoch in Wisconsin, having attended school in a little log building of the most primitive type. At the age of thirteen years he secured a position in a general store at La Crosse, Wisconsin, working the first year for his board and clothing and being thereafter advanced in salary from year to year, as his value increased. He retained this clerical position seven years and then, in the spring of 1881, came to the territory of Dakota, being one week en route. His financial resources were represented in the sum of about five hundred dollars, which he had saved from his earnings, and after returning to La-Crosse to make a final settlement of his affairs preliminary to taking up his permanent abode in what is now South Dakota, he returned to Sioux Falls, in May, 1881, driving through from Valley Springs, where the railway train had been compelled to stop, by reason of the damage done to the roadbed by heavy storms. He finally reached his destination, having been compelled to ford numerous swollen streams and to encounter other annoying obstacles. Upon his arrival he entered the employ of Frank Kunerth, a prominent general merchant of Sioux Falls and one who stands high in Masonic circles. In December, 1881, Mr. Schneider engaged in business on his own responsibility, entering into partnership with P. L. Runkel, and coming to Salem. Here they erected a store building and on the 27th of the following March formally opened the same for business, having a stock of general merchandise. The enterprise prospered and in June, 1889, Mr. Schneider purchased his partner's interest and soon afterward admitted his brother Henry to partnership, while in 1890 his brother Joseph also became a member of the firm. On the 2d of March, 1899, to meet the exigencies of the constantly increasing business, the firm was incorporated as the Schneider Brothers' Company, under which title the business has since been continued, the esablishment of the company being one of the best equipped department stores in this section of the state and commanding a large and widely extended trade throughout the surrounding country. In addition to a full and select line of general merchandise the company also conduct an extensive trade in the handling of farming implements and machinery, this department having been an adjunct of the business since 1882, while in the connection it may be noted that our subject sold the first binder ever sold in the county. In 1892 Mr. Schneider was prominently concerned in the organization of the McCook State Bank, of Salem, of which he was chosen president, retaining this office until 1897, when he disposed of his interest in the institution. In 1895, in company with his two brothers, he purchased the Salem flouring mill, and in 1892 they established in connection with the same a modern heating and electric-lighting plant, supplying public facilities in these lines, and at that time they effected the organization of a stock company, known as the Salem Milling, Lighting and Heating Company, under which corporate title the enterprise has since been successfully conducted. Since its organization Mr. Schneider has served as its president.

Since 1896 Mr. Schneider has been aligned with the Republican party, while prior to that time he was a sound-money Democrat. In 1896 he was persuaded to accept the nomination of the Republican party for state senator from his district, but met defeat in the Democratic landslide which prevailed in this section in that campaign. In 1888 he was chairman of the Democratic central committee of his county, and later served as councilman and mayor of Salem. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a prominent and valued member of the Masonic fraternity in the state, and was a member of the building commitee which had the supervision of the erection of the fine Masonic temple in Yankton, being also a member of the board of trustees, as is he at the present time. His Masonic affiliations are briefly noted as follows: Fortitude Lodge, No. 73, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 34, Royal Arch Masons; Constantine Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree; and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in Salem Lodge, No. 106, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Knights of the Maccabees and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 28th of August, 1883, Mr. Schneider was united in marriage to Miss Emma Jehlen, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and they have one child, Mae.

WESLEY DOUGLASS, engaged in the drug business in Menno, is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, where he was born on the 30th of January, 1851, being a son of Robert and Jane (McGill) Douglass, of whose nine children only four are now living, namely: Alexander, who is engaged in the real-estate business in Winnipeg, Canada; Elizabeth, who is the widow of John Sproat and resides in Ontario, Canada; John, who is a physician in the city of Chicago; and Wesley, who is the subject of this review. Robert Douglass was born in the state of New York, where he was reared on a farm, and as a young man he removed to the province of Ontario, Canada, where the later years of his life were passed in agricultural pursuits, his death there occurring in 1888, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a man of strong individuality and well-fortified opinions, and loyal to his native land. He was a zealous advocate of the principles of the Whig party and an advocate of reform measures in the land of his adoption, while his religious faith was that of the Wesleyan Methodist church. He was of stanch old Scottish ancestry, his grandfather having come to the United States from Scotland during the war of the Revolution, arriving about the time of the historic "Boston tea party." The mother of the subject died in 1895, aged eighty-seven years.

Wesley Douglass received his educational training in the common schools of his native province, remaining at the parental home during the major portion of the time until he had attained the age of twenty years, prior to which he had been employed for a time in a drug store and in the office of his brother Robert, who was then engaged in the practice of medicine in Canada. In 1871, at the age noted, our subject came over "into the states," making his way to Kansas where he remained about two years, having been engaged in teaching school and in working in the office of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. He then returned to Canada, where he tarried one year, operating for the Grand Trunk Railroad, and in the spring of 1874 he became numbered among the pioneers of what is now the state of South Dakota, coming to Hutchinson county and entering homestead and timber claims a few miles northwest of the present town of Scotland. He resided on his farm about four years, in the meanwhile doing some freighting to the Black Hills and teaching school during the winter terms for two years. In the fall of 1878 Mr. Douglass was elected sheriff of Hutchinson county, being chosen as his own successor in 1880, and thus serving four consecutive years. After the expiration of his second term he removed to the village of Scotland, where he was employed during the ensuing year as operator in the telegraph office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. In January, 1884, he came to Menno, where he has since resided. Shortly after locating here he established himself in the drug business, being one of the pioneer merchants of the town, and this enterprise he has since successfully conducted, having a representative patronage. He is a Democrat in his political allegiance, and fraternally is a member of Scotland Lodge, No. 53, Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 3d of February, 1878, Mr. Douglass was united in marriage to Mrs. Caroline (Church) Johnson, who was born in Ontario, Canada. She had one child by her first marriage, Minnie, who is the wife of E. J. Swanton, of Menno, and of the second union have been born two children, Agnes J. and Gerald R., both at the parental home.

ALBERT C. BIERNATZKI, a prominent and successful member of the bar of McCook county, being actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Salem, was born in Webster City, Iowa, on the 3d of December, 1860, being a son of Charles and Margaret (Noland) Biernatzki, the former of whom was born in Poland and the latter in Ireland. The father of our subject was reared to maturity in his native land, and secured his educational training in the military academy in St. Petersburg. He was thereafter commissioned a colonel in the Russian army, but as his mother was strenuously opposed to his continuing in the military service he resigned his office and was appointed a member of the government engineering corps, with the rank of colonel. He became involved in the revolution of 1847, manifesting that distinctive loyalty which was one of his dominating characteristics, and his patriotism placed his life in jeopardy, so that in that year he left his native land and came to America, locating in Oswego, New York, where he became identified with the shipping trade, owning and operating two or more vessels. In 1857 he removed to Webster City, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and live-stock enterprises, becoming one of the prominent and influential citizens of that section and being signally prospered in his business operations. He died in 1899, at the venerable age of eighty-two years, honored by all who knew him and recognized as a man of fine intellectuality and sterling character. He was a stanch Republican, and while never ambitious for office he was an influential factor in the councils of his party. His wife is still living.

Albert C. Biernatzki secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native place and then entered the University of Des Moines, Iowa, where he continued his studies for two years, while in 1881 he was matriculated in the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, where he had simultaneously prosecuted a technical course in the law department of the university, in which he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In March of the following year he took up his residence in Salem, South Dakota, being one of the early members of the bar of the county, and here he has ever since been established in the active practice of his profession, having built up an excellent business and retaining a representative clientage, while he has high standing at the bar of the state. He continued to be a close and appreciative student, and is considered one of the best read lawyers in this section. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republcan party, in whose cause he has been an effective worker, and he served as county judge from 1889 until 1903, with the exception of one term, his rulings being signally impartial, indicating not only the possession of an intrinsically judical mind but also a wide and intimate knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. The Judge is a member of Fortitude Lodge, No. 72, Free and Accepted Masons; Salem Chapter, No. 34, Royal Arch Masons; Constantine Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar, and El Riad Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shripe, at Sioux Falls.

On the 7th of June, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Biernatzki to Miss Emma Sibley, of State Center, Iowa, and they are the parents of one son and two daughters, Charles, Margaret and Helen.

GEORGE E. MASTERS, one of the prominent business men and honored citizens of Spencer, McCook county, was born in Steuben county, New York, February 26, 1853, a son of Samuel and Margaret (Farrington) Masters, of whose four children we incorporate the following brief data: Augusta A. is the wife of C. P. Sherwood, state dairy commissioner of South Dakota, and they reside in DeSmet; Jesse F. B. is likewise a resident of that place; Genevieve is the wife of W. G. Renwick, auditor for the zinc syndicate and a resident of the city of Chicago; and George E. is the subject of this review. Samuel Masters was born in New Jersey, in 1822, and when a child accompanied his parents on their removal to Steuben county, New York, where he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, demical education, in Ithaca, New York. being given the advantages of an aca- There he completed a course in civil engineering, and in later years he found his services as a surveyor in much requisition, in connection with his agricultural operations. In 1878 he removed with his family to Minnesota, and three years later came to South Dakota, locating in Kingsbury county, where he took up a quarter section of government land. He rendered efficient service as county surveyor for a number of years and was one of the influential citizens of his section. He was a Democrat in politics and was a man of impregnable integrity and marked mentality. While a resident of Steuben county, New York, he held the office of superintendent of schools for several years, having also been a successful teacher and prominent in educational work. He died in 1893, having passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten. His widow is still living and resides in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sherwood, in DeSmet, being seventy-six years of age at the time of this writing, in 1903.

George E. Masters was reared under the gracious influences of a cultured and refined home, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools continued his studies for two years in Corning Academy, at Corning, New York. At the age of twenty-one he took a position as clerk in a drug store in that place, where he was employed for three years. In 1876 he set forth to carve out his career in the west, and for two years was employed in the city of Chicago. In 1878 he located in Walnut Grove, Minnesota, in which locality he was employed at farm work, and there, in 1879, he was married to Miss Margaret Gilmore. In the spring of the following year he came with his bride to South Dakota, and during the ensuing summer he was employed in the company store of Walls, Harrison & Shute, railroad contractors, who were then engaged in the construction of the line between Tracy and Pierre. In the fall of that year Mr. Masters took a position as brakeman on this road, and in December went to DeSmet, Kingsbury county, in which locality he has filed entry on a tree claim in 1879 and on a homestead in the spring of 1880, his eldest son having been the first white child born in what is now the thriving little city of DeSmet. He continued to reside on his homestead until 1886, duly proving on the property under the homestead laws. Within this interval, in 1881, he accepted a position with the Empire Lumber Company, at DeSmet, and continued in the employ of this concern for ten and one-half years, while for one year he was an employe of the firm of Hanson & Lambert, engaged in the same line of enterprise in DeSmet. In 1893 he associated himself with his brother Jesse in the sheep business, in which he continued a short time. In 1892 he was candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of state senator, there being three tickets in the field during that campaign. He succeeded in winning sufficient Republican votes to compass the election of the Populist candidate, and though he was himself defeated he gained no little influence in the ranks of his party, and this led to his securing the appointment of postmaster at DeSmet, an office which he held for four years under the administration of President Cleveland. In the winter of 1884 there was organized in DeSmet Company E of the National Guard of the Territory of Dakota, and our subject was made third sergeant of the same, from which position he finally rose to the office of captain. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Mr. Masters was senior captain of his regiment, which in 1898 tendered its services to the government, enlisting for service in the Philippines, where it made a brilliant record. Mr. Masters accompanied the regiment to Sioux Falls and there was rejected for service on account of his physical proportions. This was the reason given but he has ever been certain that the real cause of his rejection was one of political nature. He was, however, given the privilege of naming the lieutenants of the company over which he had so long been in command, and his choice fell upon Harry Hubbard and Sidney Morrison for first and second lieutenants, respectively. On bidding the boys farewell the last to grasp his hand were Lieutenant Morrison and Lewis Chase, both of whom met their death in the Philippines while in discharge of their patriotic duties.

In March, 1899, Mr. Masters accepted a position with the John W. Tuttle Lumber Company, as manager of their yards at Spencer, where he has since been located, being one of the honored and popular citizens of the place. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and has long been an active worker in its cause. While a resident of DeSmet he served for a number of years as a member of the village council and also as a member of the board of education, while at the time of this writing he is president of the board of education in Spencer. He is affiliated with Spencer Lodge, No. 126, Free and Accepted Masons, to which he transferred his membership from DeSmet Lodge, of which latter he is past master, as is he also of the lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in that place. He and his wife are valued members of the Baptist church.

Mention has been made of the fact that Mr. Masters was married in 1879, his nuptials having been solemnized, in July of that year, to Miss Margaret Gilmore, a resident of St. Charles, Minnesota, and a native of that state. They are the parents of nine children: Arthur, who is a resident of Dayton, Washington; Alexander also resides in that place; Vere H. is manager of the State Bank of Farmer; Claude is employed in a printing establishment here; and Juniata, Hazel, Genevieve, Ronald and George, Jr., remain at the parental home.

MORRISON A. TAYLOR, M. D., of Spencer, McCook county, was born in Clarksville, Butler county, Iowa, December 2, 1857, a son of James R. and Hester N. (Cook) Taylor, of whose five children he is the eldest of the three surviving. John M., a commercial traveler by vocation, is a resident of Mason City, Iowa, and Rose E. is the wife of L. M. Valentine, a prominent capitalist of that place. James R. Taylor was born in Fairfax county, Ohio, and his wife was born in Fountain county, Indiana. The ancestry in the agnatic line is of Scotch-Irish derivation, and the direct line is traced back to the youngest son of an English earl, he having left the parental home and located in Scotland, whence his descendants eventually came to America. The Cook family is of French Huguenot stock intermixed with German, the original progenitors in America having come hither from Germany and the name having been spelled Koch at that time. The parents of our subject removed from Indiana to Iowa in 1853 and they still reside in Clarksville, that state, honored pioneers of the commonwealth. Mr. Taylor was numbered among the early settlers of Butler county, where he purchased government land, receiving a warrantee deed signed by Franklin Pierce, who was then president of the United States. He paid the purchase price in gold, which was then the currency commonly in use. He continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits until 1902, when he retired, having now attained the venerable age of seventy-two years. He and his wife have long been prominent and zealous members of the Christian church, and he has also been influential in educational work.

Dr. Taylor secured his preliminary education in the district schools of his native county and then completed a course in the high school at Clarksville. At the age of nineteen he initiated his pedagogic career, proving a successful teacher. At the age of twenty-one he went to Decorah, Iowa, where he completed a one year's course in the institute conducted by Professor John Breckenridge, and he thereafter continued to teach for two years in the district schools of his native state. In 1881 he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business University, at Valparaiso, Indiana, but shortly afterward he suffered a serious illness, which compelled him to abandon his studies and return home. He then began teaching in the public schools of different towns and cities in Iowa, continuing to advance in his profession and to receive larger salaries from year to year. In 1889 the Doctor came to South Dakota, and for three years was superintendent of the public schools of Alexandria. In the fall of 1894 he was matriculated in the medical department of the State University of Iowa, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in the spring of 1897, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He initiated the practice of his profession in Volga City, Iowa, but shortly afterward located in Lamont, and later engaged in practice in Waterloo, that state. In May, 1903, Dr. Taylor came to Spencer and here established himself in practice, and he has already gained marked prestige in his profession and controls a representative supporting patronage, which is a due recognition of his ability and genial personality. He is a member of the state medical society and is examiner for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee; the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, of Minneapolis; and the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, of Des

Moines, while he also holds a similar position with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Mutual Benefit Association, and the Central Life Insurance Association of Des Moines, the Ancient Order of Pyramids, the C. C. C. and the Modern Brotherhood of America. He is a Republican in politics and his religious faith is that of the Christian church. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of Pyramids, the Modern Brotherhood of America and the Mutual Benefit Association.

On the 29th of September, 1898, Dr. Taylor was united in marriage to Miss Marie A. Axtell, of Strawberry Point, Iowa, and they are the parents of two children, Roba H. and Hester M.

WILLIAM T. ELLIS, postmaster at Salem, McCook county, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Rock county, Wisconsin, on the 2d of August, 1852, a son of Thomas and Mary (Davis) Ellis, of whose six children he is the third and the eldest of the three surviving. Of his brothers it may be noted that Allen B. is engaged in the grain business at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and that Edgar A. is engaged in the same line of enterprise in Assiniboine, Canada. The parents of the subject were born in Cardiganshire, South Wales, whence the father came to America when a young man, his marriage being solemnized in Ohio, where his wife had come with her parents when a girl. Thomas Ellis was a tailor by trade, but the sedentary employment made serious inroads on his health and he was thus led to abandon this vocation and turn his attention to agricultural pursuits. About 1850 he removed from the Buckeye state to Wisconsin, where he resided until 1855, when he removed to Freeborn county, Minnesota, where he initiated his operations as a farmer, becoming one of the prosperous men of that county, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 13th of September, 1874, since which time his loved and devoted wife has made her home with the subject of this review. Thomas Ellis was a Republican in politics and his religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his widow is likewise a devoted member.

William T. Ellis was reared on the homestead farm in Minnesota, and after completing the curriculum of the district school he continued his studies in the high school at Albert Lea, that state. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in teaching in the public schools, and to this vocation he continued to give his attention at intervals for about twelve years, in Minnesota and South Dakota. In May, 1880, he came to Salem, this state, and within the same year entered a homestead claim in McCook county, at a point four miles west of Salem. He proved on this property and there continued to reside for a period of six years, developing a valuable farm. In 1888 he became associated with his brother Allen in the erection of a store building in Salem, and in the same they engaged in the hardware business, in which they continued to be associated until May, 1901. In 1897 the subject was appointed postmaster at Salem, taking charge of the office on the 1st of June, and he has ever since remained in tenure of the position. At the initiation of his regime the office was one of the fourth class, but in 1899 its business had so increased that it was brought into the class of presidential offices, so that Mr. Ellis received in that year his reappointment directly from President McKinley. It is needless to say that he is an uncompromising Republican, and in the connection he has done effective service in behalf of the party cause in this section of the state. He served three years as a member of the board of county commissioners, having been incumbent of the office at the time of the erection of the present court house. Fraternally Mr. Ellis is identified with Fortitude Lodge, No. 73, Free and Accepted Masons; Salem Chapter, No. 34, Royal Arch Masons; Omega Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; Constantine Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, and El Riad Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls. He is also affiliated with the local organizations of the

Knights of the Maccabees. He was the first eminent commander of the Constantine Commandery, Knights Templar, of Salem, and has ever manifested a deep interest in the noble fraternity of Freemasonry.

J. C. LAWVER, M. D., established in the successful practice of his profession in the town of Spencer, McCook county, was born in Bellville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of January, 1862, a son of Martin and Margaret (Moss) Lawver, of whose eight children all are living save one. Martin Lawver was born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, as was also his father, while the grandfather was a native of Germany, whence he came to America in an early day, being numbered among the sterling pioneers of the old Keystone state. In the maternal line the Doctor traces his ancestry back to Scotch-Irish stock. His mother died in 1882, and his father now resides in Spencer, this state, having come to South Dakota about 1883 and purchasing land in McCook county, where he was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1902, when he removed to Spencer, where he has since lived retired.

Dr. Lawver may be said to have inherited a certain predilection for the medical profession, since on the maternal side of the family there have been a number of able physicians, in the various generations. His uncle, John C. Moss, was the inventor of the process of photo-engraving, in which connection his name became known throughout the civilized world, while several others of the Moss family attained distinction as lawyers and educators. Dr. Lawver secured his early education in the public schools and supplemented this by a course of study in Waynesburg College, at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. At the early age of fourteen years he purchased medical books and began to devote his attention to careful study of the same, having determined to fit himself for the medical profession. In 1882 he went to New York city to complete his medical studies. In the fall of 1884 he entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York city, where he continued his studies for the ensuing three years, being graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then began the practice of his profession at Granville, West Virginia, where he remained until the fall of 1891 when he was matriculated in the Baltimore Medical College, in the city of Baltimore, where he was graduated in the spring of 1892, having thus secured the very best of preliminary training for his exacting and responsible profession. After his graduation the Doctor continued in practice at Granville for a short time, and in the fall of the same year he came to South Dakota in search of an eligible location. In February, 1893, he established himself in practice in Spencer, where his skill, devotion and personal courtesy have been the factors which have enabled him to build up a large and representative practice. In addition to his superior medical education which fitted him for active duties, since he commenced to practice twelve years ago, he has been a liberal patron and student of most of the leading medical books and periodical publications in this country and abroad, by means of which he has successfully kept posted on the latest discoveries for the cure of human afflictions and the most skillful methods of treating them. Stacks of medical magazines and a magnificent library of the best medical works, representing a cost of hundreds of dollars, attest in the most emphatic terms to the educational qualifications of Dr. Lawver. Among the office equipments are nearly all the latest devices, implements and medical appliances used in testing the condition of the human system and for treating chronic diseases in the most scientific way. Very few country physicians have such a fine display of instruments and appliances as has Dr. Lawver, of Spencer, and this fact as well as the further fact that he possesses superior skill in handling them, is becoming widely known throughout this section of the country. During the past year the Doctor has erected a fine two-story brick building, entirely adapted to his own use, and it is his intention to ultimately utilize this building as a hospital in which he can treat cases of every description from different parts of the country, and give them hospital treatment at home equal to or better than what they now go to larger cities to obtain. He is a member of the State Medical Society and at all times keeps in touch with the advances made in both branches of his profession. In politics he renders allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 2d of February, 1903, Dr. Lawver was married to Miss Margaret Theis, of Farmer, this state, she being a daughter of Jacob Theis and a native of the state of South Dakota.

CHARLES P. BARBIER, who is now living practically retired in the village of Geddes, was born in Besancon, France, on the 12th of June, 1833, being a son of Frederick and Kate (Goll) Barbiere, both of whom passed their lives in la belle France, the former having devoted the major portion of his life to custom office pursuits, while he served with distinction in the French army. This worthy couple became the parents of nine children, of whom five are still living, three of the number being resident of the United States. The subject was reared to the age of sixteen in his native land, where he received good educational advantages, and at the age noted, in company with his sister Louise, he emigrated to the United States. His father also desired to come to America, but found it inexpedient thus to do, since his removal from the French domain would forfeit him the pension which he received from the government and which was adequate for his maintenance in his declining years. From New York city our subject made his way to Ohio, where he remained about ten years, being variously employed, and he then went to the state of Louisiana, where he was engaged in working along the Mississippi river for several years, finally removing to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where he was employed during the years 1859 and 1860 by the American Fur Company, afterward being located for a time in Iowa. In 1861 he came to Dakota and secured employment with Dave Pease, a prominent Indian trader, whose headquarters were on Pease creek and Pease island, which were named in his honor. Later he engaged in chopping wood to supply the steamboats which then plied the Missouri river to points in Montana, where the gold excitement was then at its height. In 1867 he took up a homestead claim of a quarter section of land, near the river, and in what is now Charles Mix county, South Dakota. He improved this farm and retained the same in his possession until 1893, when he disposed of the property, for a consideration of one thousand dollars.

In November, 1863, Mr. Barbier was united in marriage to Miss Kate Bear, a member of the Yankton Sioux tribe of Indians, and of this union have been born six children, concerning whom we enter the following brief record: Louise is the wife of Dennis Moran, who resides in Fort Randall, being an extensive farmer; Mary is the wife of William Sweeney, who is an extensive farmer and stock grower on the Yankton reservation; Annie, who is partially crippled, remains at the parental home; Sophia resides in Geddes with her parents; Fred, who married Miss Rose Burdean, is a successful farmer of Charles Mix county; and Adele, who was the fifth in order of birth, died in early childhood. In politics Mr. Barbier gives his support to the Republican party, and he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. He served for two years as county commissioner, has always taken a deep interest in the advancement of the county and state and is held in high esteem by all who know him. He and his wife are the owners of two hundred and forty acres of land on the Yankton Indian reservation, and he gives a general supervision to this property as well as to his other capitalistic interests. Mr. Barbier has a vivid recollection of the memorable snowfall which visited the state in the winter of 1880-81. The precipitation began on the 7th of December and remained on the ground until April 12th. The result was the loss of much valuable live stock by starvation, and the subject himself suffered a loss of more than one hundred head of cattle at the time.

SOLOMON CLOUGH, one of the prominent and representative farmers and stock growers of Charles Mix county, is a native of the far distant Pine Tree state, having been born in Piscataquis county, Maine, on the 19th of August, 1832, so that he has now passed the span of three score years and ten. He is a son of Noah and Abigail (Oakes) Clough, who became the parents of eight children, namely: Clarissa, Bradford, Noah, Orrison, Albion, Betsy Jane, Solomon and John B. Of the children those living at the present time are Orrison, Solomon and John B. The father followed a seafaring life for seven years, after which he was engaged in agricultural pursuits during the balance of his active career. The Clough family is one whose name has long been identified with American history, the original progenitors in the new world having come hither from England about four centuries ago. When our subject was a lad of seven years his parents emigrated from Maine to the new state of Illinois, settling in Winnebago county, where they remained about four years, the father having there purchased land for about two dollars an acre. At the expiration of the period noted he disposed of his Illinois farm and settled in Grant county, Wisconsin, where he purchased government land and developed a good farm, having been one of the sterling pioneers of that section of the Badger state, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their deaths.

Solomon Clough, subject of this sketch, has a vivid recollection of the pioneer days in Wisconsin, where he passed his youth, assisting in the reclaiming and cultivation of the home farm and attending the common schools until he was about eighteen years of age. In 1854 he was united in marriage to Miss Frances Shaw, who was born in Illinois, and the one child of this union survived its birth by only a few days. The subject continued to follow agricultural pursuits in Wisconsin from the time of his marriage until 1890, when he came to South Dakota, having previously disposed of his farm in Grant county, Wisconsin, for a consideration of fifteen dollars an acre. Upon arriving in Charles Mix county he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of the valuable land in the Missouri river valley, paying for the same at the rate of six and one-quarter dollars an acre, while he also took up a homestead claim of eighty acres. He now is the owner of a fine landed estate of two hundred and forty acres, the same having excellent improvements of a permanent nature and being maintained under a high state of cultivation. In politics Mr. Clough pronounces himself a Jeffersonian Democrat and an Abraham Lincoln Republican, and he holds that the two terms are synonymous. He served for six years as treasurer of his school district and has done all in his power to forward the educational interests of the district. He and his wife are members of the R. G. Ingersoll church.

J. E. HAMAKER, one of the leading business men and honored citizens of Spencer, McCook county, comes of stanch German lineage and was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of February, 1849, a son of Adam and Hannah (Grubb) Hamaker, both likewise native of that county and representatives of old and honored families of the Keystone state. Adam Hamaker was a wheelwright by trade and devoted his attention to the same for a number of years, later engaging in agricultural pursuits. In 1857 he removed with his family to Ogle county, Illinois, where he became a successful farmer and prominent citizen, his death there occurring in 1892, his wife passing away in 1901.

The subject of this sketch secured his early education in the common schools of Pennsylvania and Illinois, and as a youth he became identified with the great basic art of agriculture, to which he continued to give active allegiance until 1892. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Hamaker came to South Dakota and took up a homestead claim in McCook county and a tree claim in Miner county. He made excellent improvements on both of these properties and continued to reside on his fine homestead until 1892, when he took up his residence in Spencer. In 1894 he here established himself in the furniture and undertaking business, in which he has since continued.

In politics Mr. Hamaker is an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. In 1891 he was elected a member of the state legislature from his district, being one of the historic "faithful twenty-five," and making a creditable record as a conscientious and able legislator. He served several years as a member of the Democratic central committee of McCook county, and has been a member of the state central committee since 1902. Fraternally he is affiliated with Spencer Lodge, No. 126, Free and Accepted Masons, and Salem Chapter, No. 34, Royal Arch Masons.

On the 29th of December, 1881, Mr. Hamaker was united in marriage to Miss Rosa B. Jarver, of Ogle county, Illinois, no children having been born of the union.

STANLEY B. DICKINSON, M. D., is one of the able and popular young members of the medical profession in the state, being successfully engaged in practice in Watertown, and being held in high regard in professional, business and social circles. The Doctor is a native of the state of Michigan, having been born in Benton Harbor, Berrien county, on the 16th of April, 1871. He is a son of Joseph and Hannah A. (Davis) Dickinson, the former of whom was born in the state of Michigan and the latter in New York. Joseph Dickinson became one of the successful fruit growers in the famous peach belt of Michigan, was a man who commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem, and died at his home in Benton Harbor in 1888, at the age of fifty-five years, his wife being still a resident of that place. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Robert Dickinson, who was born in England, whence he came to America as a young man.

Dr. Dickinson received his early educational training in the public schools of his native place and then entered the Northern Indiana Business Institute, in Valparaiso, Indiana, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890. The following three years he was engaged in managing a fruit farm in his native county, and at the expiration of this period entered the medical department of the State University of Illinois, established in the city of Chicago, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1897, having passed the intervening summers in further technical study, under the preceptorship of Dr. John Bell, of Benton Harbor. After his graduation, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, he held for a short time a position as interne in West Side Hospital, in Chicago, thus gaining farther and valuable clinical experience. He was thereafter engaged in the practice of his profession in Chicago for four years, at the expiration of which, in 1901, he came to South Dakota and opened an office in Watertown, where by his energy, ability, devotion to his profession and gracious personality he has built up a most gratifying and successful practice. While in Chicago he was for three years clinical instructor on diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, while he also acted as medical examiner for the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Prudential, of Newark, New Jersey, and other leading companies, as well as fraternal insurance orders. In politics the Doctor is an uncompromising Republican, taking a lively interest in the questions and issues of the hour. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally is identified with the Masonic and Pythian orders, and belongs to the District, State and American Medical Associations.

On the 26th of September, 1900, Dr. Dickinson was united in marriage, in the city of Chicago, to Miss Nellie C. Shurtleff, who was born and reared in that city, being a daughter of Barzella M. and Mary Ellen (Sibley) Shurtleff, the former of whom was born in Illinois and the latter in Vermont. Mr. Shurtleff has been for many years a prominent commission merchant in Chicago. The Sibleys are of a prominent old

S. B. DICKINSON, M. D.

family of New England, and related to that redoubtable Revolutionary hero, General Israel Putnam. Laura Bridgeman, the famous blind mute, is also a relative of the family. Mrs. Dickinson is a member of the Woman's Club and is prominent in local social circles, being an accomplished musician and a woman of gracious refinement. They have one son, Robert Sibley Dickinson.

SUTTON E. YOUNG, a resident of Aurora county, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Hiram, Portage county, Ohio, on the 23d of September, 1847, a son of Erastus M. and Christina (Allyn) Young, both of whom were representatives of sterling pioneer families of Ohio. The father was born in 1813, while his death occurred in 1891, his life having been devoted to farming and to contracting and building. His wife died in 1899, at the age of seventy-seven years, and of their three children the subject of this sketch and his brother, Dr. Clark M. Young, a professor in the University of South Dakota, are now living.

Sutton E. Young was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and his early educational training was received in the public schools, after which he continued his studies in Hiram College, Ohio, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1871. Thereafter he was for five years superintendent of the public schools of Kenton, Ohio. In the meantime he had given careful attention to the study of law, securing admission to the bar of Ohio in 1875. He served as prosecuting attorney of Hardin county, Ohio, for one term and later represented the same county in the legislature of the state. In 1881 Mr. Young came to the territory of Dakota and accepted the superintendency of the public schools of Sioux Falls, remaining in that position until 1884 and gaining a high reputation as one of the able educators of the state. Later he was successfully engaged in the practice of law in Sioux Falls. He was elected a member of the first legislature of the state of South Dakota in 1889, and had the distinction of being chosen the first speaker of the house of representatives. In 1891 he returned with his family to Ohio, where they remained four years, during which time his sons were attending college at Hiram, Ohio. He then returned to South Dakota and passed the ensuing two years in Rapid City, in the Black Hills, after which he again took up his residence in Sioux Falls, where he remained until 1901, and was then appointed superintendent of the State Reform School at Plankinton, which position he now holds. Mr. Young is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and has been an effective worker in its cause and one of the leading campaign speakers in the state.

On the 11th of May, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Young to Miss Emma Stickney, daughter of Cleveland and Abigail (Abbott) Stickney, of Medina county, Ohio. Mrs. Young is a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio, and has always been prominently identified with educational and philanthropic work. At the time of her marriage she was principal of the high school of Kenton, Ohio. She has also taught in the Sioux Falls high school and in the Sioux Falls College. Mrs. Young has written much on educational themes and at present has editorial charge of the Reform School Item. There are three children in the family, concerning whom we enter the following brief record: Allyn A. completed a course of study in his father's alma mater, Hiram College, in Ohio, and then entered the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, to take a post-graduate course, and received the doctor's degree in 1902. He is now professor of economics in the Western Reserve University, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio. Evan E. was educated in Hiram College and in the South Dakota State School of Mines, at Rapid City. When the First South Dakota Regiment was organized for service in the Spanish-American war he entered the regiment as second lieutenant of Company M, of Rapid City. He served with the regiment in all its campaigns in the Philippines and was promoted to a first lieutenancy and made adjutant of the regiment. When the regiment returned home to be mustered out, Lieutenant Young remained in the Philippines and accepted a commission as captain in the Eleventh Cavalry, United States Volunteers. He was appointed adjutant of the regiment and served about eighteen months until the regiment was mustered out March 13, 1901. He then declined a commission as first lieutenant of cavalry, United States army, to enter the law school of the University of Wisconsin. He graduated in the law course in June, 1903, and immediately began the practice of law at Sioux Falls. Gertrude, the youngest of the three children, is now a student in the University of Wisconsin.

WILLIAM MOORE, who is one of the owners and operators of the Armour Roller Mills at Armour, Douglas county, is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, having been born in the town of Athens, on the 10th of May, 1857, a son of Mark and Ann Moore. He received his educational discipline in the excellent schools of his native province, where he was engaged in business until the year 1881, when he came to the United States and located in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where he resided for two years, at the expiration of which, in 1883, he came to Douglas county, South Dakota, where he established himself in the hardware and agricultural-implement business in the town of Grand View, moving to Armour later and becoming one of the early merchants of the place and building up a most successful enterprise, while he secured a firm hold on the confidence and esteem of the community, so that his business increased in scope and importance with the development and growth of the village and county. In the year 1901 Mr. Moore disposed of this business and shortly afterward purchased an interest in the Armour Roller Mills, of which he assumed the active management at the time. The output of the mills finds a ready demand in the market, and its products are sold throughout the state, the special brands of flour manufactured being the Fancy Patent, the White Rose and the Headlight, all of which have attained a high reputation through South Dakota, being held equal to any brands to be found in any section of the Union. The mills have been equipped with the most modern and improved machinery and accessories, and the most scrupulous care is given to every detail of operation, the daily capacity being for the output of fifty barrels. Through the indefatigable efforts and able administrative powers of Mr. Moore the scope of the business has been greatly expanded, and the enterprise is one which is highly appreciated and which contributes largely to the industrial prestige of the attractive town of Armour. Mr. Moore is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and is at the present time a valued member of the village council. Fraternally he is identified with Arcania Lodge, No. 97, Free and Accepted Masons, of Armour, South Dakota; Mitchell Chapter, No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, and St. Bernard Commandery, No. [illegible], Knights Templar, the latter two affiliations being with the respective bodies in the city of Mitchell.

On the 3d of June, 1891, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Hattie E. Long, of Cleveland, Ohio, and they are the parents of two fine sons, William A. and Lucius Wells, aged ten and seven, respectively.

BYRON P. JONES, of Prosper township, Davison county, was born on a farm in Rensselaer county, New York, on the 25th of February, 1855, being the youngest of the three children of Augustus and Margaret (Jones) Jones. His sister, Eudora, is now the wife of N. H. Dumbolton, of Rockford, Iowa, and his brother, James Irving, is a resident of Rockford, Iowa. When the subject was twelve years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, and in 1868 they took up his residence in Floyd county, Iowa, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The educational advantages afforded the subject were somewhat limited, being confined to a somewhat irregular attendance in the common schools of New York and Wisconsin. He was thirteen years of age at the time of the removal to Iowa, and there he continued to make his home until he had attained manhood, being engaged in farm work during the intervening years.

In 1879 he came as a pioneer to South Dakota, taking up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, in what is now Prosper township, Davison county, and later securing a preemption claim of equal area, the two tracts constituting his present farm, the major portion of which he has brought under a high state of cultivation, while he has erected a substantial dwelling and other good buildings, constructed fences about the place and otherwise brought it up to a model status. He is a Republican in politics and is known as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and both he and his wife are valued members of the Presbyterian church, in whose work they take a zealous interest.

On the 21st of March, 1881, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Huldah Emma Colby, who was born and reared in Illinois and who was a resident of Rockford county, Iowa, at the time of her marriage, being a daughter of Eben and Mary Colby. Of this union have been born five children, all of whom are living, namely: Margie, Blanche, May, Ethel and Ella.

OLIVER P. AULD, one of the representative business men of Plankinton, Aurora county, is a native of the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 20th of March, 1855, and when he was a child of two years his parents removed westward to Benton county, Iowa, where he was reared to maturity, his educational training having been received in the public schools of Iowa and Illinois. At the age of seventeen years he left school and initiated his independent career, having been engaged in agricultural pursuits for a few years thereafter in Iowa, after which he engaged in the mercantile business in Vinton, that state, conducting the enterprise for three years, at the expiration of which, in 1883, he came to the territory of Dakota and took up his residence in Plankinton, Aurora county, where he established a general mercantile business, building up an excellent trade and devoting his attention to the same for four years. He then disposed of his interests in the line and engaged in the abstract business, in which he has ever since continued, having a representative support and being thoroughly equipped for the facile handling of all work involved, while he is known as an expert in the line and as one of the best judges of realty values in this section of the state. In the real-estate department of his business he has handled most valuable properties in various sections of the state, showing marked discrimination in his operations and being recognized as one of the reliable and straightforward real-estate men of the state, while upon his books are always to be found details in regard to most desirable investments. He is at the present time rendering effective service as receiver of the Bank of Plankinton, which went into liquidation in 1900. In politics he is stanchly aligned in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, in whose interests he has been an active worker, having frequently been a delegate to county and state conventions. For ten years he was chairman of the board of county commissioners, while for four years he was incumbent of the office of president of the village council, ably managing and directing the executive department of the municipal government, while he has also held other village offices, ever manifesting a marked loyalty and public spirit and being one of the representative citizens of the county. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 4th of October, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Auld to Miss Nellie Hoon, of Vinton, Iowa, and they are the parents of four children, Clarence, Leslie, Glenn and Nellie.

GEORGE T. CHANDLER, one of the progressive agriculturists and stock growers of Douglas county, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, on the 1st of November, 1847, being a son of Howell and Martha (Pace) Chandler. Both parents were born in Virginia, being representatives of old and prominent families of the Old Dominion state. Representatives in both the paternal and maternal lines took part in the war of the Revolution, as well as that of 1812, in which latter the paternal grandfather of the subject served as quartermaster. Two of the brothers of the subject were valiant defenders of the Union in the war of the Rebellion. William S. went to the front as a member of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, while H. T. was a member of Company A, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, while five cousins were members of the Third Iowa Cavalry during the same great conflict through which the Union was preserved. The honored father of Mr. Reed, who was a miller by profession, died in 1898, aged eighty years, while the mother died in 1881, aged sixty-seven years.

George T. Chandler was a child of eight years at the time when his parents removed from Ohio to Iowa, locating on a farm in Decatur county, where he received his educational training in the public schools, continuing his studies until he had attained the age of eighteen years, after which he devoted his attention to the management of a portion of his father's farm until 1880, when he secured a farm of his own in Decatur county, Iowa, where he continued to reside until 1882, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and became one of the pioneers of Douglas county. Here he filed claim to a quarter section, where he has since made his home, having made excellent improvements, erecting good buildings, and he has brought the place under a high state of cultivation, his landed estate in the county now comprising one hundred and sixty acres, while in addition to securing large yields of the cereals and other products commonly raised in this section he devotes no little attention to the breeding and raising of high-grade cattle, swine and horses. He is alert and progressive in his business methods and has attained marked success, while he holds the confidence and esteem of the people of the community in which he has so long made his home. In politics he is an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and has been an active worker in its behalf, having been a potent factor in securing to the same noteworthy victories in Douglas county, though he has never been ambitious for personal preferment in a political way. He has served, however, for six years as a member of the school board of his district, and is always relied upon to lend his aid and influence in support of all measures tending to advance the general welfare. He is a member of Armour Lodge, No. 25, Knights of Pythias, at Armour, being past chancellor of the same, while he has represented his lodge as delegate to the grand lodge of the state. He is also identified with the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 25th of October, 1868, Mr. Chandler was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ellen Chambers, who was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, on the 2d of December, 1847, being a daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Breniman) Chambers, her father having been a pioneer farmer of the county mentioned. He now resides in Kansas, having attained the patriarchal age of eighty-seven years, and having been afflicted with blindness for the past fifteen years. His devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest in 1894, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler are the parents of four children, all of whom remain at the parental home, namely: Marion Austin, Thomas M., Howell Francis and Cora E.

JAMES GURNAL JONES, one of the pioneers of Charles Mix county, is a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born on a farm in Oneida county, New York, on the 21st of April, 1851, a son of William J. and Ann (Wheldon) Jones. The grandparents of the subject were born in Wales, whence they emigrated to the United States about the year 1812, locating in the state of New York, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The father of our subject was born in Oneida county, New York, and became a prominent farmer near

Utica, Oneida county, where he died in 1877. James G. Jones received his early educational discipline in the common schools and in an academy at Rome, New York, while he has ever been a wide reader and student of affairs, and is a man of broad and exact information, having supplemented his early training by systematic personal application. He continued to assist in the work of the home farm until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when, in 1867, he gave rein to his spirit of adventure and came to the west, passing five years in Texas and the Indian territory and gaining much experience in regard to life on the frontier. In 1873 he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and settled in Charles Mix county. In 1879, when the county was organized, Governor Howard appointed Mr. Jones county commissioner, while in the first popular election, in the fall of the same year, he was elected register of deeds of the county. He was re-elected in 1880, serving for a total of three years, as the first incumbent of this office. Four years later he was chosen representative of his county in the first constitutional convention of the south half of the territory of Dakota, but declined to serve, said convention having been held at Sioux Falls. In 1887 he was elected a member of the territorial legislature, serving with marked ability and being chosen as his own successor two years later. Prior to the organization of Charles Mix county Mr. Jones and Major Thad S. Clarkson, ex-commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, were rival candidates for the territorial legislature, and the vote proved to be a tie. Under these conditions Brule county, which gave Mr. Jones a majority, was conveniently thrown out on a technical pretext and his defeat was thus compassed, this being in the year 1876.

The subject was a stanch supporter of the Republican party until the organization of the Populist party, when he transferred his allegiance to the same, and he has ever since been one of the ablest and most enthusiastic advocates of its cause in the state, while he has been an effective worker in the promotion of its interests. In 1893 Mr. Jones was the nominee of his party for the state senate, but met defeat by a narrow margin. In 1896 he was elected enrolling and engrossing clerk of the house of representatives. In 1898 he was again the nominee of his party for the state senate, and at this time a gratifying majority was rolled up in his favor, and he proved an able and valued member of this body. In 1900 he was one of the delegates-at-large from this state to the People's party national convention, at Sioux Falls, which nominated Bryan for the presidency and Towne for the vice-presidency. Mr. Jones is a man of strong individuality and marked intellectuality, being a close student of the political and economic questions of the hour and being ever fortified in his convictions. He is the owner of a fine landed estate of three hundred and twenty acres, in the Missouri valley district of the county, and is one of the successful farmers and stock growers of this section. Fraternally he is identified with Doric Lodge, No. 93, Free and Accepted Masons, at Platte, which village is fourteen miles distant from his fine farm home.

On the 15th of July, 1877, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Winifred Mulleague, who was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, whence she came to America at the age of thirteen years and established her home with her brothers and sisters in Bon Homme county, South Dakota, where she was reared to maturity. As before noted, she was the first white woman to settle in Charles Mix county, where she resided almost two years with her husband without seeing a person of her sex and race, and her eldest child was the first white child born in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of eight children, all of whom have been accorded the best possible educational advantages, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Whitfield, William James, Mary Laura, Gordon Gurnal, Winifred Ann, Roscoe Conkling, Francis, Wheldon and Emma Lela. Four of the children are successful and popular teachers in the public schools of the county, namely: Whitfield, Mary L., Gordon G. and William J.

A. SHERIN, one of the representative citizens of Codington county, being engaged in the practice of law in Watertown and being also the editor and publisher of the Watertown Times, was born in Victoria county, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 11th of March, 1857, and is a son of Henry and Ann Sherin, both of whom were born in Ireland, whence they came to Canada with their respective parents when they were young. The father of the subject became a successful farmer and both he and his wife died in Canada.

A. Sherin, the subject of this review passed the first sixteen years of his life on the home farm, and received a common-school education, completing his studies in the schools at Branchton, Ontario. He early manifested a predilection for mechanical pursuits and became a skilled carpenter, to which line of work he devoted his attention for eight years after leaving the parental roof. In 1881 he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, and in the following year took up a pre-emption claim near the village of Blunt, Hughes county. In 1884 he removed to Britton, the capital of Marshall county, and there engaged in the practice of law, for which he had prepared himself by careful preliminary study, being duly admitted to the bar of the territory. He built up an excellent professional business and there continued in practice until 1899, when he came to Watertown, where he has since been engaged in general practice. He was editor and publisher of the Britton Sentinel from 1891 until his removal to Watertown, and here he has since published and edited the Watertown Times, one of the ably conducted and popular weekly newspapers of the state. Mr. Sherin served as county judge in Marshall county during the years 1895-6, and during the ensuing two years was state's attorney of that county. He is a Populist in his political faith and adherency, and has been a prominent and influential figure in the ranks of the same in South Dakota, having done most effective service in the party cause. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is identified with the Modern Brotherhood of America, of which he served as secretary in the local organization for two years.

In Galt, Ontario, in the year 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sherin to Miss Sarah J. Copeland, and of their five children four are living. Edwin J. was born in 1880; Burtie was born in 1881 and died in 1897; Arthur was born in 1883; Harry in 1887 and Evaline in 1894.

ALONZO J. BUFFALOE, M. D., established in the successful practice of his profession in the attractive little city of Alexandria, Hanson county, is a native of the fine old state of North Carolina, having been born in Raleigh, Wake county, and being the son of B. B. and Cornelia Buffaloe, representatives of old and honored southern families. The father is devoting his life to agriculture and is a man of prominence and influence in his community. Dr. Buffaloe was accorded excellent educational advantages in his youthful days, having secured his preliminary discipline in the common schools of his native state and having entered Wake Forest College, where he received his literary training. In the meanwhile he had determined to prepare himself for the noble profession to which he is now giving his attention, and was matriculated in that celebrated technical institution of the national metropolis, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in New York city, being there graduated in 1886 and receiving his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation, wishing to be more thoroughly equipped for the arduous duties of his chosen profession, he took special courses in chemistry, physical diagnosis, surgery and army and navy dressings in Belleview and Mount Sinai Hospitals. He then located in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, determined to win his professional spurs in his native state, and there he initiated the active practice of medicine and surgery, being for some time connected with the city hospital, where he gained still further clinical experience of the most valuable order. He continued to be there engaged in practice until 1901. In 1895 he availed himself for a while of the advantages of the post-graduate course at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. Buffaloe came to South Dakota in April, 1901, and finally became impressed with the attractions of Alexandria and decided to establish himself here. He has no reason to regret his choice, for he has met a most favorable reception, both professionally and socially, and has built up a gratifying practice.

WILLIAM HENRY STOKES was born in the town of Porter, Rock county, Wisconsin, on the 16th of May, 1845, being the son of Charles and Anna E. (Kimble) Stokes, the former of whom was born in Axbridge, Somersetshire, England, in 1812, while the latter was a native of Saugerties, New York, being of English and Dutch lineage. He was educated in the district schools in Wisconsin until the age of nineteen, finishing with one term in a select school at Mitchell, Mitchell county, Iowa. His early life was spent on the farm. His business life began May 16, 1866. He was associated with his brothers in the sawmill and lumber business until the spring of 1872. From 1872 until the present time, 1904, he has been interested with various parties in the milling business, ten years in Janesville, Waseca county, Minnesota, and the remainder of the time up to the present date in the milling and grain business at Watertown, South Dakota. At present he is president and manager of the W. H. Stokes Milling Company, while his son-in-law, F. E. Hawley, is the secretary and treasurer.

The old milling plant, built in 1882 at Watertown, South Dakota, was destroyed by fire March 13, 1901, and the summer following the fire the present substantial mill and elevator plant was erected on the same site, business being resumed on December 19, 1901. The W. H. Stokes Milling Company's mill and elevator are decidedly the largest and most modern in the state. The brick elevator and steel tanks have a capacity of one hundred and forty thousand bushels and are practically fireproof. The subject of this sketch has also been largely interested in farming, now owning and controlling something over five thousand acres of land, most of which is in Codington county, South Dakota.

W. H. Stokes is recognized as one of the leading business men of the state and at the present time is found worthy of having his name enrolled in the Financial Red Book of America for 1903.

Mr. Stokes was married to Miss Elsie Minerva Grout on December 23, 1872. She was born at York, Wisconsin, September 18, 1853, being the daughter of Leroy and Cordelia (Flower) Grout, the former of whom was born at Vermont and the latter in the state of New York. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stokes. Their names are: Ella Glencora, wife of F. E. Hawley; Gladys May, Maud Leonore, Alice Wilhelmena, Elsie Minerva, William Henry, Jr., Louisa Alcott, Anna Kimble and Philip Douglas, all of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Stokes and six of their children are members of the Congregational church. Mr. Stokes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with the Kampeska Lodge, No. 13, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Watertown Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, and Watertown Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar. He served as eminent commander of the commandery for two years.

Politically Mr. Stokes has always been a Republican, although he has never aspired to any political office or influence.

CLINTON D. HOSKIN, who is the present popular and able incumbent of the office of register of deeds of Hand county, claims the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, having been born in the county of Ashtabula, Ohio, on the 29th of October, 1867, and being a son of Hilan J. and Nancy (George) Hoskin, who were likewise born in that state. The subject is the elder of their two children, his sister Maud being now the wife of A. R. Hannum, of Hand county, South Dakota, while his parents are residents of Huron, South Dakota. When Clinton D. was but two years of age his parents removed to Wheatland, Clinton county, Iowa, where his father engaged in teaming, and seven years later they removed to Buena Vista county, that state, where the father turned his attention to farming. The subject secured his educational training in the public schools of the Hawkeye state, where he was reared to maturity, and in 1884, at the age of sixteen years, he came to Hand county, South Dakota, where his father took up a homestead claim, in Gilbert township, and here he turned his attention to farming, in which he was engaged until his election to his present office.

Mr. Hoskin has given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party from the time of attaining his majority, has evinced a lively interest in public affairs of a local nature and been a prominent worker in the party cause. He served as treasurer of his school district for a period of thirteen years, and in the fall of 1902 was elected to the office of register of deeds of Hand county, for a term of two years, assuming his official functions in January, 1903. He is well known in the county, and his personal popularity is attested by his having been chosen to fill his present office. Fraternally he is identified with St. Lawrence Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, in St. Lawrence.

On the 29th of October, 1889, Mr. Hoskin was united in marriage to Miss Florence A. Scovill, daughter of B. P. Scovill, a prominent farmer of this county. She was born in Mason county, Illinois, and was twelve years of age at the time of her parents' removal to South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Hoskin have four children, Mabel I., Hilan J., Mina F. and Benjamin P.

NICK KIRSCH, a farmer and stock raiser of Codington county, whose homestead lies at Gardner, about five miles northeast of Watertown, is a native of Germany, born in Luxemborugh on February 9, 1859. He is one of a family of six children, two sons and four daughters, whose parents were Michael and Maggie Kirsch, natives of Luxembourg, as were the antecedents of both branches of the family for many generations. Michael Kirsch, in 1880, brought his family to the United States and settled in Minnesota, where he lived until 1882, at which time he removed to Codington county, South Dakota, his present place of residence.

The subject of this review grew to young manhood in his native country, received a fair education in the public schools and in 1880 accompanied his parents to the new world, remaining with them until their removal to Dakota. In 1882 he took up a homestead in Kreuzberg township, Codington county, and after residing on the same for a period of five years, sold out and purchased his present beautiful place in Elmira township, consisting of five hundred and sixty acres of fine land, admirably situated for agricultural and stock purposes. In addition to farming, which he carries on very successfully, especially the raising of grains, Mr. Kirsch devotes considerable attention to live stock and purposes ultimately to make the latter his principal business. He now has quite a herd of cattle, to which he is making additions as rapidly as possible, also owns a number of valuable sheep and horses and the time is not far distant when he will come to the front as one of the leading stockmen in this section of the state. In addition to his stock and agricultural interests he runs an elevator at Gardner, near his place, and his operations as a buyer and shipper of grain have been eminently successful, as the steady growth of his business abundantly attests.

Mr. Kirsch is one of the progressive German-American citizens of Codington county and his enterprising spirit has done much for the material advancement of the community in which he resides. While retaining warm feelings and tender recollections of the fatherland, he is a loyal citizen of his adopted country and a great admirer of its laws and institutions.

Mr. Kirsch was married November 17, 1887, to Miss Maggie Pfeil, of Minnesota, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth Pfeil, natives of Germany. The parents of Mrs. Kirsch came to the United States a number of years ago and for some time lived in St. Charles, Minnesota, at which place the mother died on January 27, 1902. The father still lives at St. Charles. They reared a family of eleven children, all but one living. Mr. and Mrs. Kirsch have five bright, interesting children, whose names are as follows: Freddie N., Elizabeth S., Eddie D., Lena G. and Christopher G.

GEORGE C. OSTRANDER comes of sturdy old Dutch stock and traces his family history to the early settlement of the Mohawk valley, New York. His great-grandfather, William Ostrander, was one of the Dutch pioneers of Herkimer county, that state, took an active part in the settlement and development of the valley and became an influential factor in the affairs of the community which he assisted to found. His son, William, was a blacksmith by trade, and a man of sturdy character and generous impulses, who carried to successful completion any undertaking to which he addressed himself. He married when a young man and reared a family, representatives of which still live in Herkimer and neighboring counties of New York, while others may be found in different states of the Union, principally in the west, as the pioneer spirit has long been a marked characteristic of the family. A son of the second William, also William by name, was born in New York and there married Miss Abigail D. Eddy, whose antecedents were also among the early settlers of the Empire state. William and Abigail spent the greater part of their lives in the city of Watertown, New York, where for over twenty years the former was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and to them was born one son, the gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this review.

George C. Ostrander was born October 22, 1858, in Watertown, New York, and received his educational training in the public schools of that city. At an early age he entered his father's store where he received a practical commercial training and assisted in conducting the business, until about twenty years old, when he abandoned mercantile life for the purpose of learning telegraphy. After becoming proficient in that calling he engaged with the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad as operator and station agent, which position he held until 1882, when he resigned to become a salesman for the wholesale merchant tailoring firm of Wiggins & Goodale at Watertown. After remaining with the above house for a period of four years, he resigned his place and in 1886 came to Codington county, South Dakota, bringing forty-four head of milch cows with the object in view of starting a dairy and engaging in the general stock business. In partnership with his father, Mr. Ostrander purchased a fine tract of farm and grazing land, about four and a half miles east of Watertown, in Elmira township, where he now lives, and here successfully carried out his intentions by starting a dairy which from the beginning more than met his most sanguine expectations. In connection with the dairy he also established a creamery, the first enterprise of the kind in the state, and this also proved a remunerative undertaking as it soon had an extensive patronage and filled a long-felt want in the community. After conducting these lines of business for a few years and realizing therefrom handsome profits, he discontinued dairying and turned his attention to raising grain. Convinced that larger returns could be realized from wool than from agriculture, Mr. Ostrander subsequently discontinued tilling the soil and engaged in the sheep business, which he now follows with success and financial profit, being at this time one of the largest and most successful sheep raisers in Codington county. He is now running about eight hundred grade Shropshires, which breed he finds best suited to the country and by far the most remunerative, all things considered; and in addition to the four hundred acres comprising his own farm he controls about six hundred acres of fine grazing land in the vicinity in which he conducts his large and rapidly growing business.

Mr. Ostrander inherits the energy and progressive spirit for which his family has long been distinguished and his industry and enterprise have made him an influential factor in the business affairs and public concerns of his adopted county. He worthily upholds an honored ancestral name, is a man of wide intelligence, sound judgment and unimpeachable integrity and the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens shows him the possessor of those sterling qualities of head and heart that beget confidence and retain warm and personal friendships. In politics he supports the Republican party and, while not a partisan, still less an office seeker, he was elected in 1902 a member of the board of county commissioners, which responsible position he worthily holds.

The domestic life of Mr. Ostrander dates from 1879, on October 22d of which year, in Watertown, New York, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Martha P. Heintzelman, who has borne him two children, Mabel and William D. Mr. Ostrander is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Watertown. His father is a member of the home circle at this time, his mother having died three years ago.

THORNTON N. BABCOCK, one of the prominent and successful farmers and stock growers of Codington county, was born on the parental homestead, Winona county, Minnesota, on the 29th of December, 1865, and is a son of George P. and Antoinette (Newcomb) Babcock, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Massachusetts, both families having long been identified with the annals of American history. George P. was a carpenter and cabinetmaker by trade, and followed the same as a vocation for many years, having come to Minnesota in the pioneer days and having there maintained his residence until 1880, when he removed to South Dakota, taking up land in Codington county and there improving a good farm. He died at Tracy, Minnesota, on the 1st of March, 1892, while enroute home from Minneapolis, at the age of sixty-four years. In politics he was a stanch Republican. His widow was a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, her death having occurred on the 9th of June, 1899, at the age of seventy years. They became the parents of four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living except the eldest, Ada, wife of J. J. Greer, who died at the age of forty years. The others are Libbie M., unmarried; Charley, a farmer of Brookings county; Lillian, wife of A. M. Nash, of Tracy, Minnesota, a conductor on the Northwestern Railroad; Willie C., of Seattle, Washington, a conductor on the Northern Pacific Railroad; Hobart A., county clerk at Watertown; and Metta, wife of J. E. McKoane, of Minot, North Dakota, in the abstract and real-estate business, and Thornton.

The subject of this sketch received his early educational training in the public schools of Lanesboro, Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he completed a course in the high school. In 1880, at the age of fourteen years, he came to South Dakota, where he gave his attention to farm work and to teaching in the district schools until 1883. Thereafter he remained on his father's farm, taking charge of the same after the death of the latter and still residing on the homestead, which now comprises one hundred and sixty acres, and which is located in Fuller township, eight miles northwest of Watertown, two miles north of Lake Kampeska. In addition to the homestead Mr. Babcock controls and utilizes about five hundred acres, principally Indian-reservation land, and in all he has about five hundred acres under effective cultivation and devoted to diversified agriculture, while he also gives special attention to the raising of live stock, in which line he has gained marked precedence and met with distinctive success. His cattle are of high grade, and he has some pure-bred shorthorn stock in the line, while he also breeds the best type of Percheron and road horses and Berkshire hogs. He is associated with others in the ownership of a fine thoroughbred Percheron stallion, of which he has the management. In politics Mr. Babcock gives an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party, and he served for two terms as clerk of his township, while he has been a valued member of the school board for twelve years. He is a Methodist, while his wife belongs to the Baptist church. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 3d of January, 1899, Mr. Babcock was united in marriage to Miss Carlotta A. Hewitt, a daughter of C. P. and Arminta (Straub) Hewitt, of Watertown, her birth having occurred in Calamus, Clinton county, Iowa. Of this union have been born two children, Bruce A. and Doris.

AUGUSTUS C. GIESE, farmer, stock raiser and representative citizen of Elmira township, Codington county, is a native of Sauk county, Wisconsin, where his birth occurred on the 3d day of February, 1869. His parents, John M. and Albertina (Yerkley) Giese, natives of Germany, came to the United States a number of years ago and after residing for some time in Wisconsin came, in the fall of 1879, to Codington county, being among the early settlers of what is now the township of Rauville. They located on government land which they entered, improved a good farm and the elder Giese is now among the prosperous and well-to-do men of the community, now living in Watertown.

Augustus C. Giese was a lad of ten years when his parents came to Dakota and from that age to the present has been a resident of Codington county, growing with the country's growth, taking an active part in its development, and for some years he has been an influential factor in the agricultural and live-stock interests of Elmira township. He received his elementary education in his native state and for several years after coming to Dakota pursued his studies in the public schools, the meanwhile assisting his father in improving the latter's homestead and contributing his full share to the support of the family. Reared under wholesome discipline and healthful influence, he grew up strong in body and with an independence of mind which early led him to rely upon himself, and while still a mere lad he matured plans for his future course of action. After remaining under the parental roof until reaching the years of young manhood, he started out to make his own way in the world and being so fortunate as to have his lot cast in a land of opportunities, it was not long until he secured a desirable tract of land. He finally decided upon the place in Elmira township on which he now lives, a beautiful tract containing a half section, which for stock-raising and general agricultural purposes will compare favorably with any like number of acres in the county. He has greatly improved his land and brought it to a high state of cultivation, and, in addition to tilling the soil, he now has a substantial start in live stock, owning a number of cattle, sheep and horses, with most favorable prospects of adding to his flocks and herds as well as of increasing his acreage in the no distant future. He has erected a large barn and has a desirable location for a comfortable residence. Mr. Giese is a young man of well-defined purposes, and his industry and energy have already won him a competence of sufficient magnitude to place him in comfortable circumstances.

On September 13, 1894, Mr. Giese was united in marriage with Miss Emma Barha, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Barha, were among the early settlers of Codington county. This marriage has resulted in the birth of six children, namely: Herman; Henry died July 13, 1902, in his fourth year; Robert, Mabel and an infant that died unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Giese are members of the Lutheran church, belonging to the congregation worshiping at Watertown.

LAURENCE J. O'TOOLE, one of the representative farmers and stock growers of Codington county, is a native of the fair Emerald Isle, having been born on the 16th of June, 1860, and being a son of John and Mary (Dowling) O'Toole, who were born and reared in Ireland. The father was there engaged in farming until his death. The subject and other members of the family came to America in 1871, at which time he was a lad of about eleven years, his early educational discipline having been secured in his native land. He was the youngest of the three sons and two daughters in the family, and of that number three are living at the present time. His brother Patrick had previously come to the United States, and was a member of Corrigan's Brigade, of New York, during the Civil war, in which he sacrificed his life, being killed in battle. Upon coming to the new world the subject and the other members of the family located in New York, where he was reared to manhood, in the meanwhile continuing his educational work in the public schools, while in 1877 he came west and took up his abode in the home of an aunt in Winona county, Minnesota, where he also attended school, remaining with his aunt until 1880, when he came to South Dakota.

Laurence was twenty years of age at the time of casting his lot with what is now the state of South Dakota. In 1881 he took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Codington county, the same constituting a portion of his present farm. He set himself vigorously to the work of improving his land and placing it under cultivation, and through energy and good management he has attained a position of independence, being one of the well-to-do farmers of this section, while he has ever maintained a strong hold on popular confidence and esteem in the community. He gives his earnest attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade live stock. In politics his support is given to the Republican party, and he has taken an active part in public affairs of a local nature, while he has been called upon to serve in various positions of trust and responsibility, including the office of township clerk and that of member of the board of supervisors, while for the past eighteen years he has been postmaster of Esterly. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has improved his ranch with a commodious and comfortable residence and other excellent buildings, while the entire place gives unmistakable evidence of thrift and prosperity.

On the 16th of February, 1885, Mr. O'Toole was united in marriage to Miss Della S. Grammond, who was born and reared in Illinois, being a daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Barslo) Grammond, both of whom were of French ancestry, but born in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. O'Toole have eight children, namely: Marie Nellie, John L., Edward J., Laurence H., Earl L., Clarence C., Samuel C. and Della M.

JOSEPH P. LEONARD, one of the honored residents of Lake township, Codington county, is a native of Niagara county, New York, where he was born on the 10th of January, 1858, being a son of Joseph L. and Sophia A. (Chidester) Leonard. the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Canada, she being of French descent. The father of the subject was engaged in farming in New York until 1860, when he came west to Minnesota, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in St. Charles, that state, on the 31st of March, 1895, at the age of seventy-four years, while his widow still maintains her home in that place. Of their seven children five are living, the other two having died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood days in Minnesota, having been a child of about two years at the time of his parents' removal to the west, and his educational advantages were those afforded in the excellent public schools of the town of St. Charles. In the meanwhile he assisted in the work of the home farm, leaving school at the age of twenty years, and he continued to be thus identified with agricultural pursuits in Minnesota until 1878, when, as a young man of twenty years, he came to the territory of Dakota, taking up government land in Codington county, where he now lives, and thus becoming one of the pioneers of this section of South Dakota. He entered claim to a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres and also took up a tree claim of equal area, adjoining, while he is today the owner of a finely improved and well-cultivated ranch of four hundred acres. He raises the various cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, his entire tract of land being available for cultivation, and also gives no little attention to the raising of cattle and swine of excellent grade. In politics he accords support to the Democratic party, taking a public-spirited interest in local affairs, but never seeking official preferment. Fraternally he is identified with the lodges of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of Pyramids in Watertown.

On the 4th of December, 1881, Mr. Leonard was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Williams, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, being a daughter of John and Lavina (Sheldon) Williams, who were born in New York, whence they removed to Wisconsin in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard became the parents of five children, four of whom are living, while they still remain at the parental home, namely: Lillian B., Herbert E., Gladys P. and Aubrey C. Charles P., the third in order of birth, died on the 25th of February, 1895, at the age of seven years.

JOHN H. KING, one of the honored pioneers of Codington county, being now one of the prominent citizens of Watertown, was born in Troy, New York, on the 19th of January, 1850, and is a son of Michael and Catherine (Holland) King, both of whom were born in Ireland. The father of the subject was a wheelwright by trade, but was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of Troy, being one of the prominent and public-spirited citizens of the place and one who commanded unqualified esteem in the community. There both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. They became the parents of two sons and three daughters, and of the number one of the sons and one of the daughters are now deceased.

The subject was reared to maturity in his native place, and there received the advantages of the public schools and also of a preparatory collegiate institution, in which he continued his studies until he had attained the age of twenty years. As a young man he there engaged in the buying and shipping of country produce, in which line of enterprise he met with excellent success. In 1882 he came to South Dakota and took up government land in what is now Eden township, in the western part of Codington county, and there developed a valuable farm, continuing to devote his attention to agriculture and stock raising until 1893, having in the meanwhile become the owner of a fine landed estate of nine hundred acres. In the year mentioned he sold four hundred acres and removed to Watertown, where he has since been prominently engaged in the real-estate business, owning a considerable amount of residence property, as well as farming lands in various parts of the county, while he also controls many properties which he handles for others. In September, 1904, in company with B. H. Cartford, he purchased a general store at South Shore and to this has since devoted his attention, enjoying a lucrative and satisfactory trade. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and has long taken an active part in forwarding its cause in his county. He was justice of the peace in Eden township from its organization until he removed from it. In 1890 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, in which he served one term, during the third session, while he has also held various school offices, doing all in his power to advance the interests of popular education. At the time of his locating in Eden township there were but four other families settled within its borders. He was among the number who assisted in adopting the name of the township, and had the privilege of bearing the result of the selection to the county seat. He assisted in the erection of the first schoolhouse in the township, and in all other matters proved himself progressive and public-spirited, while he has at all times commanded the unqualified esteem of the people of the county in which he has so long maintained his home. He and his wife are members of the Catholic church, and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 17th of March, 1877, Mr. King was married to Miss Anna Nisbet, of Lee, New York, where she was reared and educated, being a daughter of William and Catherine (Cox) Nisbet, both of whom were born in the state of

Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. King have six children, concerning whom we offer the following brief data in conclusion of this sketch: Lillian M. is the wife of Frederick H. Elfring, of Watertown, and the other children still remain beneath the home roof, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Nora, Katherine, C. Stanley, Frances C. and A. Iona.

PETER PHILP.—Prominent among the representative citizens and honored officials of Codington county is the well-known and widely respected gentleman whose name introduces this review. Peter Philp, farmer and for four terms county commissioner, is a native of Scotland and inherits in a marked degree the sterling qualities of head and heart for which his sturdy nationality has for centuries been distinguished. His father, James Philp, a teamster by occupation, met with an accidental death when the subject was but one and a half years old; his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Wilson, subsequently remarried and lived to a very old age, bearing her second husband one daughter, Peter being the only issue of her first marriage.

Peter Philp was born in Thronton, Fifeshire, Scotland, on August 27, 1838. After securing a good education in the schools of his native land he learned the trade of iron moulding and followed the same in various parts of Scotland until about 1875 or 1876, from which time until his removal to America, in 1880, he followed agricultural pursuits. June 19, 1866, he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Elizabeth Anderson, of Fifeshire, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Deas) Anderson, and in 1880, as stated above, he brought his family to America, making his way direct to Codington county, South Dakota, and entering several hundred acres of land in what is now the township of Waverly. Mr. Philp reached his new home in August of the above year and during the ensuing fall he put up a house and as best he could prepared for the winter that was soon to follow. The winter of 1880-81 is remembered as the most severe ever known and the vicissitudes, hardships and sufferings of the settlers during that season of awful cold, piercing winds and frightful blizzards, cannot be described by either tongue or pen. Mr. Philp's stock of provisions was exhausted long before the terrible winter ended, and for weeks at a time the only food of the family consisted of wheat ground to the consistency of course flour in a coffee-mill. To keep from freezing after their fuel was gone, they had recourse to hay, and to make this last as long as possible, only small quantities were burned at a time, the members of the family huddling closely around the fire so as to utilize every particle of the precious heat.

After this trying experience, a more favorable season dawned and from that time forward matters progressed favorably with the pioneer family. Mr. Philp improved his land, brought it to a high state of cultivation and in addition to agriculture devoted considerable attention to live stock until in due time he became one of the leading stock raisers in the county, as well as one of its most prosperous men in other lines of activity. He has taken a lively interest in public affairs ever since coming to the state, and is now on his fourth term as county commissioner, having been first elected a member of the board in the year 1900. He has held the office of school treasurer for over twenty-two years, besides serving two terms as township clerk, having pointedly refused to be a candidate a third time for the latter position. Mr. Philp is a zealous Republican and since arriving in Codington county, twenty-three years ago, his ability as an organizer and his success as a campaigner have made him one of the party leaders in this section of the state. His services on the central committee have been greatly appreciated and the success of the Republican ticket in a number of local elections has been largely due to his effective and thorough work. By close attention to business and successful management, he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome competence and recently he disposed of the greater part of his landed property and retired from active life.

Mr. Philp was made a Mason in Scotland in 1864 and ever since his initiation into the order he has been one of its most earnest and zealous members. In his native land he subscribed to the Presbyterian creed and for a number of years was active in the church, having risen to the position of elder and superintendent of the Sunday school. Since coming to this country, however, he attended the Methodist church and is now, with his wife, identified with the Congregational church.

Mr. and Mrs. Philp are the parents of seven children, namely: Alison J., wife of Henry Esington, of Summit, South Dakota; Margaret, now Mrs. Charles N. Slauson, Graceville, Minnesota; Catherine, who married G. L. Henderson, of Kansas City, Missouri; James and Robert A., both married and living in Watertown; Agnes P., wife of George Burt, editor of the South Shore Republican, and Peter, who is also the head of a family with his home in Watertown.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON was born in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, November 7, 1860, and is one of a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, whose parents were John and Elizabeth (Sharp) Johnston, both natives of Scotland. John Johnston, a blacksmith by trade, came to the United States in 1855 and the following year settled in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, where he worked at his chosen calling for a number of years, a part of the time being in the employ of the government. Of his children all are living but the youngest, George, who was killed in a railroad wreck on the Northern Pacific Railroad while making his last run as express messenger, prior to entering upon his duties as auditor, to which position he had been promoted a short time before.

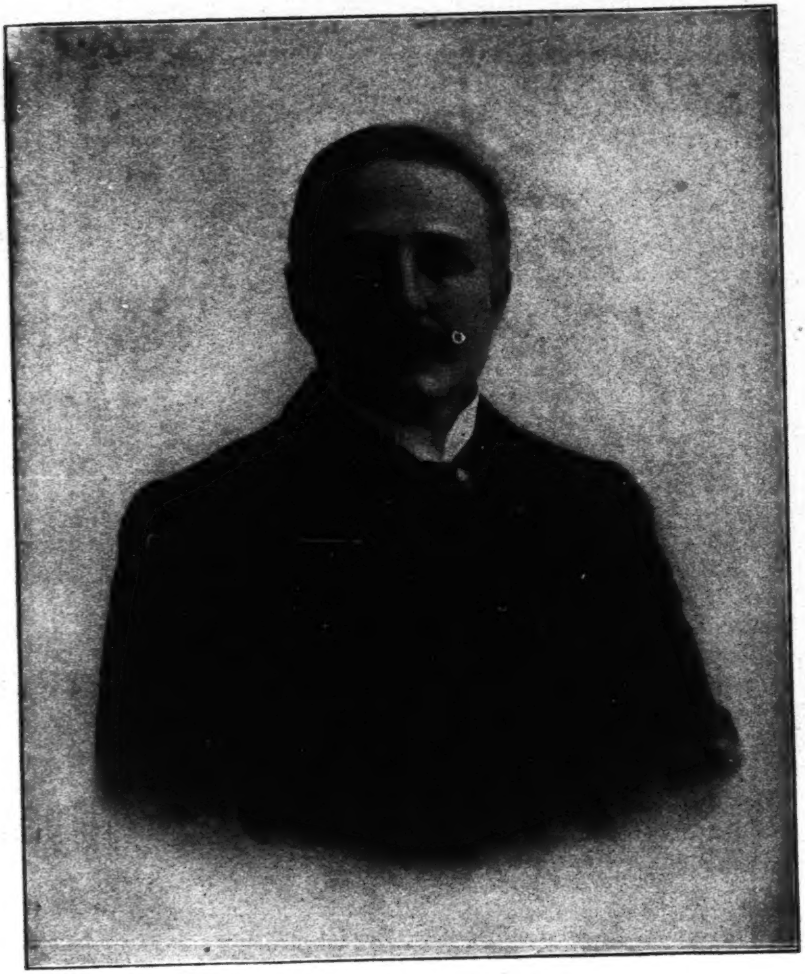
William H. Johnston was reared in his native county and state, and after receiving a public school education prepared himself for active life by taking a commercial course in the Curtis Business College at Minneapolis, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1888. Shortly after receiving his diploma he came to South Dakota and located at the newly settled town of South Shore, Codington county, where he engaged in the hardware business, opening the first store in the place with that line of goods as a specialty. After building up a successful trade and continuing the same for a few months, he disposed of his stock and began the manufacture of flour, the mill which he ran during the ensuing three years being also the first enterprise of the kind in the village of South Shore. Selling his mill at the expiration of the above time, Mr. Johnston turned his attention to real estate and he has since been dealing in the same, doing a large and lucrative business in Codington and adjacent counties, and he has also extended his operations in many other parts of the state, meeting with the most encouraging success in all of his transactions. In addition to his private concerns, Mr. Johnston has been an active participant in the public affairs of his town and county, having served as school trustee of the former ever since its incorporation, and for the last fifteen years he has acted as justice of the peace. He is also chairman of the local school board and his activity in behalf of the cause of education has resulted in great and permanent benefit to the school system of South Shore.

On April 25, 1899, Mr. Johnston was appointed by President McKinley postmaster of South Shore, and since that time he has filled the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people, proving a most courteous and efficient public servant. In addition to his business affairs and official duties he is now largely interested in live stock, owning a fine tract of land near South Shore, which is well stocked with a fine herd of graded shorthorn cattle.

In politics Mr. Johnston is one of the leading Republicans of his part of the county, and it was in recognition of his valuable services to the party as well as on account of his peculiar fitness that he was honored with the various official positions referred to in preceding paragraphs. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Modern Woodmen of America, being foreman of the former society at the present time. He was married December 12, 1888, to Miss Mary Benedict, of Wisconsin, daughter of Thomas and Harriet Benedict, and has a family of four children, Dean, Lyle, Rex and Elsie. Mr. Johnston is prominent in the religious affairs of South Shore and, with his wife, belongs to the Congregational church.

MARWOOD R. BASKERVILLE, who has been engaged in the agricultural implement business in Watertown for the past fifteen years, is known as one of the able and progressive business men of the state, having built up one of the most extensive retail enterprises in the line that is to be found in the commonwealth, while his intrinsic public spirit has been manifested at all seasons. He is at the present time incumbent of the office of mayor of Watertown, and is one of its most influential and honored citizens. Mr. Baskerville is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born on a farm in Delaware county, on the 16th of July, 1859, an dbeing a son of Rev. Job and Grace (Caldwell) Baskerville, both of whom were born in England. The father of the subject was a clergyman of the United Brethren church, while after taking up his residence in Iowa, as a pioneer, he became there identified with agricultural pursuits in connection with his ministerial work. He died in Iowa in October, 1892, aged eighty-four years.

The present mayor of Watertown passed his boyhood days on the parental farmstead in Iowa, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the common schools he continued his studies in Western College, an institution of the United Brethren church, then located at Western, Iowa, but now in Toledo, that state. He later attended Epworth College, at Epworth, Iowa, for one year, after which he completed a course in the Baylies Business College, in Dubuque, Iowa. After leaving that institution he secured a position as bookkeeper in the office of a manufacturing concern in Dubuque, retaining this incumbency three years and then becoming business manager for the Winona Plow Company, at Winona, Minnesota. He resigned this position three years later, in 1888, and came to Watertown, South Dakota, where he established himself in the agricultural implement business, beginning operations upon a somewhat modest scale, while his business has kept pace with the growth and development of the state and is one of the most extensive of the sort in this section, an annual business of two hundred thousand dollars being done, of which about seventy-five thousand dollars is sold at a branch establishment at Elkton, South Dakota. Mr. Baskerville has been signally prospered in his efforts since coming to South Dakota and is known as a straightforward, sincere and upright business man, thus commanding the unequivocal confidence and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact in the various relations of life. He is now the owner of four entire sections of valuable farming land, in Codington county, and the major portion of the same is given over to the raising of the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate of this prolific agricultural section. He is president of the Watertown & Lake Kampeska Transportation Company, which is preparing to construct an electric railway between the city and the attractive lake mentioned, and is a promoter of a line to connect Watertown and Webster. In politics the subject is found stanchly arrayed in support of the Republican party, and in 1903 he was elected to the office of mayor of Watertown, of which he is now incumbent, while his administration is admirably justifying the confidence and trust reposed in him by the municipal electors. That this confidence is of no uncertain order is manifest when we revert to the fact that he was elected by the largest majority of all candidates for the office ever chosen in the city, receiving a plurality of two hundred and ninety-six votes above his two opponents. Mr. Baskerville is identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having been the first exalted ruler



MARWOOD R. BASKERVILLE.

of Watertown Lodge, No. 838, of the last mentioned organization.

On the 28th of November, 1894, Mr. Baskerville was united in marriage to Miss Harriet L. Fahnestock, a daughter of Henry J. Fahnestock, one of the representative citizens of Watertown, and of this union have been born two children, Henry M. and Walter G.

Mr. and Mrs. Baskerville are members of the Episcopalian church, and in all social matters Mrs. Baskerville is active and popular, her home entertainments being leading functions.

GEORGE K. BURT, editor and proprietor of the South Shore Republican, was born January 3, 1875, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, being the son of John and Ellen (Kirk) Burt, both natives of Scotland. They were reared and married in their native land and resided there until 1873, when they emigrated to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where for a number of years he followed his trade of shoemaker. In 1876 they returned to Scotland, but in 1881 decided again to try the new world, and came direct to Codington county. Settling on a tract of government land near South Shore, he improved a farm and cultivated the same with encouraging results until a few years ago, when he ceased active life, and removed to the town where he now is living in easy retirement.

George K. Burt was so young when his parents returned to Scotland that he has no recollection of the place of his birth. His few years spent in the land of his forefathers served to fix permanently in his memory the romantic scenes of that country, but the greater part of his youth was spent on the homestead in Codington county, where he became accustomed to the varied duties of farm life. He attended the public school of winter seasons and the training thus received was supplemented by attendance for a short time at the agricultural college at Brookings.

He spent one year on the farm, and in 1898 accepted a position in the office of the South Shore Republican, from which time until the present he has been actively engaged in journalism. Two weeks after entering the office he took charge of the paper and after becoming sole proprietor he introduced a number of improvements, gave new life and impetus to the enterprise, and its present high standing is due entirely to his energetic and successful management. The Republican is a creditable paper, its columns containing all interesting and important local and general news and its editorials are able and fearless in discussion of the leading questions of the day. Mr. Burt is an easy and graceful writer, a courteous but able antagonist and is incisive as well as fearless with his pen. He is an influential factor in the public affairs of his town and county, manifests a lively interest in whatever tends to the advancement of the community, and his paper has become a powerful educational force in moulding sentiment and directing opinion.

Mr. Burt was a leading spirit in the incorporation of South Shore and has served two terms as town clerk. He is also interested in various local enterprises, one being the Creamery Association, of which he is vice-president. His fraternal relations are represented by the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he is an active worker and in which he has been officially honored.

Mr. Burt, on Thanksgiving day, 1901, was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Philp, the youngest daughter of Peter Philp, the union being blessed with one child, Muriel.

GEORGE T. MITCHELL, one of the successful and highly esteemed farmers of Grant county, has the distinction of being a scion of one of the representative pioneer families of Ionia county, Michigan, where he was born on the 20th of May, 1855, being a son of Curtis B. and Martha (Troop) Mitchell, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York. The father early removed to Michigan and developed a good farm in Ionia county, and there continued to reside until his death, in November, 1889, at which time he was sixty-eight years of age. His father, George Mitchell, a veteran of the war of 1812, settled in Michigan in 1839. The family was founded in New England in the early colonial epoch, being of Scotch-Irish extraction.

George T. Mitchell was reared on the homestead farm, while his educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools and a commercial college in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Thereafter he was for a number of years employed as a commercial traveling salesman, in which connection he met with excellent success and gained a reputation for ability and energy. In 1882 he came to what is now South Dakota and took up his permanent abode in Melrose township, Grant county, having come here the preceding fall and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he located in June of the year mentioned, while later he added another tract of equal area, so that he now has a farm of two hundred and forty acres, improved with good buildings, fences, etc., and devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of good live stock. He gives no little attention to dairying, and furnishes a very considerable supply of milk to the co-operative creamery at Milbank, having been one of those actively identified with the establishment of the enterprise, which met with some opposition or apathy on the start, much trouble having been experienced for a time in securing the co-operation of many of those who are now numbered among its principal supporters, though it now has about one hundred and twenty-five patrons. He was elected president of the operating company at the time of its organization, and has ever since continued in tenure of this office, while it is due in no small degree to his energy and progressive ideas that the institution has built up a fine business, having the best creamery plant in the state. About three and a half million pounds of milk are received each year in the plant, and the annual product aggregates about twenty-six thousand to twenty-eight thousand pounds of butter. Mr. Mitchell is also treasurer of the farmers' grain elevator at Milbank having been one of the organizers of the company and having contributed materially to the success of the enterprise, whose financial prosperity has shown how great benefits may be gained by farmers through such co-operation. About two hundred thousand bushels of wheat and thirty thousand bushels of flax are handled annually. The company buys on a close margin and is thus enabled to declare very gratifying dividends to the stockholders. Mr. Mitchell was a member of the board of county commissioners from 1891 for twelve years and was chairman of the same for nine years. The significance of this long tenure of the important office as a Democrat in a strong Republican county is prima facia, as it indicates in an unmistakable way the high degree of confidence and esteem in which he is held in the county and the objective appreciation of his loyalty and business and executive ability. At the time of this writing he is also supervisor of his township. He manifests at all times a lively interest in public affairs, particularly those of a local nature, and in politics is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is identified with Milbank Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which he represented in the grand lodge of the state for three years, and with Milbank Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in which he is serving his third year as high priest, while he also holds membership in the auxiliary chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

At Ionia, Michigan, on the 17th of November, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mitchell to Miss Mary Allen, who was born in Allegany county, New York, as were also her parents, Roy and Melissa (Lewis) Allen, representatives of old colonial stock and now residents of Milbank. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have four children, Maude E., Curtis B., Clara M. and Leroy.

JUNIUS W. SHANNON, born Will county, Illinois, 1835. Editor; established Huronite June 2, 1881, President board of regents, 1893. Died, 1899.

COURTS AND BAR OF THE BLACK HILLS.

BY GRANVILLE G. BENNETT.

[The following interesting sketch was scheduled to appear among the other contributed articles in Volume I, but was not received until after the completion of that volume.—ED.]

The treaty with the Sioux Indians, ceding the Black Hills, was made in the summer of 1876, and ratified by the senate on the 27th day of February, 1877. The territorial legislature which convened in January, 1877, anticipated the ratification of that treaty, and, realizing the urgent need of civil administration in that new, busy and seething mining country, passed an act to take effect immediately upon the ratification of the treaty, consolidating the first judicial district with the second, of which Chief Justice Peter C. Shannon was then the presiding judge, and constituting the Black Hills the first district, and transferring Judge Granville G. Bennett from the old to the new first district. Judge Bennett reached Deadwood with his clerk, General A. R. Z. Dawson, on the 28th day of April, 1877, and immediately entered upon the task of organizing the courts.

The Black Hills were then indeed "the forest primeval." The cruel axe of the woodman had just begun its work of slaughter and denudation, which in twenty-seven years has left bare and forbidding large areas once beautiful with their heavy growth of majestic and stately pines. Game was abundant. Deer, antelope, bear, mountain lion, wild cat and elk made the Hills the hunter's paradise. There were no roads, except of nature's own contruction; no bridges; means of travel were primitive, either on foot, horseback or in a dead ox wagon. The population was at that time about twelve thousand. Of this number, ten thousand were in Deadwood, Lead City, Central City and adjacent gulches. In 1876 Custer was the populous camp, containing, as was claimed, not less than six thousand people, but the discovery of placer gold on Deadwood creek, in the northern hills, had well-nigh depopulated it, and at the time of which we are writing it had very much the appearance of a "deserted village," but without a Goldsmith to link its name with the immortality of song. Perhaps the white monuments in the valley of the Little Big Horn will be more enduring as they tell a story more tragic and pathetic than any that might be woven in a poet's brain. Most of the early settlers were mere fortune hunters, with no thought of becoming permanent dwellers or establishing homes, so took but little interest in the organization of society, of churches or schools. The mining states and territories of the west had the much larger representation, and quite a majority of these belonged to the class of placer miners, who as a general thing are improvident and nomadic.

The greater portion of the population had entered the Hills in 1876 under the ban of the United States government, against its protest, and in the face of its active opposition. Being then Indian country, the territorial government was powerless to give them aid or extend to them the protection of the law and the courts. Feeling the necessity for some sort of judicial administration, to hold the unruly element in check, punish petty crimes, and settle chattel property rights, these pioneers of 1876 organized in Custer and Deadwood provisional courts, with judges and ministerial officers. Questions relating to mining and the right of possession of mining ground were settled by miners' meetings, as provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the miners in the several mining districts. The decisions of these courts and miners' meetings were very generally respected as binding and final. Minor offenses were readily disposed of, but when it came to capital or other felonious crimes these hardy frontiersmen preferred giving the culprit his liberty on condition that he would leave the camp,—as in the case of McCall, who murdered Wild Bill,—rather than assume the responsibility of inflicting the death penalty, and the execution of a pententiary sentence being impossible. There is no question but what these temporary governmental expedients were productive of good. They exercised a wholesome restraint over the lawless element, engendered and kept alive respect for law and authority, prevented serious personal encounters and bloodshed over property rights, and a resort to the questionable methods of vigilantes and the barbarities of lynch law.

Such were the existing conditions when the jurisdiction of the territorial government was extended over the Black Hills country. The counties of Lawrence, Pennington and Custer were organized and the machinery of the law put into operation.

There was some funny work done and attempted by the respective boards of county commissioners of these counties, in the temporary location of the county seats. That of Custer was fixed at a little placer mining camp, called Hayward, which afterwards proved to be in Pennington county, and its subsequent removal to Custer City involved some citizens in rather unpleasant experiences in the courts. The commissioners of Pennington county laid out a town away up in the hills on Spring creek, where there were a few miners' cabins, called it Sheridan, and made it the county seat. An effort was made to locate the county seat of Lawrence county at Crook City, a small hamlet seven miles northeast of Deadwood, but this failed and Deadwood was selected.

Prior to statehood, the following judges occupied the bench of the Black Hills district: Granville G. Bennett, Gideon C. Moody, William E. Church and Charles M. Thomas. Upon the admission of the state, the seventh and eighth circuits were created. The seventh embraced the counties of Pennington, Custer and Fall River, and some adjacent unorganized counties, Lawrence, Meade and Butte counties, with certain adjoining unorganized territory, constituted the eighth circuit. The seventh has had three judges, viz: John W. Nowland, William Gardner and Levi McGee. Judge Nowland died during his term of office. The eighth has had the following: Charles M. Thomas, Adoniram J. Plowman, Joseph B. Moore, Frank J. Washabaugh and William G. Rice, the latter filling by appointment the unexpired term of Judge Washabaugh. Of the judges who have presided over the courts of the Black Hills, three are dead, Judges Thomas, Moody and Washabaugh.

The first term of United States court was convened at Sheridan on the 4th Tuesday of May, 1877. There were no civil cases for trial, and no parties held to answer to the grand jury. So no juries were empaneled, no attorneys were present except Mr. Frank J. Washabaugh, who had been appointed and qualified as district attorney for Pennington county. There was no building in which to hold court, and a miner's cabin, with dirt floor and a dirt roof, was used as a hall of justice, and during a heavy rainstorm the descending water and mud made things very uncomfortable. The session was of short duration and no business was transacted.

The next term of court at Sheridan was held in September, same year. It was unique in many respects. The little cluster of miners' cabins was still all there was of the town, known as the county seat. The county commissioners had erected a one-story log house to serve as a court house. It, too, had a dirt floor and roof. Places were cut out for doorways and windows, but that was all; no doors were hung and no sash or glass; all was open. There was organized the first United States grand jury in the Hills. Many indictments were found and a number of convictions followed, most of them for violations of the internal revenue laws. The United States government was represented by the late John R. Gamble. Quite a number of attorneys were present, but few of whom are still in this jurisdiction. The court, attorneys, jurors and witnesses had to make the trip either from Deadwood or Rapid City by private conveyances, taking with them bedding, provisions and camp equipage, and providing for themselves during the term. A number encamped across the road opposite the court house and fared sumptuously on bacon, slap-jacks and canned goods, and when court was not in session found amusement in shooting the judge's "bench" full of holes, though the open doorway. They were a jolly lot of fellows, and enjoyed their outing. This was the last term of court held at Sheridan, and the last of the town. The county seat was removed to Rapid City, where it should have been located in the first place, and the old site of the prospective city of

Sheridan passed to the ownership of a prosperous ranchman, and became one of the most productive farms on upper Spring creek.

The first term of court held in Deadwood, the fore part of May. 1877, was in many respects rather remarkable. There was no civil calendar, and criminal business occupied the time of the court. The grand jury returned fifteen indictments, and but one out of that number was acquitted, fourteen being sentenced to the penitentiary. The crimes for which these persons were indicted and punished ranged all the way from manslaughter to assaults with deadly weapons.

Shortly before the arrival of the judge in the Hills, two homicides had been committed, in a quarrel over the possession of certain town lots. Certain citizens, regarding the conditions as rather unbearable, organized a vigilance committee and proposed to inaugurate extreme measures. One of its members stated that the judge was on his way in and would open court very soon, and suggested that the committee wait and see if he should be able to enforce the law and punish crime. This was acceded to, and this committee ceased to exist after this first term of the court. It can be said to its credit, that during all the period of its wild and reckless history there never was a case of lynching in Deadwood. And since that first term of court life and property have been as safe in Lawrence county as in any county in the west.

In this first effort to establish law and order in this new mining camp, the judge was most efficiently assisted and supported by three excellent officers, Sheriff Seth Bullock, District Attorney John H. Barnes, and Clerk A. R. Z. Dawson. They were among the first settlers, knew the people well, were familiar with conditions and were able to give valuable information and advice.

At this first term seventy or more attorneys were admitted to the practice of the law, representing almost every western state and territory. Of all these, but four remain in the Hills. Many have crossed the mystic river, while the remaining survivors are scattered far and wide. The following year some able men were added, and the Lawrence county bar soon acquired the reputation of being the strongest in the then territory, which it has in a measure maintained, although having lost by death and removal a number of its recognized leaders and talented members. Opportunity is a great factor in the lives of most men, and this factor has been potent with the lawyers of the Black Hills. For many years the litigation, especially in Lawrence county, was extensive and very important. Property rights of great value being frequently involved, and the cases closely and hard fought, could not, than otherwise, develop a keen, logical and thoroughly equipped class of attorneys.

The early strenuous legal contests in the Black Hills courts were cases involving rights to mining ground. These were frequently complicated by the carelessness with which mining claims had been located and sometimes by the utter disregard of the rights of others by subsequent locators. There were other elements entering into these contests, which made the duties of the presiding judge difficult and perplexing. The members of the bar, as has been already stated, came from almost every mining state and territory of the west. Each brought with him his own ideas and interpretation of the practice and procedure in the jurisdiction from which he had come, and insisted upon their adoption and observance, regardless of the provisions of the code of civil procedure of this territory. In fact there was but one lawyer among the sixty or seventy who had a copy of the code. There were then (1877) no accessible text-books and scarcely no adjudicated cases on mines and mining law. One authority only could be produced attempting to construe the mining acts of congress, and that was the Golden Fleece case, decided by the supreme court of Nevada a short time previous. Then there were a few attorneys, wholly devoid of any sense of moral or legal responsibility, who would resort to any methods, however questionable, for the accomplishment of their purposes. Under all these adverse conditions it is not at all strange that the pathway of the presiding judge was rather rough, at least not strewn with flowers.

Some of the earlier cases, while protracted and fought with stubborn ability, proved disastrous to all litigant parties concerned. The first case involving mining rights, being that of the Hidden Treasure Mining Company vs. The Aurora Mining Company, was instituted immediately upon the organization of the courts in Lawrence county. It was conducted on part of counsel for defendant with unpardonable bitterness and malice, the effects of which were apparent for a long time. When the case was concluded it was found that the ground in dispute was worthless, and neither company survived the disastrous legal battle. Of the counsel engaged in this somewhat celebrated case, but one survives, Judge Kingsley, who is now a resident of Denver, Colorado. Of a similar nature was the Sitting Bull case, but without any unpleasantness. It was long-drawn-out and very expensive, at the end both parties were bankrupt, and the ground in dispute has never since been worked and is regarded as of but little if any value. The attorneys for defendant in this case, to-wit: Messrs. McLaughlin, Steele, Moody and Skinner, are all dead, while the attorneys for plaintiff still survive, Messrs. Van Cise and Kingsley being in Denver and Messrs. John R. Wilson and Bennett still practicing in Deadwood. The judge who presided at that trial, Hon. W. E. Church, is now residing in Chicago.

A very important case more recently tried in the federal court was that of the Buxston Mining Company vs. the Golden Reward Mining Company, in which the plaintiff obtained a judgment of over sixty thousand dollars. The plaintiff in this case was represented by Messrs. Martin & Mason, with whom was associated Granville G. Bennett, and the defendants by Messrs. W. R. Steele, G. C. Moody and W. L. McLaughlin. There never was a case more closely tried, every inch being tenaciously contested, and although the trial occupied about four weeks, it was conducted in the most amicable spirit, and without the least friction or unpleasantness, in this presenting a marked contrast to the methods and spirit employed and displayed by certain attorneys in the conduct of the first civil action tried and determined in the courts of the Black Hills.

I have referred to these cases simply as samples of the heavy and important litigation in which the Lawrence county bar has been engaged during more than a quarter of a century.

It will be noticed how the Lawrence county bar has suffered from deaths and removals during its comparatively short existence. But no man was ever yet so great or important that he could not be spared from the world's activities, and these places made vacant are being rapidly filled by the oncoming aspirants for curialistic honors, who give good promise of maintaining the enviable reputation which this bar has enjoyed in the past.

The Lawrence county bar has not been overlooked in the distribution of political honors. It has furnished a delegate in congress, Granville G. Bennett, a United States senator, Gideon C. Moody, a member of congress, Eben W. Martin, a member of the state's supreme court, Dighton Carson, besides many minor positions.

The bars of the other Black Hills counties have many able lawyers, and have not been so changeable in their membership. They have not had the important and extensive litigation that Lawrence has had, hence have not had the same opportunities and experiences as the attorneys in the northern Hills.

The tempestuous days are past. Mining ground is being rapidly patented, which settles very generally mining titles, and does away with what has been the most important branch of the law in the Hills.

Things are fast assuming the steady character of the older communities and litigation is becoming commonplace. But those stirring times will long be remembered by those who were actors in their exciting and busy scenes.

PIERCE CAHILL, representative of the district in the state senate and one of the successful farmers and stock growers of Grant county, was born in Beetown, Grant county, Wisconsin, on the 9th of January, 1869, and is a son of John and Margaret (Quirk) Cahill, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in Wisconsin. The father was a child of four years when his parents removed to the United States, the family locating in the state of Wisconsin, where he was reared. He became identified with railroad contract work as a young man and was thus engaged at the time of the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted as a private in Company C, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he was under McClellan in the famous old "Iron Brigade," participating in both battles of Bull Run and receiving four gun-shot wounds in the second of those engagements, the injuries thus received resulting in his death, in 1901. His brother Pierce was likewise a soldier and was captured and held prisoner in Andersonville for eighteen months. John and Margaret Cahill became the parents of three sons and one daughter, and all are now living in Grant county, South Dakota.

Pierce Cahill secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Fox Lake, Wisconsin, and assisted his father in his farming operations until he had attained the age of twenty-six years. In 1889, at the age of twenty years, he came to South Dakota and, in company with his brother, Frank, purchased six hundred and forty acres of land, in Grant county, and here they now have one of the finely improved and valuable farms of this section of the state, while they have given particular attention to the raising of the best grade of live stock. The subject has a fine residence in the village of Albee and is now engaged in stock-buying business here, still retaining his interest in the ranch property and stock-growing enterprise, through the medium of which he has attained a high degree of prosperity and a reputation as a progressive and sagacious man. He is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, and his political faith is that of the Republican party, of whose principles he has been a stanch advocate, being a factor in public affairs and having held various township offices. In 1900 a just recognition of his eligibility and party fealty was given in his being selected to represent his district in the state senate. He made an excellent record during the session of the general assembly, being assigned to important committees and taking an active part in the work and councils of the senate, and the popular appreciation of his efforts was shown by his re-election in November, 1902. He is held in high esteem and is deserving of unequivocal confidence.

THOMAS FITCH, one of the esteemed citizens of Milbank, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 7th of July, 1840, being a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Blackburn) Fitch, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and the latter in Ohio, the father being a scion of old colonial stock, while representatives of the name were valiant soldiers in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. Andrew Fitch was a man of sterling character and commanded unqualified confidence and esteem. He served as auditor of Trumbull county, Ohio, and about 1849 he removed with his family to McHenry county, Illinois, where he remained until 1856, when he took up his residence in Fillmore county, Minnesota, becoming a pioneer settler of that section, where he took up a homestead and improved a good farm. He died at Milbank at the age of seventy-four years, having passed the closing years of his life in Milbank, and his wife was summoned into eternal rest three years later, at the age of seventy-four years. They became the parents of ten children, of whom only two are now living, Thomas and Emmor A., who is a resident of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Thomas Fitch was about sixteen years of age at the time of the removal to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he attended the common schools and an excellent academy at Chatfield. He was for many years successfully engaged in teaching, while he has ever continued a close student and wide reader, being distinctively a man of broad information and liberal ideas. He was teaching when the thundering of rebel guns against old Fort Sumter announced the initiation of the greatest civil war known in the annals of history. He responded to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, and on the 26th of June, 1861, was enlisted for three months as a member of Company A, Second Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. His company was commanded by Captain Judson W. Bishop, who eventually rose to the rank of general and who is now a prominent resident of St. Paul. He continued in active service for three years and one month, being mustered out as corporal on the 21st of July, 1864. He retired from service by reason of severe injuries received in the battle of Chickamauga, on the 20th of the preceding September. He was wounded in the right arm and the face, by the same ball, and in the ensuing surgical operation fifteen pieces of shattered bone were taken from his arm, in which the ball had remained for eighty-one days. His brothers, William A. and James H., also served in the Union army, the former having been a member of the Chicago Light Artillery and died in the service, after having been a prisoner in Libby prison for seven months. The latter was a member of Company E, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

After the war Mr. Fitch resumed teaching in the same school in which he had been retained at the time of his enlistment, and thereafter devoted fourteen years to pedagogic work in Minnesota, though he was also identified with agricultural pursuits and was incumbent of various local offices. In 1880 he took up a soldier's homestead in Kilborn township, Grant county, becoming thus one of the early settlers. He improved his farm and placed it under cultivation, and still owns the property, as well as forty acres adjoining Milbank. In 1883 he took up his residence in Milbank, where he is now successfully engaged in the wood and coal business, while he commands the unequivocal esteem of all who know him, being popular in business, social and public life. He has been called upon to serve in various offices of trust and responsibility, including those of justice of the peace, school trustee and member of the village council. He has a nice residence and the pleasant home is a center of gracious hospitality. Mr. Fitch is a member of the company operating and owning the co-operative creamery in Milbank, which represents one of the important industrial enterprises of the county. In politics he has ever accorded a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and has been an active worker in its cause, while for the past two years he has served as chairman of the Republican central committee of Grant county. In January, 1902, he received through the legislature the appointment as one of the five members of the board of control of the soldiers' home at Hot Springs. He has ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and is one of the valued members of General A. A. Humphrey Post, No. 42, Grand Army of the Republic. In 1900 Mr. Fitch was elected one of the presidential electors on the Republican ticket, and had the distinction of receiving the largest number of votes ever cast for a candidate in the state.

At Preston, Minnesota, on the 7th of December, 1865, Mr. Fitch was united in marriage to Miss Sarah P. Shaw, who was born in New York, being a daughter of Ebenezer and Lydia P. Shaw, who were numbered among the early settlers in Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch have one son, Frederick, who is now a resident of the city of Spokane, Washington, where he is a conductor on the Great Northern Railroad. He married Miss Mary Hause, and they have one child, Gene.

HON. A. H. INGERSOLL, county judge of Roberts county, was born in Waupun, Wisconsin, October 12, 1857, and is the son of Artemedorous and Nancy (McNammard) Ingersoll, both parents natives of Pennsylvania, the father of English descent, the mother of Scotch-Irish. Artemedorus Ingersoll came from an old and respected New England family, was a man of intelligence and much more than ordinary culture and for a number of years served as official surveyor of Dodge county, Wisconsin, having been an educated and remarkably capable civil engineer. He reared a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, the oldest son, a captain in the late Civil war, dying in a rebel-prison, and two others have died since that time.

A. H. Ingersoll was reared in his native state, received a high-school education at Waupun, Wisconsin, and studied law at Preston, Minnesota, under the direction of Henry R. Wells, being admitted to the bar in 1878. In that year he came to South Dakota and, settling on a tree claim near Wilmot, began practicing in that town and upon the organization of Roberts county, in 1882, he was chosen state's attorney, which position he held for a term of two years, retiring at the expiration of that time to his farm. But a brief interval elapsed until he was again elected to the office and after discharging the duties of the same in an able and satisfactory manner for a period of six years, he was elected to the county judgeship, which with the exception of four years spent in agricultural pursuits, he has since held. Judge Ingersoll is an able lawyer, a judicious and successful practitioner, and as a judge his course has been creditable to himself and an honor to the county, fully meeting the expectations of his friends and the public and justifying the wisdom of his election. In the discharge of his official functions he is eminently fair and impartial, his rulings bear every evidence of a profound knowledge of the law, his decisions have been characterized by an intense desire to render justice in all matters submitted for his consideration, and thus far there has been little in his career to criticise and much to commend. He is not only one of the representative Republicans of Roberts county, but enjoys much more than local prestige as a judicious organizer and successful leader.

Judge Ingersoll is vice-president of the Citizens' Bank at this place, and a stockholder in the same, and is also identified with the Bank of Wilmot, besides having various other interests which tend to the development of the country and the promotion of its prosperity. Fraternally he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias, in both of which brotherhoods he is an active worker, and at different times he has been honored with important official positions in the same.

The Judge was married on April 15, 1881, to Miss Ida F. Maydole, a native of Iowa and the daughter of Henry M. and Eliza (Wilson) Maydole, the father of German descent, the mother's lineage being traceable to an old New England family that figured in the early history of Vermont.

ELIAS MONSON, ex-register of deeds of Roberts county and now president of and abstracter for the Roberts County Abstract and Title Company, is a native of Dodge county, Minnesota, and the son of Ole and Bertha (Kuntson) Monson, both parents born and reared in Norway. Ole Monson and wife came to the United States a number of years ago and were among the earliest settlers of Dodge county, Minnesota, locating there when the county was on the very outskirts of civilization. After a long residence in that state, they removed to near Grand Forks, North Dakota, where the father's death occurred in 1900, and the mother's two years previously. Ole Monson, a farmer by occupation, was a man of intelligence and sound judgment and was a most excellent and praiseworthy citizen. He was always deeply interested in the public affairs of the communities in which he lived, took an active part in politics and for years was one of the Republican leaders of Dodge county, Minnesota. Although of foreign birth and ever retaining a warm feeling for his native country, he became devotedly attached to the country of his adoption and was an ardent admirer and loyal upholder of the free institutions under which so many years of his life were spent and so much of his success achieved.

Elias Monson was born on July 4, 1864, spent his childhood and youth in his native county and state and after acquiring an elementary education in the public schools completed an academic and business course in an academy at

Portland, North Dakota. On quitting the academy he went to North Dakota in 1888 with the family, and after farming two years in Grand Forks county, changed his residence to the county of Roberts, where, in 1892, he took up a fine claim, which he at once proceeded to improve. He continued to reside on his place and promote its development until the fall of 1898, when he was elected, on the Republican ticket, register of deeds for Roberts county, the duties of which office he discharged for two terms having been chosen his own successor in the year 1900. As a public official Mr. Monson demonstrated fine business capacity and became quite popular with the people. At the expiration of his second term he was prevailed upon by his successor to continue in charge of the office as deputy, being familiar with its varied duties and far better qualified to discharge the same than any other individual.

Mr. Monson is now identified with the Roberts County Abstract & Title Company, of which he is president, and also owns an interest in a hotel at White Rock. He gives his influence and encouragement to all enterprises having for their object the material advancement of the community, being also a friend of education, religion and other civilizing agencies without which no commonwealth can truly prosper. He belongs to the Improved Order of Red Men and Court of Honor at Sisseton, is a zealous worker in both organizations and at various times has been honored with responsible official positions by his fellow members.

Mr. Monson's domestic history dates from 1895, on December 10th of which year was solemnized his marriage with Miss Carrie Stadstad, of Douglas county, Minnesota, a most excellent and amiable lady who has presented him with two children, Beatrice and Arthur A.

CHARLES L. FOLKSTAD, a prominent merchant of Sisseton and proprietor of one of the largest and finest general stores in the eastern part of South Dakota, is a native of Minnesota and the son of Levi Folkstad, who came to the United States from Norway sometime in the 'forties. Charles L. Folkstad was born on June 1, 1863, spent his early life in Dodge county, Minnesota, and enjoyed the advantages of a common-school education. When a young man he turned his attention to well digging, which arduous business he followed for three years in his native state and in 1891 came to South Dakota and, entering a tract of land in the southern part of Roberts county, lived on the same until receiving a patent from the government, when he returned to Minnesota. During the ensuing three years Mr. Folkstad clerked in a mercantile house, but at the expiration of that time resigned his position and in 1895 again came to Dakota and opened a gents' furnishing store in Sisseton. His business career since the above date presents a series of successes perhaps without parallel in this state, as his progress from a comparatively modest beginning to his present commanding position among the leading merchants of Dakota has been little less than phenomenal. Starting with a small stock of goods, in an indifferent building, fourteen by twenty feet in size, he soon secured a lucrative patronage and as the business continued to grow in magnitude more commodious quarters became necessary. In 1897 he took in a partner, but in January following purchased the latter's interest and has since been sole proprietor, the business meanwhile increasing to such an extent as to make his store the leading establishment of the kind in the city. Mr. Folkstad, in 1900, erected the fine brick building which he now occupies, the structure being twenty-four by one hundred and twenty feet in size, handsomely finished with pressed brick front and large plate glass windows, the interior a model of beauty and convenience and perfectly adapted to the purposes for which intended. This store is packed to repletion with full lines of clothing, gents' furnishings, and a first-class tailoring department. Mr. Folkstad has a well-established reputation for selling goods at low prices and for square and honorable dealing with his patrons. Mr. Folkstad has been remarkably fortunate in all of his business affairs and now possesses a fortune of considerable magnitude, owning in addition to his large mercantile house and other city property, an extensive tract of fine farm land, besides considerable stock in a number of local enterprises. He is a man of sterling worth, enjoys the confidence of the public and is held in high esteem by his fellow men of Sisseton and Roberts county. He holds membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias, and in politics supports the Republican party.

Mr. Folkstad's wife, formerly Miss Anna Pederson, was born in Dodge county, Minnesota, but since five years of age has lived in South Dakota, where her marriage was solemnized on September 26, 1893. The following are the names of their children: Lloyd, Gordon, Alton, Anna Bernice and Charles Walter, a twin of the first born dying in infancy.

ANDREW MARVICK, treasurer and manager of the Iowa and Dakota Land Company, and stockholder in the Citizens' National Bank, Sisseton, is a native of Grundy county, Illinois, where his birth occurred on June 28, 1871. His parents, Seivert and Laura (Naadland) Marvick, were born in Norway and in 1854 came to the United States, settling in Illinois, where the father purchased land and became a successful tiller of the soil. Andrew grew up in close touch with the rugged duties of farm life, and after receiving an elementary education in the public schools of his native county entered the normal school at Morris, Illinois, where he pursued for some time the higher branches of learning. His education finished, he engaged in farming in Illinois and continued the same for some years, later embarking in the real-estate business in Minnesota and South Dakota. In the spring of 1902 he opened a real-estate office in Sisseton and after conducting the same with marked success until the following fall, when he helped to organize the Citizens' National Bank, of which his brother, Joseph Marvick, is president.

Mr. Marvick is an accomplished business man and although but recently identified with banking, he has demonstrated abilities and resourcefulness as a financier such as few attain after a much longer and more varied experience. Under his able management the Citizens' National Bank has become not only one of the leading institutions of the kind in Roberts county, but in the northeastern part of the state, and, being backed by safe and conservative men, it bids fair to achieve ere long an honorable reputation among the popular and successful banks of the great northwest. In addition to his connection with the banking interests of Sisseton, Mr. Marvick is identified with various other business enterprises that have had a decided influence upon development of the country, notably among which being the Iowa and Dakota Land Company, which he is now serving in the twofold capacity of manager and treasurer.

Mr. Marvick ranks with the intelligent and level-headed men of the city of his residence and in every relation of life has made a reputation for probity and correct conduct that has become proverbial. His impulses, always earnest and generous, are invariably in the right direction, and the encouraging success with which his business career has been crowned is mainly due to his industry, fidelity and the spirit of courtesy characteristic of the well-bred, broad-minded gentleman.

Mr. Marvick was married on February 20, 1895, to Miss Linnie Bjelland, a native of Illinois, but of Norwegian parentage, the union resulting in the birth of three children, Lydia, Raymond O. and Amos S. Mr. and Mrs. Marvick have one of the most beautiful modern residences in Sisseton, and their pleasant home is noted for the hospitality and spirit of good fellowship that welcome all who enter its precincts. In private life the subject is quiet and unobtrusive, but warm-hearted and affable in his relations with his fellow men. He numbers his friends by the score, stands high in public esteem and the prominent position which he has already reached in business and social circles is indicative of the still greater and more influential career that awaits him in the future. Religiously Mr. Marvick and wife are Lutherans, being among the leading members of the church of that denomination in Sisseton.

FRITHIOP N. H. GYLLENHAMMAR, M. D., of Gayville, Yankton county, was born in Sweden, on the 8th of February, 1857, being a son of Lars G. and Catherine M. (Samuelson) Gyllenhammar. From 1632 to the present time the subject's ancestors and himself have been noblemen in their native land, the Doctor's name, with the other members of the family, being registered in the noblemen's calendar at Stockholm, Sweden. Mrs. Anna Carlson, the Doctor's sister, who is his housekeeper, was widowed in Sweden, her husband having been a civil engineer. The Doctor was reared in his native land and his more purely literary education was secured in Linkoping College, where he continued his studies until he had completed the prescribed course of the college. About the year 1882 he took up the study of medicine and surgery, under most effective preceptorship, and in 1884 he emigrated from the far northland to the United States, locating in the city of Duluth, Minnesota, where he continued his technical studies under the direction of Dr. W. H. McGee, and while a resident of that city he also familiarized himself with the English language, so that he became well qualified for taking up his active labors in the country of his adoption. In the autumn of 1887 the Doctor was matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where he completed the prescribed course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1891, and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine on the 10th of March of that year. He passed the ensuing summer in that city and in the autumn removed to Sioux City, Iowa, where he built up a successful practice, continuing to there follow his profession until the autumn of 1894, when he came to South Dakota and located in the city of Yankton, where he was engaged in practice for the ensuing three years, at the expiration of which he came to Gayville, which has ever since been the field of his earnest and successful endeavors in the work of his noble profession, in which he has gained marked prestige and the concomitant confidence and esteem of the community.

Since coming to South Dakota Dr. Gyllenhammar has served about five years as a member of the board of pension examiners for Yankton county, and he is held in high regard by his professional confreres in the state, while his ability and pleasing personality have brought to him a representative support in his chosen field of labor. In politics he accords a stanch support to the Republican party and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. He is a member of the South Dakota State Medical Society, the Sioux Valley Medical Association and the American Medical Association, while fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Mutual Benefit Association. He is also president of the Yankton District Medical Association. The Doctor is the owner of a pleasant and well-appointed home in Gayville, in which he has a large library of well-selected books, both professional and scientific. The Doctor is not married, and his sister presides over the domestic affairs of his pleasant home, while in the family circle are two adopted children, George and Hilda Heloise.

J. A. RICKERT, a financier of more than local reputation, is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and the oldest in a family of twelve children, whose father and mother were of German and Irish descent respectively. Mr. Rickert was born September 21, 1852, and four years later, with his parents, emigrated to Olmsted county, Minnesota, where he grew to manhood on a farm, meanwhile receiving his preliminary education in the district schools of that county. In 1871 he entered St. Vincent's College, Wheeling, West Virginia, where he pursued his studies for two years, meanwhile attending night school at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of that city, completing the full commercial course at that institution. For the six years following Mr. Rickert was engaged as clerk, timekeeper and bookkeeper, in Wheeling, West Virginia, and in towns in Minnesota. In 1879 he came to South Dakota and took up a homestead in Grant county, near Milbank. In 1881 he disposed of his claim and with the proceeds engaged in the general merchandise business two years later at Corona, this state, where he carried on a very successful business during the ensuing sixteen years, all of which time he served as postmaster of the town, besides holding various township and municipal offices.

In 1896 Mr. Rickert was elected treasurer of Roberts county, and upon taking charge of the office moved to Wilmot, where he resided until the seat of justice was changed to Sisseton, when he took up his abode at the latter place and has since made it his home. He was re-elected in 1898 and served both terms in an able and satisfactory manner, proving a painstaking, obliging and popular public servant. During his last term he built an elevator at Sisseton and engaged in the grain business, and about the same time associated himself with H. S. Morris and Howard Babcock and organized the First National Bank of Sisseton, becoming president of the institution, which position he still holds. Still later he became one of the organizers, stockholders and officers of three new banks, known as the Citizens' State Bank of White Rock, the First State Bank of Summit, and the Roberts County State Bank, of Corona, and is a stockholder in the Sisseton Loan and Title Company and the Roberts County Land and Loan Company.

Mr. Rickert owns a fine business property at Corona and a nice residence in Sisseton. He has charge and the management of the extensive farm properties of the Sisseton Loan and Title Company, of which they own about thirty farms in Roberts and neighboring counties.

Mr. Rickert was married in December, 1882, the union being blessed with one child, a son, Paul M., who is now pursuing his studies in Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna, Minnesota.

Mr. Rickert is a Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he has always been an enthusiastic Republican. The distinction which he has achieved in financial and business circles has given him considerable reputation, and as a public-spirited citizen he is deeply interested in all that tends to the material development and general prosperity of his city, county and state.

RT. REV. THOMAS O'GORMAN.—To him whose name initiates this review has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the work of the holy Catholic church. A man of distinctive and forceful individuality and high attainments, he has consecrated his life to the service of the Divine Master and is at the present time ministering faithfully and zealously as bishop of the Catholic church for the diocese of South Dakota, of which Sioux Falls is the see city and consequently his place of residence.

Bishop O'Gorman is a native of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born on the 1st of May, 1843, being a son of John and Margaret O'Gorman, who removed to the west when he was a child, his boyhood days being passed in Chicago and St. Paul, where he secured his early educational training in public and parochial schools. At the age of ten and one-half years, in company with the distinguished Archbishop Ireland, who was then sixteen years of age, he was sent to France, where he continued his literary studies and was also educated for the priesthood. Upon his return to St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1865, he was ordained to the priesthood, receiving holy orders on the 5th of November of that year. Thereafter he had charge of a missionary district in southern Minnesota until 1878, the center of said district being the town of Rochester. In the year last mentioned he joined with the Paulist fathers in their missionary work, and during a portion of two years was an assistant in the church of St. Paul in New York city. In 1885 Bishop O'Gorman was made president of the seminary of St. Thomas, in St. Paul, Minnesota, in which institution he also occupied the chair of philosophy and dogmatic theology. In 1890 he was appointed professor of ecclesiastical history in the Roman Catholic University at Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1896, in which year he was consecrated a bishop and assigned to the diocese of South Dakota, being the second incumbent of this distinguished and exacting office.

At the time of his residence in the national capital the Bishop was selected to write a history of the Roman Catholic church in the United States, and this important work he successfully accomplished, Volume IX of the series of denominational church histories, published under the auspices of the American Society of Church History, having been written by him. Of his work in this connection it has been pertinently said: "This volume evidences the fact that no mistake was made in his being selected for the work. It covers a wider field than any other volume of the series, commencing with the first landing of Columbus on this continent and, advancing step by step, gives a complete account of the development and growth of the church to the present time. It is a great work, written in a most attractive and scholarly style, and places the Bishop in the front rank of historical writers."

Concerning the work of the Bishop in his present wide field of endeavor we can not do better than to quote at length from an appreciative article previously published: "On the 2d of May, 1896, Bishop O'Gorman arrived in Sioux Falls, accompanied by Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, and other high dignitaries of the church, and the reception, the ceremonies of the installation the day following, in St. Michael's church, and the banquet tendered him, will always be remembered by participants as among the grandest events in the history of the city. It is not too much to say that a more cordial and elaborate welcome was never given to anyone in Sioux Falls; and one of the most pleasing features attending the coming of this eminent prelate to our midst was the hearty co-operation of the clergy of other denominations in making the event a notable one. Since coming to South Dakota he has labored with great zeal and ability in advancing the welfare of his church, and under his administration some of the finest and most costly church buildings in the state have been erected. The Bishop is greatly beloved by his people, and throughout the state, regardless of denominational preferences, he is highly esteemed, while the city of Sioux Falls is especially proud of her distinguished citizen." Both by inherent qualities and training the Bishop is eminently fitted for leadership in both the spiritual and temporal affairs of his exalted calling, and his labors are fruitful in a cumulative way and will constitute for all time an integral part of the history not of only the church but also of the commonwealth in which he is serving so faithfully and zealously. In 1902 Bishop O'Gorman went to the city of Rome as a member of the Taft commission, to which was assigned the work of negotiating with the church authorities upon the important business and civic questions connected with the church in the Philippine islands, and in connection with this work he was absent from his diocese for four months.

CLEMENT F. PORTER, president of the Farmers' State Bank of Wilmot, is a native of Addison county, Vermont, born in the city of New Haven, on the 24th day of October, 1861. His parents were Clement and Elizabeth (Como) Porter, both natives of the province of Quebec, Canada, and he is one of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, being the fifth of the family. His early life was beset with many discouraging vicissitudes and not a few hardships, and at the tender age of seven years he was thrown upon his own resources, from which time to the present day he has been obliged to make his own way in the world. When about eleven years old he went to West Boylston, Massachusetts, where he learned the shoemaker's trade, and after working at the same in that city until 1878 went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where during the ensuing four years he was employed in the shoe factory of Forepaugh & Tarbox.

Severing his connection with that firm at the expiration of that time noted, Mr. Porter came to Roberts county, South Dakota, and in 1882 engaged in general merchandising at Wilmot, in company with Edmund Cook, where he did a fairly successful business for a short time, finally disposing of his establishment to take a business course in a commercial college in St. Paul, Minnesota. Finishing the course, he returned to Wilmot and opened a hardware store, which he conducted with profitable results until 1888, when he engaged in the livery business, later turning his attention to real estate, banking and to dealing in agricultural implements. Mr. Porter took a leading part in establishing the Farmers' State Bank of Wilmot, and was made president of the same immediately after its organization, being also a director of the Citizens' National Bank at Sisseton and of the Iowa and Dakota Land and Loan Company, also of Sisseton. A few years ago he sold his implement business, and has since devoted his attention to his financial interests and to agriculture, being quite extensively engaged in the latter, owning a finely improved and valuable farm in Roberts county, which is cultivated under his personal management.

Mr. Porter has been an active participant in public affairs ever since coming to South Dakota, and in 1902 was elected to the upper house of the general assembly as representative from the thirty-fourth senatorial district. A Republican of the most orthodox style, he has been a zealous worker in the party, a leader in its councils in Roberts county, and it was in recognition of his valuable services that the above official honor was conferred upon him. Mr. Porter has served on the Republican central committee of Roberts county, in which capacities he was largely instrumental in formulating the policy of the party and in leading it to victory in local campaigns. Mr. Porter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias fraternities, having represented both the last named organizations in the grand lodge.

Mr. Porter is a married man and owns one of the beautiful and refined homes of Wilmot, the presiding genius of which is a lady of intelligence and culture, who formerly bore the name of Nathalie DeNomme, but who changed it to the one she now so worthily bears on February 14, 1886. Mrs. Porter is a native of Massachusetts and of French descent, and has borne her husband children as follows: Flora M., George W., Clement F., Charles S., Thurman, Harry and Irene, all living but Harry, who died January 12, 1902, aged two years and eleven months.

REV. WILLIAM F. QUILTY, who since the year 1900 has been the efficient pastor of St. Peter's Catholic church of Sisseton, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, on the 12th of November, 1872. He received his preliminary educational training in Dubuque, Iowa, later became a student of St. Joseph's College, and after finishing the prescribed course of that institution was prepared for holy orders in St. Mary's Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he completed his theological studies in 1898. Father Quilty entered upon the duties of his holy office in Wisconsin, but after a short pastorate there was appointed, in 1900, to St. Peter's church of Sisseton, where he has since remained and which under his able management and aggressive work has grown into one of the strongest and most influential Catholic congregations in the northeastern part of the state. Since taking charge of the work at this point the church has prospered along all lines of activity and he has won golden opinions and high respect from all classes of society, irrespective of creed or nationality. His labors for the good of his people have been constant and unwearied, and his unswerving fidelity to the interests of his parish has met with an approbation of his superiors that will be more manifest as the years roll by.

In addition to the church at Sisseton, Father Quilty has charge of the mission points at Wilmot and Effington, both of which have progressed greatly under his pastorate, and it is not too much to predict that ere long these congregations will be self-supporting. Father Quilty is a gentleman of scholarly tastes and, as already stated, his earnest and consecrated efforts have endeared him not only to the people to whom he ministers, but to the public at large. His labors for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his flock have been zealous and unceasing and, being an orator by nature and thoroughly trained by education in pulpit eloquence, his success in performing the duties of his pastorate and winning the love and admiration of his parishioners has been little less than phenomenal. Conscious of the dignity of his mission and losing sight of self in his efforts to extend the Master's kingdom and win souls thereto, his life thus far has been consecrated to duty and the future awaits him with abundant rewards. His scholarly accomplishments, as well as his unfeigned piety and many personal virtues, have made him popular with all classes and conditions of his fellow men, and whatever the future may have in store for him, his name will always be cherished in the hearts of the people among whom he is now laboring with such beneficial results.

CHARLES C. KING is one of the representative citizens and honored business men of Scotland, Bon Homme county, where he has maintained his home since 1890, being president of the First National Bank of Scotland, succeeding the Bank of Scotland in 1903, one of the solid and popular monetary institutions of the state.

Charles Clark King is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in the town of La Harpe, Hancock county, on the 7th of July, 1863, and being a son of Luranus F. and Laura (Andrews) King, both of whom were born and reared in Ohio, whence they removed to Illinois in an early day. In 1866 they removed to Polo, Ogle county, Illinois, the father there turning his attention to banking. The subject of this sketch secured his educational discipline of a preliminary sort in the public schools, being graduated in the high school at Polo, Illinois, as a member of the class of 1883. He then devoted one year to the reading of law, after which he was employed as a stenographer until 1887, when he removed to Duluth, Minnesota, and there engaged in the real-estate and loan business. In the following year he went to the city of Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years as representative of the American Loan & Trust Company, of Duluth, and at the expiration of this period, in May, 1890, he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Scotland, where he has ever since maintained his home. He here purchased a controlling interest in the Bank of Scotland, of which institution he has ever since been president. He is known as a careful and conservative executive and able financier and has the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in either business or social relations. In politics Mr. King is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party, in whose cause he has ever shown a zealous interest, though never a seeker of political preferment for himself. He served as a member of the state executive committee of his party during the campaign of 1900 and at the time of this writing he is chairman of the Republican central committee of his county. He has held no elective offices save that of treasurer of the school district, of which he is now incumbent. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is an appreciative member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, being affiliated with Oriental Consistory, No. 1, at Yankton, while he is also a member of the El Riad Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls.

On the 19th of February, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. King to Miss Della Robinson, daughter of A. F. Robinson, a respected citizen of Dixon, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. King have one son, Robert R., who was born on the 27th of October, 1900.

FRANK McNULTY, attorney and counsellor at law, of Sisseton, is a native of Minnesota and one of a family of six children, whose parents were born and reared in Ireland. His father came to the United States in the early 'fifties and settling in Illinois, followed stock raising until the breaking out of the Great Rebellion, when he enlisted in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, with which he served with an honorable record until the close of the war. Later he moved to Minnesota, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in the city of St. Cloud in 1896, at the age of fifty-six, his widow being still a resident of that place.

Frank McNulty was born December 1, 1873, in the city of St. Paul and after finishing the public-school course pursued his studies for some time in the University of Minnesota, subsequently, 1900, being graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Meantime, 1895, he came to South Dakota as principal of the schools of Wilmot and after filling the position one year was elected superintendent of the Roberts county public schools, the duties of which he discharged two terms, having been re-elected in 1898. Retiring from the superintendency, Mr. McNulty resumed his legal studies in the University of Minnesota, and after finishing the same, as stated above, opened an office in Sisseton, where his legal abilities soon won public recognition, as is attested by the lucrative practice which he has since built up and now commands. Although a young man with a comparatively brief experience at the bar, he is recognized as a lawyer of high rank and scholarly attainments, well equipped in every branch of the profession and since locating in his present field of labor he has appeared either for the prosecution or defense in many of the most noted cases tried in the courts of Roberts county.

Mr. McNulty is not only well versed in the basic principles of jurisprudence, but is familiar with the devious methods of practice and, being apt and resourceful, is quick to detect weak points or flaws on the part of opposing counsel and turn them to his own advantage. A close and critical student, he has earned the reputation of an able and honorable adviser, as well as that of a judicious practitioner, and the energy and spirit manifested in cases intrusted to him demonstrate his ability to maintain the justness of his causes. Mr. McNulty is pronounced in his allegiance to the Republican party and has done much to promote its success in Roberts county and throughout South Dakota. He served one year as secretary of the state central committee, in which capacity his labors were duly recognized and appreciated, and he has used his influence in many other ways to insure victory for the cause which has always been very close to his heart. Prominent in local affairs and untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of his city and county, he encourages every legitimate enterprise to these ends, and ever since taking up his residence in South Dakota his name has been very closely identified with movements and measures having for their object the advancement of the state and the prosperity of its people. Mr. McNulty is a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Sisseton and a stockholder in the same, also a director and vice-president of the Iowa Land and Loan Company. In addition to his individual interests as represented by his law practice, he owns considerable land and devotes no little attention to agriculture and stock raising, for both of which he has always manifested a decided liking. Fraternally Mr. McNulty is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he now holds the title of past grand chancellor, and he has at different times represented the local lodge in the grand lodge of the state. While in college he was an active worker in the Phi Delta Phi fraternity and still manifests a lively interest in the same, retaining his membership and keeping himself in close touch with its deliberations.

L. WILLIAM FOSS, clerk of the Roberts county courts, is a native of Dodge county, Minnesota, where his birth occurred on July 12, 1878. His parents, Anton and Emma (Folkstadt) Foss, were born in Norway and Minnesota, respectively, both being of Scandinavian origin. Anton Foss lived in Minnesota for a number of years and was a man of considerable prominence in his community. He came to South Dakota in 1880, took a leading part in the public affairs of Roberts county and from 1890 to 1894, inclusive, held the office of register of deeds. His home at the present time is on a farm near Wilmot, but he is interested in the abstract business at Milbank, in the Grant County Abstract and Title Company.

L. William Foss was about two years old when his parents moved to South Dakota, and since that time the greater part of his life has been spent in Roberts county. He has reared on a farm near Wilmot, attended the public schools of that town until finishing the prescribed course of study and in 1896 was appointed deputy register of deeds, which office he held until engaging in the mercantile business at Summit in September of the following year. Mr. Foss sold goods until 1901, when he disposed of his establishment and accepted the position of committee clerk in the house of representatives in the session of 1901. He then came to Sisseton and entered the employ of the Roberts County Abstract and Title Company, with which he remained about one and a half years, when he was elected in 1902 clerk of the circuit and county courts, which office he has since held. Mr. Foss's previous training and experience fitted him to discharge acceptably the duties of the clerkship and his management of the office has fully justified the people in the wisdom of his election. He is an accomplished business man, a ready accountant, and by his courteous treatment of those having business to transact in the office, he has won a warm and permanent place in the hearts of his fellow citizens. A Republican in politics and zealous in upholding his principles, he is nevertheless popular with the people of the county, regardless of party ties and numbers among his warm friends many who hold opinions directly the opposite of his own.

Mr. Foss, on November 25, 1901, was united in marriage with Miss Angie M. Tenney, of Spring Valley, Minnesota, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Tenney, who are among the well-known and highly respected people of that town. Fraternally Mr. Foss is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Improved Order of Red Men, being at this time chief of records in the local lodge of the latter organization in Sisseton. Mr. Foss is one of the rising young men of Roberts county, and his honorable career thus far is prophetic of a much wider sphere of action and greater achievements in years to come.

B. F. CAMPBELL, born Machias, Maine, 1838. Served in Civil war and earned rank of colonel. Register United States land office at Vermillion, 1879. Postmaster Sioux Falls, 1889-93. Died, 1897.

HOMER A. METCALF, for twenty-two years a resident of South Dakota and since 1900 auditor of Roberts county, is a native of the dominion of Canada, born near the city of London, Ontario, on April 13, of the year 1865, being one of eight children, three sons and five daughters, that constituted the family of Anthony and Catherine (Haley) Metcalf, the father of English birth, the mother of German-English descent, but born and reared in Canada. Anthony Metcalf, a carpenter by trade, and later a large and successful contractor, immigrated to South Dakota in 1881 and settled near Wilmot, Roberts county, where he engaged in farming, which vocation he followed until retiring from active life a few years ago and removing to the town of Wilmot. While following building he displayed great energy and acquired an honorable reputation as mechanic and contractor. He was also successful as an agriculturist, and is now enjoying the fruits of his many years of honest toil in the quiet, restful life, which only such busy men as he know how to appreciate fully. Mrs. Catherine Metcalf died in Roberts county in the month of March, 1887.

Homer A. Metcalf spent his childhood and youth on the family homestead near London, Canada, attended the public schools there until about his sixteenth year and in 1881 accompanied his parents to Roberts county, South Dakota, where he has since resided. He continued his studies for some time after coming to this state and when a young man engaged in teaching, which profession he followed of winter seasons for three years. He also pre-empted land, from which in due time he developed a good farm, and after retiring from educational work devoted his entire attention to agriculture until the fall of 1900, when he was elected by the Republican party to the office of county auditor. The better to discharge the duties of his office Mr. Metcalf turned his farm over to other hands and removed to the county seat, where he has since lived, having been chosen his own successor in the year 1902.

Mr. Metcalf has administered his office in an able and praiseworthy manner and his record since taking possession of the same has been eminently creditable to himself and an honor to the county. He keeps in close touch with public affairs, is active as a politician and has contributed much to the success of the Republican party in his section of the state. He retained his landed interests until quite recently, when he disposed of the same, and is now prominently identified with the growth and development of Sisseton, encouraging all efforts making for the city's material prosperity and lending his influence to all enterprises having for their object the social, educational and moral advancement of the community.

On November 20, 1890, Mr. Metcalf entered the marriage relation with Miss Ella Frymire, of Canada, daughter of Philip Frymire, who moved some years ago to Roberts county, South Dakota, where the father is still living, her mother being deceased. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf, namely: Harold H., Donald C., Paul W., Ray C., Edith May and Winfield, all living and, with their parents, constituting a happy household. The religious belief of Mr. Metcalf is represented by the Methodist church, of which he has been a faithful and consistent member for a number of years. Mrs. Metcalf is also a Methodist, and with her husband belongs to the congregation worshiping at Sisseton.

EDWARD C. GAMM, the leading lumber dealer of Sisseton, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on August 24, 1844, being one of the five children of Christopher Gamm, a miller by trade, who came to America in 1865, and departed this life four years later in the state of Connecticut. E. C. was reared and educated in his native country and when a youth learned cabinetmaking, which trade he followed in Germany until 1865, when he came to the United States and secured employment in an organ and piano factory in the city of New York. Subsequently he engaged in the manufacture of doors, sash and other building material at that place, but later, in 1875, went to Stillwater, Minnesota, where he carried on the same line of business for some time in connection with the general lumber trade. In 1885 Mr. Gamm went to St. Paul as agent for the St. Croix Lumber Company, and continued to manage the firm's large interests in that city during the ensuing several years, resigning his position as manager in 1896. In the latter year he came to Sisseton, South Dakota, and started the lumber yard of which he is now general manager, the meanwhile building up an extensive business in lumber and all kinds of building material, such as doors, sash, lath, etc., his establishment being one of the largest of the kind in this part of the state. Since coming west Mr. Gamm has manifested a decided interest in the affairs of Sisseton and Roberts county, being public spirited in all the term implies and ever ready and willing to lend his influence and support to enterprises and measures for the general welfare of the community. He served six years as alderman and could have had almost any local office within the gift of the people had he not positively refused to accept such evidence of public confidence.

Mr. Gamm holds membership with the

Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Sons of Hermann, and in politics votes the Republican ticket. He has been twice married, the first time, in May, 1869, to Miss Amelia Huhnke, of Germany, who died in 1889 at the age of forty-eight years, leaving three children: Charles, Emma and Edward. Mr. Gamm, on October 23, 1890, contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Louisa Hohlmann, a native of St. Paul, but of German parentage, the union being blessed with two children, a son, William H., and a daughter by the name of Irene. As stated in a preceding paragraph, Mr. Gamm is classed with the most energetic and progressive citizens of Roberts county and in every walk of life he is respected as a courteous, kind-hearted gentleman of sterling integrity and genuine moral worth. He has been quite successful in business, but has other than this to recommend him to the favorable consideration of the community, being interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his fellow men, a liberal donor to all public and private benevolences, and a supporter of agencies that make for the advancement of his city, county and state. Few stand as high in general esteem and no man in Sisseton enjoys greater popularity or is more worthy of the success he has achieved.

T. H. PEEVER is a native of Canada, and the son of David and Eliza (Huffman) Peever, who came from Ireland about 1860 and settled in Canada where the father purchased land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Of a family of nine children, six sons and three daughters, T. H. is the eldest in order of birth. He was born August 4, 1862, receiving a good practical education in the public schools of Canada, and in 1881 came to the United States, locating for one year in Michigan, where he engaged in the lumber business. At the expiration of the time noted he went to Wisconsin, where he dealt in lumber during the ensuing nine years, and then sold out and came to Roberts county, South Dakota, arriving at Wilmot on the 25th of March, 1892, before the opening of the reservation. After running a locating office at the above place for a short time, Mr. Peever settled on the present site of Sisseton, where he took up a homestead and later when the town was laid out he assisted in the enterprise, took an active interest in disposing of the lots and was largely instrumental in attracting a thrifty class of people to the place. Shortly after locating at Sisseton, he began dealing in farm machinery, in connection with which he also opened a real estate office, and in due time built up a large and lucrative patronage in both lines of business, continuing the same with encouraging success for a period of six years.

Mr. Peever was the second postmaster of Sisseton, having been appointed to the position by President Cleveland, during whose administration he managed the office in a manner highly satisfactory to the public. He was the first chairman of Sisseton and Sisseton township before incorporation and did much to advance the interests of the community and promote its material growth and development. Mr. Peever has always been an ardent Democrat and since old enough to exercise the rights of citizenship has taken active interest in party politics. In 1899 he was nominated for the senate, but by reason of the county's being overwhelmingly Republican he failed of election, although he made a gallant fight and greatly reduced the normal majority of the opposition. In February, 1900, Mr. Peever organized the Peever-Gorham Mercantile Company of Sisseton, which was incorporated with a capital of fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of establishing and carrying on a general mercantile business, and of which he has since been president and business manager. The company carries full lines of merchandise, demanded by the general trade, owns large and commodious store rooms and does a much more extensive business than any establishment of the kind in the city or county. In addition to this enterprise the subject is president of the First State Bank of Peever, is interested in the Peever Loan Company, and owns a large and valuable farm adjoining Sisseton, which is operated under his direction. Mr. Peever is one of the wide-awake, energetic men of Roberts county, and his ability to carry on successfully large and important enterprises is attested by the financial prosperity that has crowned all of his undertakings. Mr. Peever is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order United Workmen and Masonic fraternities, and in the last named organization he holds the office of treasurer at the present time. His domestic life dates from January 22, 1895, at which time he was united in marriage with Miss Agnes P. Rice, who died in 1897, leaving one child, a son by the name of David B. Subsequently, May 18, 1901, Mr. Peever was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Emma E. Schindler, a native of Minnesota, and a sister of the Schindler brothers, of Sisseton.

ANDREW D. DARLING, D. D. S., one of the representative dental practitioners of South Dakota, maintaining his residence in the thriving town of Tyndall, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Princeton, Beaver county, on the 19th of September, 1862, a son of William D. and Clara O. (Smith) Darling, and the younger of their two children, his sister, Alice C., being the wife of James McCartney, of Wyncote, Wyoming. The father of the Doctor was born in the state of New York, of stanch Scotch extraction, and when he was a boy his parents removed thence to Illinois, where he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, receiving his education in the public schools.

At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in the Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Lookout Mountain he was suffering an attack of measles but insisted upon taking his place in the ranks and participating in the engagement. When the retreat was made he was too ill to keep in line with his regiment and was captured by the enemy and incarcerated in Andersonville prison, where he died shortly afterward. His widow subsequently became the wife of John Vanderley, and they became the parents of one daughter, Nellie, who is the wife of Edward W. Carrell, residing near Plano, Illinois. The devoted mother entered into eternal rest in 1873.

Dr. Darling was reared in the home of his maternal grandparents, in Marion county, Iowa, and his early educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools of that locality, while he began to depend upon his own resources prior to attaining his fifteenth year, having thus been the architect of his own fortunes. For four years he worked as a clerk and general utility boy in a grocery at Pella, Iowa, and at the expiration of this period his employer failed in business and a local buyer offered to purchase the stock and place our subject in charge of the enterprise, but he considered it expedient to refuse the overtures thus made and went to Des Moines, that state, where he secured a clerical position in a leading dry-goods establishment. The sedentary occupation finally made serious inroads on his health and he accordingly determined to remove farther to the west. In the spring of 1892, therefore, he resigned his position and proceeded to western Nebraska, where for the first few months he worked on a ranch, receiving his board in compensation for his services but having in view the recuperation of his energies by the outdoor life. Later he secured a position as bookkeeper for an irrigating company, receiving a nominal salary. In July, 1893, he went to Denver, Colorado, arriving in that city in the midst of the severe financial panic of that year, and there he remained for a period of six weeks, by which time his available financial resources had reached a low ebb, being represented in the sum of twelve dollars. With this capital he purchased a ticket for Omaha, Nebraska, and thence went to Pacific Junction, Iowa, where his elder sister was then living. Shortly afterward he secured a position in an abstract office in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, where he remained until the 1st of March, 1894, when he came to Huron, South Dakota, and entered the dental office of his uncle, Dr. William H. Barker, under whose direction he made a careful study of operative and laboratory dentistry, continuing to be thus engaged for one year, at the expiration of which he went to Austin, Minnesota, in company with a Huron merchant, whom he assisted in establishing his business in the town mentioned. He remained in Austin until October, 1895, when he was matriculated in the American College of Dental Surgery, in the city of Chicago, the institution being now a department of the Northwestern University, of Evanston, Illinois. Dr. Darling continued his studies in this college for two years and then opened an office in South Chicago, and in 1899 he resumed his studies in the same college, where he was graduated in the spring of 1900. During the last year of his college course he worked at night in his little office in South Chicago, often remaining until the morning hours, and while he was thus able to gain financial success in his chosen profession the dual strain caused a distinct impairment of his health, and he was compelled to remain for a short time in a local hospital, after which he returned to his home in South Chicago for a short rest. The exigencies of his business, however, did not permit him to secure the needed quiet and he accordingly removed to South Dakota, taking up his residence in DeSmet, where he passed the winter of 1901, and in the following spring he came to Tyndall, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, having built up a large and representative business and being known as one of the able members of his profession in the state. Dentistry implies both a science and a mechanic art, and in all phases of the same Dr. Darling is amply fortified for the highest order of work, so that his success has come as a natural sequel, while he has attained distinctive personal popularity in his chosen field of endeavor. He gives his allegiance to the Republican party and he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with Capital Lodge, No. 110, Free and Accepted Masons, Des Moines, Iowa, and Des Moines Lodge, No. 68, Knights of Pythias.

On the 11th of July, 1898, Dr. Darling was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Sturgeon, of DeSmet, this state, and of their three children two are living, namely: Stephen Foster and Paul Eugene, both of whom remain at the parental home. Mrs. Darling is a communicant of the Catholic church.

CHARLES M. STILWILL, one of the able and successful young members of the bar of the state, established in the practice of his profession at Tyndall, Bon Homme county, was born in Hopkinton, Delaware county, Iowa, on the 8th of November, 1875, being a son of Charles H. and Marion (Kirkwood) Stilwill. His father is now postmaster of Tyndall and is individually mentioned on other pages of this work, so that a recapitulation of the family history is not demanded at this juncture. The subject has passed practically his entire life in South Dakota, since he was a child of about five years at the time when his parents removed here from Iowa, and here his early education was received in the public schools, after which he continued his studies in Yankton College. In 1892 he began reading law under the preceptorship of James D. Elliott, of Tyndall, United States district attorney at this time, and in 1894 he was matriculated in the law department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, where he was graduated in the spring of 1896. After his graduation Mr. Stilwill associated himself with the law firm of Shull & Farnsworth, of Sioux City, Iowa, remaining with this concern until April 1, 1897, when his former preceptor, J. D. Elliott, was appointed United States district attorney and the subject accepted a partnership with him, and here he has since remained as a partner to Mr. Elliott, while through his ability and discrimination he has gained distinctive prestige in his chosen profession, to which he gives his undivided attention. In politics he gives an inflexible allegiance to the Republican party and has been an active worker in its cause. For the past four years he has been secretary of the Republican committee at Tyndall. He is a member of the Congregational church at Tyndall, and is treasurer of the church at the time of this writing, taking a zealous interest in all departments of its work. Fraternally he is a member of Bon Homme Lodge, No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is secretary; and he is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 27th of December, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stilwill to Miss Mary A. McAuley, of Tyndall, and they are the parents of three children, Helen C., Ruth M. and Charles Frederick.

JOSEPH ZITKA, cashier of the Security Bank at Tyndall, is a native of Bohemia, where he was born on the 21st of March, 1850, being a son of Joseph and Anna (Riha) Zitka, of whose three children he is the elder of the two surviving, the other being Frances, who is the wife of Charles Vaulk, of Bon Homme county, this state. The father of the subject was a farmer in his native land, where he continued to reside until 1867, when he immigrated with his family to the United States, locating in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he remained about three years, after which he came as a pioneer to South Dakota, which was then still a portion of the great undivided territory of Dakota. He located in Bon Homme county, where he took up a homestead claim and again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a man of energy and excellent business judgment, and through his well-directed efforts he attained a definite success in connection with his industrial enterprise as a pioneer of this state, while he so lived as to command the respect of all who knew him. At the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1902, he was a resident of Bon Homme county, South Dakota, and his political faith was that of the Democratic party.

The subject of this sketch received his early educational discipline in his native land, being accorded the advantages of the excellent schools in the vicinity of his home, and being about seventeen years of age at the time of the family's emigration to the United States. After locating in South Dakota he continued to be associated with his father in his farming enterprises until 1883, a partnership relation having been maintained. He early became interested in matters of public concern and eventually became a prominent factor in the local councils of the Democratic party, of whose principles and policies he has ever been a stalwart advocate. In 1872 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Bon Homme county and in the ensuing year he was still further honored by being chosen to represent his district in the legislature of the territory, while in 1876 he was again elected a member of the board of county commissioners. In 1883 Mr. Zitka was elected register of deeds of Bon Homme county, having become a resident of this county in 1870, and this office he held for three consecutive terms of two years each. In 1889 he was a member of the constitutional convention, at Sioux Falls, which formulated the present admirable constitution of the state. In 1898 he was elected treasurer of Bon Homme county, and thereupon became a resident of Tyndall, the county seat having been removed to this place from Bon Homme in 1885.

In 1889 was effected the organization of the Security Bank in Tyndall and Mr. Zitka was chosen cashier of the new institution, a position of which he has ever since remained incumbent, while his discriminating management of its affairs has shown him to be an able executive and through his efforts the institution has become one of the popular and solid ones of the state. He is the owner of about fifteen hundred acres of valuable farming land in Bon Homme county. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church and fraternally he is a member of Bon Homme Lodge, No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 8th of June, 1877, Mr. Zitka was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bohac, of Crete, Nebraska, and of this union have been born eight children, concerning whom we enter the following brief record: Hattie is the wife of Frank Chladek, of Hawarden, Iowa; Rose is the wife of John Herman, of Tabor, South Dakota; and Mary, Charles, Anna, Agnes, Frances and George still remain at the parental home, which is a center of refined hospitality.

CHARLES H. STILWILL, the able and popular incumbent of the office of postmaster at Tyndall, is a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born in Genesee county, New York, on the 7th of February, 1843, a son of Hiram R. and Melinda (Drake) Stilwill, of whose four children three survive, namely: Kesiah, who is the wife of John P. Dickey, of Cherokee, Iowa; Charles H., subject of this sketch; and John G., who is superintendent of the Emma mines, at Alta City, Utah. Hiram R. Stilwill was likewise born in Genesee county, of stanch Holland ancestry, and in his native county he received a good English education, having been for a number of years a successful teacher in the district schools, while later he gave his attention to the nursery business. He died of typhus fever, in 1853, at the age of thirty-seven years, our subject having been a lad of ten years at the time. His widow subsequently contracted a second marriage, becoming the wife of Joseph B. Craft, and of this union was born one child, George H., who is now a resident of Oakfield, New York. The mother was summoned into eternal rest in 1871. Her father, John Drake, was an active participant in the war of 1812. William Stilwill, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, whither his parents immigrated from Holland, and there he took up a tract of land in what was commonly known as the Holland Purchase.

Charles H. Stillwill, whose name introduces this sketch, was reared in his native county and received his early educational training in the common schools. In 1865 he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in the west. He came to Iowa, arriving in Dubuque the day following the assassination of President Lincoln, and he thence carried the news of this lamentable tragedy into Delaware county, that state, where he devoted his attention to farm work for the ensuing three years. He was married in 1868 and shortly afterward engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills, at Hopkinton, Iowa, and one year later he removed to a farm which he had previously purchased, in Delaware county, and there he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1879, when he disposed of his farm and came to the territory of Dakota, passing the first summer in Yankton, and arriving in Bon Homme county, on the 7th of September, 1879. For about sixteen months thereafter he served as deputy register of deeds of the county, and in 1881 he was appointed clerk of the courts, which incumbency he retained for the long period of eleven years, giving most capable and satisfactory service. Within this time he also gave his attention to the real-estate business, becoming one of the leading representatives of this line of enterprise in this section. He associated himself with G. W. Roberts, of Yankton, and Thomas Thorson, of Canton, in the organization of the Corn Belt Real Estate Association, which has accomplished so great a work in furthering the settlement of the state and the development of its industrial resources. Mr. Stilwill has been called to other offices of public trust, having served as deputy sheriff and as deputy county treasurer, and in all positions he has held the implicit confidence of the people of the county. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster at Tyndall, and in 1902 he received a reappointment under President Roosevelt. He is still largely interested in real estate, owning valuable property in Tyndall and extensive tracts of farming land in the county, and he has done much to promote the general welfare and material progress of this favored section of our great commonwealth. In politics Mr. Stilwill gives an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is affiliated with Bon Homme Lodge, No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons; Scotland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Springfield Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Tyndall Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Congregational church, as was also his devoted and cherished wife.

On the 11th of February, 1868, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stilwill to Miss Marian Kirkwood, of Hopkinton, Iowa, who proved to him a true helpmeet until her death, which occurred on the 12th of March, 1903. She was held in affectionate regard by all who knew her, being a woman of gracious and noble character, and she is survived by her four children, namely: Agnes, who is the wife of James D. Elliott, United States district attorney, residing in Tyndall; Dr. Hiram R., who is a practicing physician in Denver, Colorado; Charles M., who is a well-known attorney of Tyndall, being individually mentioned on another page of this work, and Hayes K., who is bookkeeper in the Security Bank, of Tyndall.

REV. EDWARD M. FIEREK, the able and popular priest in charge of St. Leo's Catholic church in Tyndall, Bon Homme county, is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in Stevens Point, Portage county, on the 13th of October, 1874, a son of August and Johanna (Kropidlowski) Fierek, both of whom were born in Poland, where they were reared and educated, having come thence to the United States about 1873, locating in Wisconsin, where their marriage was solemnized. August Fierek rendered valiant service in the Franco-Prussian war, and he came to America shortly after the expiration of his term of service. After his arrival in Wisconsin he was for a short time engaged in farm work, after which he became identified with railroad work, in which he continued, in various capacities, until about 1898, when he met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of his right leg, and since that time he has lived retired, maintaining his home in Ironwood, Michigan, and still having the companionship of his devoted wife, both being communicants and zealous workers in the Catholic church.

Rev. Father Fierek passed his boyhood days in his native state of Wisconsin, and his early education was secured in the parochial schools of Stevens Point, after which he took a classical and philosophical course of study in St. Joseph's College, at Dubuque, Iowa. Thereafter his studies were interrupted for an interval of about three years, at the expiration of which he was enabled to carry forward his long cherished plans of preparing himself for the priesthood, entering St. Mary's Seminary, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he completed his theological course, being graduated in June, 1901, and in September of the same year he was ordained to the priesthood, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, under the episcopal offices of Bishop O'Gorman. Soon after his ordination Father Fierek was assigned to the parish of Sts. Peter and Paul church, in Pierre, as assistant to Father John J. O'Neill, and there he remained until June 15, 1902, when he was sent to his present charge, where he has gained the affectionate regard of his parishioners and the high esteem of all who know him. Father Fierek is a young man of genial and gracious personality, earnest in the work to which he has consecrated his life, kindly and tolerant in his judgment, and one well adapted to the noble calling to which he has given himself in the fullness of faith and self-abnegating humility.

PATRICK WILLIAM McKEEVER, chief of the well-equipped fire department of the city of Sioux Falls, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in the city of Dixon, Lee county, on the 11th of January, 1868, and being a son of Patrick and Alice McKeever, who removed thence to St. Louis, Missouri, when he was a mere child, his father being a tailor by vocation. The parents are now living in St. Louis, Missouri. The subject passed his early youth in the metropolis of Missouri, and there received the advantages of the parochial and public schools. In 1884, at the age of sixteen years, he left St. Louis, and went to Kentland, Indiana, where he served an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade, at which he was employed in various parts of the Union until 1887, when he came to Sioux Falls, where he followed his trade until 1892, when he engaged in the hotel business, to which he continued to give his attention, as proprietor of the Winsor and Central hotels, finally leading to his appointment to his present office as chief of the local fire department. He joined the volunteer fire department soon after coming to Sioux Falls, and continued with the same after the department was acquired by the municipal government, his ability and fidelity finally leading to his apopintment to his present position. He is a man of genial nature and enjoys the esteem and confidence of the people of the city, who realize that he is ever watchful of their interests and ever ready to respond to the call of duty in offering protection to life and property. In politics the chief was formerly affiliated with the Democracy, but at the time of the first nomination of the late lamented President McKinley he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, of whose principles he has since been a stanch advocate. In 1897-98 he represented the first ward on the board of aldermen of the city. Religiously he is a Catholic, while his fraternal relations are with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 2d of June, 1900, Mr. McKeever was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Houser, a daughter of Adam Houser, of Salem, this state, and their pleasant home is one in which a gracious hospitality is ever in evidence.

THOMAS J. BUSHELL, junior member of the well-known firm of Roberts & Bushell, proprietors of the White Seal cigar factory in the city of Sioux Falls, the largest concern of the sort in the state, is one of the popular and representative business men of the state, and has been a resident of Sioux Falls for more than a score of years, while for seventeen years he held the position of engineer at the state penitentiary here.

Mr. Bushell is a native of Birmingham, England, where he was born on the 4th of July, 1860, being a son of J. G. and Sarah (Bell) Bushell, who still remain in England, his father being a saddler by vocation. The subject secured his educational training in the excellent schools of his native land, and in the city of Birmingham learned the trade of steam-fitting, having become a skilled artisan in the line prior to his immigration to America. He came to the United States in 1879, in April of which year he located in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was employed at his trade for some time, and later was similarly engaged in the city of Chicago. In 1882 he came to Sioux Falls, under contract with a leading Chicago concern, to take charge of the steam-fitting in the South Dakota penitentiary and the Cataract hotel, and after the completion of the work he was appointed engineer at the penitentiary, where he continued to give most effective service for the long period of seventeen years, at the expiration of which he resigned in order to engage in his present line of business. In May, 1902, Mr. Bushell entered into partnership with John H. Roberts, a practical cigarmaker, and organized the firm of Roberts & Bushell, and in the comparatively brief intervening period they have built up a large and prosperous business, their trade ramifying throughout the state, while they manufacture cigars of the highest grade, employing the most skilled workmen and utilizing select stock. Their large and well-equipped factory is located at 328 South Phillips avenue, and the concern figures as one of the important commercial and industrial enterprises of the city, while the members of the firm are known as reliable, wide-awake and progressive business men, commanding the confidence and esteem of all with whom they have dealings.

In politics Mr. Bushell accords an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, in whose ranks he has been for a number of years a most active and effective worker, being prominent in the party councils in the state, and being at the present time a representative of Minnehaha county on the state central committee, while for the past several years he has been a delegate to the successive state conventions of his party, as well as to minor conventions. In 1900 he was elected a member of the city council, and was chosen as his own successor in 1902, so that at the time of this writing he is serving his second term, doing all in his power to further the interests of clean and conservative municipal government and being animated by a distinctive public spirit, so that he proves a valuable member of the body. He is one of the leading members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in the state, being affiliated with Jasper Lodge, No. 21, and in 1900 and 1901 he had the distinction of serving as department grand master of the order in the state. He is also identified with Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 9, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and with Sioux Falls Aerie, No. 318, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he is president at the time of this writing.

On the 28th of May, 1884, Mr. Bushell was united in marriage to Miss Lena Haugen, a daughter of Otto and Anna Haugen, her father being one of the prominent farmers of Turner county, this state, while she was born in Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Bushell have one child, Florence Belle, who was born on the 5th of August, 1889, and who is one of the popular young women in her social circles.

JACOB SCHAETZEL, Jr., one of the best known citizens of Sioux Falls, and who has the distinction of having been the first mayor of the city after its incorporation as such, is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born on a farm in Washington county, on the 16th of May, 1850, and being a son of Jacob and Katharine (Kissinger) Schaetzel, both of whom were born in Darmstadt, Germany, the father having been a farmer by vocation and having passed the closing years of his life in Freeport, Illinois, where he died in 1899, his devoted wife passing away in 1885, while all of their eight children are living at the present time. After completing the curriculum of the district schools the subject continued his studies in the Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wisconsin. At the age of nineteen years he secured employment as clerk in a store at Freeport, Illinois, where he remained for a period of six years, gaining practical knowledge, which proved of great value to him in his later and independent business operations. Mr. Schaetzel became one of the pioneers of Minnehaha county, South Dakota, where he took up his residence on the 22d of February, 1876, settling in Sioux Falls, which was at the time a straggling little village of about two hundred and fifty population. In the intervening years he has left an indelible impress upon the civic, industrial and business affairs of the city, county and state, while to him has come a due measure of success as the result of his well-directed endeavors along legitimate lines of enterprise. For the first few years after his arrival in the state Mr. Schaetzel gave his attention principally to the real-estate and insurance business and to the shipping in of horses, for which he found a ready demand as the tide of immigration set in. For two years he conducted a livery and sales stable in Sioux Falls, and since that time his name has been associated with a large number of important and varied business enterprises, while he has accumulated a competence. He is the owner of valuable property in the city and county and is a stockholder in various industrial and financial concerns, having been at one time a stockholder in the German Bank, and a member of its directorate. As has been well said of him, "There are no negative elements in his makeup; he is energetic and enterprising, and is a good citizen."

In politics Mr. Schaetzel accords an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he has been an active worker, being one of the wheelhorses of the party in Minnehaha county. In 1881, upon the death of Thomas T. Cochran, who has been incumbent of the office, he was elected president of the village council of Sioux Falls, and forthwith showed his progressive ideas and strong power of initiative by vigorously agitating the question of securing to the place a charter as a city, its population and commercial prestige at the time entitling its incorporation as such. He called a meeting of the citizens for the consideration of the matter, and within the autumn of that year definite steps were taken toward the accomplishment of the desired end, a city charter being drafted and other necessary preliminary work accomplished. The president of the village then went to the territorial capital and presented the claims of Sioux Falls to the legislature, which duly passed the bill authorizing the incorporation as a city. At the first general election under the new charter, in 1882, Mr. Schaetzel was further honored by his fellow citizens by being elected the first mayor of the city, receiving a most gratifying support and continuing in tenure of the office for a term of two years, while he gave a most able, careful and business-like administration, the burdens imposed upon him in the connection being heavy, as his term of office was one marked by reorganization and readjustment in municipal affairs, but his vigorous policy was such that harmony and wise administration marked the course of his official career. He was county commissioner for the fifth district during the years 1893-4-5, and was a very active and influential member of the board, while his aid and influence have at all times been loyally given in support of all measures and undertakings for the advancement of the best interests of the city and state.

On the 7th of September, 1871, Mr. Schaetzel was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Brenner, who was born and reared in Washington county, Wisconsin, being a daughter of Peter and Christina (Kissinger) Brenner, both of whom died in Polk, Washington county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Schaetzel have two children, Marie, who is the wife of Ernest D. Skillman, of Irene, this state, and William A., who is engaged in business at Elk Point. The subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has passed the degrees of lodge and chapter.

BENJAMIN L. WALKER, farmer and stock raiser and since 1893 treasurer and tax collector of Lyman county, South Dakota, is a native of Pennsylvania and the son of Abner and Lucinda (Risling) Walker, now living in Hutchinson county, South Dakota, the father being a retired farmer and stock raiser. Abner Walker moved his family to South Dakota in 1870 and located on a homestead near Yankton, where he lived a few years, subsequently changing his abode to Bon Homme county. He became a large land holder and well-to-do farmer and stock raiser in Bon Homme and after acquiring a competence moved to the town of Olivet, where, as stated above, he is now passing the evening of a well-spent life in honorable retirement. Of his four children all are living.

Benjamin L. Walker was born March 26, 1866, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and at the age of four years was brought by his parents to South Dakota, where he grew to maturity and has since lived and in the public school of which he received a fair education. Reared amid the stirring scenes of farm life and early taught the varied duties of agriculture, his training has been mostly of a practical character, acquired in the stern school of experience, by coming in contact with the world in different business capacities. The family came to this state when scattering settlements were few and far between, and he experienced his full share of the vicissitudes incident to life on the frontier. He spent his youth on the homestead near Yankton, later assisted his father develop and improve the latter's land in the county of Bon Homme, and on reaching the age when young men are expected to leave home and form their own plans for the future, he turned his attention to agriculture and stock raising, both of which callings he followed with success and financial profit until 1900, when he was elected treasurer and tax-collector of Lyman county, since which time he has lived in the town of Oacoma, the county seat.

Mr. Walker owns a fine ranch of two hundred acres, a part of which is under cultivation, the rest being devoted to live stock, in the prosecution of which business he has met with most encouraging results, making a specialty of the noted Hereford breed of cattle, for which there is always a strong demand at liberal prices. He has made a number of substantial improvements on his place, having good buildings, including a comfortable and attractive residence, which while he occupied was furnished with all the comforts and conveniences calculated to make rural life desirable. The better to attend to the duties of his office, he changed his residence, shortly after his election, to the seat of justice, where he now has a commodious home and with the material growth and prosperity of which town he has been actively identified. Mr. Walker is one of the leading Republicans of Lyman county, and as an energetic and able counsellor he has contributed greatly to the success of Republican principles in the county of Lyman and elsewhere.

In the year 1894 Mr. Walker and Miss Leila Brown, of Iowa, were united in marriage, Mrs. Walker's parents at this time being residents of Lyman county, South Dakota. Her father is a farmer and stock raiser, owning a valuable ranch and devoting especial attention, not only to raising cattle and horses, but to the buying and shipping the same, doing a large and thriving business and rapidly becoming one of the wealthy men of the section of country in which he lives. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have an interesting family of six children whose names are Loretta, Maude, Edyth, Viola, Ivan and Florence, all living and those old enough attending the public schools of Oacoma.

RICHARD L. SMITH is a native of Jennings county, Indiana, where he was born on the 26th of April, 1833, being one of the eleven children born to James P. and Eliza A. (Beecham) Smith. His father was a farmer and each of the eight sons assisted in the work of the homestead place, while during the winter terms they were able to attend the district schools. At the age of eighteen Mr. Smith proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors, securing a license to teach school. He proved successful in his work as a teacher and devoted his attention to this profession for three successive years, while during this time he relegated the work of the farm to his younger brothers and worked at the carpenter's trade during the summer vacation periods. During this time he was giving as much attention as possible to the study of medicine, first carrying on his studies under the direction of his older brother, a successful practicing physician, and then passing two years under the effective preceptorship of Dr. William F. Riley, of Omega, Indiana, who took a great interest in the young man and aided him in more ways than one. The subject, during this time, made his home with his preceptor and in the fall of 1855 he obtained from Dr. Riley a certificate of qualification which enabled him to practice medicine under the laws of Indiana. After a short time he removed to Illinois, being engaged in practice at Decatur for two years and then taking up his residence in Salem, that state, while in the following year he entered the office of Dr. Stephen F. Mercer, of that place, and devoted two years to a systematic review of his professional studies.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion Dr. Smith was among the first to tender his services in defense of the Union. On May 9, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company G, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and for the ensuing four years and nine months the history of his regiment is coincident with his personal career as a valiant and loyal soldier. He participated in many of the most important battles incident to the progress of the great fratracidal conflict, his regiment being for the greater portion of the time a part of the Army of the Cumberland, and it was his good fortune to escape wounds and sickness, while he never asked for or received a furlough or a leave of absence. He was always present for active duty or for detached service and his fidelity and zeal never wavered during the long and arduous service which he rendered in behalf of the nation's honor and integrity. He was made first lieutenant of his company in October, 1862, prior to the battle of Stone River, in which he was an active participant. He was promoted to captain after the capture of Atlanta in 1864 and received his honorable discharge, at Springfield, Illinois, on the 6th of February, 1866.

After the close of his military service Dr. Smith returned to his former home, in Marion county, Illinois, for the purpose of securing a much needed rest, and there he purchased a farm, which he operated by proxy. In 1868 he made a vigorous campaign for the office of clerk of the circuit court, and he states that in the connection he was "defeated by a respectable majority." In June, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant as superintendent of Indian schools for the northwest, Nez Perces, of Idaho; Shoshones, of Wyoming; and Red Clouds, of South Dakota, resigning in February, 1872. In October, 1872, Dr. Smith entered the employ of the great publishing house of Lippincott & Company, of Philadelphia, and was assigned the management of their educational department for the northwest. In the following year he was appointed steward of the Illinois state prison, at Joliet, retaining this office until 1874, after which he devoted his attention to his profession until 1882, when he came to South Dakota and took up a claim in township 113, range 70, Hand county, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has developed and improved a valuable farm of six hundred and forty acres. Five acres of his ranch are under cultivation and the remainder is devoted to the raising of hay and to grazing purposes. He raises an excellent grade of live stock, giving special attention to the breeding of horses, in which he has met with marked success. He has not been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, but still takes a deep interest in the science and keeps in touch with the advances made in the same.

Dr. Smith has been an active factor in public affairs ever since coming to the territory and the state of South Dakota can find no one more loyal to its interests than is he. He has been a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party from the time of its organization. He was the first superintendent of schools for Hand county and a member of the first state constitutional convention, and in 1891 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Hand county, serving three years, during the last of which he was chairman of the board. In 1892 he was the nominee of his party for the state senate, but met the defeat which attended the ticket in general throughout the state. In 1902 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the legislature, serving during the ensuing general assembly with marked ability and to the satisfaction of his constituents who had honored him by their preferment. He was chairman of the committee on public health and also a member of the important committees on ways and means and education. In March, 1902, the Doctor was made the recipient of a beautiful gold-headed cane, which was presented by the Aberdeen District Medical Society, in recognition of his valuable services as chairman of the house committee first mentioned. The Doctor is a member of Masonic fraternity and of the State Historical Society. In religious matters he is liberal and tolerant, having the deepest respect for the essential spiritual verities.

On the 15th of July, 1872, Dr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Emma D. White, of Iuka, Illinois. She was born in Bond county, Illinois, and is a daughter of Robert F. White, who was an honored pioneer of Illinois. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have two sons, Lawrence N. W., born in prison, Joliet, Illinois, April 6, 1874, and who is now on the home farm, and Clarence I. W., who was born in Marion county, Illinois, December 7, 1876, and is also on the home farm.

LIZZIAM ARCHAMBEAN, who resides in the pleasant village of Geddes, Charles Mix county, is of English extraction and was born in Canada, in the year 1833, being there reared to the age of seventeen years and securing limited educational advantages in his youth, while he has been dependent upon his own resources from his boyhood days and is worthy of the honored American title of self-made man. At the age noted he located in the lumbering district of Wisconsin, where he secured employment in rafting logs down the Wisconsin river, working in the great timber forests during the winter months. He remained in Wisconsin about four years and then went to St. Louis, where he met a fellow countryman, with whom he remained some time, having been employed in the city and vicinity for two and one-half years, at the expiration of which he went down the Mississippi river to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he remained one year. He then made the trip up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers into the territory of Dakota, arriving here in the year 1859. He found employment for two years at Fort Randall, and he then began to contract for the cutting of logs for use at the garrison, and also got out considerable timber for use in the building of boats. The white settlers were few and far between during those early years, and the great plains were swept by great herds of buffaloes, while elk, deer and bears roamed about almost unmolested, save as hunted by the Indians. In 1862 Mr. Archambean was united in marriage to Miss Adaline Vassor, and they are the parents of ten children, Battia, Joseph, Mary, Julia, Moses, Louis, Annie, Adeline, Josie and Sophia. Mr. Archambean began farming in South Dakota as early as the year 1867, and he is at the present time the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land, of which eighty acres are under effective cultivation, while the remainder is utilized principally for grazing purposes. He rents the farm and is living practically retired in Geddes. He is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and served for some time as road overseer, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church.

MARTIN HARRIS, of Clark, Clark county, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Portage county, Ohio, on the 2d of December, 1831, and he is a son of Hosea and Caroline (Skinner) Harris, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Massachusetts, while both families were early founded in America. The father of the subject removed to Ohio in the pioneer era in that state, and there passed the remainder of his life, having been a mason by trade and vocation. Both he and his wife were persons of lofty integrity, living earnest and worthy lives. Of their four children one is now living, the subject of this review, he having been the second in order of birth. His mother died when he was a lad of twelve years, and his father passed to his final rest about six years later.

Martin Harris remained at the parental home until the same was broken up by the death of his mother, having in the meanwhile secured such advantages as were afforded in the common schools of his native county. At the age of twelve years he became largely dependent upon his own resources, and thus began the stern battle of life when a mere boy. He was employed at farm work for several years, and then learned the carpenter trade, as well as that of cabinet-making, while thereafter he was employed as a builder and in car shops, learning to be a skilled draftsman in the meanwhile. About 1866 he purchased a farm in Geauga county, Ohio, devoting his attention to its cultivation about seven years, after which he was similarly engaged in Marshall county, Indiana, until he came to South Dakota. In 1885 he disposed of his farm in the Hoosier state, and came to Dakota territory, locating in Clark county, where he has ever since resided. He took up two hundred acres of government land, in Merton township, and reclaimed the same from its primitve condition, making it a fertile and productive farm, while to the original claim he added until he was the owner of a well-improved ranch of two hundred acres, equipped with high-grade buildings, in distinct contrast to those which he built upon first coming to the county, for his original dwelling was a primitive sod house. Mr. Harris devoted himself zealously and indefatigably to the cultivation and improvement of his land, and with the passing of the years gained a competency, which enables him to pass the evening of his life in that quiet and dignified repose which constitute the just reward for his long years of earnest toil and endeavor. In the spring of 1901 he disposed of his farm and purchased a good residence property in the county seat, where he has since lived retired from active business. In politics Mr. Harris was formerly a Republican, but in later years has given his support to the Prohibition party, being a zealous advocate of the temperance cause. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have been active in good works and kindly deeds.

On the 12th of November, 1865, in Kent, Portage county, Ohio, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harris to Miss Eliza Ferris, who was born in New York on the 31st of January, 1832, being a daughter of John and Hannah (Black) Ferris, the former a native of New York and the latter of Massachusetts. They removed to Ohio in 1834, and there passed the remainder of their lives, Mr. Ferris having been a shoemaker by trade and vocation. Mrs. Harris was the youngest in a family of ten children, of whom she is the only one yet living. The subject and his estimable wife, who has been to him a devoted companion and helpmeet, have three children: Emma is the wife of Albert Bull, who is engaged in the creamery business in Parkston; Grant, who married Miss Ora Page, deals in farm machinery in Clark, and Frank, who married Miss Sadie Keling, now deceased, is employed in the real-estate business in Clark.

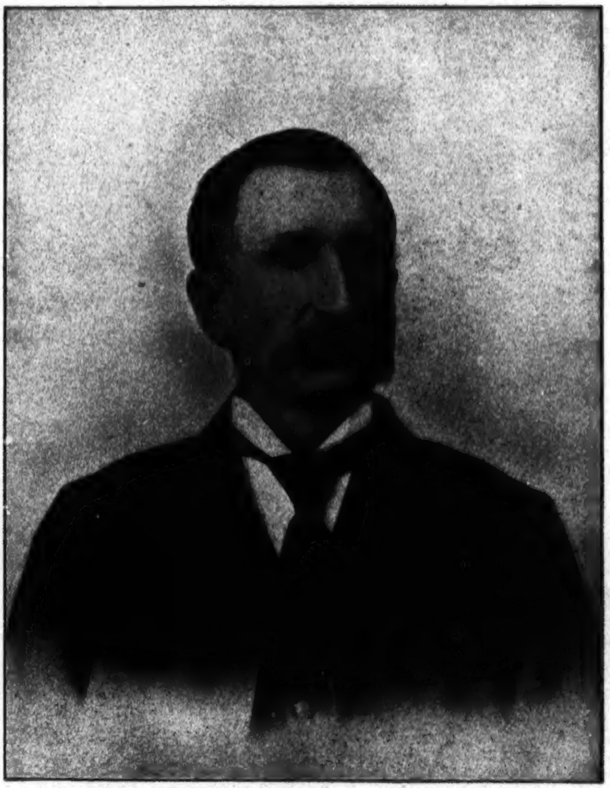
HON. E. D. WHEELOCK is one of the pioneers of South Dakota, and has been actively identified with the industrial and general business interests of Codington county since its organization. He is now one of the oldest settlers in the eastern part of the state, and it is but justice to say that few, if any, have been more prominent than he in public affairs or have exerted greater influence upon its material, political and business history.

E. D. Wheelock combines in his physical and mental make-up the best elements of New England manhood, coming of that good old colonial stock that figured so prominently in the struggle for independence and in the war of 1812. The Wheelock family is of English descent and was represented in this country at an early period, the American branch locating in Massachusetts, when the few scattered settlements were but niches in the almost impenetrable forests. Cyrus Wheelock was a son of Henry Wheelock, a farmer and cooper, who spent all his life in Massachusetts. Cyrus Wheelock, also a native of that state, was reared to agriculture, which he always followed. He married Lois Ober, whose father, Peter Ober, also a descendant of an old Massachusetts family, served in the war of 1812, as did also Henry Wheelock, brother of Cyrus. Cyrus and Lois Wheelock reared a family of five children, three sons and two daughters.

E. D. Wheelock, son of Cyrus, was born April 5, 1847, in Johnson, Lemoille county, Vermont, and in 1854 was taken to McHenry county, Illinois, where he grew to maturity on a farm. After attending the common schools he entered an academy at Wauconda, but soon laid aside his studies and, though but a youth of sixteen, enlisted in September, 1863, in Company G, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, and served until honorably discharged, in February, 1866, taking part in the campaigns in Missouri and the southwest, his command toward the latter part of the war being sent to quiet the hostile Indians in Kansas and Colorado.

In 1866 Mr. Wheelock went to Iowa, thence the year following, to Steele county, Minnesota, locating near Owatanna, where he engaged in farming, which, with teaching, occupied his attention during the ensuing ten years. Meanwhile he learned the miller's trade, and followed the same at intervals, but his chief employment was agriculture, which he prosecuted until 1878. In that year he came to Codington county and took up a homestead about three miles north of Watertown, but for the last fifteen years his principal business has been buying grain for the Atlas Elevator Company, of Minneapolis, in connection with which he carries on an extensive store at Kampeska, of which place he is also postmaster, having been appointed to the position in 1884, when the office was established.

Mr. Wheelock carries a full line of general merchandise and commands a lucrative trade. He took an active interest in the organization of the county, served for nine years as a member of the board of county commissioners, and in 1895 was elected to the upper house of the state legis-



E. D. WHEELOCK.

lature, where he earned the reputation of an able, discreet and judicious member. Mr. Wheelock has been prominent in the Republican party, and his efforts have made him one of the party leaders in the county. He is a wide-awake, enterprising and progressive business man, and his public work has won him more than local repute. His loyalty is of that kind which subordinates other considerations to the public good. He has been successful in his business and has an ample competence.

Mr. Wheelock was married April 10, 1869, to Miss Eliza McClelland, of Maine, but at that time a resident of Freeborn county, Minnesota. She is the daughter of William J. McClelland, one of the pioneers of that state, and has borne her husband eleven children, namely: Ruby L., wife of O. M. Brown, of Watertown; Bertha S. married Robert Lewis and lives in North Dakota; Edwin M., a traveling salesman; Nellie G., now Mrs. Fred M. Ray, of North Dakota; Emery F.; Cyrus J.; Dickinson O.; Benjamin H. died February 6, 1902, at the age of fourteen years; Clifford R. and Warren W., the last two still members of the home circle.

Mr. Wheelock is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In this connection it may be proper to state that his father also served from the beginning of the Civil war to its close as a member of Company F, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, and a brother, L. C. Wheelock, was also in the same command and distinguished himself.

CHARLES K. THOMPSON, whose finely improved farm is located one and a half miles north of Northville, Spink county, was born in Burlington, Kane county, Illinois, on the 2d of February, 1860, and is a son of T. J. and Hannah A. Thompson, both of whom were born in West Virginia, the former being of English and Irish ancestry and the latter of English and Welsh. When they were children they accompanied their respective parents on their immigration to Illinois, making the overland trip from West Virginia with wagons and becoming numbered among the early settlers of Kane county, Illinois, where both were reared to maturity and where their marriage was solemnized. There the father of the subject continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he came to South Dakota, where both he and his wife passed the residue of their long and useful lives, having been honored pioneers of Spink county. They were accompanied by their four sons and one daughter and all are still living in the state except the youngest son, who died in 1891 in Northville, to which he had been removed while sick.

Concerning the early experiences of the family in South Dakota we are gratified to be able to offer the following interesting little narrative, contributed by the subject of this sketch: "I came to the territory of Dakota in December, 1880, and first set my foot on the ice-fettered surface of the 'roaring Jim' river on Christmas day. I came through from Watertown by team, accompanied by my brother, J. R. Thompson, who is now engaged in the practice of medicine in Northville, and who had been in Spink county with our father during the preceding summer and broken a small portion on one of the claims which had been taken up, while they had erected a sod house and stable. Father desired to return to the old home in Illinois for the winter, in the meanwhile making preparations for bringing the remainder of the family to the new home in the spring, together with the household effects and other requisite supplies. He thus requested me and my brother to come out and take care of the stock and keep the primitive little home cheerful during the intervening winter months. Well, I discovered forthwith that this was a big country and that the wind not only had a great sweep but also that it swept! The house had been roofed with boards covered with tarred paper, and to keep the latter in place stones had been placed on the corners. These were not, however, sufficient to hold the roof so closely to the sod as to prevent the gentle zephyrs from sifting the 'beautiful snow' under the edge of the roof and waking us from dreams of home and loved ones. This was the season known as the winter of the big snow, and the snow covered our stable so completely that we were often compelled to feed our stock through an opening in the roof. As it was quite impossible for horses to travel in the snow nearly all travel was done on foot, by means of snow shoes. The snowfall being unusual, the settlers had not prepared for it, and their supply of flour was consumed long before spring opened, and in many cases wheat was taken miles to a neighbor who was fortunate in possessing a coffee-mill in which the cereal could be partially ground and thus made available for food. As for my brother and myself, we had buried near our house a quantity of potatoes which were being reserved for seed, and when necessity came we unearthed these tubers and fared on the same very well for two or three weeks, having only salt to lend relish. It is my opinion that at that time we were located farther to the west than any other settler in the county. At least we saw nothing to the west save occasionally a wolf or coyote. However, on a certain day about a hundred antelope visited our ranch, and we succeeded in catching one of the number, being unable to shoot any of them as we had loaned our only gun to a neighbor. We attempted to domesticate the animal which we had captured, endeavoring to teach it to eat hay and adapt itself to the customs of civilization. Its refusal to comply with our instructions brought it to an untimely end, as we were soon compelled to kill it. Finally came the advent of spring: floods came; folks came; flowers came; harvest came, and Dakota demonstrated that she was a land of glorious possibilities. All seemed to fall in love with their adopted homes and felt that this land of sunshine had much to commend it to favor. While in the early days many stories went forth to frighten prospective settlers, the people of this vicinity have had but one genuine scare, which occurred in 1882. I remember that I had been to Watertown and having secured a ride back as far as the James river was proceeding thence on foot to my home, when I met a man and woman who were driving rapidly from the west with their team and wagon and who stopped long enough to inform me that the Indians were southwest of Northville and moving toward the town, on the warpath. This was somewhat disquieting news and I hurried along to Mellette, where I found the populace gathered at the postoffice, listening to the many rumors which were afloat concerning the Indian depredations. I then hastened on to my parents' home and found some of the neighbors assembled there and provided with divers sorts of firearms, good, bad and indifferent, while complete arrangements were being made for defense, so far as possible, against an attack. Northville sent out scouts and it was soon found that the alarm was without foundation, and peace and quiet soon reigned again. All these scares are things of the past and our section of the state is settled in the main by good, substantial citizens, who are in comfortable circumstances."

Mr. Thompson received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Kane county, Illinois, having attended the high school in Geneva, and having supplemented this discipline by effective study in Pingree Seminary and the Elgin Academy. He was associated with his father in the management of the home farm until he had attained his legal majority, since which time he has been engaged in the same vocation for himself, having been prospered in his efforts and now having one of the attractive and well-improved farms of Spink county. He gave his support to the Republican party from the time of attaining his majority until the close of the first administration of President McKinley, since which time he has exercised his franchise and lent his influence in support of the Prohibition party. As a Republican, he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature in 1897, and in the session of the general assembly had the honor of assisting in the election of Hon. James H. Kyle to the United States senate. He was reared in the faith of the Wesleyan Methodist church, of which both he and his wife are members.

On the 2d of July, 1885, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Flora B. Torrence, who was born in Noble county, Ohio, on the 21st of May, 1869, being a daughter of James and Sarah Jane Torrence, who were early settlers in Spink county. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have five children, namely: Theos J., J. Gail, Lois H., Cita M. and John R.

JOHN W. SCHULTZ, one of the leading merchants and representative citizens of Wessington, Beadle county, is a native of Germany, where he was born on the 23d of February, 1835. After his father's death the widow came with her two sons and two daughters to America, the family locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where she passed the remainder of her life, while of the children our subject is now the only survivor. The early educational discipline of Mr. Schultz was secured in the excellent schools of his fatherland, and he was about fourteen years of age at the time of the family emigration to America. He thereafter attended the common schools in Cincinnati, Ohio, and effectively supplemented the training he had previously received. After attaining years of maturity he devoted his attention to farming in the old Buckeye state until 1855, when he came west as a pioneer of the state of Iowa, locating in Dubuque, Dubuque county, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1882, in which year he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and became one of the early settlers of Wessington, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business until 1885, when he removed to Hand county, which lies contiguous on the west of Beadle county, and there successfully continued farming until 1897, when he returned to Wessington, where he now controls the most extensive mercantile business in this section, drawing his trade from a wide radius of country and having the confidence and esteem of the people of this locality, where he has made his home for so many years. He is a straightforward and reliable business man, urbane and courteous at all times and his name is a synonym of honor and integrity wherever he is known. He has ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and has been an active worker in its cause. In 1894 he represented Hand county in the state senate, where he made a most creditable record. Though he was candidate on the Republican ticket in the preceding election his personal popularity was such as to enable him to overcome the large Populist majority which was normally given in Hand county at that period, and his election was a merited tribute of popular esteem and good will. He also served one term as a member of the board of commissioners of Hand county. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

DUNCAN EARL, one of the successful farmers and honored citizens of Davison county, is a native of the dominion of Canada, having been born in the province of Ontario, on the 20th of August, 1848, and being a son of Hiram and Ann (Thompson) Earl, both of whom were likewise native of Canada, the former being of English lineage and the latter of Scotch. They became the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are living, while the subject of this sketch is the only representative of the family in South Dakota.

Duncan Earl received his educational discipline in the schools of his native province, where he was reared to manhood and where he continued to follow various pursuits until August 13, 1882, when he came to the territory of Dakota and took up government land in Davison county and also purchased deeded lands, now having a farm of six hundred and forty acres of most arable and valuable land, and having three hundred and fifteen acres under effective cultivation, while the permanent improvements are of substantial nature, indicating the progressive spirit and good management of the owner, who has ever been known as a man of indefatigable industry and sterling character. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and both he and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose work he takes a very active interest, being a member of the board of trustees of the church of this denomination at Mount Vernon, which is his postoffice address.

On the 18th of February, 1885, Mr. Earl was united in marriage to Miss Abigail Higginson, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, being a daughter of William and Candace (Atcheson) Higginson, her father having been a prominent farmer and miller and having accumulated a fortune through his own efforts, his estate being valued at twenty thousand dollars at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Earl have one son, Lorne Talmage, who was born on the 27th day of February, 1891, and who has been afforded excellent educational advantages. Mr. Earl is public-spirited and progressive, his name is a synonym of honor and integrity and he commands the implicit confidence of the community in which he has resided for more than a score of years.

OLAUS L. HANSON, a successful farmer of Yankton county, is a native son of the state and a representative of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born in Yankton county, territory of Dakota, on the 12th of October, 1867, and is a son of Lars and Anne Hanson, both of whom were born in Norway. Lars Hanson was born September 22, 1836, and in 1865 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Anne Olson, who was born February 10, 1839. In 1866 they emigrated to America and came forthwith to the territory of Dakota, locating on the farm which has ever since remained their home, the same being on section 19, range 54, township 94, Yankton county, about two miles northeast of the village of Mission Hill. They were among the early settlers in the county and Mr. Hanson secured his land by government entry, while by well-directed industry he has attained success and is one of the highly esteemed citizens of the county.

The subject of this review received his early education in the public schools of Yankton county and continued to assist in the work and management of the home farm until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, when he engaged in drilling artesian wells, to which line of enterprise he devoted his attention for three years, after which he farmed on rented land until 1898, when he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in township 94, range 54, where he continued in agricultural pursuits for the ensuing three years, at the expiration of which he sold the property and purchased another farm of equal area, in township 94, range 55, about one and one-half miles distant from Mission Hill, where he is now successfully engaged in general farming and stock growing.

In politics Mr. Hanson is a Republican and from his youth up he has been a member of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church at Mission Hill, of which his wife likewise is a devoted member.

On the 14th of October, 1896, Mr. Hanson married Miss Hulda Matilda Hanson, who was born in Yankton county, July 1, 1878, being a daughter of Nicholas and Ingeborg Hanson, and of this union have been born three children, whose names with respective dates of birth are here entered: Norman Leroy, July 19, 1897; Agnes Isabel, June 17, 1899; and Hannah Olivia, September 22, 1901.

CHARLES W. McDONALD, who is the honored judge of Jerauld county and a distinguished member of the bar of the state, was born in St. Joseph county, Indiana, on the 25th of July, 1845, being a son of Jeremiah and Eleanor (Almeda) McDonald, to whom were born three sons and one daughter. The father of the subject was a master ship carpenter, and was born and reared in the state of Vermont, whence he removed to Indiana prior to the advent of railroads in the middle states. He died at Abilene, Kansas, while his wife died in the Hoosier state. The subject of this review completed the curriculum of the common schools of his native state and then entered the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he continued his studies for two years. He studied law under an able preceptor in Mishawaka, Indiana, and has ever been a close reader in a technical line, so that he is thoroughly well informed in the science of jurisprudence, having not only gained precedence as a strong trial lawyer and conservative counsel, but having also been signally fair and impartial in his rulings on the bench, his decisions being based upon the proper application of the law and equity involved. He came to what is now the state of South Dakota in 1873 and in the year 1877 was admitted to the bar of the territory of Dakota. He located in the city of Sioux Falls, where he continued in the practice of his profession until 1882, and in that place he was also the editor and publisher of the Sioux Falls Independent, which was subsequently merged into the Daily Press, which remains one of the important papers of the state. In March, 1882, Judge McDonald came to Wessington Springs, where he has since maintained his home and where he has been in the active practice of his profession save for the period which has represented his service on the bench. Upon the organization of Jerauld county, in 1884, he was appointed clerk of the district court, and continuously held this office until the admission of South Dakota to the Union. He was elected state's attorney for Jerauld county in 1890, again in 1896 and reelected in 1898. During two years, 1877-8, he was probate judge of Minnehaha county. He was elected county judge of Jerauld county in 1900 and in 1902 he was again elected to this dignified and responsible office, of which he is in tenure at the time of this writing. The Judge is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and has been a prominent figure in its councils in the territory and state. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his wife of the Free Methodist church, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. It may be noted at this juncture that Jerauld county was organized and settled by temperance people, and there had never been a saloon within its borders from the time of its erection until 1903. The subject is an uncompromising advocate of temperance and of the prohibition of the liquor traffic through legal measures.

In 1866 Judge McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Clara P. Burr, of Mansfield, Ohio, who died in 1879, being survived by one son, Willis B., who is now a resident of California. On the 17th of August, 1882, the Judge wedded Miss Fanny M. Tofflemire, of Wessington Springs, South Dakota, and they are the parents of five children, namely: Robert F., Charles E., Walter H., Leigh L. and Almeda.

GEORGE AMASA PERLEY is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born near the village of Marquette, in what is now known as Green Lake county, on the 18th of November, 1849. His father, Stephen Bartlett Perley, was born in North Sanbornton, Merrimac county, New Hampshire, and his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah E. Wells, was born in Bradford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, both being of Puritan ancestry. The father of the subject began his independent career as a farmer on his own land, on which now stands the village of Clinton Junction, Rock county, Wisconsin, of which state he was a pioneer settler. The subject relates appreciatively the following incidents in regard to his honored father: "When I was a child my father was often spoken of as 'Old Ironsides,' by reason of his physical prowess and agility. We had a large horse, weighing sixteen hundred pounds, and so great was its height that a young man employed by my father found it impossible to spring on the back of the animal from the ground. Father was a man of about six feet in height and at that time was fifty-five years of age. He stepped to the side of the horse, gave a spring and passed clear over the steed, with perfect ease, landing squarely on his feet on the opposite side. Near Schoolcraft, Michigan, in 1845, he mowed with a scythe forty acres of timothy hay in thirteen straight days,—an average of more than three acres a day. He was an accomplished vocalist, possessing a fine tenor voice, and he was for some time a member of a church choir in the city of Albany, New York, where he was at the time employed in a spike factory, in which were made the spikes used in the construction of the first railroad built in the United States."

M. V. B. Perley, of Georgetown, Massachusetts, has traced the genealogy of the Perley family, through church and military records, back to the middle ages and into Hungary. The coat of arms shows a shield embellished with a depiction of some sort of fruit, and the motto used in the connection is "E fructibus noscitis eos," meaning "By their fruits ye shall know them." Allen Perley, a native of Wales, landed at Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 12, 1630, and from him the direct line of descent to the subject is traced through Thomas, Jacob, Jacob (2d), John (who was killed in the war of the Revolution), Nathaniel and Stephen B., the last mentioned being the father of the subject of this review. There are today about one thousand Perley descendants in the United States.

George A. Perley received an academic education in the Wesleyan Methodist Seminary, at Wasioja, Minnesota, the greater portion of this discipline having been secured after he had attained manhood. Having been previously in the employ of an experienced English editor and appreciating the handicap entailed by ignorance, he devoted a few years to arduous study and found thereby a new world of thought and a wider sphere of existence and action. He gave up his studies, however, in the spring of 1876, having succumbed to a vigorous attack of "western fever." In April of that year he arrived at the conclusion that the life of the farmer was the most independent of all, if the fortunate individual could own his own farm and be free from debt. He made a prompt decision one evening, and the next morning started on foot for the nearest railway station, that of Dodge Center, Minnesota, whence he started for the great territory of Dakota. After reaching Worthington, Minnesota, he went farther inland on foot, and by securing an occasional ride with freighters' teams, finally reached what is now Moody county, the locality being then seventy miles distant from any railroad, while there were only three white families settled at Flandreau at the time. He took up a homestead and a tree claim, and has developed the property into one of the best farms in this section of the state, while he also owns an additional eighty acres of school land, which he purchased a number of years later, his homestead being located in Grovena township and four miles southeast of the thriving city of Flandreau. Of his life and labors here we can not do better than to quote the words of our subject himself: "Here I have tried to live as independently as possible, even to the part played in the field of politics. In the early days a political nomination was equivalent to an election, and party managers carried offices in their vest-pockets. Public improvements were extravagantly forwarded by shouldering bonded indebtedness on those as yet unborn. These principles I considered radically wrong, and I joined with others in bringing about a reformatory movement through the organization of the Populist party, which finally became defunct, through the compromising work of a few who were willing to sacrifice principle for the sake of the possibility of securing office at the hands of fusion. During the Civil war the prices of labor and all kinds of commodities were very much above the usual level, and after the close of the great conflict a reaction naturally ensued. At this time, for the conservation of their own interests, an organized effort was advocated among the farmers and resulted in the establishing of the Patrons of Husbandry and the Grange. 'Pay as you go, and buy less' was the title of my first paper read before a local assembly of one of these organizations, and by following the plan I thus advocated it has been possible for me to keep on safe ground ever since. I had not been long a resident of the territory before we organized a Farmers' Alliance, while later we organized a citizens' constitutional association, having in view the interests of statehood. In this connection we voiced our sentiments at Canton, on the occasion of the first general meeting for the consideration of the matter of securing admission to the Union. In the last of the territorial days we had a Moody county legislative association, the same having been projected mainly for the purpose of making an organized effort against the everlasting bonding system which townsite proprietors were so inconsistently using at that time, prejudicial to the best interests of the people. In September, 1889, I was assigned work as local observer in connection with the United States signal service, and have ever since held this position. I have been secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company of Moody county from the time of its inception, in 1889, and also hold a similar position in the Co-operative Grain Elevator Company. In 1903 a farmers' telephone system has been installed, the lines covering a distance of twenty-six miles, and this service, owned and controlled by the farmers, meets with marked appreciation and affords facilities of great convenience and practical value, effectively supplementing the rural free mail delivery and standing in marked contrast to the advantages we enjoyed in the pioneer days."

In politics Mr. Perley maintains an independent attitude, and while he has a deep reverence for the spiritual verities he is an avowed agnostic, showing in this regard the courage of his convictions, as does he in all other relations of life. His family attend the Methodist Episcopal church and contribute to its support. Of his life and labors Mr. Perley has further spoken as follows: "As a young man I decided to try to do something as a teacher in the public schools and to thus make the world better for my having existence. The continual strife for a position and the dependent nature of the profession inclined me to adopt the noble vocation of farming, since in that I could tell the truth and ask no favors. I found an open field that needed working, in both politics and finance, and have occasionally endeavored to lift some of the burdens resting on the people. There is a grand opportunity for labor on both sumptuary and religious questions affecting the human welfare, but the task looks so hopeless that one hesitates to devote his energies to work along these lines. As labor becomes more irksome I shall use my poetic genius in the field of song. At present I will close with this inspiration as a finale good to sing over the grave of this portion of the great American desert of my boyhood:

This old desert of a plain,
With its many fields of grain,
With its horses, hogs and cattle yet unsold,
Causes me to sing the strain,
While in plenty falls the rain,
We are happy with our grasses, grain and gold.

On the 20th of July, 1880, in the city of Sioux Falls, this state, Mr. Perley was united in marriage to Miss Emma Rebecah Irish, who was born and reared in Dodge county, Minnesota, and who was for a number of terms a successful teacher in the public schools of Woodbury county, Iowa, holding a first-grade certificate, and who is a sister of the noted orator, Hon. John B. Irish, of Downieville, California. The first American ancestor of the Irish family came to this country from Wales, and he was for a time in the employ of Miles Standish, whose name is so well known in history and story. Mr. and Mrs. Perley have two children, namely: A daughter, Iva Chrysoma, born July 14, 1881, who is in her third year at the State University at Vermillion. The son, Stephen Elton, who was born March 12, 1883, has ended his first year's study at the Brookings Agricultural College.

JOHN CRAIGON BAIRD is a native of Green Lake county, Wisconsin, the son of John and Mary (McAdam) Baird, and he dates his birth from the 8th day of February, 1858. Reared on a farm and early taught the lessons of industry and thrift which makes that pursuit successful, he grew up with a full appreciation of life and its responsibilities, and after acquiring a fair education in the common schools, he entered at the age of eighteen a store, where he spent three strenuous years, during which time he became familiar with the varied details of the mercantile business. Resigning his clerkship at the expiration of the period noted, he came to South Dakota and settling in Hanson county, spent some time as manager of a branch store belonging to William Van Epps, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Severing his connection with those gentlemen, he changed his abode to Douglas county and filed on a homestead, choosing for his location a fine tract of land about three and a half miles east of Armour, which he at once began to improve and for which in due season he acquired a title from the government. Shortly after selecting his homestead Mr. Baird revisited his native state, and while there was married, in 1879, to Miss Ella Whittemore, who was also born and reared in Wisconsin. Returning to South Dakota a little later, he took up, in 1880, his permanent abode on the land already referred to and since that time has greatly improved the same, besides adding at intervals to its area, until he now owns a fine tract of four hundred and eighty acres, one hundred and sixty of which are in a successful state of cultivation.

Mr. Baird is an up-to-date agriculturist, well acquainted with the nature of soils and their adaptability to different crops, and, employing modern methods and the latest and most approved implements and machinery, he realizes bountiful returns from the time and labor expended on his farm. He is also engaged quite largely in the live-stock business, raising large numbers of cattle, horses and hogs, from the sale of which is derived no small part of his income. He has made many valuable improvements on his place, has a substantial and attractive residence and good outbuildings and his home, situated in one of the finest sections of Douglas county, indicates the dwelling place of not only a man of enterprise and progressive ideas, but a gentleman of intelligence, sound judgment and excellent taste, as well. Personally, he enjoys great popularity among his neighbors and friends and as a citizen he is public-spirited and a leader in all laudable movements. He served eight or nine years as school clerk, also held the office of township supervisor for a considerable length of time and is now township treasurer.

Politically he is a pronounced Democrat, and fraternally is identified with the Masonic brotherhood, the order of Maccabees and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. and Mrs. Baird have a family of eight children, whose names in order of birth are as follows: Grace, Walter, John R., Maude, Robert, Agnes, Frank and Pearl, all living.

PAUL HEINTZ, one of the successful farmers and representative citizens of Moody county, comes of stanch German lineage and is himself a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born in Stearns county, on the 15th of October, 1859. He is a son of Peter and Margaret (Till) Heintz, the former of whom was born and reared in Luxembourg, Germany, and he continued to be there engaged in farming until his emigration to America, at the age of twenty-five years. He was for a number of years engaged in farming in Minnesota, whence he came to Moody county, South Dakota, in 1874, here taking up a half section of government land and improving the same, becoming one of the prominent and successful farmers of this section, where he passed the remainder of his long and signally useful life, being eighty-two years of age at the time of his death, which occurred May 16, 1901. He originally gave his allegiance to the Democratic party, but in later years supported the principles and policies of the Republican party. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic church, of which his venerable widow is likewise a devoted member. She now resides in Flandreau and is eighty-four years of age at the time of this writing, in 1903. Of this union were born ten children, and six of the number are still living.

The subject of this sketch received his early educational training in the public schools of his native state and was a lad of fifteen years at the time of the family removal to what is now the state of South Dakota. He was reared to maturity on the home farm in Moody county and eventually engaged in farming on his own account. He now has a finely improved and valuable ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, in Grovena township, his home being located four miles south and one east of the thriving village of Flandreau, which is his postoffice address. Nearly the entire acreage of his farm is under cultivation and he also devotes no little attention to the raising of a fine grade of shorthorn cattle and other live stock. In politics he is found prominently arrayed in the ranks of the Populist party, and takes a public-spirited interest in the issues of the day and particularly in local affairs. He has served as director and treasurer of his school district, as a member of the board of township trustees and as overseer of roads, these various preferments indicating the high esteem in which he is held in the community in which he has passed the major portion of his life. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, his wife belonging to the Methodist, and fraternally he is identified with the lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Flandreau.

On the 5th of January, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Heintz to Miss Rosa Belle Roberts, daughter of Asahel and —— (Hawkins) Roberts, well-known residents of this county, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Beulah, Doris, Wallace and Mary.

FRANK H. CRAIG, supervising mechanic in connection with the Indian school maintained at Greenwood, Charles Mix county, is a native of the domain of Canada, having been born near the city of Toronto, on the 28th of December, 1845, and being a son of Davis C. and Mary J. (Witherel) Craig, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York, whence they removed to Canada, where they maintained their home about eleven years, the father having been a farmer and mechanic. In 1854 the family removed to Elliota, Minnesota, locating in Fillmore county, where the parents continued to reside until 1881, when they came to South Dakota, where the father of our subject took up government land, in Fillmore county, there passing the remainder of his life. He died in June, 1901, his devoted wife having passed away in September of the preceding year. They became the parents of seven children, of whom four are living, all being residents of South Dakota. In early life Davis C. Craig was a Whig in politics, but he identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization and was ever afterward a supporter of its cause. He enlisted as a member of Company C, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, at the outbreak of the Civil war, and was in active service about four years. It may also be noted in the connection that the subject of this sketch enlisted in Company A, Second Minnesota Cavalry, with which he served about two and one-half years, principally under General Sully and in connection with the Indian warfare in the northwest. He received his honorable discharge on the 4th of April, 1866, having made an excellent record as a valiant and loyal soldier.

Frank H. Craig received a common-school education and was about nine years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Minnesota, where he was variously employed for a number of years, finally becoming identified with railroad work, in which he was engaged up to the time of coming to South Dakota, from Chicago, in 1879. He took up a homestead claim in Spink county, on the 16th of June of that year, and there continued to reside until 1891, having been one of the early settlers of the county and one of its popular and influential citizens. He erected the first frame house in the county, and the same was used for some time as a court house. He served for five years as a member of the board of county commissioners and held other local offices of trust, including those of justice of the peace, while he was for many years a school official. In politics he gives an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party and has been an active worker in its cause. Fraternally he is identified with Frankfort Lodge, No. 77, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Redfield Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons; Frankfort Lodge, No. 83, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to Sol Meredith Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1891 Mr. Craig disposed of his interests in Spink county and took up his residence in Greenwood, where he has since held the position of government mechanic at the Indian school, in which connection he has accomplished a most satisfactory work. He is the owner of a fine ranch of five hundred and eighty-five acres in Boyd county, Nebraska, and he is also the owner of a fine herd of cattle on his ranch in Nebraska. He has attained success since coming to Dakota and is one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of the state.

On the 4th of July, 1868, at Harmony, Fillmore county, Minnesota, Mr. Craig was married to Miss Eliza M. Craig, who was born and reared in Canada, being a daughter of John and Elizabeth Craig, the former being a farmer by vocation. Of this union were born eight children, namely: Leslie, Herbert, Claud and Neva, who are deceased; Harold, who remains at the parental home, as do also James E., Bessie and Earl F.

ELISHA K. THOMPSON, one of the honored pioneers of Charles Mix county, was born in Meigs county, Ohio, on the 18th of March, 1822, being a son of Reuben and Falindie (Kent) Thompson, both of whom were born in the state of New York, while they became the parents of five children, of whom two are living. The father of the subject devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and both he and his wife died in Ohio. The paternal ancestors on both sides were of colonial stock and both families were represented by valiant soldiers in the war of the Revolution, assisting in gaining the boon of independence. Elisha K. Thompson received a common-school education and was reared on the homestead farm to the age of seventeen years, when he came west to Illinois, where he worked as a farm hand and ran on the Mississippi river until his marriage, in 1847. He resided on his farm in Ohio until 1861, when he went to Whiteside county, Illinois, where he purchased land, to whose cultivation he devoted his attention about eight years. He then moved to Lyndon, Illinois, where he invested in a pump works. In 1877 he disposed of the property and moved to Iowa, where he purchased a farm in Sac county, where he continued to follow agricultural pursuits for the ensuing five years, or until 1882, when he came to South Dakota and took up a homestead claim in Charles Mix county, and on this property, now finely improved, he has ever since continued to reside. When he came to the county the settlers were few, and the Indians were found in the vicinity in considerable numbers, but he found them at all times peaceable and kindly. During the first season of his residence in the county Mr. Thompson states that he secured the best sod crops ever raised in any locality, but the several years of drought which followed brought financial ruin to many of the settlers in this section. A radical change later ensued, the rainfall being more copious and regular, so that crop failures are practically a thing of the past. Mr. Thompson has one of the most attractive homes in the county, having a substantial and commodious residence, around which he has succeeded in raising some very fine maple and cedar trees, which he personally planted and which have now attained such a size as to make the home a picturesque and beautiful one. In politics he was originally a supporter of the Whig party, but upon the organization of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to the same and has ever since been a stalwart advocate of its principles. He has been a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church for the past sixty years, and his loved and devoted wife has also been a zealous worker in and a member of the church.

On the 13th of June, 1847, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thompson to Miss Nancy Gilman, who was born and reared in Meigs county, Ohio, being a daughter of Henry Gilman, a prominent farmer of that locality, where he also conducted a large saddlery business for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson became the parents of six children, one of whom died in infancy. Of the others we offer the following brief record: Reuben died at the age of eleven years; Nancy died at the age of ten years; Emma is the wife of Henry Van Schoonhoven, a prominent farmer of Charles Mix county; Edward, who married Miss Lulu Tenny, is engaged in the livery business at Platte, this county; and Josephine is the wife of Clarence Vermillion, the leading dry-goods merchant in the city of Mitchell, this state.

ROBERT GORDON, a well-known farmer and stock raiser of Yankton county, was born in northern Ireland on the 15th of September, 1833, his parents being John and Mary (Cane) Gordon, who spent their entire lives on the Emerald Isle, the father there devoting his energies to farming. In 1856 Mr. Gordon of this review came to the new world. He had been educated in his native country and he was trained to habits of industry and frugality. As a young man of twenty-three years he crossed the Atlantic and settled in Rhode Island, where he was first employed in a sugar refinery, occupying a position for four years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Lenawee county, Michigan, where he purchased forty acres of land, continuing its cultivation for four years. He next spent one summer upon a farm in Wisconsin and afterward removed to Porter county, Indiana, locating near Valparaiso. Twelve years covers the period of his connection with the farming interests of the Hoosier state and the year 1878 witnessed his arrival in South Dakota. He has since lived in this portion of the country and as the years have gone by he has gradually advanced until he now occupies an enviable position upon the plane of affluence.

In 1856 Mr. Gordon was united in marriage to Miss A. J. Barnes, a daughter of David and Hannah (Speers) Barnes, who were natives of Scotland and spent their entire lives in the land of the hills and heather. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have become the parents of eight children: John, who married Lucy Robinson and is a farmer; David, who is represented elsewhere in this work; James, who married Anna Barnes and is also engaged in farming; William, who wedded Mary Christopherson and is operating the home place; Mollie, the deceased wife of W. J. Mann, an agriculturist; and three, who have passed away.

Mr. Gordon owns three hundred and twenty acres of rich land, of which one hundred acres is pasture land. He is a general farmer and also raises stock, handling Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs, of a high grade. He has also bought and sold stock, having all of his farm products raised for this purpose. In his business he has prospered because of his unremitting diligence and his honorable methods. He is straightforward in all of his dealings and has never been known to take advantage of the necessities of his fellow men in any trade transaction. He has planted all of the trees upon his place and his splendidly developed property stands as a monument to his thrift and enterprise. For four years he lost all that he raised because of the grasshoppers and though many a man of less resolute spirit would have been utterly discouraged he continued in his labors, working diligently year after year until success has now crowned his labors. He is a member of the Congregational church and at all times his life has been in consistent harmony with his professions so that he is a gentleman of sterling worth, his name being synonymous with integrity.

GEORGE BEATCH, one of the successful representatives of the agricultural and stock-growing industries of Hanson county, is a native of Houston county, Minnesota, where he was born on the 16th of October, 1871, being a son of John and Annie (Goetzinger) Beatch, both of whom were born and reared in Germany. The father of the subject came to America in 1854 and located in the state of Ohio, where he was engaged in farming for four years, at the expiration of which he removed to Minnesota, taking up government land in Houston county and becoming one of the successful pioneer farmers of that section, where he continued to make his home until 1882, when he came with his family to Hanson county, South Dakota, where he and his sons took up government land under the homestead laws, being now associated in the ownership of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, of which one hundred and ten are under cultivation. The subject is also one of the successful stock raisers of the county, where he has been indefatigable in his efforts, assisting in developing the great resources of this section of the state. His boyhood days were passed on the homestead farm in Minnesota, in whose public schools he secured his early educational training, later attending the schools in South Dakota. He is one of a family of eight children, the others being Philip, Maggie, Kate, John, Mary, Minnie and Annie, and the parents and all the children are residents of South Dakota. Mr. Beatch is a Democrat in his political proclivities; fraternally is identified with Spencer Lodge, No. 47, Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Spencer, South Dakota, of which his brother John is likewise a member, while the family are valued members of the Lutheran church.

DAVID S. GORDON, a native of the middle west, manifests in his life the spirit of activity and energy so typical of this section of the country. He was born in Lanawee county, Michigan, July 20, 1863, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage, the family originating in Scotland, although Robert and Jane (Barnes) Gordon, the parents of the subject, came to America from the north of Ireland. It was in the year 1857 that the father crossed the Atlantic and took up his abode in Rhode Island, where he remained for four years, removing then to Michigan in 1861. Purchasing a farm in Lenawee county he continued its cultivation for two years and then he sold his property and went to Wisconsin. After a short time, however, he removed to Indiana in 1865 and bought a farm in Porter county, making it his home for a few years. For four years he lived in Lake county, that state, where he also carried on agricultural pursuits and in 1878 he brought his family to South Dakota, establishing his home in Yankton county. Here he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of government land, upon which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made. He built a shanty and also a dugout and four years later he erected a nice residence. He has also built large barns upon his place and still occupies the old homestead, which he has developed into a splendid farming property, its rich fields and excellent improvements giving evidence of his careful supervision and enterprising spirit. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church and in its work he takes an active and helpful part. His political faith is that of the Republican party. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have been born seven children: Hannah, who died in infancy, as did the second child; R. J., who married Miss Dunlap and after her death wedded Lucy Robinson, his home being now in Viborg, South Dakota. He has a family of four children and he owns eleven hundred and twenty acres of land, but is living retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. Mary J., born November 3, 1861, became the wife of M. J. Mann, who has resided in South Dakota since 1886 and is now a farmer of Yankton county. They had four children and on the 15th of May, 1902, Mrs. Mann departed this life. David is the next younger. James B. wedded Mrs. Mallons and is a farmer of Edwards county, South Dakota. He had three children, of whom two are now deceased. William C. married Mary Christoperson and has three children, their home being on the old homestead. All of the children were provided with good educational privileges and three of the number have been successful teachers. Mrs. Gordon died November 2, 1903.

Like the others of the family, David S. Gordon attended the public schools and in his youth he was also trained to the work of the home farm, remaining with his father until nineteen years of age, when he began teaching school. When twenty years of age he rented a farm and thus continued to operate land for several years. In the spring of 1884 he bought one hundred and sixty acres on Clay creek, Yankton county, all of which was wild, but he has placed many improvements upon the land, has built a fine residence, a large and substantial barn, has planted trees and now has a very desirable property, attractive in appearance. His farm comprises altogether two hundred acres and in connection with the cultivation of the fields he raises high grades of cattle and hogs.

On the 20th of April, 1899, Mr. Gordon was united in marriage to Miss Bertha, a daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Hormel) Rinker, both of whom were natives of Iowa and at an early day came to South Dakota. The father was identified with agricultural interests for many years and became a well-known farmer but is now living in Sioux Falls. His wife, however, has passed away. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have been born three children: Ethel E., whose birth occurred January 15, 1901; Adaline M., who was born September 20, 1902, and Robert J., born July 10, 1903. Mr. Gordon endorses the principles of the Republican party by casting his ballot for its candidates.

FRED JACOBS.—The sons of Switzerland have ever been noted for courage and fortitude and for loyalty to their honest convictions and the life record of Fred Jacobs exemplifies those sterling traits of character which have ever marked the sons of the Swiss nation. He was born in Berne on the 15th of April, 1844, and is a son of John Jacobs, who never left his native country. The subject acquired a good education there and lived a life of energy and activity, but believing that his labors would prove more effective in gaining succes in the new world, he came to the United States in 1884. Yankton county was his destination and he made his way by the Missouri river until he reached this section of the state. He rented land for nine years and then with the capital he had acquired through his own energy and determination he purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land. Since that time he has sold a portion, but still retains possession of two hundred and forty acres. He has planted all of the trees upon his farm and has made all of the improvements, including the erection of splendid buildings. His fields are well tilled and he raises good grades of stock. One hundred and eighty acres of his land is under cultivation and the remainder is devoted to pasturage purposes. Each year he raises a large number of hogs and also makes a specialty of Hereford cattle.

In 1866 Mr. Jacobs was united in marriage to Miss Magdalena Kupfer, a daughter of Jacob Kupfer, who was a stone-mason and spent his entire life in Switzerland. This worthy couple have become the parents of nine children: Robert, who married Bertha Ezely and is a farmer and dairyman; Emil, deceased; Fred, who wedded Eliza Nordheck, and is a harness maker of Yankton; Alfred, who married Carrie Thompson and served in the Philippine war as a member of Company M, First Regiment of South Dakota Volunteers, while now he is engaged in farming; Max, who wedded L. Peterson, now deceased, and who is a cook in Montana; Ida, the wife of Leonard McCone, a liveryman of Nebraska; Herman, who is assisting in the operation of the home farm; and Paul and Edward, who are under the parental roof. The children have attended the public schools and have been carefully trained in habits of industry and uprightness. In his political views Mr. Jacobs is an earnest Republican and all of his sons support the same party, while five of them belong to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Jacobs holds membership in the Congregational church and has ever been interested in the movements and measures pertaining to general progress and improvement. The cause of education has found in him a warm friend and he has cooperated in many measures for the public good.

FREDERICK RITTER, a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Jefferson township, Bon Homme county, is a native of Germany, born in the kingdom of Hanover, August 22, 1841. His father, also named Frederick, died in Hanover, at the age of forty-two, and later the mother came to America and settled in Iowa, where her death occurred some years ago.

Frederick and Catherine (Bloom) Ritter reared a family of three children, one son, the subject of this review, and two daughters, the older of whom, Christina, married Henry Rhoderwolt and the younger, Louisa by name, having died in the land of her birth.

Frederick Ritter was reared and educated in Hanover and at the age of twenty began life for himself as a carpenter. Shortly after leaving home he came to America, arriving in this country in 1864 and settled at Richton, Cook county, Illinois, where he worked at his trade during the ensuing eight years, meanwhile accumulating a handsome property, consisting of several lots and five and a half acres of valuable land in the vicinity of the town. Disposing of these possessions in 1871, he started west and in the spring of the following year settled in Butler county, Iowa, where he followed his chosen calling until 1881. In the spring of the latter year Mr. Ritter came to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, and took up a quarter section of land in Jefferson township, which he still owns and on which he has made a number of substantial improvements, converting it into one of the most productive and desirable farms in the neighborhood. He has also added to his realty from time to time and now owns five hundred and sixty acres of as fine land as the county of Bon Homme can boast, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation, besides containing good buildings, fences and many other evidences of prosperity. He is an enterprising farmer and since coming west has taken advantage of every opportunity to improve his financial condition, ranking at the present time with the leading agriculturists and stock raisers of Bon Homme county, as well as enjoying high standing as an energetic, public-spirited man of affairs.

Mr. Ritter not only erected all the buildings on his own place, but has also done considerable mechanical work in the neighborhood and throughout the county. He is a skillful carpenter and for several years after coming to this state his services were in great demand, many of the best residences, barns and other buildings in the surrounding country bearing evidence to his efficiency as a master of his trade. In politics Mr. Ritter votes for the man instead of party and advocates principles which in his judgment make for the best interests of his country. In religion he subscribes to the Lutheran creed and for a number of years has been a faithful and consistent member of the church, contributing liberally of his means to the support of the local congregation to which he belongs.

In the year 1862 Mr. Ritter was united in marriage with Miss Dorothee Deerking, also a native of Hanover, the union being blessed with ten children, namely: Fred, Jr., a farmer and stock raiser of Charles Mix county, South Dakota; Charles, who is interested with his father in farming and the live-stock business; Henry, also at home and a partner of his father and older brother; William, a resident of Charles Mix county, and a farmer by occupation; Annie, wife of Fred Rabece, of the above county; Frank, a member of the home circle; Dora, now Mrs. Henry Evers, of Charles Mix; Helen, Walter and George.

FRANK GABRIEL HERRON, one of the successful business men of Sioux Falls, where he conducts a well-equipped grocery establishment, was born on a farm in Vernon county, Wisconsin, on the 16th of August, 1857, and is a son of William A. and Mira Herron, both of whom are now living in Sioux Falls, while both were natives of Athens county, Ohio, and representatives of pioneer families of the old Buckeye state. When the subject was about twelve years of age his parents removed to Warren county, Iowa, and in the public schools of Indianola, the county seat, he received his early educational training. In 1875 he entered upon an apprenticeship to the printer's trade, in the office of the Indianola Herald, becoming a skilled workman and being engaged in the work of his trade for several years. In 1883 he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Huron and was in business there for five years. In 1888 he removed to Sioux Falls and until March, 1902, he was employed as foreman in the Brown &

Saenger printing establishment, but gave up that position and, with his son, Bert, established his present prosperous business enterprise, and they, under the firm name of Herron & Son, have gained a place of prominence in the commercial life of the city. In politics Mr. Herron is a stanch Republican but has never sought official preferment, and fraternally he is identified with the local organization of the Masonic order and its adjunct, the Order of the Eastern Star, and also with the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

On the 28th of November, 1883, Mr. Herron was united in marriage to Miss Ida A. Tisdale, who was born and reared in Lake City, Minnesota, being a daughter of Luther J. and Adaline Tisdale, and of this union have been born four children, of whom three are living; Bert F. was born October 11, 1884; Roy was born January 11, 1888, and died on the 7th of February of the following year; Mabel R. was born January 2, 1889; and Charles L., March 6, 1890.

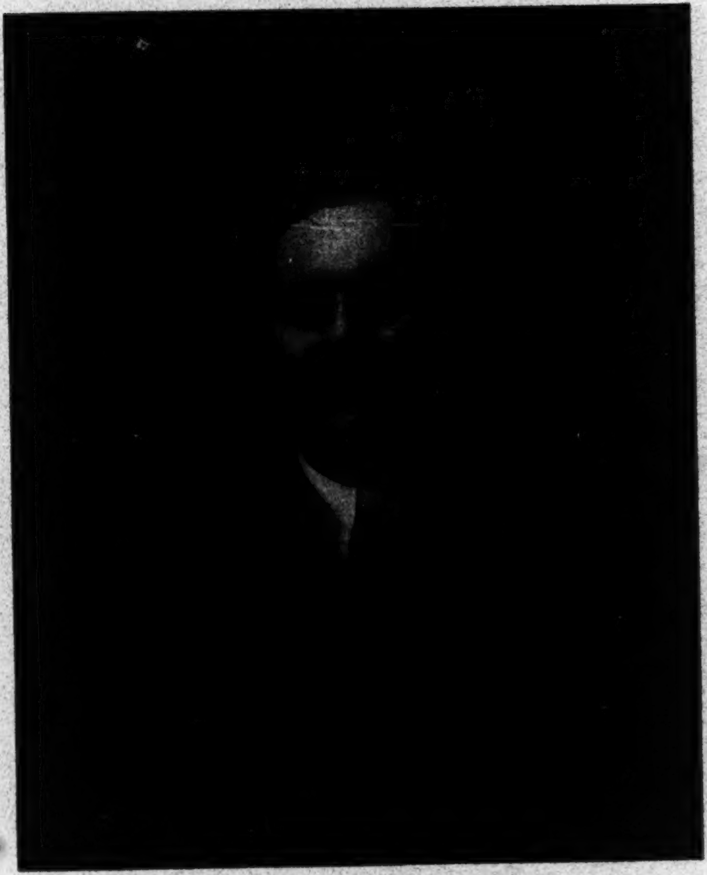
GEORGE SPURRELL, one of the representative farmers and stockmen of Bon Homme county, is a native of the Hawkeye state, having been born in the city of Sabula, Jackson county, Iowa, on the 3d of January, 1855, and being a son of James and Eliza (Ward) Spurrell, both of whom were born and reared in England, where they were married and where four of their children were born. In 1854 they emigrated thence to the United States and located in Jackson county, Iowa, thence in 1855 removed to Clinton county, Iowa, where Mr. Spurrell became a prominent and successful farmer, being one of the honored pioneers of that section and one who wielded no little influence in the community. He continued to reside on the old homestead until he was summoned from the scene of life's endeavors, his death occurring on the 15th of May, 1900, at which time he was seventy-seven years of age. He was a Republican in his political proclivities, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also his widow, who still resides on the old home farm. Of their six children we enter the following brief record: Anna died in childhood, before the removal of the family to America; Walter, who was a soldier in the Second Iowa Cavalry Regiment during the war of the Rebellion, died in 1901; John is a resident of Wall Lake, Sac county, Iowa; Arthur has the management of the old homestead farm in Iowa, and also owns six hundred and forty acres in South Dakota; George is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Ellen is married to Seth L. Collins, of Goose Lake, Iowa.

George Spurrell was reared to manhood on the home farm and secured his educational discipline in the excellent schools of Iowa. At the age of twenty-one years he initiated his independent career, becoming at that time dependent upon his own resources, and he has worked his way to success through the medium of energy, industry, integrity of purpose and good management. He purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in Sac county, Iowa, and was there engaged in farming for three years, after which he was engaged in the same line of enterprise in Plymouth county, that state, until 1891, when he sold his farm of one hundred and sixty acres and removed to Rock county, Minnesota, where he purchased land and also engaged in the real-estate business, retaining his residence there about eighteen months. He then, in August, 1893, came to South Dakota and purchased a ranch of two hundred and forty acres in Springfield township, Bon Homme county, where he has since remained. He has made many improvements on the place, including the remodeling of the house, and the ranch is one of the most attractive and valuable properties in this section, being devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of excellent grades of live stock, including shorthorn cattle, sheep, swine and horses. Mr. Spurrell is also the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land in Wilson county, Kansas, the same being located in the oil district, and this property he rents. He has owned property in several other states, and has traveled somewhat extensively, having visited various sections of the Rocky mountains and owning interests in the gold fields of Colorado. In politics Mr. Spurrell is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party. While a resident of Iowa he served as justice of the peace, but he has never been ambitious for official preferment.

On the 8th of April, 1882, Mr. Spurrell was united in marriage to Miss Christine Kruser, of Wall Lake, Iowa. She was born and reared in Denmark, being a daughter of Maren and Peter P. Kruser, who emigrated to the United States in 1881, and who are now dead. Of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Spurrell we enter the following brief data: Melvin J. died at the age of sixteen months; Marvin is at the parental home; Cora and Ida are attending the Springfield State Normal School, and Elmer J. is the youngest member of the family, being nine years of age at the time of this writing, and is also attending the Normal School. Mrs. Spurrell and Cora are members of the Congregational church.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON.—No better index of the material prosperity and general status of any community can be found than in its newspaper press, and in this respect South Dakota is favored in having ably conducted and progressive papers in its various cities and towns, the subject of this review being the editor and publisher of the Avon Clarion, at Avon, Bon Homme county, and having made his enterprise one of successful order as representative of the interests of the attractive town and its surrounding country. He is a thorough newspaper man and the Clarion maintains a high standard of excellence from both an editorial and mechanical standpoint, being a five-column quarto and being issued on Thursday of each week.

Mr. Robinson was born in Delaware county, Iowa, on the 14th of November, 1854, being a son of James and Mary A. (Gregg) Robinson, of whose twelve children he is the eldest of the nine surviving, a brief record concerning the others being here incorporated: Margaret is the wife of Christy Bleakly, of Galva, Iowa; Dr. Thomas is a practicing physician at Gallup, New Mexico; Robert R. is a prominent capitalist and promoter of Manchester, Iowa, and served for twelve years as auditor of Delaware county, that state; Eliza is the wife of Rev. James P. Perry, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church; Alexander has charge of the old homestead farm, in Delaware county, Iowa; John B. is a successful ranchman near Oakdale, Nebraska; Henry E. is a member of the Hollister Lumber Company, of Manchester, Iowa, and is manager of its yards at Elkport, Illinois; and Gregg C. is likewise a member of that company and resides in Manchester, Iowa. The parents of the subject were both born in the north of Ireland, whence they came to the United States when young, their marriage having been solemnized in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1853. Immediately afterward they removed to Delaware county, Iowa, becoming pioneer settlers of that state, and there he invested his available cash in land, being able to buy only forty acres. James Robinson was a man of ability and had received excellent educational advantages for his day, having attended school in Pittsburg after coming to the United States and having been there reared in the home of his uncle, who took much interest in the young man. He had the prescience to recognize the possibilities in store for Delaware county through its agricultural development, and upon locating in Iowa in the early days he was able to secure land for about one dollar and a quarter an acre, and after securing his original tract he bent every energy to developing his property, investing every dollar which he could spare in adding to the area of his landed property and finally becoming the owner of ten quarter-sections of the best land to be found in Delaware county, and how his faith has been justified needs no further voucher than to state that the land is now worth one hundred dollars or more per acre. He is now one of the substantial and successful citizens of the county, retaining possession of all the land which he has acquired, while he still resides on the old homestead farm, being about eighty-five years of age and being one of the honored pioneers of the state. He has done much to as-



WILLIAM J. ROBINSON.

sist his friends in a financial way and has contributed in large measure to the development and progress of Delaware county, where he is held in the highest confidence and esteem. While he has never sought political preferment he has been called upon to serve in the various local offices of trust and responsibility. He is a man of strong individuality and pronounced views and wields a marked influence in his community, while his inflexible integrity has gained to him the respect of all who know him. He is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities, and both he and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His ancestors were prominent in the early wars in which England was involved, representatives of the family having been with Cromwell in the battle of Waterloo, having been members of the Enniskillen Dragoons, one of the regiments held in reserve to combat Napoleon's life guards, whom they defeated in a fierce conflict.

William J. Robinson, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on the old homestead farm in Iowa, attending school during the winter months and assisting in the work of the farm during the summer seasons. In the autumn of 1869, when fifteen years of age, he was matriculated in the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, Iowa, where he continued his studies about five years, being there graduated as a member of the class of 1875, and having received from his alma mater the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. The year prior to and that following his graduation he was employed as a teacher in the university, having full charge of the department of mathematics, in which science he excelled. After leaving the university he taught in the public schools of Iowa until 1889, when he took charge of a small college in Tennessee, but he was not pleased with the outlook and retained the incumbency only one year, at the expiration of which he came to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, and purchased a quarter section of land, in Albion precinct, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock growing until 1901, when he sold his property and purchased a quarter section in Sanborn county. In the autumn of 1902, he left the ranch and took up his abode in Avon, where he purchased the plant and business of the Clarion, which newspaper he has since conducted with marked ability and discrimination, making it one of the best county papers in the state. While residing on his ranch he devoted special attention to the live-stock industry, leasing large tracts of land from the Indians and utilizing the same for the grazing grounds for his cattle. He is a man of high intellectuality and much business acumen, and the town of Avon is fortunate in having secured his interposition as editor and publisher of its local paper. In politics Mr. Robinson gives his allegiance to the Republican party, of whose interests his paper proves an effective exponent. In the autumn of 1894 he was elected superintendent of schools of Bon Homme county, and was returned to this office as his own successor in 1896, while in 1902 he was again a candidate for the position, but through a technicality several votes cast in his favor were thrown out, giving the victory to his opponent, who was elected by a majority of only two votes. Fraternally he is identified with Avon Tent, No. 66, Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 4th of August, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Robinson to Miss Emma E. Glasner, who was a fellow student at the University of Upper Iowa, her home being in Fayette, that state, and of this union have been born four sons—William L. and Robert R., who are editors and publishers of the Tyndall Tribune, at Tyndall, this county; and Leon A. and Earl V., to whom their father will transfer the control of the Avon Clarion in the near future. On August 18, 1903, Mr. Robinson was appointed postmaster at Avon, which position he still holds.

JOSIAH SHELDON.—For a number of years the subject of this review has been very closely identified with the history of Lincoln county, South Dakota, being one of the early settlers and substantial citizens of this part of the state and the founder of the thriving town of Lennox, in which he now resides. Josiah Sheldon embodies many of the sturdy elements of New

England manhood and traces his genealogy to an early period in the history of Vermont, of which state his parents, Samuel and Lavina (Ballard) Sheldon, were natives, both born, reared and married in the old county of Franklin. About the year 1850 Samuel Sheldon migrated to Dane county, Wisconsin, of which he was an early settler, and there took up a tract of government land which he cleared and converted into one of the most productive farms in that part of the state. He was a successful agriculturist, a worthy citizen and lived on the place he originally located until his death, which occurred in 1876, his second wife, the subject's mother, departing this life in 1858. By a previous marriage with Permelia Martin, who died in Vermont, he had one child, a son, by the name of Nelson, and to his union with Lavina Ballard four children were born, namely: Harmon, who, with the subject, laid out the town of Lennox, South Dakota, but who is now living a retired life in Wright county, Minnesota; Polly, wife of Sebastian Basford, of Clear Lake, Iowa; Josiah, of this review, and Desire, twins, the latter, who married William Dunlap, dying in the year 1887. By his third wife, Emma Ross, Mr, Sheldon was the father of one child that died in infancy.

Josiah Sheldon is a native of Franklin county, Vermont, where his birth occurred in the year 1842. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages, never attending school after his sixteenth year, and when old enough to work he took his place in the fields, where he labored early and late, helping to run the farm and contributing to the support of the family. After remaining at home until attaining his majority he started out to make his own way and from 1850 to 1876 followed agricultural pursuits in Minnesota, removing the latter year to South Dakota and taking up a claim in the northern part of Lincoln county, where the village of Lennox now stands, this thriving town being a part of the original quarter section which he purchased from the government. In addition to this land he also entered one hundred and sixty acres about one and a half miles west of Lennox and in 1890, in partnership with his brother, laid out the town and began a series of improvements which in due time attracted a thrifty class of people to the locality, many of whom purchased lots and became permanent residents.

Mr. Sheldon moved to the present site of the village before the advent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in 1879 and donated about forty acres of his land for town purposes, selling all the rest except two lots which he reserved for his own use. He was a member of the first board of trustees of Lennox and in that capacity did much to advance the interests of the town and promote its growth, lending his influence to every enterprise calculated to stimulate business and industry, at the same time giving an earnest and whole-hearted support to measures having for their object the social, intellectural and moral well-being of the community.

In his political affiliations Mr. Palmer is a Republican and he has long been a factor of considerable importance in local party circles, besides manifesting an active interest in district and state affairs, laboring diligently during campaigns and contributing not a little to the success of the ticket as an organizer and worker. His fraternal relations are represented by the Masonic order, belonging to Lodge No. 35, at Lennox, and the Grand Army of the Republic Post, No. 21, which meets at Elsworth, his right to membership in the latter organization depending upon the three years which he gave to the service of his country during the dark and troublous period of the Civil war. Mr. Palmer, on October 18, 1861, enlisted at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in Company C, Fourth Iowa Cavalry, which was assigned to duty in the Army of the Southwest, where he took part in several noted battles, including, among others, the siege of Vicksburg, and many minor engagements, to say nothing of the long, tiresome marches in which he took part and the numerous vicissitudes and hardships endured while defending the flag and upholding the integrity of the Republic. He was discharged December 5, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee, with an honorable record, and since leaving the army he has been as earnest and loyal to the government as when fighting in its behalf on Southern battlefields. Mr. Palmer is one of the well-known and widely respected men of Lincoln county, who has dignified every station to which called and whose influence has ever been exercised on the right side of every moral issue. Those who know him best speak in complimentary terms of his many excellent characteristics and his record in the past may be taken as an earnest of contined usefulness and prosperity in years to come.

HARRY L. BRAS, educator, legislator, publisher, postmaster, promotor, politician and allround good citizen, is a leader among the represenative young men who have brought South Dakota to its present high place in the union of states. Energy and persistence are the prime qualifications which have won for him a most enviable position in the state. Few indeed are the enterprises for state development either upon educational or material lines in which he has not been prominently identified. As teacher, school superintendent and publisher of the state's leading educational journal he has made his impress upon the educational policy of the state for all of the period of statehood and before. As a legislator he introduced and pressed to passage the present efficient law for the inspection of food stuffs and dairy products, as well as many other important pieces of legislation. As a loyal citizen of his own city he organized the movement for the removal of the capital from Pierre to Mitchell and was by his neighbors made the manager of the pending campaign for capital removal before the people.

Mr. Bras is the son of Leonard Bras, a successful lawyer, and Mary Hannah DeMott, of South Bend, Indiana. He therefore possesses that mixture of French and German blood which has produced so many strong and notable men. His parents located at Toolsboro, Louisa county, Iowa, where Harry was born October 16, 1862. In 1867 his family removed to New Boston, Illinois, and there he received a thorough common and high-school education and then took a course in the Illinois State Normal University and later completed his studies in the University of South Dakota. For three years he engaged in teaching in Illinois and then, locating at Mount Vernon, Davison county, South Dakota, he took up a tract of government land, but continued to teach for three years, at the end of which period he was elected county superintendent of schools. The country was new, the school system crude, lacking in uniformity and coherence, but he set to work promptly to reduce it to a practicable working system and soon secured the adoption of a uniform course of study, free text-books, raised the standard of teaching and gave to the schools and the teachers an enthusiastic interest in the work. He held the position three terms and declined a fourth nomination to engage in the publication of the South Dakota Educator, the official organ of all the state educational bodies. He still is the publisher of this journal, as well as of the South Dakotan, the organ of the State Historical Society, and the School Board Journal. By his energy and industry he has built up a large and profitable printing establishment and publishing house. From 1890 to 1896 he was a member of the board of trustes of the Madison Normal and for a portion of the time president of the board. From 1898 to 1902 he was a member of the state legislature. He has from the beginning been an active member of the State Educational Association and of the Teachers' and Pupils' Reading Circles and much of the time one of the administrative officers of these bodies. Since 1892 he has been postmaster of Mitchell and is also the treasurer of the Commercial Fire Insurance Company.

On September 2, 1885, Mr. Bras was married to Miss Hattie Betts, of Mount Vernon, and to them four daughters have been born, Elsie Louise, Lillian, Florence and Sarah. Mrs. Bras died in December, 1903. In the prime of his manhood, Mr. Bras, with state-wide acquaintance and unstinted popularity, is still but at the beginning of that career of usefulness and honor which his unflagging industry, integrity and ability give assurance that the community will require at his hands.

HOWARD BABCOCK, attorney-at-law, and for a number of years a leading member of the Sisseton bar, and the present mayor of Sisseton, was born in Waterloo, Wisconsin, December 21, 1867, being the son of Seth C. and Sarah C. (Cole) Babcock, both natives of New York. Seth C. Babcock, a farmer by occupation, was descended from old colonial stock, his family having been among the earliest settlers of York state, and not a few of the name participating in the struggle for independence. He was a veteran of the late Civil war, serving in Company H, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, and made an honorable record as a brave and gallant soldier. The Coles also belong to an old family, the early history of which dates from a remote period in the time of the colonies, and the name is still familiar in New York, where they originally located. Seth and Sarah Babcock were the parents of four children who grew to maturity, three sons and one daughter, all living.

Howard Babcock remained in his native town until about eight years of age and in 1875 removed with his parents to Racine, Mower county, Minnesota, where he worked on a farm and attended the public schools and the Spring Valley high school until his eighteenth year. After teaching two terms of school, he spent the ensuing three years in the Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, Iowa, and at the expiration of that time began the study of law with Judge C. C. Willson, of Rochester, Minnesota, under whose instruction he continued until his admission to the bar in 1892. Mr. Babcock began the practice of his profession at Wilmot, South Dakota, in 1892, and two years later was elected state's attorney, which position he held the constitutional term of four years, proving an able, faithful and untiring official. Retiring from office, he resumed the general practice and when the county seat was moved to Sisseton he changed his residence to that place, and has built up a large and lucrative practice in the courts of Roberts and neighboring counties. Mr. Babcock is one of the leading lawyers of the Sisseton bar, stands high in the esteem of his professional associates and the public, and has earned an enviable reputation in his chosen calling. His success has been as pronounced financially as professionally and he is today one of the well-to-do men of his city and county, owning valuable real estate, besides his interests in the First National Bank and Reservation State Bank, of Sisseton, the First State Bank of Summit and the Citizens' Bank at White Rock. He helped to organize these institutions and has been a member of the directorate of each bank ever since, and at this time he is president of the First State Bank of Summit. He also organized the Sisseton Loan and Title Company and is heavily interested in the Roberts County Land and Loan Company, being president of both institutions. Mr. Babcock owns one of the finest residence properties in Sisseton and a half section in Roberts county, which is under a high state of cultivation and well improved in the way of buildings, fences, etc. He is essentially a self-made man, his professional success and financial prosperity being the result of his own untiring efforts and industry, and it is eminently fitting to claim for him a prominent place among the representative citizens of his adopted state. Mr. Babcock is a member of the Masonic fraternity and at the present time holds the office of junior warden in Sisseton Lodge, No. 31; he is also identified with the Pythian brotherhood, belonging to Reservation Lodge, No. 66.

Mr. Babcock, on January 22, 1895, contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Ella Jones, of Mitchell, Iowa, and their union has been blessed by three children, Dana B., Gordon C. and Carroll H., who are sturdy examples of the boys they raise in South Dakota.

IRA C. HILL, county treasurer of Roberts county and a gentleman of high standing in the business and social circles of Sisseton, is a native of New York, born in the city of Elmira, on March 9, 1848. His father, Felix Hill, was also a New Yorker by birth, being descended from one of the old families of that commonwealth, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Julia Hoover, came of old New England stock, her father having served with distinction in the war of 1812. Felix and Julia Hill were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, all living, the majority well settled in life and greatly esteemed in their respective places of residence.

Ira C. Hill spent the first eight years of his life in the state of his birth and in 1856 accompanied his parents on their removal to Wisconsin, where he lived until 1863. He was reared on a farm, with the rugged duties and wholesome discipline of which he early became familiar, and when old enough he entered the district schools which he attended of winter seasons until a youth in his teens. In 1863 he went with the family to Minnesota, where a little later he tendered his services to the government to help put down the rebellion, enlisting in Company D, Ninth Minnesota Infantry, with which he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of war for a period of eighteen months, the meanwhile taking part in several campaigns and in a number of hard-fought battles. At the expiration of his period of service he returned to Minnesota, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1892, when he disposed of his interests in that state and came to Roberts county, South Dakota, where he purchased land and engaged in farming. Later, 1897, he moved to Sisseton, and started a hardware store, to which line of business he devoted his attention until 1900, when he was elected treasurer of Roberts county, which position he still holds, having been re-elected in 1902. Mr. Hill's career has been eminently satisfactory and it is universally conceded that the county has never been served by a more capable or obliging official. He has handled the public funds judiciously, and as a custodian of one of the people's most important trusts has so deported himself as to gain the confidence of his fellow citizens of all parties and shades of political opinion. He has also served two terms as county commissioner and during his incumbency in that office was untiring in his efforts to promote public improvements, but at all times careful and even conservative in the matter of expenditures.

Mr. Hill is still engaged in agriculture on an extensive scale, owning a finely improved farm of four hundred acres in the northern part of Roberts county, all under cultivation, in addition to which he has various other interests, being a heavy stockholder in the First National Bank of Sisseton and in the Citizens' State Bank at White Rock. He has been quite successful in all of his enterprises and is now regarded as one of the financially strong and reliable men of his city and county. He is a member of Sisseton Lodge, No. 31, Free and Accepted Masons, and his name is also found on the records of Reservation Lodge, No. 66, Knights of Pythias, being a zealous worker in both orders, besides at all times exemplifying their principles and precepts in his relations with his fellow men.

Mr. Hill was married in Minnesota, May 27, 1878, to Miss Jennie Rhodes, daughter of Elica Rhodes, of New York, the union resulting in the birth of a daughter, Susie J., at home, and Felix, who is married and lives on the home farm.

JOHN HOLMAN, of the law firm of Gamble, Tripp & Holman, and distinctively one of the leading attorneys of the Yankton bar, is a native of Wisconsin and the son of Sjur and Ragrilda Holman, both parents born in Norway. Sjur Holman came to the United States in 1849, and settled near Deerfield, Wisconsin, where he shortly afterward married Ragrilda Aase, who was brought to this country by her parents in 1845, when about thirteen years of age. After his marriage, Mr. Holman turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and, though beginning in a modest way with but limited capital, he succeeded by good management and consecutive industry in accumulating a handsome competence, so that he is now enabled to spend the closing years of his life in comfortable and honorable retirement in the town of Deerfield. Of the children born to this estimable couple, eight are living at the present time, namely: Mrs. Martha Sterricker, of Omaha, Nebraska; Andrew, who lives in Copper Center, Alaska, of which place he was the first settler and founder; Nel, a graduate of the law department of Wisconsin University, but now publishing a paper in Deerfield, that state; Lewis, who is stationed at the Oknago Indian Mission in British Columbia; John, of this review; Gerina, at home; Edwin, editor and proprietor of a newspaper in Minnesota, and Ella, who is still with her parents.

John Holman was born February 10, 1867, in the town of Deerfield, Wisconsin, and grew up at home, attending for some years the common schools and later taking a full course in the seminary at Red Wing, Minnesota, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1887. In the following fall he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and after prosecuting his legal studies for the greater part of two years, was graduated with the class of 1889, immediately after which he accepted a clerkship in the office of one of the leading attorneys of Madison. Young Holman spent about one and a half years in clerical work at the nominal salary of fifteen dollars per month and board, but becoming restive under such manner of living he resigned his position at the expiration of the time noted, and in January, 1891, came to Yankton, South Dakota, where, with something like fifty dollars saved from his meager earnings and about two hundred and forty dollars of borrowed capital, he opened an office and entered upon his career as a lawyer. His first year in this city was one of struggle and self-denial, clients being few and expenses by no means light. By husbanding his resources, however, he managed to acquire sufficient business to keep his bark afloat until the fall of the following year, at which time he was induced by his Republican friends to announce himself a candidate for the office of state's attorney. Arrayed against the candidate for the Republican ticket in that campaign were the combined forces of Democracy and Populism, a fusion which its members confidently believed would sweep the country and capture every office, state, district and county. Notwithstanding the strong opposition, Mr. Holman accepted the nomination and, entering upon the campaign with the determination of doing his best, made a thorough, systematic and brilliant canvass, the result of which was his election by a very handsome majority over a popular competitor. During his first term as prosecutor he formed a law partnership with L. L. F. Cleeger, and opened a branch office at Centerville, Mr. Cleeger looking after the business at the latter place, the subject taking charge of the office in Yankton. At the expiration of his term Mr. Holman was chosen his own successor and at the same time his associate was elected state's attorney of Turner county, in consequence of which their partnership was dissolved, the subject shortly thereafter becoming a member of the law firm of Cramer & Holman, which continued for a period of two years.

After practicing alone for one year, Mr. Holman entered into a partnership with Robert E. McDowell, present private secretary of Senator Gamble, which lasted until the formation of the present legal firm of Gamble, Tripp & Holman in the year 1901. Actuated by a spirit of intense patriotism, Mr. Holman, in May, 1898, sacrificed his law practice, which in the meantime had become large, far-reaching and lucrative, to enter the service of his country in its war with Spain. Enlisting in Company C, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, he was soon on his way to the Philippines, where he experienced the vicissitudes and hardships peculiar to warfare with a barbarous foe in a hot and trying climate. Soon after joining the army he was made corporal, subsequently was promoted quartermaster sergeant and still later rose to the rank of lieutenant, which position he held until his discharge, in October, 1899. Returning home, he assumed his law practice, which soon regained its former magnitude, and from that time to the present he has devoted his attention closely to his profession, with the result that he today commands an extensive business and occupies a conspicuous place among the leading members of the Yankton bar.

In the spring of 1900 Mr. Holman was elected mayor of Yankton, and the ensuing fall he was further honored by a third election to the office of state's attorney, in which position he is now serving his fourth term, having been re-elected in the fall of 1902. Mr. Holman's frequent election to important official station demonstrates not only superior professional ability, but a trustworthiness and popularity with members of all political parties such as few attain.

In December, 1900, Mr. Holman was married, in Yankton, to Miss Alice Flanagan, of this city, the union being blessed with two children, a daughter by the name of Susan R. and a son named Bartlett. Mr. Holman is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has risen to a high degree, and he is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was reared a Lutheran and, though still adhering to that faith, he has attended of recent years the Episcopal church of Yankton, to which his wife belongs. He contributes liberally to the support of both these religions, is also alive to all kinds of charitable and benevolent work, and assists to the extent of his ability any laudable enterprise having for its object the social advancement of the community or the moral good of his fellow men.

HARRY L. SPACKMAN, president of the Reservation State Bank, Sisseton, and manager of the Roberts County Land and Loan Company, was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, May 3, 1866, the son of Jonathan W. Spackman, a native of Pennsylvania and by occupation a contractor and builder. Harry L., who is one of six children, three sons and three daughters, was reared to his seventeenth year in the town of Dakota, Illinois, the meantime acquiring a good education in the public schools. He came to this state in 1883, and from the latter year until 1888 he lived in St. Lawrence, Hand county, devoting the greater part of the time to agricultural pursuits, and then went to Sioux Falls, where he clerked in a store until his removal to Sisseton in 1892. Mr. Spackman was one of the proprietors of Sisseton, and to him also belongs the credit of being the pioneer merchant of the town. He opened a general store shortly after his arrival and conducted a very profitable business until 1896, when he disposed of his mercantile interests and engaged in banking and real estate. He was one of the organizers of the Reservation State Bank of Sisseton, and has since been president of the same, and also took a leading part in establishing the Sisseton State Bank, of which he is still an official and heavy stockholder. In addition to this enterprise he is connected with the Roberts County Land and Loan Company, being its business manager, and to his energies and executive ability is due much of the success which has marked the history of the company from its organization to the present time. As already indicated, Mr. Spackman was one of the founders of Sisseton and to him as much as to any other individual may be attributed the rapid growth of the town and its favorable prospects of becoming at no distant day one of the most important commercial and industrial centers in the northeastern part of the state.

Mr. Spackman is a Republican in politics, and a faithful worker for the success of his party. He was chairman of the Republican county committee four years and served six years as county commissioner, to which office he was elected by an overwhelming vote irrespective of party. He is a clear-headed, far-sighted man, knows how to take advantage of opportunities and bend them to suit his purposes, and all of his undertakings have resulted greatly to his financial advantages.

Mr. Spackman holds membership with Sisseton Lodge, No. 38, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Reservation Lodge, No. 66, Knights of Pythias, and is also a zealous worker in the Odd Fellows order, besides lending his influence to other organized agencies for the promotion of benevolence, charity and fraternal relationships. Public-spirited, he hesitates at no difficulty and, optimistic in all the term implies, he has an abiding faith in himself and in his fellow citizens to make South Dakota one of the greatest commonwealths in the galaxy of states.

Mr. Spackman was married, April 10, 1889, to Miss Dora Wampler, or Elsworth, Illinois, daughter of A. J. Wampler, who is now an honored resident of Sisseton. To Mr. and Mrs. Spackman have been born three children, namely: Vera A., Hazel M. and Harrold B.

WILLIAM H. TURKOPP, M. D., is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Columbus, Ohio, on the 12th of April, 1857, and being a son of Henry and Sophia (Thalke) Turkopp. Three other of their children are living, namely: Henry, who still resides in Columbus, as are also Christian and Alwine, the latter of whom is a teacher in the high school of Ohio's capital city. The father of the Doctor was born in Germany, about the year 1828, and came to the United States when he was a lad of about sixteen years of age, locating in Columbus, where he has ever since maintained his home, having eventually engaged in the commission business and having acquired a fortune through his well-directed efforts. His wife was born in Wisconsin and died in 1895.

Dr. Turkopp was reared to maturity in his native city, where he received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools. In 1876 he began the work of preparing himself for his chosen vocation, taking up the study of medicine and finally entering the Starling Medical College, now the medical department of the Ohio State University, in his home city, where he was graduated in the spring of 1879, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Prior to entering the medical college he had passed three years in Europe, where he pursued a special course in chemistry, as a preliminary to taking up the other essential branches of the medical and surgical science. After his graduation he again went to Europe, where he took post-graduate medical study in the universities at Berlin, Leipsic, Munich and Vienna, being absent three years and thoroughly fortifying himself for the work of his chosen profession. He then returned to the United States and soon afterward took up his residence in Yankton, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, and where he has attained a high reputation as one of the skilled and successful members of his profession in the state, securing a supporting patronage of representative order. So insistent have become the demands upon his time and attention that he has of late confined himself to an office practice, and he is frequently called in consultation on cases of critical character, his judgment in matters of diagnosis, treatment and surgical exigencies being held in high regard by his confreres, while such is his strict observance of professional ethics that he has the esteem and good will of all.

The Doctor is independent in his political views, having originally been aligned with the Democratic party, but his convictions in regard to matters of public polity led him to support McKinley on each occasion of his candidacy for the presidency. He served one year as coroner of Yankton, having been elected on the Democratic ticket and having the distinction of being the only candidate of that party to attain victory at the polls on that occasion. He is a man of scholarly attainments, is genial and sincere in his intercourse with his fellow men and is held in unequivocal esteem.

In the year 1882 Dr. Turkopp was united in marriage to Miss Anna Peiffer, of Lakeport, this state, and they are the parents of five children, namely: William, Nora, Sophia, Minnie and John, all of whom are acquiring their education in Columbus, Ohio, their father's native city.

A. W. LINDQUIST.—As the name indicates, the subject of this sketch is of foreign blood, although a native of the United States, having been born near Alma, Wisconsin, on the 4th day of September, 1869. John and Christina (Westling) Lindquist, his parents, both natives of Sweden, came to America in 1850 and settled in Wabasha county, Minnesota. Later he moved to Alma, Wisconsin, and from there to Ortonville, Minnesota, in 1877, where the father engaged in farming. He died December 24, 1902, at the age of seventy-two years, the mother being still a resident of Ortonville. John and Christina Lindquist reared a family of six children, five living, the subject of this review being the oldest of the number. A. W. spent his early years on the homestead near Ortonville, and received his education in the public schools of that place, after which he accepted a clerkship in a mercantile house, holding the same for a period of eight years. Resigning his position at Ortonville in 1891, Mr. Lindquist came to Roberts county, South Dakota, and in February of the same year established himself in the mercantile business at Wilmot, which line of trade he has since conducted, the meanwhile greatly enlarging his stock by adding a general assortment of goods, including all kinds of agricultural implements and farm machinery, and meeting with most gratifying success in his undertaking. His patronage, which includes a wide range, is quite lucrative, and in his well-stocked establishment is found every article of merchandise demanded by the general trade. As a business man he is familiar with the underlying principles of commercial life, being a careful buyer, an accomplished salesman and progressive in the management of his affairs, yet sufficiently conservative as to make few errors of judgment, steering clear of unwise speculations and being satisfied with the sure gains that come from legitimate trading.

In addition to his commercial interests, Mr. Lindquist is a large real-estate holder, owning and personally managing the farms in Roberts county, besides holding a half interest in the old family homestead in Big Stone county, Minnesota. He belongs to the public-spirited class of men that have done much to promote the material advancement of Wilmot and Roberts counties, and he has also achieved considerable reputation as a shrewd, resourceful and far-seeing politician, having borne quite a prominent part in bringing about the re-election of Hon. J. H. Kyle to the United States senate. His influence in municipal, county and state politics has given him considerable prestige among the leaders of his party, not only in the county and district in which he resides but throughout the state as well. Mr. Lindquist is a thirty-second-degree Scottish-rite Mason, belonging to the blue lodge at Wilmot, the consistory at Aberdeen and the Mystic Shrine at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is a zealous member of this ancient and honorable brotherhood, is well versed in its mystic work and his sterling manhood proves that its principles and precepts had not a little to do in guiding and controlling his daily life and conduct.

Mr. Lindquist was married on May 31, 1893, to Miss Edna Knappen, of Minneapolis, and is the father of two children, Muriel and Phyllis.

HOSMER H. KEITH was born at North Brookfield, Madison county, New York, July 12, 1846, his father having been a farmer and of Scotch ancestry. Besides receiving instruction in the common schools, Mr. Keith was graduated at Whitestown Seminary and afterwards received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Colgate University at Hamilton, New York. During his young manhood he not only worked on the farm, but, like many other energetic young men of his time, he also engaged in school teaching. He studied law for two years, and then entered the Law School at Albany, New York, graduating in 1870. He was admitted to the bar at a general term of the supreme court in New York in June, 1870, and has since then, first in New York and subsequently in South Dakota, been in the active practice of his profession. He came to Sioux Falls in the spring of 1883. At the election of officers for the proposed state of South Dakota, under the Sioux Falls constitution, he was elected judge of the circuit court of the second district. At the election in the fall of 1888 he was elected a member of the territorial legislature from the counties of Hanson, McCook and Minnehaha, receiving a majority of four hundred and ninety-eight votes over his competitor, J. T. Gilbert, who had been elected to the previous term by a majority of one hundred and sixty-five votes. Mr. Keith was elected speaker of the house of representatives and filled the position with marked ability. He took a prominent part in the division of the territory and the admission of the southern half as a state. He stands high as a public speaker and is always listened to with marked attention. As a lawyer he ranks among the best in the state. When he is employed in a case, his opponents know there is to be a contest from the beginning to the end. He is a sagacious trier of cases, a good advocate and when summoned to a court of last resort he is well equipped and able to make the best presentation of his case. As a citizen he is independent and enterprising and takes an active part in all public matters. For several years he was president of the Commercial Club and Business Men's League of his city.

Mr. Keith is a prominent member of the Baptist church, and is also well known in fraternal circles, belonging to Masonic blue lodge No. 5, the Scottish Rite consistory, the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, all at Sioux Falls. In politics he has always actively supported the Republican party. He was elected city attorney of Sioux Falls in 1901 and has since been retained in that office.

On the 9th of August, 1870, he was united in marriage to Mary Katherine Spear, the daughter of Philitus B. Spear, D. D., of Hamilton, New York, and to them have been born three children, namely: Flora Belle, who was graduated from a ladies' seminary at Hamilton, New York; Edwin Spear, who graduated from Pillsbury Academy, Owatonna, Minnesota, and took two years in Chicago University, is now a successful merchant in Bremerton, Washington; Albert Jackson, who was graduated from Sioux Falls College and the law department of the University of Minnesota, is now practicing law with his father at Sioux Falls.

EDWARD MOSCRIP, son of Thomas and Sally (Reynolds) Moscrip, was born in Delaware county, New York, October 14, 1838. His early years were spent in his native state, where he grew to manhood on a farm, and in the subscription schools of Delaware county he received a fair education, his principal training, however, being of an intensely practical nature, obtained by coming in contact with the world in various capacities. Mr. Moscrip followed agricultural pursuits in New York until the year 1857, when he went to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and engaged in lumbering, continuing that line of business until 1861. In the spring of the latter year he responded to President Lincoln's call for volunteers by enlisting in Company E, Second Wisconsin Infantry, which was part of the celebrated Iron Brigade, the only brigade of western troops in the Army of the Potomac, being the First Brigade of the First Division, First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, with which he shared all the realities of war in several of the southern campaigns, taking part in some of the bloodiest battles of the Rebellion, among which were the first Bull Run, Gainesville, second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and many others, in all of which his conduct was that of a brave and heroic soldier who never hesitated when duty called and whose record is one of which any veteran might well feel proud. On May 10, 1864, in the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, he was shot in the hip, the injury being such as to render him almost helpless for a year, during which time he received hospital attention at various places, remaining for some time at the Soldiers' Home in the city of New York. Mr. Moscrip was discharged at Providence, Rhode Island, in April, 1865, and immediately thereafter returned to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where in the spring of the following year he resumed lumbering in the pineries of that state. He was quite fortunate in this business and followed it about seven years, during which time he realized considerable wealth and laid the foundation of his subsequent success as a farmer and stock raiser. In the month of March, 1868, Mr. Moscrip was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Gilmore, of Illinois, and four years later, with his wife and two children, drove from Wisconsin to Lincoln county, South Dakota, and purchased a quarter section of land in LaValley township, which he improved and which he made his home during the ensuing five years. Disposing of his place at the end of that time, he bought the southwest quarter of section 2, LaValley township, which he still owns, converting his land the meanwhile into a finely cultivated and splendidly improved farm, his dwelling and barn, erected in 1900, being among the best buildings of the kind in the community. As a farmer Mr. Moscrip ranks with the most enterprising and successful of Lincoln county agriculturists, and he also has an enviable reputation as a raiser of live stock, his horses, cattle and hogs being carefully selected from the most approved breeds and he seldom fails to realize every year handsome profits from the sale of these animals. Not only as an up-to-date farmer and stock man is Mr. Moscrip known, but he has long been before the people as a leader in various public enterprises, among which may be noted the locating and laying out of highways, the building up of the local school system, also his activity and usefulness as chairman of the town board. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1890 represented Lincoln county in the lower house of the legislature, a position unsought on his part, but filled with credit to himself and to his constituents. Mr. Moscrip belongs to several secret fraternities and benevolent societies, among which are the Masonic lodge at Sioux Falls, the Union Veterans' Union at the same place, and the Grand Army post, which holds its sessions in Canton. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Moscrip consists of one son and two daughters, whose names in order of birth are Annie, Elva and William G. The oldest daughter married Joseph Shebal, a farmer and stock raiser of LaValley township; Annie is the wife of Charles Davey and lives on a farm in Wisconsin, and William G., who married Miss Eva Messner, is a resident of LaValley township and a prosperous tiller of the soil.

A. JAMES GIFFORD, M. D., one of the popular and able young physicians and surgeons of the state, living in the attractive little city of Alexandria, Hanson county, was born in Carroll county, Iowa, on the 26th of July, 1871, being a son of A. J. and S. M. Gifford, the former of whom was born in the state of Pennsylvania and the latter in England, the father being a farmer by vocation. The subject secured his early educational training in the public schools of his native county, and in April, 1882, removed to Miller, South Dakota, where he remained until 1897, when he was matriculated in the medical department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1901, when the degree of Doctor of Medicine was duly conferred upon him. He came forth well fortified for the work of his chosen profession, and soon after his graduation came to Alexandria, where he entered into partnership with Dr. Maytum, concerning whom individual mention is made on another page of this work, and they were coadjutors in their professional work under the firm name of Maytum & Gifford, until the dissolution of the partnership, February 1, 1904. Dr. Gifford is most appreciative of the responsibility and the exacting duties of his profession and is devoted to its work, in which he has been most successful. He is a member of the South Dakota State Medical Society and takes a deep interest in its work and deliberations, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 20th of May, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Gifford to Miss Edith Cokayne, a daughter of Charles Cokayne, of St. Lawrence, this state, and of this union has been born one child, a winsome little daughter, Marjorie.

JOHN B. UHRICH is a native of Alsace, Germany, but since the year 1868 has been an honored resident of South Dakota, consequently he can legitimately claim to be one of the old settlers of the state. Christian Uhrich, the subject's father, was a well-known teacher in Alsace and in addition to educational work, in which he spent twenty-four consecutive years, he was also employed for a considerable time in the office of the treasurer of state. He married in his native land Louisa Zabe, and in 1866 came to America, settling in Genesee county, New York, thence two years later moved to Hutchinson county, South Dakota, where he took up land on which he spent the remainder of his days in retirement, dying in the year 1886, his companion departing this life in 1895. To Christian and Louisa

Uhrich were born eight children, seven of whom are living, namely: Joseph, a farmer residing in Hutchinson county, South Dakota; John B., of this review; Reichart, of Yankton, this state; Madeline, Christine and Christian, also living in that city, and Victor, whose home is in Hutchinson county. Paul, the only member of the family deceased, was the seventh in order of birth.

John B. Uhrich spent his early life in his native country and grew up pretty much after the manner of the majority of lads in the fatherland. In 1865 he came to the United States and after spending the ensuing two years in Genesee county, New York, came to South Dakota and, in partnership with his brother Joseph, engaged in the draying business at Yankton. Two years later he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Rapsch, a native of Bohemia, and shortly thereafter moved to Hutchinson county and entered a quarter section of land in township 99, range 59, in which he now lives and which under his labors and efficient management has been brought to a high state of cultivation and otherwise improved. Mr. Uhrich increased his real estate from time to time until his farm now contains five hundred acres of excellent land, in addition to which he recently gave two hundred acres to his son. He has about two hundred acres in cultivation and, in connection with general farming, devotes a great deal of attention to cattle, horses and hogs, having met with most encouraging success both as an agriculturist and a breeder and raiser of fine live stock. It is not too much to claim for Mr. Uhrich distinctive prestige as an enterprising farmer and public-spirited man of affairs. He is a friend of education and for a period of eighteen years was a member of the local school board, in addition to which he has also given his influence and support to all measures having for their object the moral and social, as well as the intellectual advancement of the community.

Politically Mr. Uhrich is a Republican, but he has steadily avoided position in partisan affairs and refrained from seeking the honors or emoluments of office. He and his estimable wife have a large circle of friends and acquaintances and their pleasant home is the abode of an open-hearted hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Uhrich have a family of four children, the oldest of whom, Victor A., married Tillie Harnisch and lives on the home farm; Rehard, the third in order of birth, is the wife of Charles Peshak, of Spokane, Washington, a tinner by trade; Joseph married Mary Stoberal and lives at Petersburg, Virginia, and Louisa, the youngest of the number, is still with her parents.

ROBERT S. PERSON is one of the honored citizens of the state, of which he has been a resident since 1884. He has been identified with public, educational and civic affairs, and at the present time occupies the responsible position of auditor of the United States treasury for the interior department. He is a resident of Howard, Miner county.

Mr. Person was born in Sheldon, Wyoming county, New York, on the 14th of May, 1857, and is a son of Solomon H. (1820-1861) and Mary (Hamilton) Person (1825-1881), the former of English and the latter of Scotch lineage, while both families became established in America in the colonial epoch. The father of the subject was a farmer by vocation, and both he and his wife died in the state of New York. Robert S. Person received his rudimentary discipline in the district schools of his native county, and later continued his studies in turn in the East Aurora Academy and Chesbrough Seminary, in the Empire state, and in Beloit College, Wisconsin; he is also a graduate in law, having taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws at Columbian University, in the city of Washington.

Mr. Person's father died when the son was but four years old. At the age of fourteen years Robert severed home ties and after that he was thrown largely upon his own resources and became the architect of his own fortunes. For the next six years such education as he acquired was with the proceeds of his own earnings, either as a hired farm hand in summer or as a teacher of country schools in winter. For several years he was successfully engaged in teaching, having been thus employed in New York, Wisconsin and Dakota territory. In 1884 he organized the first public schools in Woonsocket, Sanborn county, in the then territory of Dakota, and was the principal of the high school at that place for two years. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the State Normal School at Madison for several years.

While he was a student at Beloit College, Mr. Person earned his way by tutoring and by reportorial work for the local press. The latter opened a new and congenial vocation, which afforded him pleasure as well as a source of needed revenue. In 1886 he engaged in newspaper work at Woonsocket, and in 1888 he again located at Howard, Miner county, where he was editor and publisher of the Howard Press until September, 1897, when he disposed of the plant and business to enter upon official duties at Washington, D. C., in connection with the federal government. From 1895 to 1897, inclusive, Mr. Person held the position of secretary of the state senate, and from 1896 to 1898 he was secretary of the Republican state central committee. He has rendered efficient service in the promotion of the interests of the party in South Dakota, and has been an influential factor in the party ranks ever since taking up his residence in the state. In June, 1897, President McKinley appointed him deputy auditor of the United States treasury for the department of the interior, and after having filled that office for a term of four years the late lamented President appointed him auditor for the same department. This appointment was made in May, 1901, and in December of the same year President Roosevelt renewed the appointment, and Mr. Person is still incumbent of the office, in the administration of which it is acknowledged he has demonstrated exceptional efficiency as a public officer. His duties involve great responsibilities, as about two hundred million dollars of public funds annually are advanced through him to agents, whose disbursements in turn must be accounted for to him.

Among the cherished memories of Mr. Person's associations with public men is the fact that for seven years he enjoyed the personal friendship of the late Marcus A. Hanna, United States senator from the state of Ohio and chairman of the Republican national committee.

Mr. Person is a man of public spirit and progressive ideas, and has ever shown a lively interest in all that makes for the advancement and material prosperity of South Dakota, of which he may consistently be termed a pioneer. In politics he is a Republican. His family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

On the 7th of August, 1884, Mr. Person was united in marriage to Miss Ellen A. Persons, who was born in Forbeston, Butte county, California, on the 23d of February, 1857, being a daughter of Dr. Horace T. and Jane (Fenton) Persons. Mr. and Mrs. Person have had six children, of whom four are living, namely: Ellen Bertha, who was born in 1885; Ethel Marion, who was born in 1892; Horace Hamilton, who was born in 1893, and Mary Katharine, who was born in 1897. Helen Hamilton, who was born on the 6th of June, 1888, died on the 23d of February, 1889, and Robert S., Jr., who was born December 17, 1889, died March 29th, 1896.

PHILIP PFATLZGRAFF.—The name of the subject of this review indicates his foreign birth, also the part of the old world from which he came. Philip Pfatlzgraff was born November 28, 1852, in Alsace Loraine, at that time under the dominion of France, but now a part of the German empire, being the son of Frederick and Magdalena (Schnabefger) Pfatlzgraff, both parents natives of the same province. By occupation the father was a farmer, which trade he followed the greater part of his life, both in Germany and the United States. When a young man he entered the French army and devoted sixteen years to the military service, spending a part of the time as a member of the band, having been an accomplished musician, especially on his favorite instrument, the clarionet. Leaving the army, he resumed his trade and continued to work at the same in his native land until 1854, when he came to the United States and located in

Rochester, New York. After spending two years at nursery work in that city, he removed to Cook county, Illinois, where he purchased land and devoted the ensuing fifteen years to agricultural pursuits, changing his abode at the expiration of that time to Butler county, Iowa, where he also developed a farm and continued to live the life of a contented and prosperous tiller of the soil for a period of eighteen years, dying in the town of Dumont on the 6th day of March, 1898. Mrs. Pfatlzgraff, who is still living at Dumont, Iowa, bore her husband seven children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest of the number. The others are George, a farmer of Butler county, Iowa; Fred, a hardware merchant in the town of Dumont; Jacob, who is engaged with his brother in the hardware business; Mrs. Elizabeth Schmitz, of Dumont; Lena, whose husband, Ernest Schmitz, is a general merchant in the above town, and Charlotte, who married William Ahrens, a grain dealer of the same place.

Philip Pfatlzgraff was but two years old when his parents came to this country, consequently he has no recollection of the land of his birth, being to all intents and purposes as much a citizen of the United States as if he had been born on American soil. During his youthful years he attended the district schools of Butler county and having been reared to agricultural pursuits he early became familiar with the rugged duties of the farm and grew up strong of body and with a well-defined purpose to make the most of his opportunities. Being the oldest of the family much of the labor of the homestead fell to him and he discharged the duty faithfully and well, working early and late in the fields and taking from his father's shoulders a great deal of the work and responsibility of running the farm. After remaining with his parents and looking after their interests until twenty-five years of age, he left home to make his own way in the world and in February, 1877, came to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, locating at the town of Loretta, where in due time he engaged in general merchandising.

Mr. Pfatlzgraff's business proved prosperous from the beginning and at this time he is proprietor of one of the largest and most successful mercantile establishments in the town, carrying a full stock of all articles demanded by the general trade, in addition to which he also handles all kinds of produce, which he ships in large quantities to the leading markets of the country. He has an extensive patronage, which is becoming larger every year and at this time the magnitude of his trade will compare favorably with that of any other merchant in the county outside the more populous centers.

Mr. Pfatlzgraff possesses supreme financial ability and has seldom if ever made any but fortunate investments. He owns fine town property, improved and well cared for, and in addition thereto has purchased from time to time valuable farm lands in different parts of the county, including the Henry Tjark place of eighty acres and a quarter section in Jefferson township, half of which is in cultivation. He leases the latter tract, but cultivates his eighty-acre farm, raising large crops of wheat, oats and corn, besides devoting considerable attention to live stock, specially to a fine grade of hogs, in the raising of which he has been quite successful and the proceeds from which add very materially to his income. Mr. Pfatlzgraff has been postmaster at Loretta for over twelve years and manages the office with the same care and consideration manifested in his individual business affairs. He maintains an abiding interest in the growth and development of the town, encouraging all measures for the general good of the community and welfare of the people.

Politically he wields a potent influence for the Republican party, the principles of which he has advocated ever since old enough to exercise the right of ballot, and fraternally holds membership with the Odd Fellows lodge in Dumont, Iowa. He has profound religious convictions and is a firm believer in the truths of the German Lutheran church, with which he has been identified since childhood.

The married life of Mr. Pfatlzgraff dates from 1870, in September of which year he was wedded to Miss Anna Miller, of Dumont, Iowa, who has borne him two children, a daughter by the name of Dora M. and a son, George W., both of whom reside under the parental roof.

LAWRENCE H. WILLRODT, one of the most prominent and successful farmers and stock growers of Brule county, is a native of the province of Schleswig, Germany, where he was born on the 17th of May, 1845. He received a good education in his native land, where he prepared himself for the pedagogic profession, and after coming to the United States he completed a course in a commercial college at Davenport, Iowa. At the age of twenty-two years he emigrated to America and took up his residence in the city of Davenport, Iowa, where he taught a German-American school about five years, being very successful in his efforts. He then opened a book and stationery store in that city, continuing in this line of enterprise nearly a decade, at the expiration of which, in 1880, he came to what is now Brule county, South Dakota, where he entered homestead and timber claims, while later he purchased one and one-half sections additional, having at the present time a fine estate of twelve hundred and eighty acres, of which about three hundred and twenty acres are maintained under a high state of cultivation, while the balance is devoted to the raising of hay and to grazing purposes, as our subject gives special attention to the raising of high-grade live stock, conducting operations on a quite extensive scale. He has shown marked taste and discrimination in the improvement of his farm, and has one of the finest residences in this section, the house and incidental improvements about the same representing an expenditure of about six thousand dollars.

On the 1st of April, 1871, Mr. Willrodt was united in marriage to Miss Mary P. Wagner, who was born and reared in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, she being a niece of Hon. John F. Darby, who was a member of congress from Missouri for a number of years and one of the most eminent members of the bar of St. Louis, while he was also one of the leading bankers of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Willrodt are the parents of three children, namely: Clara L., who is the wife of John Q. Anderson, a prominent stock raiser of Lyman county, this state; and L. Henry and Laura A., who remain at the parental home, the latter being a student in the high school at Chamberlain.

In his political adherency Mr. Willrodt is stanchly arrayed in support of the principles of the Democratic party and he has long been known as one of its wheelhorses in this section of the state, attending the various conventions as a delegate and being an influential factor in the party councils. In 1901 he was elected a representative of Brule county in the state senate, this being the second general assembly of the state and one whose work tended to make history rapidly for the new commonwealth. He served with ability and his course was such as to gain him unqualified endorsement on the part of his constituents. He is identified with the Legion of Honor in Iowa, of which he became a member in 1879.

WELLINGTON J. MAYTUM, M. D., is engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Alexandria, Hanson county, and is known as an able and successful physician and surgeon. He is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Penn Yan, Cayuga county, on the 11th of December, 1864, and being a son of Charles and Emma Maytum. When he was five years of age his parents removed to Wayne county, Iowa, where his father engaged in milling, and there the Doctor secured his early educational discipline in the public schools, being graduated in the high school at Humeston, as a member of the class of 1885. In 1888 he was matriculated in the medical department of the state university of Iowa, at Iowa City, where he completed a thorough technical course and was graduated in 1891, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly after his graduation the Doctor came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Alexandria, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, the marked success and prestige which have attended his efforts standing as the best voucher for his ability and earnest devotion to the exacting duties of his chosen vocation. In 1896 he took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic, and in 1900 he again took a course of special study in this well-known institution, from which it is evident that he at all times keeps in touch with the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery. The Doctor is a member of the South Dakota State Medical Society, and was for six years secretary and treasurer of the same. In 1894 he was elected to the office of superintendent of schools of Hanson county, and in the connection did much to systematize and vitalize the work of education in his jurisdiction, holding the position for two years and making an enviable record. He is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party and takes a lively interest in public affairs of a local nature. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Modern Brotherhood of America and the Yeomen. He is a skilled and successful physician, a loyal citizen and a man who commands unqualified confidence and esteem in the community in which he has lived and labored to so goodly ends.

On the 18th of November, 1895, Dr. Maytum was united in marriage to Miss Lillie May Syferd, who was born and reared in Wayne county, Iowa, being a daughter of John and Eliza Syferd, while she was a resident of Warsaw, Iowa, at the time of her marriage. Of this union have been born five children, namely: Charles K., Genevieve, Cecil, Thelma and Crystal.

HARRIS FRANKLIN. — The qualities which command the largest measure of material success in human affairs are a clearness of understanding that brings into definite view from the beginning the end desired and the most available means of reaching it; a force of will tireless in its persistency; and a quickness of decision that instantly utilizes the commanding points in any case. In the ratio in which they possess these qualities men are great according to their bent, and are the leaders of their fellows from the rightful sovereignty innate in their individual nature. There may be oratorical power—depth of thought and grace of diction—in the conjunction. Subtlety in dialectics and copiousness of technical learning may not be wanting. Social culture and masterful grace in all the bland amenities of life may be present in abundant measure. If so they are only added powers—helpful, but not necessary. For it is the men of action who move the world forward in its destined course, especially in this intensely practical age. Where such men hail from, and the circumstances of their birth and breeding, are usually matters of little moment. Nature has no favored spots for the creation of her choice products. According to her needs and occasions she is all Athens, all Stratford-on-Avon, all Wall street. When a man is required for any specific purpose, she produces him apparently without regard to circumstances and fearlessly flings him into the crisis. She knows her brood, and those she singles out for great events never disappoint her. Sometimes she even proves them in the alembic of stern adversity, and then they come forth from the trial only purified and strengthened for the work before them.

Harris Franklin, of Deadwood, is essentially and notably a man of this character—clear in perception, resolute in pursuit, quick and firm in decision. These qualities have given him force and leadership among men, and wrought out for him a record in commercial and industrial life creditable alike to himself and to the people in whose service it has been made. He was born in Russian Poland on March 18, 1849, the son of Z. and Ellen Franklin, also natives of that country. His ancestors had resided there for countless generations, had flourished and thriven there with the flight of time, had borne their part in the honorable history of their native land in peace and war, and had been content to be numbered among its useful citizens who faithfully performed every public and private duty. It was reserved for him to carry the family name and the qualities that gave it distinction into a distant country and the service of another people. And for this duty his preparation, while neither extensive nor showy, was consistent and sufficient. His mother died in his infancy and he was reared to the age of fifteen by his father, a busy exporter of seeds, principally flax. He received a slender education in the common schools, and was thrown much on his own resources from boyhood. In 1864 his father came to the United States and located at Syracuse, New York. Four years later he died at Des Moines, Iowa. In the meantime the son, in 1866, came to this country alone, and also settled at Syracuse. He began his career in his new home by carrying for two years through western New York a peddler's pack, weighing 100 pounds, and conducting the small traffic it made possible. In 1868 he located at Burlington, Iowa, and opened a small store which he kept with profit until 1871. He then sold out and moved to Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he engaged in a wholesale and retail liquor business, and became one of its traveling representatives and salesmen. He built up an extensive trade, but owing to extraordinary conditions in 1873 he lost all he had. He then went on the road in the interest of a Council Bluffs (Iowa) cigar company, in whose employ he remained two years. At the end of that period he gave up the job and going to Laramie, Wyoming, he again embarked in the wholesale liquor trade. His success in this venture was such that in 1877 he opened a branch store at Cheyenne. The year before this he spent a month in the Black Hills inspecting the business conditions and outlook, with the result that in 1878 he started another branch at Deadwood. The next year he sold all his interests in Wyoming and took up his residence at Deadwood permanently, having passed the greater portion of the time in the Hills after his first visit in 1876. The big fire of September 26, 1879, swept away all his possessions and left him twenty thousand dollars in debt. In this disaster he even lost all his extra clothing except one shirt that happened to be at a Chinese laundry in a portion of the town not visited by the fire. In the following November he again started his liquor business, which he carried on with increasing magnitude until 1890 when the prohibitory law went into effect. Before this, however, in 1881, having been taught by experience that it was unwise to have all his eggs in one basket, he started a cattle industry on a small scale which he gradually enlarged and promoted. In this he was on the highway to big success when the severe winter of 1886-7 caused him considerable loss. But he did not abandon the industry and is still extensively engaged in it. In 1886 he became interested in mining and the next year organized the Golden Reward Mining Company, of which he served as president until 1896. He then sold the greater part of his interest in the company to New York capitalists, gave up the presidency to E. H. Harriman, and became vice-president, a position he still holds. In 1895, turning his attention to finance, for which he has peculiar fitness, he organized the American National Bank of Deadwood, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. That this bank has flourished vigorously under his management is shown by the fact that it now has a surplus and undivided profits amounting to two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. He was its president until 1902, when he bought a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Deadwood, and since then he has been president of that institution. It has a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus, of ninety thousand dollars. But he is still one of the directors and the active manager of the American National. When Mr. Franklin organized the Golden Reward Mining Company the Ruby basin district was almost valueless because there was no way of extracting the precious metals from the ore at a profit. He then passed four years in efforts to overcome this difficulty, and was finally rewarded with the discovery of a chlorination process which greatly cheapened the work and made it pay. In 1890 his process was put in operation with complete machinery, and his became the first successful chlorination plant in the world in practical use. Previous to this some such process had been used in Grass Valley, California, but it was never able to bring the cost of treating ores below twenty-five dollars a ton, whereas, during the last two years his plant worked it treated them at a cost of but three dollars and fifty-one cents a ton. This enterprise was the making of the Black Hills as a permanently profitable mining center, but the plant was destroyed by fire in 1899. Since then the company has owned and operated an extensive smelter, and also built a well equipped cyanide plant on the site of the burnt property. In addition to his interest in this company Mr. Franklin has extensive holdings in other mining properties, among them the Deadwood & Delaware smelter, of which he is the head and controlling spirit, and which has recently largely increased its capacity. He is devoted to his various business interests, and has no time or taste for public life. He is therefore independent of party control in politics, and has never sought or desired public office. He is, however, earnestly and intelligently interested in the advancement and general welfare of his city, county and state, and withholds no effort needed on his part to promote them.

On January 1, 1870, Mr. Franklin was married to Miss Anna Steiner, a native of Hanover, Germany, who came to the United States with her parents when she was one year old, and was reared and educated in New York state. She died on January 10, 1902, leaving one child, a son, Nathan E. Franklin, who received his scholastic education in the public schools of Deadwood and was afterward graduated from the department of pharmacy in the University of Notre Dame, in Indiana. He is now cashier of the American National Bank, of Deadwood.

In 1893 a movement was started by the business men of Deadwood to build a first-class modern hotel in the city. Mr. Franklin took a great interest and a leading part in the project, and the result is the splendid hostelry known as the Hotel Franklin, which was named in his honor. The sum of forty thousand dollars was expended in purchasing the site and laying the foundation, then on account of the general depression of business the enterprise lay dormant for about nine years. But two or three years ago, mainly through Mr. Franklin's influence, it was revived and the building was completed. In addition to the expense already incurred, the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars more was invested in it, and of this Mr. Franklin put in fifty thousand dollars. The hotel was opened for business in July, 1903, and is one of the most elegant and complete in the Northwest. Mr. Franklin has contributed liberally to other enterprises for the improvement of the town and the advantage of its people, and has probably done more than any other person for the development and progress of the whole Black Hills region. In 1881 he was the promoter and carried to successful completion the first flour mill of Deadwood, with a capacity of two hundred barrels of flour per day. The mill burned, however, in 1897 and was not rebuilt. An electric light plant had been installed and operated a couple of years, when it was abandoned as an unsuccessful enterprise. In 1887 Mr. Franklin came forward with others and bought the plant and put it upon a permanent and successful basis with modern methods. In all the relations of life and in every field of labor in which he has engaged he has exemplified in a signal degree the best attributes of American citizenship, and he has the satisfaction of not only seeing the results of his energy and public spirit blooming and fructifying around him, but of being securely established in the lasting regard and good will of his fellow men wherever he is known.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN.—The city of Sioux Falls is signally favored in having at the head of its police department so able an executive as Chief Martin, who has shown the utmost discrimination and force in the discharge of the executive duties of this important branch of the municipal government. Mr. Martin is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in the town of Ashippun, Dodge county, on the 17th of February, 1850, and being a son of John Duncan Martin and Caroline (Wilks) Martin, both of whom were born and reared in Dundee, Scotland. The future chief received his early educational training in the public schools of his native town, and was reared to the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm. When but fifteen years of age he gave significant evidence of his patriotism and youthful valor by going forth in defense of the Union, whose integrity was then jeopardized by armed rebellion. He enlisted as a private in Company I, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, where he proved himself a faithful young soldier, being mustered out on the 24th of June, 1865, and receiving his honorable discharge. He then returned home and soon afterward entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, becoming a skilled artisan in the line and continuing to follow his trade as a vocation for several years. When twenty-one years of age he was elected constable of his native town, in which capacity he gained his first experience in the handling of malefactors, proving himself a capable officer and remaining incumbent of the position for a period of six years. In 1876 he removed to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in contracting and building until 1882, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of the county, being inducted into this office on the 1st of January and serving until 1888, making an excellent record. He then came to South Dakota and located in Sioux Falls, where he was engaged in building until May 7, 1890, when he was appointed a member of the police force of the city, serving two years as patrolman and being then, on the 1st of May, 1892, appointed to the position of chief of the police department, giving a most able administration of the office and being reappointed on the 3d of November, 1895, for a term of two years. In 1897-8 he was a guard at the state penitentiary, in this city, and on the 2d of May, 1900, there came a distinctive hark of the popular appreciation of his ability and former services, in his reappointment to the position of chief of the police department, of which he has since remained in tenure. In politics the chief is a stanch Republican, and fraternally is identified with Unity Lodge, No. 130, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Joe Hooker Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic; and Jasper Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 13th of December, 1876, Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Best, daughter of John and Margaret Best, of Dousman, Wisconsin, and they have one child, Stella M., who remains at the parental home, being one of the popular young ladies of the city.

CHRISTIAN C. FLEISCHER, D. D. S., whose finely equipped offices are located in the Van Eps building, Sioux Falls, is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in the city of La Crosse, on the 13th of November, 1875, and being a son of Frederick and Josephine (Johnson) Fleischer, the former of whom died November 12, 1878, while the mother now makes her home with the subject. The Doctor completed the curriculum of the public and high schools of his native city, and in 1892 was matriculated in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, in the city of Chicago, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1898, receiving his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, and being thoroughly well equipped for the active work of his chosen profession. He initiated the practice of dentistry in his home city of La Crosse, where he remained thus engaged until September, 1901, when he came to Sioux Falls and here established himself in practice. He has gained a representative support and has already built up an excellent business, which shows a constantly cumulative tendency, as his abilities and devotion to his work become the better recognized. His office is supplied with the best mechanical devices and laboratory appurtenances, while the operative department is thoroughly modern in its equipment and facilities. Dr. Fleischer has ever given his allegiance to the Republican party, and his religious views are in harmony with the tenets of the Norwegian Lutheran church. He is a bachelor. The father of the Doctor was a native of Norway and was a man of high intellectuality and sterling character. He was for many years prominently engaged in the newspaper business, having been editor and proprietor of the Fedrelandent og Emegranten, which exercised marked power and influence in connection with the colonization and material development of the western states. The subject is a charter member of the Psi Omega dental fraternity.

JOHN A. BOWLER was born April 8, 1861, in North Adams, Massachusetts, and at the age of six years removed with his parents, William and Bridget (Malvey) Bowler, to Sparta, Wisconsin, near which place he grew to maturity on a farm, and in the public schools of which he received his educational training. He remained at home assisting his father until his twentieth year, and then engaged in the implement business at Sparta, but after spending about one year in that town, he, in 1882, came to South Dakota, locating at Groton, where he became a member of the well-known implement and machinery firm of Short & Bowler. This relationship continued until 1884, when the subject purchased his partner's interest and since that time he has carried on business at the old stand, in connection with which he also conducted a branch establishment at Sioux Falls from 1896 to 1899. In 1903 Mr. Bowler bought an interest in the Western Security Company, of Sioux Falls, and from that time to the present he has been actively engaged with the enterprise as president and general manager, its continued success and prosperity being largely the result of his energy and correct business methods.

Mr. Bowler has won a conspicuous place in the business circles of Sioux Falls and Groton and has also been influential in all that concerns the material advancement of the two places, being a forceful factor in promoting all legitimate enterprises and to no small degree a leader in public affairs. He is a zealous and uncompromising Democrat and for a number of years has been prominent in the councils of his party, both locally and throughout the state, his ability as an organizer together with his judicious leadership gaining him such wide and favorable recognition that in 1894 he was chosen chairman of the state central committee. In this responsible and exacting position he demonstrated ability and resourcefulness of a high order and so thoroughly was the party organized under his management and so earnestly and effectively did he conduct the campaign of the above year, that for the first time in its history the state was carried by the Democracy. In the year 1902 Mr. Bowler was the choice of his party for United States senator, and received the full vote of the Democratic side of both houses of the legislature, but failed of election by reason of the large Republican majority. He made a gallant and dignified fight, however, and in addition to receiving the endorsement of the Democracy of the state, won many warm friends among those opposed to him by political ties. He held the chairmanship for a period of six years and the meantime, May, 1899, was appointed by Governor Lee warden of the state penitentiary, the duties of which position he discharged in an able and business-like manner until 1901, his administration being one of the most creditable and satisfactory in the history of the institution.

Mr. Bowler is a man without an enemy, for his large humanity embraces all his race and neither party feuds nor religious differences are able to separate him from his kind nor mar the cordiality of his social relations. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belonging to the lodge at Sioux Falls, and at various times he has held important official positions in the organization. He is also a Knight of Columbus, at Sioux Falls, being grand knight of the local lodge, and district deputy.

Mr. Bowler was married at Sparta, Wisconsin, December 31, 1883, to Miss Mary E. Linehan, of that place, a lady of valued culture and sterling character and a favorite in the best social circles of her present place of residence.

JOHN C. McVAY.—This honored citizen of St. Lawrence, Hand county, where he is now living practically retired from active business, was born on a farm in Knox county, Ohio, on the 18th of October, 1834, so that he has nearly attained the age of three score years and ten. He is a son of William B. and Sarah (Love) McVay, both representatives of old and prominent families of Pennsylvania. The McVay family is of Scotch-Irish extraction and the original American progenitors came to this country in the colonial days, while the name early became linked with the history of the old Keystone state. Our subject is one in a family of ten children, whose names in order of birth are as follows: Byram B., John C., Mary A., Emily P., William M., Leonard S., Rebecca J., Malinda, Thomas R. and Columbia. Of the number eight are living at the present time. The subject secured his early education in the common schools of his native state and then took a course in an excellent academy at Chesterville, the same being conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church. He taught and attended school alternately until he had attained the age of twenty-two years. He then, in company with his parents and other members of the family, removed to Illinois, where he passed about one year looking about for an eligible location, and removed to Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa, where the honored parents passed the remainder of their long and useful lives. There the subject devoted his attention principally to teaching until he felt that a higher duty called him, the nation being engaged in the great civil war. In August, 1862, he accordingly enlisted in Company A, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and saw much hard service, participating in a number of the notable battles incident to the progress of the great conflict. In the engagement at Arkansas Post Mr. McVay was wounded in the right foot, being permanently disabled. He took part in the first attack on the city of Vicksburg, under General Sherman, and later was on detached duty for some time, being finally discharged in April, 1863, by reason of disabilities resulting from the wounds which he had received. After the close of his military career Mr. McVay returned to his home in Iowa, where he continued to be engaged principally in the insurance business until his removal to the territory of Dakota, in 1882. He settled in Hand county, where he took up three quarter sections of government land, which he improved and brought under a high state of cultivation, giving his attention chiefly to sheep raising. The family now own two entire sections of land in the county and the name is one which is honored in this section of the state, with whose development and progress it has been so intimately linked from the formative period to the present time. Mr. McVay has continued to reside on his farm until the present time, his home being practically in the village of Miller. He was for many years prominently identified with the insurance business, in which he met with marked success. From this source he laid the foundation for his present competency, and also secured the means to provide exceptionally good educational advantages for his large family of children, whose lives have been such as to amply compensate him for his solicitude and care. In politics Mr. McVay has given a stalwart support to the Republican party from the time of its organization to the present, but he has never had any ambition for public office and has never held such. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for the past fifty years, and his wife was likewise a devoted communicant of the same. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, at Wessington, South Dakota.

On the 4th of July, 1859, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McVay to Miss Hattie Coffin, of Newton, Illinois. She was born in Pennsylvania on the 14th of August, 1834, and was a successful and popular teacher in Godfrey, Illinois, for a number of years prior to her marriage, having been educated in Oberlin College, Ohio. Mrs. McVay was a woman of noble character and gracious presence, endearing herself to all with whom she came in contact, while she proved a devoted wife and helpmeet during the long period of nearly a half century, being summoned into eternal rest on the 11th of August, 1899. To her loved husband and children the memory of her pure and gentle life rests like a parmanent benediction and thus is granted a measure of compensation for her loss. Of this union were born nine children, concerning whom we enter the following brief record: Horace M. died at the age of four years; Herbert H. died at the age of two and one-half years; and William L. passed away at the age of nine months. Bruce graduated at Mitchell University and is principal of the public schools at Highmore, Hyde county; Louise, who was formerly a popular teacher in the public schools, is now the wife of George B. Lincoln, a special agent of the government, in New York City; Winifred is a graduate of Mitchell University and took the state oratorical prize and second in the interstate contest at Fargo, South Dakota. She was likewise a successful teacher and is now the wife of Llewellyn Sage, who is an extensive ranchman near Salida, Colorado; Ward B. took a business course at Mitchell University and is engaged in farming and stock growing in Hand county, South Dakota; Emma Maude is a graduate of Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, and is now pursuing her fourth year as a teacher in the primary department of the public schools of Miller; and Mary Abigail is a successful teacher of music in St. Lawrence, using the famous Burrows kindergarten system in her work with children. The family is one of prominence in the social, religious and educational life of the county and it is eminently gratifying to present this sketch in a work which has to do with those who have wrought well in the great state to which this history is devoted.

LEVI STONE TYLER, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, of South Dakota, whose home offices are in the city of Sioux Falls, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, on the 7th of June, 1847, and is a son of Levi and Sarah C. (Harrington) Tyler, representatives of prominent old families of New England. He secured his education in the public schools of his native town, being graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1861, after which he was for a short interval employed in a clerical capacity in a mercantile establishment in Greenfield. He then became identified with the express business and in the connection was finally advanced to the position of local agent in his home town, where he remained until 1868, when, at the age of eighteen years, he determined to follow the advice of Horace Greeley and "go west and grow up with the country." He visited Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Omaha, Nebraska, and finally located in Des Moines, Iowa, where he clerked in a store about one year, at the expiration of which he removed to Dallas county, that state, and located in Xenia, where he opened a general store, where he built up a successful business, while for two years he served as postmaster of the village. When the first railroad was completed through that section the new town of Perry sprung up on its line, Xenia being a number of miles distant from the railroad, and Mr. Tyler removed his stock of goods to the former place, where he successfully continued business for the ensuing four years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his interests there and returned to Des Moines, where he was again engaged in clerking about two years. He then accepted the position of messenger for the American Express Company on the run between Fort Dodge and Minneapolis, while later he was assigned to the run between Tracy and Pierre. In the spring of 1881 he filed entry on a preemption claim in Hand county, this state, and remained on the same until he had perfected his title. He then returned to Tracy, Minnesota, and again became a railway express messenger, in which capacity he was employed until June, 1887, when he was appointed agent for the American Express Company at Tracy, Minnesota, of which office he was incumbent until October 12, 1892. In that year he was elected a member of the Minnesota legislature, representing the sixteenth district, and he proved a valuable working member of the assembly, while he takes justifiable pride in the work he there accomplished in connection with providing for the erection of the new state capitol, in the city of St. Paul. At the close of his term as a member of the legislature he became traveling auditor for the

American Express Company, and at the expiration of a year became agent for the company in the city of Duluth, where he remained a short time, being then made the company's agent in the city of Sioux Falls, in 1894. He continued in tenure of this position until 1898, when he was elected to the state senate, being nominated as a silver Republican. After the expiration of his term in the senate he became bookkeeper at the state penitentiary, in this city, retaining the office until 1901, when a change in political domination led to his retirement. In the autumn of that year he opened a general store at Harrisburg, Lincoln county, where he effected the organization of the Tyler Mercantile Company, of which he has since been secretary and treasurer, the business having already grown to be one of very considerable scope and importance. At the convention of the Retail Merchants' Association held in Sioux Falls in January, 1903, he was one of those prominently concerned in the organization of the Retail Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, of which he was chosen secretary at the time, while he is also a member of its board of directors. Through his executive and administrative ability the work of the company has been signally advanced and its affairs are in a most prosperous condition. He is one of the liberal and progressive citizens of the state and is held in high regard in both business and social circles. In politics he was originally a Republican, but in 1896 identified himself with the Bryan Democracy, being convinced that the financial policy of the party as defined in the Kansas City platform is best calculated to further the public prosperity of the nation, and he has ever taken a lively interest in political affairs. Fraternally he is identified with the Sioux Falls lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 18th of February, 1873, Mr. Tyler was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Alice Perkins, who was born and reared in Indianapolis, Indiana, while their marriage was solemnized in Dallas Center, Iowa, of which place she was a resident at the time. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler have three children, Persis Uretta, who is the wife of Wellington Andrews, of Sioux Falls; Nathaniel Stone, who is a resident of Cherokee, Iowa; and Josephine Alice, who is the wife of Sioux K. Grigsby, of Sioux Falls.

HENRY M. JONES, general manager of the extensive business of the B. C. McClossan Fruit Company, of Sioux Falls, and one of the enterprising and popular business men of the state, is a native of Utah, having been born in Wasatch, that state, on the 10th of March, 1870, and being a son of William and Ellen M. (Keliher) Jones, who came to South Dakota in 1877. The father died at Spearfish, this state, in 1886, while the mother is still living, maintaining her home in Lead, this state. The subject of this review secured his preliminary scholastic training in the public schools and then entered the normal school at Spearfish, this state, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887, which was the first class graduated in the institution. His father had become prominently identified with the cattle industry in this section, and until 1886 the subject worked on the great ranges during the summer months, spending the winters in school. In .886 he secured employment in the office of the Homestake Mining Company, at Lead, where he remained until 1888, when he became traveling salesman for B. C. McClossan, wholesale fruit dealer in Sioux Falls, being thus engaged until 1897, and thereafter he was employed about one year as traveling salesman for a cigar manufactory in Sioux City. In the spring of 1898 Mr. Jones again entered the employ of B. C. McClossan and in the fall of the same year the business was incorporated, under the present title of the B. C. McClossan Fruit Company, Mr. Jones becoming one of the stockholders of the concern and being chosen secretary and treasurer of the company, while later he was made general manager, in which capacity he has since continued to render most effective service, doing much to promote the expansion of the successful enterprise with which he is thus identified. In politics he has always given his allegiance to the Republican party, but he has never sought nor desired the honors or emoluments of public office.

On the 7th of June, 1899, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Lois Ray, of Salem, Missouri, and they have a winsome little daughter, Linne Lois, who was born on the 19th of May, 1901.

CHRISTEN C. BRATRUD was born on a farm on Root prairie, Fillmore county, Minnesota, on the 27th of December, 1855, and was thus reared amid the scenes of pioneer life in that state, being a son of Ole C. and Ambjor Bratrud, the former of whom was born in Sigdal and the latter in Eggedal, Norway, from which fair Norseland they came to America and became pioneers of Fillmore county, Minnesota, where by industry and honesty the father attained a position of independence, becoming one of the successful and highly honored farmers of that section. The subject was reared on the homestead farm and early began to assist in its work, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. In 1883 he came to South Dakota and located in Estelline, Hamlin county, where he was engaged in the buying and shipping of grain for the ensuing four years. In the autumn of 1887 he removed to Bryant, in the same county, where he became identified with mercantile pursuits, having an interest in a general store. In the following year he effected the organization of the Merchants' Bank, of that place, and had the supervision of its affairs until 1893. In 1894 he closed out his interests in Bryant and came to Sioux Falls, where he has since been successfully engaged in the real-estate and loan business, his books at all times showing most desirable investments, particularly in choice lands in the southeastern part of the state and residence and business property in the city of Sioux Falls. He is a loyal citizen and takes an active interest in all that makes for the progress and material prosperity of the state of his adoption, the state in which he has attained success through his own well-directed efforts, while he has so ordered his life in all its relations as to merit and receive the unqualified esteem of his fellow men. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party and its principles; he is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran church in their home city.

On the 20th of November, 1897, Mr. Bratrud was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Marie Strom, who was born in the beautiful old city of Christiania, Norway, on the 1st of January, 1873, being a daughter of Feodor and Elizabeth Strom.

OLIVER S. PENDAR, the virtual founder of the town of Salem, McCook county, which he named in honor of his native place, and one of the popular and well-known citizens of Sioux Falls, where he holds the responsible office of clerk of both the United States circuit and district courts, was born in the historic old city of Salem, Massachusetts, on the 29th of September, 1857, and comes of stanch old colonial stock. He secured his early education in the public schools and was graduated in the Salem high school, where he was reared to manhood. In 1877, at the age of twenty years, he started for the west, believing that better opportunities were here afforded for advancement through personal effort. He was located in the city of Minneapolis for one year, at the expiration of which, in 1878, he cast in his lot with the pioneers of what is now the state of South Dakota, taking up his residence in McCook county, where he took up a timber and a pre-emption claim, in due time perfecting his title to the property, to whose improvement he gave his attention. In 1879 a postoffice was established at the point now occupied by the flourishing little city of Salem and the subject was appointed the first postmaster, while he gave the name of Salem to the same in grateful memory of his home town, while the title was retained by the village which eventually grew up on the site. In connection with his official duties as postmaster he established a general store, in 1879, and continued to conduct the same until 1886, having been the first merchant of Salem and having built up an excellent trade. In the year last mentioned he turned his attention to the real-estate and loan business, in which line he successfully conducted operations until 1890, when he was appointed clerk of the United States district court and removed to the city of Sioux Falls, having received this appointment on the 30th of January, at the hands of Judge Edgerton, who was then presiding on the bench of the district court for the district comprising the state. On the 17th of the following June, Mr. Pendar received from Judge Caldwell the appointment of clerk of the United States circuit court for the same district, which office he still holds. The district clerkship he retained until October, 1891, when he retired from the same, but on the 26th of December, 1896, Judge Carland reappointed him to the office and he has since been in tenure of both, giving a service which has been satisfactory to all concerned. As has been said of him in another published article he is "a genial good fellow, well liked by everybody, and is a competent official." In politics he has ever been an uncompromising Republican, and up to 1888 he took an active part in the political affairs of the territory, having served as a delegate to several territorial and state conventions. He is a Knight Templar Mason and is also identified with the auxiliary organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1883 Mr. Pendar was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Flint, who was born and reared in his native town of Salem, Massachusetts, the date of the marriage having been November 1st of the year mentioned. She died in July of the following year (1884.)

ERWIN J. TRACY, son of Squire and Graty P. (Leonard) Tracy, is a native of New York, born in St. Lawrence county, that state, on the 21st day of July, 1846. When ten years old he was taken by his parents to Sterling, Illinois, where he entered the public schools, the training thus received being afterwards supplemented by a classical course in the Mt. Morris Seminary, from which institution he was graduated at the age of twenty-four. After finishing his education, Mr. Tracy, in 1871, went to Wisconsin, where he engaged in teaching, spending in all about two and a half years in that line of work, divided about equally between the states of Wisconsin and Illinois. Abandoning the school room, he next embarked in the mercantile business at Arcadia, Wisconsin, where he remained three and a half years and built up a lucrative trade, but at the expiration of that time he disposed of his establishment and in the fall of 1877 came to South Dakota, locating on a quarter section of land near the city of Sioux Falls. During the ensuing twenty years Mr. Tracy devoted his attention exclusively to agriculture, with a large measure of financial success, accumulating the meanwhile a sufficiency of this world's goods to place him in independent circumstances. In the fall of 1897 he quit the farm and, moving to Sioux Falls, engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, which he still carries on and in which he has built up a large, far-reaching and lucrative patronage.

Until 1888 Mr. Tracy was a Republican, but that year he cast his lot with the Populist party, and became one of its active and influential workers in Minnehaha county. He was chosen delegate to four state conventions, was prominent in local politics, but put forth no efforts to advance his own interests, never having been an aspirant for public office. Subsequently he became dissatisfied with the principles and policies of Populism and this disaffection continuing to grow in intensity, he finally withdrew from the movement and returned to the folds of the Republican party, of which he has since been a zealous and uncompromising supporter.

Mr. Tracy, in 1879, was one of the organizers of the town of Wayne; he served as township clerk for some years, also held the offices of township treasurer, justice of the peace and road overseer, and took a leading part in forwarding the various interests of his community, materially and otherwise.

Mr. Tracy is in every respect a representative man, and his present commendable standing in business circles is the result of sound intelligence and clear judgment, directed and controlled by wise forethought. Fraternally he belongs to the Order of Home Guardians and the Improved Order of Red Men, in both of which organizations he has been honored with important official positions. Mr. Tracy was married in 1871 to Miss Flora O. Kipp, the union resulting in the birth of two sons, Lloyd E., of Tacoma, Washington, and Earle H., who makes his home at Hibbing, Minnesota.

WILLIS R. WOOD, who is engaged in the lumber business at Parker, Turner county, is a native of the Badger state, having been born on a farm in Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the 23d of October, 1859, a son of Norman I. and Julia A. (Welliver) Wood, who were pioneers of that state, where the former was a successful farmer. The parents are now living in Green Lake county, Wisconsin. After completing the curriculum of the public schools the subject supplemented this discipline by a course of study in the Wisconsin State Normal School at Oshkosh, this being in the year 1880. He thereafter taught school for a short time in his native state, after which he removed to Winterset, Iowa, where he was identified with the lumber business until August, 1884, when he came to Parker, South Dakota, as manager of the local interests of the Oshkosh Lumber Company, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, which then maintained a number of lumber yards along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. He thus continued in the employ of this company about five years, at the expiration of which he became associated with Charles W. Davis, of Oshkosh, in the purchase of the interests of the afore mentioned company in Parker and Alexandria, South Dakota, and since that time the enterprise has been continued under the firm name of W. R. Wood & Company, the business having become one of no inconsiderable scope and importance. In 1895 Mr. Wood purchased of Vale P. Thielman his abstract, land and loan business, at Parker. This enterprise was established by Mr. Thielman in 1870 and was conducted by him for a quarter of a century, thus having the prestige of being the oldest of the sort in the county, its foundation having been contemporaneous with the issuing of the patent of the first quarter section of land in the county, so that it figures as a distinctively pioneer institution. In politics Mr. Wood has ever been stanchly arrayed in support of the Republican party and its principles, and while he takes a deep interest in public affairs of a local nature he has never been a seeker of official preferment. Fraternally he is identified with Parker Lodge, No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons; Parker Lodge, No. 88, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Monitor Lodge, No. 57, Knights of Pythias, all of Parker. On January 19, 1904, Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss E. Belle Waterbury, of Nashua, Iowa.

JOSEPH P. GRABER, the able and popular superintendent of schools of Turner county, was born in Waldheim, Wolinska Gubernia, Russia, on the 18th of October, 1868, a son of Peter and Frances (Waltner) Graber, both of whom came of stanch German lineage. The parents of our subject emigrated to America in 1874, arriving in the new world in September of that year. They came forthwith to the territory of Dakota and the father filed entry on government land one mile south of the present town of Freeman, Hutchinson county, South Dakota, becoming one of the pioneer farmers and stock growers of this section and still residing on his old homestead, one of the honored and influential citizens of the county. His devoted wife died in 1879, and of their six children two are still living.

Joseph P. Graber has passed practically his entire life in South Dakota, being reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm and early beginning to assist in its work, in the meanwhile attending the public schools during the winter months and showing a distinctive predilection for study and a marked appreciation of the value of education, so that his ambition led him to carry forward his studies into the higher branches. He attended Yankton College and later was a student in the University of Dakota, at Mitchell, pursuing a normal course. He continued to work on the home farm during the summer seasons and attended school winters until the autumn of 1887, when he began teaching in his home district, receiving twenty-five dollars a month, and from that time forward his interest in educational work has never waned but has been manifested in an insistent and helpful way. He continued actively engaged in teaching for eight years, being employed in the country schools except the last three years of this period. For two years he was principal of the public schools of Freeman and for one year was assistant principal of the schools at Menno, Hutchinson county. In 1893 Mr. Graber purchased a farm in the western part of Turner county and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until the autumn of 1896, when he was elected to the office of auditor of Turner county, serving two terms and with marked acceptability. On the 7th of January, 1901, he was appointed county superintendent of schools, and at the regular election in the following year was chosen as his own successor in this responsible office, whose affairs he has administered with consummate discretion and ability, sparing no pains or effort in bringing the work of the schools up to the highest standard and having shown much executive tact in unifying and systematizing this work. Early in 1902 Mr. Graber became prominently identified with the organization of the First National Bank of Freeman, of which he was made the first president, retaining this incumbency until January, 1903, when he retired, finding that his official duties as superintendent of schools demanded his undivided attention. In politics he has ever been stanchly arrayed in support of the principles of the Republican party.

On the 15th of November, 1893, Mr. Graber was united in marriage to Miss Anna Waltner, of Childstown, this county, and they have four children, whose names are here given, with respective dates of birth: Edwin, October 31, 1894; Melvin Victor, June 4, 1897; Rex Edgar, April 4, 1899, and Max, December 29, 1901.

WILLIAM HENRY HOLT was born in Willington, Tolland county, Connecticut, on the 13th of July, 1846, and is a son of William Holt, who was likewise a native of the Nutmeg state and a scion of a family long identified with the annals of New England, whither the original progenitors in America came from England in the colonial days. When he was ten years of age his parents came to the west and were numbered among the pioneers of Delaware county, Iowa, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the father having been in the hotel business. In 1863 he moved to Lama county, Iowa, where he was in the drug business. Later he moved to Cherokee county, Iowa, where he died in 1883. The subject's mother died in 1861. The subject completed the curriculum of the public schools and then continued his studies for some time in the Bowen Collegiate Institute, now known as Lenox College, in Hopkinton, that state. He initiated his independent career in 1865 and continued to be engaged in the drug business in Iowa until 1869. In that year he located at Cherokee, Iowa, and was employed in the merchandise business. Two days after his twenty-fifth birthday anniversary he came to Sioux Falls, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has been successfully engaged in the real-estate business, handling both farm and town property and being the owner of valuable realty in a personal way. He is a liberal and progressive citizen and has ever done his part in furthering enterprises tending to enhance the general welfare and advancement. In politics he gave his allegiance to the Republican party until 1896, when he exercised his franchise in support of Hon. William J. Bryan for the presidency. He is a prominent and appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has not only completed the circle of the York-rite bodies but has also attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, being affiliated with the consistory at Yankton, while he is also identified with the auxiliary organizations, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. For a number of years he was the recorder and secretary of all the subordinate Masonic orders in Sioux Falls, and in 1884 was grand recorder of the grand commandery.

In politics Mr. Holt is a Republican and was deputy register of deeds for about two years. In 1873 he was appointed sheriff of Minnehaha county to fill an unexpired term, filling the position for two years, while at the same time he was deputy United States marshal. In 1881 he was elected city auditor of Sioux Falls and held the office for thirteen years.

In 1886 Mr. Holt commenced the collection of Masonic publications in the United States and over the entire world, having now one of the best collections in the Union. He also commenced, in 1894, a collection of the literature and publications of the Dakotas, intending to make of it a historical library for the state.

On the 15th of July, 1873, Mr. Holt was united in marriage to Miss Martha Helen Raymond, who was born in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 26th of November, 1847, being a daughter of Frank and Martha Raymond, who were early settlers in the "Cream City." Mr. and Mrs. Holt have two children, Martha Etta, wife of Lieutenant E. E. Hawkins, of Seattle; and Edmund R.

GEORGE H. FULFORD, M. D., one of the distinctively representative physicians and surgeons of the state, being actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Sioux Falls, is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Chittenango, Madison county, on the 18th of July, 1854, and being a son of Rev. Daniel and Ciara A. Fulford. His father was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the northern New York conference. He was born in England and accompanied his parents to America when a lad of fourteen years, his wife having been born in the state of New York. He was a man of ripe scholarship and noble character and accomplished a goodly work in his high calling. Dr. Fulford received his early education in the public schools of the various towns to which his father's vocation called him, through the itinerant system of the church of which he was a clergyman, and our subject was thus reared in a dozen or more towns in his native state. In 1872 he was graduated in the Ogdensburg Commercial College, and in 1876 was graduated in Ives Seminary, a literary and collegiate institution at Antwerp, New York, winning the gold medal offered for the best development in scholarship and deportment in that year. During the session of 1876-7 the Doctor attended the Syracuse University, and then entered the school of medicine of Boston University, where he completed the prescribed three years' course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1880, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He always took delight in his studies, which he never found irksome, even as a boy, and his early desire was to become a locomotive engineer, but before his graduation in Ives Seminary he had determined to prepare himself for the profession in which he has met with so notable success. During the winter term of 1874-5 he taught in the public schools of Pamelia, New York. In 1888-9 he took a full postgraduate course in the New York Polyclinic, and in 1893 farther fortified himself for the work of his profession by a clinical course in Chicago. He began the practice of his profession in New Haven, New York, in 1880, and two years later removed to Henderson, that state, where he continued in practice until December, 1885, when he came to Sioux Falls, arriving here the day before Christmas. He has here built up a very large and lucrative practice and is held in high regard in professional, business and social circles. He has been very successful in a financial way since casting in his lot with the state. In politics the Doctor is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and was nominated for the office of county coroner in 1898, but met defeat with the balance of the ticket. He and his wife are valued members of the First

Methodist Episcopal church, of whose board of trustees he has been a member for the past seventeen years, while in 1886-7 he was treasurer of the church, as was he also from 1899 to 1901, and in 1902-3 he was treasurer of the building fund of the church. He has been identified with the American Institute of Homeopathy since 1893, with the South Dakota State Homeopathic Medical Society since 1892, and was president of the same in that and the following year, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Mutual Benefit Association, the Yeomen, the Court of Honor and the Home Guardians. He is at the present time president of the board of directors of the City Rescue Mission (now called Union City Mission.)

On the 15th of November, 1881, in Henderson, New York, Dr. Fulford was united in marriage to Miss Katie E. Thompson, her parents having been natives of Vermont, while her father was for many years a prominent merchant and influential citizen of Henderson. Dr. and Mrs. Fulford have two children, Allen Thompson, who was born January 4, 1895, and Sydney, who was born February 10, 1896. On December 15, 1903, they adopted a girl twelve years of age, named Ida Florence Fulford.

LEWIS VICTOR PEEK, of Wilmot, was born near Portage City, Columbia county, Wisconsin, September 26, 1862, being one of a family of four children, whose father, William H. Peek, a native of New York, was an early settler of Wisconsin, and by occupation a tiller of the soil. Lewis V. was reared to agricultural pursuits, acquired a strong physique under the rugged but wholesome discipline of the farm and grew to young manhood in Minnesota, to which state his parents removed when he was but a child. Later, in 1882, he accompanied the family to South Dakota and subsequently began clerking in a store at Milbank, but after spending a short time in that town he accepted a similar position in Wilmot, where he sold goods for one year.

In 1887 Mr. Peek was appointed deputy county treasurer and two years later succeeded to the office of treasurer to fill out the unexpired term of William McKissick, discharging the duties of the position until 1893, having been elected for a full term in 1891. Retiring from the office at the expiration of his period of service, he took a claim in the northern part of the county, where the name Victor was given to a township in compliment to him, and a little later he secured the postoffice at Vernon, to accommodate people of that locality. After residing on his claim until the fall of 1894 Mr. Peek was elected cashier of the First State Bank of Wilmot, accordingly he returned to the town and entered upon his duties, discharging the same to the satisfaction of all concerned until January, 1902, when he resigned. He is still interested in the bank, however, being a stockholder and a member of the board of directors, in addition to which he is secretary and treasurer of the Wilmot Land and Loan Company, the organization of which was brought about mainly through his agency and influence. He is also interested in agriculture and stock raising, and owns considerable valuable farm land in Roberts county, which he personally manages, also a fine residence in Wilmot and other city property, his various enterprises having succeeded so well that he is now numbered with the financially strong and reliable men of the community honored by his citizenship.

Mr. Peek has been and is still one of the leading men of Wilmot and since locating in the city he has been very closely identified with its history and development. He served several terms as trustee and mayor under the original municipal government and after a city charter was secured he was also honored with official station, being mayor at the present time. Like the majority of enterprising men, Mr. Peek is a Mason and stands high in the order, belonging to the blue lodge at Wilmot, the chapter at Milbank, the commandery at Watertown, the Scottish Rite at Aberdeen and the Mystic Shrine.

which holds its session in the city of Sioux Falls. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and their several auxiliaries, and an active worker in the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America, with which he is connected.

Mr. Peek, on February 17, 1887, was married to Miss Ida C. Bailly, daughter of Alexander P. Bailly, of Minnesota, and is the father of one child, Stewart Irving Peek, whose birth occurred on April 18, 1896. As already indicated, Mr. Peek is one of Wilmot's valued and highly esteemed citizens. He has borne well his part in life and is now conducting a flourishing business and meeting with the success that is justly deserved.

T. J. HARRIS, postmaster of Wilmot, and one of the early settlers of Roberts county, was born in Illinois, July 28, 1848. His father, Thomas Harris, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, emigrated to Illinois in 1830, became prominently identified with the community in which he lived and spent the remainder of his life in that state, dying some years ago at the advanced age of ninety-three. T. J. Harris is the youngest of nine children that grew to maturity, six of whom are still living. He was reared in his native state, enjoyed the advantages of a common-school education and after beginning life for himself followed different occupations in Illinois and Minnesota until the year 1880, when he came to South Dakota, locating in Roberts county, where he engaged in buying and shipping wheat for several firms, continuing the business until the fall of 1889, at which time he took charge of a large elevator at Wilmot. After managing the latter enterprise for a period of eight years, he resigned his position for the purpose of entering upon his duties as postmaster of Wilmot, to which office he was appointed in 1897 and which he has since held, proving an efficient and popular official and performing his functions creditably to himself and satisfactorily to the public.

In addition to his official relations, Mr. Harris has large agricultural interests in Roberts county, owning two finely improved farms six miles south of Wilmot. He devotes considerable attention to these places, has reduced the greater part of his land to cultivation and realizes from it no small share of his income. Energetic and public-spirited he manifests a lively regard in the affairs of his city and county and being one of the leading Republicans of the same, has achieved much more than local repute as a politician, being widely and favorably known as a judicious party organizer and successful campaigner.

Mr. Harris is a member of the Pythian fraternity, but his acts of charity and benevolence are by no means confined to this order, being a liberal donor to all worthy objects and free to assist those who have met with misfortune or discouragements. Mr. Harris has a fine home in Wilmot and, with his wife, moves in the best social circles of the city. He was married in September, 1900, to Miss Emma A. Stowell, of Massachusetts, whose father, J. T. Stowell, was one of the pioneers of South Dakota, moving his family to the territory in 1880 and taking a prominent part in its subsequent history.

WALLACE S. LeCOUNT, like many of the best citizens of this country, traces his ancestry to early French Huguenots, who, leaving their native home to escape religious prosecution, found a refuge in New England. His paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary veteran and also served in the war of 1812. On the mother's side, Mr. LeCount is also of colonial stock, being descended from the old Stark family of Glasgow, Scotland, representatives of which became closely identified with the history of New England, especially of Vermont, where the name of Gen. John Stark, who added luster to the American arms during the Revolution by his signal victory at Bennington, is still held in reverence and respect. W. J. LeCount is a resident of Wisconsin, and for a number of years has been revenue collector for the first district of that state. Nellie Fowler, who became his wife, bore him six children, two sons and four daughters, five of the number still living, Wallace L. being the eldest of the family.

Wallace S. LeCount was born January 9, 1869, in Hartford, Wisconsin. After finishing the high-school course he engaged in newspaper work in Wisconsin, came to South Dakota, and in 1884 established, at Wilmot, the Roberts County Republican. He has a well-equipped office, and issues one of the best and most popular local sheets in the state, it being Republican in politics and an able and fearless party organ. Typographically it is a creditable example of the art preservative, neat in its mechanical makeup, and is devoted to local and state happenings, and is a clean and exceedingly interesting family paper. The circulation is constantly increasing, the advertising patronage is liberal, and with a valuable plant its future influence and prosperity appear fully assured.

Through the medium of his paper, as well as by personal influence, Mr. LeCount has become known as a politician, and has been a member of the Republican state executive committee since 1899.

Mr. LeCount lives in the thriving town of Wilmot and is active in the interests of the municipality and the general welfare. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor of the last named.

Mr. LeCount was married on May 2, 1891, to Miss Emily M. Heimes, of Michigan, daughter of August Heimes.

REV. ULYSSES GRANT LACEY, the able and popular pastor of the Presbyterian church of Miller, claims the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, having been born near the city of Columbus, Franklin county, Ohio, on the 27th of May, 1867, and being a son of George W. and Mary J. (Patterson) Lacey. the former of whom was born in the state of Ohio and the latter in Virginia. The father of the subject was a farmer by vocation, and both he and his wife live a retired life in Maitland, Missouri. When the subject was but a child his parents removed to Holt county, Missouri, in which state he was reared to maturity. After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools and after serving a five-years apprenticeship as teacher, he entered Highland University, in 1893, in northeastern Kansas. After two years of college work he was recommended by Highland presbytery to the seminary. He had in the meanwhile determined to prepare himself for the work of the ministry, and his consecration to this noble calling has been of the most insistent and objectively prolific nature. In 1895 Mr. Lacey was matriculated in the Omaha Theological Seminary, a Presbyterian institution, and there he completed his ecclesiastical course of study and was graduated in 1898. His first charge was in South Dakota, his ordination to the ministry having been subsequent to his graduation by Central Dakota presbytery. Shortly after leaving the seminary in Omaha he became a member of the presbytery of Central Dakota and accepted the pastoral charge of the church organizations in Wentworth, Coleman and Bethel, this state. In this connection he labored zealously and effectively for nearly five years, within which time, with the devoted co-operation of his people, he effected the erection of a church edifice in each of the villages mentioned, and none of these buildings represented an expenditure of less than fifteen hundred dollars. The membership was doubled in the churches in Wentworth and Bethel, while in Coleman the roll of members was augmented by three times the original number represented. During his earnest labors in this attractive but exacting field Mr. Lacey resided in the village of Wentworth, and there the church erected for his use a beautiful cottage parsonage. In September, 1902, Mr. Lacey resigned these pastoral charges to accept the call extended by the church in Miller, and his resignation was a cause of deep regret to his former parishioners, but they released him in order that he might continue his good work in a wider field. Since assuming the pastorate of the church in Miller he has succeeded in increasing its membership near one hundred per cent., while all departments of the church work have been vitalized, the progress in both a spiritual and temporal sense being most gratifying. At the time when he came to Miller Mr. Lacey also had a call to the pastorate of a church in northeast Minnesota, at a salary larger than that offered by the church in Miller. Learning of this status of affairs, the society called a meeting and voluntarily agreed to offer the same compensation as that offered by the Minnesota church, while Mr. Lacey was also most earnestly and insistently urged to remain here, which he did. He is a man of rare pulpit ability, a forceful and logical speaker and one who is thoroughly fortified and grounded in the faith which he exemplifies in his daily walk and conversation as well as in his sacred ecclesiastical functions. He is untiring in his efforts, has unbounded zeal and enthusiasm and his personality is such as to win and to retain to him the high regard of all with whom he comes in contact. While a resident of Wentworth Mr. Lacey drove thirty miles each Sunday in order to hold services in each of the three places assigned to his charge, and in all other portions of his work he has shown the same self-abnegation and the same solicitude for the uplifting of his fellow men. In politics he gives his support to the party for which his father fought for four years and received an honorable discharge in 1865. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient and Accepted Order of Scottish Rite Masons.

On the 23d of December, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lacey to Miss Minnie Noland, who was born and reared in Holt county, Missouri, and to them were born two children, Glenn D. and Helen F., born February 14, 1893, and May 23, 1896, respectively.

ROBERT L. MURDY, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in the attractive city of Aberdeen, Brown county, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, on the 31st of May, 1869, and is a son of Andrew and Eliza Murdy, the lineage being of Scotch-Irish derivation. He received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Iowa, having completed a course of study in the high school at Moulton, while later he attended a business college in the city of Keokuk. In 1889 he was matriculated in the Keokuk Medical College, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1892, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1896 he was graduated in the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, Missouri, from which institution likewise he secured a degree. In 1901 he took a post-graduate course in a clinical school in the city of Chicago; in 1902-3 he took post-graduate work in surgery and gynecology in Vienna, Austria, and upon his return to America, in the spring of 1903, he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic, so that he is most admirably equipped for the work of his exacting and noble profession. In 1892 the Doctor located in Bowdle, Edmunds county, South Dakota, where he was engaged in practice until September of the following year, when he went to the city of St. Louis for further study. In January, 1898, he returned to South Dakota and located in Aberdeen, where he has since been most successfully engaged in practice save for the intervals given to post-graduate study in various prominent institutions, as previously noted. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society of South Dakota and the Aberdeen District Medical Society, and is held in high esteem in professional circles as well as in the business and social circles of his home city. He has read several interesting and practical papers before the local and state medical societies. He is surgeon for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company and visiting surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital at Aberdeen. In politics he is a conservative Democrat, believing firmly in the generic principles of the party, and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is not formally a member of any religious body but is an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church, with whose faith and impressive ritual he is in

ROBERT L. MURDY, M. D.

sympathy, Mrs. Murdy being a communicant of the same.

On the 19th of April, 1896, Dr. Murdy was united in marriage to Miss Pearl Colliver, who was born in Davis county, Iowa, being a daughter of John and Martha Colliver. Of this union have been born two children, Robert C. and Bernice, who lend cheer and brightness to the family home.

P. D. KRIBS was born in the city of Elgin, Illinois, on the 5th of July, 1846, being a son of Paul and Sarah A. Kribs, who removed thence to Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, in 1865, his father there engaging in farming, to which he continued to devote his attention until his death. The subject was thus reared to manhood in the county noted and there received his early educational discipline in the public schools, after which he prosecuted a course of study in the Galesville University, at Galesville, that county, while it is interesting to recall in the connection that among his fellow students was Hon. Charles N. Herreid, the present governor of South Dakota. After leaving school Mr. Kribs was engaged in teaching until March, 1886, when he came to South Dakota and located in the village of Leola, McPherson county, where he engaged in the drug business. He also became the publisher of the Northwest Blade, which he continued in Leola for three years, then removing the plant and business to Eureka, in the same county, where he continued the publication until April, 1894, when he sold out to his partner. In July, 1895, Mr. Kribs came to Columbia, and here established himself in the drug business, which he has since continued.

Mr. Kribs is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and has taken an active part in political affairs. In the autumn of 1902 he was elected to represent Brown county in the lower hcuse of the state legislature. He was assigned to the committees on education, public health, libraries and printing. Mr. Kribs has ever been a stanch friend of the cause of popular education and has rendered most effective service along this line since coming to South Dakota. Before a meeting of the board of directors of Brown county he read a timely and able article touching the matter of centralizing the work of rural schools in the interest of effective service, advocating the establishing of central high schools in the various townships and thus bringing the higher school advantages accessible to a greater number and materially improving the system as a whole. This article was published by the state department of education and largely circulated throughout the state.

In Leola, McPherson county, this state, on the 8th of November, 1887, Mr. Kribs was united in marriage to Miss Hattie M. Cavanagh, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, being a daughter of P. and Mary A. Cavanagh, who came to South Dakota in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Kribs have three daughters, Edith, Olive and Ruth, who remain at the parental home and who are to be afforded the best of educational advantages.

NELSON LEE FINCH, president of the Citizens' State Bank of Andover, Andover, Day county, is a native of the Empire state of the Union, having been born in Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, on the 12th of January, 1873, a son of William W. and Carrie (Lee) Finch, both of whom were likewise born in the state of New York, being of English and English-French lineage respectively. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his native town until he had attained the age of ten years, when, in 1883, he accompanied his parents on their removal to South Dakota, the family locating in Andover, Day county, where the father engaged in the mercantile business. Here Nelson continued to attend the public schools until 1889, during which year and that following he was a student in the South Dakota State Agricultural College, at Brookings, as a member of the class of 1893. In 1890 he continued his educational discipline in the Curtiss Commercial College, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, being graduated in July of that year. He then returned to his home in

Andover and was thereafter associated with his father in the management of his business affairs until 1895. In January of that year his parents removed to New York state, our subject purchasing at that time his father's general merchandise business in Andover. This enterprise he successfully conducted until June, 1897, when he sold the same to E. C. Toy and soon afterward effected the organization of the Citizens' Bank, of which he continued proprietor and manager until July, 1902, when the institution was reorganized and incorporated as the Citizens' State Bank, and Mr. Finch has been its president from its inception, while Wallace Finch, of Gloversville, New York, is vice-president, and J. W. Krueger, cashier. The bank has a capital and surplus of twenty-five thousand dollars and is one of the solid and well-managed financial concerns of the state. The bank building is a substantial and attractive brick structure and the counting rooms are modern in their equipments and facilities, a portion of the building being utilized for the offices of the Day County Land Company. Of this latter corporation Mr. Finch was one of the organizers, in 1898, and when it was incorporated, in 1902, he was elected secretary and treasurer, which dual office he held until November 1, 1903. In December of the same year Mr. Finch disposed of his stock and retired from the institution.

Mr. Finch was the first president of the Andover Hotel Company, owners of the magnificent Hotel Waldorf, recently erected in Andover, and for several years was a director and executive officer in two other corporations there. He is president of the board of education, and has ever taken a deep and helpful interest in educational affairs and in all else that makes for the well-being of his home town, county and state. Mr. Finch is a member of the Baptist church, and fraternally is a Knight Templar, a thirty-second-degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and while he has taken an active part in the promotion of the party cause he has never sought or held official preferment, except that of city treasurer, of which he has been continuously incumbent since 1897. He enjoys the highest popularity in business and social circles and is one of the progressive and able young business men of South Dakota. Mr. Finch is a bachelor.

WILLIAM H. BAYNE was born near Medina, Orleans county, New York, on December 30, 1840. His father was a farmer and William H. devoted his early life to the rugged outdoor labor so conducive to health, physical development and the formation of industrious habits. His education embraced the common-school course and he grew to young manhood well prepared for the duties that awaited him as an industrious and intelligent American citizen. He was a young man in his twenty-first year when the country became alarmed by the threat of civil war and when the rebellion broke out he tendered his services to the government, enlisting in November, 1861, in Company D, Twenty-eighth New York Infantry. He accompanied his command to the front and saw considerable active duty in Maryland and along the Potomac river, but after a few months a severe attack of typhoid fever caused him to be sent to the hospital at Winchester, where he remained under treatment until his discharge, just six months and ten days after entering the army.

In the spring of 1864 Mr. Bayne went to Toledo, Ohio, for the purpose of helping his uncle run a boat on the Miami canal, but soon reaching that city he changed his mind and again entered the military service, joining Company C, of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio National Guards, with which he continued for a period of four months and twenty days. During a part of that time his command was stationed at Johnson's Island, and from there was sent to Virginia, where it did guard duty principally until the expiration of the subject's period of enlistment. On leaving the army Mr. Bayne went to Michigan and, purchasing a small tract of land near the city of Coldwater, engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. After spending fifteen years in that state, he disposed of his land and other interests and in 1880 came to South Dakota and located a claim near Rondel, Brown county. Immediately following this he went to Chicago and began working at carpentry, which trade he had previously learned, and for a considerable length of time he was employed in the town of Pullman, at various kinds of mechanical labor.

Returning to Dakota in 1880, Mr. Bayne secured a tree claim and homestead, which he has since improved and on which he now lives, devoting his original homestead to the raising of live stock. He carries on farming and the live-stock business quite extensively and has made a success of both, owning at this time one of the best improved places in the township of his residence, in addition to which he rents considerable land for the prosecution of his agricultural interests. He pays considerable attention to live stock, making a specialty of cattle and hogs, and from this source derives a liberal share of his income.

Mr. Bayne is an enterprising man and a creditable representative of that large and respectable class of yeomen that in a quiet, unostentatious way have done so much to improve the great west and develop its resources. A gentleman of pleasant manner and mien, courteous in his relations with others, he makes friends of all he meets and exercises a wholesome influence among his neighbors and fellow citizens. His sound judgment, practical common sense and correct ideas of right led to his election to the office of justice of the peace, which position he held for a period of ten years, proving an able and discreet dispenser of justice, as is attested by the fairness of his rulings and the impartial manner in which he rendered his decisions. Mr. Bayne is a Republican in politics and remained true to the principles of his party when it was threatened with disruption by the Populist movement of a few years ago. He has never been a seeker after public position, but labors earnestly for the success of the party's candidate, preferring to work for others rather than claim official honors for himself.

Mr. Bayne was married while living in Michigan, but his wife died in California a few years ago. Her maiden name was C. A. Kingsley and she bore him children as follows: Alice S., who lives in Sioux City, Iowa; Georgia M., wife of John Humphrey, also of that place; Pearl, now Mrs. John Meesh, of California, and Mrs. Ella E. Gay, whose home is in California. In 1884 Mr. Bayne was married to Jennie F. Cool, of Grand Detour, Illinois. Fraternally Mr. Bayne belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and at different times has filled official position in the local post with which he holds membership.

JOHN H. BOCKLER is a native of Washington county, Wisconsin, where his birth occurred on the 27th day of November, 1861. Born in the country and reared on a farm, he grew up with well-defined ideas of life and its responsibilities, and while still young he laid plans for the future and has lived to carry out the same. He attended school in Winona county, Minnesota, and on attaining his majority came to South Dakota, arriving in Brown county in the year 1882. Shortly after reaching his destination Mr. Bockler pre-empted a claim in Rondel township, seven miles southeast of Warner, and, addressing himself to its improvement, in due time had a good farm under cultivation, from the proceeds of which he has since been enabled to add to his realty until he now owns land to the amount of four hundred and eighty acres, all well situated and valuable. He has devoted his attention to general farming and stock raising and is today classed with the enterprising and successful men of the community in which he lives, being well situated financially and an influential factor in the affairs of his township and county.

Mr. Bockler has achieved an enviable reputation by reason of his success as a raiser of fine stock, his horses, cattle and sheep being of superior breeds and among the best to be found in this part of the state. He pays especial attention to the Percheron horse, in the breeding and raising of which he has gained more than local repute; his cattle are of the finest blood and he has also been fortunate in the raising of the famed Cotswold breed of sheep, having been among the first to introduce those valuable animals among the farmers of Brown county. Mr. Bockler's various business enterprises have succeeded according to his expectations and his career since coming west presents a succession of advancements such as few would have achieved under similar circumstances. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, served two terms as county commissioner and was a member of the board that planned and contracted for the new court house. In politics Mr. Bockler is what may be termed an independent, reserving the right to exercise his own judgment as to candidates and principles instead of obeying the dictates of party leaders.

Mr. Bockler, on December 10, 1891, entered the marriage relation with Miss Ida Pansegrau, of Aberdeen, and his family at this time consists of four children, namely: Nora, Herbert, Edna and Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Bockler are among the highly esteemed people of their community, respected by a large number of friends for their many sterling qualities.

WILLIAM EGELAND, the present auditor of Day county and one of the popular young men of Webster, the county seat, was born in the city of Fargo, North Dakota, on the 7th of May, 1876, and is a son of Bertinius H. and Martha Egeland, the former of whom was born in Wisconsin and the latter in Norway, while their marriage was solemnized in the state of Wisconsin. In 1880 they came to Day county, South Dakota, locating in what is now Egeland township, in the southwestern part of the county, said township being named in honor of Mr. Egeland, who died January 19, 1898. He was elected county auditor in 1894 and at the expiration of his first term was chosen as his own successor, serving one year of his second term.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of North and South Dakota, and supplemented this by taking a five-years course in the Augsburg Seminary, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. In March, 1895, he became deputy county auditor under his father's administration and served continuously as such until March, 1901, when he entered upon the duties of the office as auditor, having been elected in the fall of the preceding year. His experience as deputy had well fitted him for the work assigned to him and he has proved a most able executive, gaining unqualified commendation throughout the county. He was elected first on the Populist ticket, and in November, 1902, was elected, received the nomination on both the Republican and Populist tickets, being elected practically without opposition. He is now a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Yeomen.

HENRY A. PEIRCE, of Wessington, Beadle county, is a native of Chautauqua county, New York, where he was born on the 11th of October, 1844, being a son of Austin and Mary Ann Peirce, representatives of old and honored families of that section of the Empire commonwealth. The subject passed his boyhood on the homestead farm and after attending the common schools continued his studies in the academy at Fredonia, while later he took a course in the Buffalo Commercial College, being there graduated as a member of the class of 1863, after which he served in the Union army and was a witness of the battle of Gettysburg. After the close of the war he followed mercantile business and farming.

In 1883 Mr. Peirce came to what is now the state of South Dakota, and located in Jerauld county, where he engaged in stock raising, to which line of industry he devoted his attention about five years, being successful in his efforts. He then disposed of his interests in this line and in 1889 came to Wessington and established the Bank of Wessington, which is known as one of the solid financial institutions of the state and which has met with representative popular support and appreciation from the time of its inception. Mr. Peirce is president of the bank and as executive head of the same has directed its affairs with marked ability and discrimination. In politics he gives an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party but has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Peirce has one daughter, Julia L., who is now a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of the state of Washington.

JACOB H. COLE, a successful and honored member of the bar of Hand county, is a native of the Hawkeye state, having been born on a farm near the town of Pella, Marion county, Iowa, on the 3d of February, 1859, and being a son of Aart and Hendrika (DeBooy) Cole, of whose ten children seven are living at the present time. The father of the subject was one of a colony of fourteen hundred persons who left Holland, their native land, as a protest against the attempt of the Holland government to establish a state church whose tenets were antagonistic to their faith, and of the number seven hundred settled in Michigan, where they founded the now flourishing city of Holland and settled up a large section of Ottawa county. The remaining seven hundred colonists, among whom was the father of the subject—the only one of his family—proceeded farther west and located in Marion county, Iowa, establishing a sturdy colony and founding the town of Pella, the name being a biblical term, meaning a city of refuge. Aart Cole there engaged in farming, becoming one of the prominent and influential men of the community, and there he married his wife, who was likewise a native of Holland, coming over with her parents, all members of said colony; she is also now deceased.

Jacob H. Cole acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town and later took a course in the local college, in which excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts and one of the Master of Arts three years later. In the fall of 1881 he entered the law department of Drake University, in the city of Des Moines, and there completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated in 1882, being simultaneously admitted to the bar of the state. In the spring of the following year he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Miller, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession, being known as an able and skillful trial lawyer and discriminating counsellor and retaining a clientage of representative order. While he has been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, to which he gives an unwavering allegiance, he has never sought any office, but in the fall of 1902 he was by acclamation made the candidate of his party for the office of state's attorney, being elected by a gratifying majority and entering upon the discharge of his official duties in January, 1903. He is eminently qualified for the office and his labors as prosecutor can not fail to redound to the best interests of the people through the conservation of justice.

EDWARD J. MURPHY, the local representative of the Mississippi Lumber and Coal Company at Bristol, Day county, was born in Washington county, Wisconsin, on the 29th of March, 1858, being a son of John and Bridget Murphy, who are now deceased. He attended the public schools of his native county and as a youth learned the art of telegraphy. At the age of twenty-one years he was given a position as telegraph operator on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad in Iowa and Minnesota, where he remained until the spring of 1883, when he was made operator of this system at Summit, on the Sisseton Indian reservation in what is now a part of South Dakota. He was thus identified with railroad work of this nature in the employ of the company mentioned for a period of about seven years, at various points in Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota. In 1883 he took up a homestead claim in Valley township, Day county, this state, and since that year has consecutively maintained his home in this county, being one of its early settlers and one who is well known and highly esteemed in the community. He proved up on his claim in due course of time, and still retains the same in his possession, while he also has two other adjoining farms in the county, all being located within a short distance of the village of Bristol, where he has resided since 1901, having become the local agent of the Mississippi Lumber and Coal Company at the time of its organization, in 1901, and having ably and successfully managed its business here. He had previously given his attention to farming and stock growing for a period of eight years. Mr. Murphy was one of those prominently concerned in securing the incorporation of the Day County Co-operative Creamery Association, of which he was secretary for two years, the enterprise having proved very successful. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, having followed the reform movement. In 1885 and 1886 he served as a member of the board of county commissioners, while he has ever shown a deep interest in educational matters and in all else that has tended to conserve the advancement and prosperity of the community, having held various local and school offices. He has erected two houses in Bristol, and in point of consecutive residence here he is now one of the oldest citizens, there being but two or three others now here who had anticipated his location in the village. He is a member of Andover Lodge, No. 115, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In this county, in August, 1886, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage to Miss Alice Larkin, who was born and reared in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and they have two children, Edward J. and Mary Alice.

ALFRED TENNESON, late member of the firm of Tenneson & O'Leary, dealers in general merchandise in the village of Albee, is a native of Norway, where he was born on the 1st of January, 1873, being a son of Tennes and Johannah Tenneson, who became the parents of five sons and two daughters, six of whom are living. The subject secured his early educational training in the schools of his native place, his father having there been engaged as a merchant and ship owner, and when he was a lad of ten years he accompanied his parents on their emigration to America, the family locating in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he attended the public schools and later completed a course in the Archibald Business College, in that city, being graduated as a member of the class of 1887. In the following year he came to South Dakota and located in Grant county, where he was employed in the lumber and hardware business of his brother, A. T. Tenneson, until 1892, when he returned to Minneapolis, where he was employed for one year as bookkeeper for the Standard Sash and Door Company. In 1894 he returned to Grant county and became associated with his brother, A. T., in the general merchandise business in Albee, the firm having erected a commodious store building in 1896, in which year he purchased the interest of his brother in the enterprise and forthwith formed a partnership with Daniel O'Leary, under the firm name of Alfred Tenneson & Company. They continued to be thus associated, J. E. Turback becoming a partner under the name of Tenneson, O'Leary & Company, until January 1, 1904, when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Tenneson also had the distinction of being postmaster of the town, having been appointed to the office in 1894 and having remained incumbent of the same ever since that time. In politics he is a stanch Republican. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, in Albee.

On the 21st of July, 1895, Mr. Tenneson was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Petrick, who was born in Wisconsin, being a daughter of William Petrick, who was a successful farmer of Grant county, this state, at the time of his death, which occurred July 11, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Tenneson have one child, Francis A.

CARL J. GUNDERSON, the capable and popular young manager of the Union lumber yards at Irene, Turner county, is a native of Norway, where he was born on the 30th of No-ber, 1876, being a son of Hans Gunderson, who came with his family to America in 1882, so that the subject of this sketch has been reared under the influences of our national institutions. The family came to South Dakota in 1883 and located in Spring Valley, Turner county, where the father provided a home and turned his attention to farming and stock growing until June 20, 1885, when death called him away. Carl J. received such advantages as were afforded in the country schools in the vicinity of his home and continued to assist in the work of the farm until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he began an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, becoming a capable workman and continuing to follow this vocation to a greater or less extent for the ensuing ten years. On the 1st of March, 1903, he was chosen manager of the Union lumber yards in Irene, and in this capacity has given most efficient service, while he has so ordered his course as to gain and retain the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact, and is known as an energetic and progressive young business man. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

On the 6th of March, 1901, Mr. Gunderson was united in marriage to Miss Emma Bruget, who was born in Yankton county, this state, on the 7th of April, 1878, being a daughter of Jorgen and Olina Bruget, who were numbered among the first settlers in the Mission Hill district of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Gunderson have two children, Olive and Esther.

HARRY E. JONES, cashier of the Bank of Revillo, Grant county, was born in Owatonna, Minnesota, on the 23d of November, 1866, and is a son of Robert E. and Emily K. (Noyes) Jones, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Vermont. His father located in Minnesota about 1866, and a few years later removed to Humboldt, Iowa, where he was engaged in the hotel business until 1880, when he came to South Dakota as one of the early settlers of Grant county and was one of the founders of the village of Revillo, where he operated a hotel and served as postmaster for a few years. He was one of the influential and honored citizens of the county, being public-spirited and progressive and taking an active interest in the development and material advancement of the county and state. He died in Revillo on the 13th of March, 1903, at the age of seventy years, and his devoted wife survives him. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Thanksgiving day, 1902. The Jones family is of Welsh descent, the paternal grandparents of the subject being both born and reared in Wales. The Noyes family is of English lineage, and the original representatives in America came over in the historic "Mayflower," while the name has ever since been one of prominence in the annals of New England. Robert E. and Emily K. Jones became the parents of five sons and one daughter. John F. is engaged in the grocery business in Revillo; Albert D. is president of the Bank of Revillo; Herbert I. is an engineer at Los Angeles, California; Evan died at the age of thirty years at Revillo, where he was a partner with his brother, J. F.; Grace died in childhood in Iowa; and Harry E.

Harry E. Jones was about five years of age at the time of removal from Minnesota to Humboldt county, Iowa. He later attended school at Milbank, South Dakota, having been eighteen years old at the time of the removal to this state. He attended Marion Business College, in St. Paul, where he was graduated in 1888. Immediately thereafter he became associated with his brother Albert in the establishment of a private bank at Revillo, while in 1891 it was incorporated as a state bank. It is one of the solid financial concerns of the state and does an excellent business, its affairs being conducted upon a basis of ample capital and the best of executive management. In 1904 the present fine brick building, seventy by fifty feet in dimensions, was completed, while a portion of the building is occupied by the hardware establishment of Jones Brothers, of which Albert D. and the subject are the interested principals. They also are prominently identified with the agricultural and stock-growing industry, owning twenty-five hundred acres of fine land in this county. Their success is the more gratifying from the fact that it is the result of their own efforts. When Harry came to the state his financial resources were represented in the sum of one dollar, having given up one of the original two dollars which represented his patrimony, in order to keep a prized bird dog which he brought with him. He read law under the preceptorship of Judge Keeler, of Milbank, and was admitted to the bar of the state in 1889. In politics he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he has been recorder from the time of the institution of the lodge, in 1897. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church, he serving as treasurer.

On the 1st of June, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jones to Miss Maude Dunbrack, who was born and reared in Hennepin county, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have six children, namely: Robert D., Verna N., Alta Maude, Evan R., Marguerite E. and Lucille Marie.

DANIEL O'LEARY, one of the prominent young business men and popular citizens of Albee, Grant county, being a member of the mercantile firm of O'Leary & Cahill, comes of stanch old Irish stock and is a native of Watford, province of Ontario, Canada, where he was born on the 21st of February, 1871. He is a son of James and Johanna (Ring) O'Leary, both of whom were born in the Emerald Isle, whence they came to America when young, while both are now deceased. Of the ten children all are living except one, the subject of this review having been the youngest in order of birth.

Daniel O'Leary received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native province, continuing his studies until he had attained the age of seventeen years, after which he devoted his attention to various pursuits until 1894, when, as a young man of twenty-three years, he came to South Dakota and cast in his lot with the people of the state. He located in Albee and was here engaged in the buying of grain until 1896, when he became a member of the firm of Tenneson, O'Leary & Company, the other interested principal in the enterprise being Alfred Tenneson, concerning whom individual mention is made on another page of this work. This firm was dissolved January 1, 1904, since when he has been associated with John C. Cahill, general hardware, implements and grain. The subject is essentially an alert and public-spirited citizen, and takes a deep interest in local affairs, especially in the advancement of the thriving town of which he is a resident. He accords allegiance to the Republican party, and while he has never been an aspirant for public office he has been loyal to the duties of citizenship and has served for a number of years as a member of the local school board, being a zealous worker in the cause of popular education and aiming to secure the best possible advantages in this line for his home town. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, being affiliated with the local organizations of the same. January 1, 1904, Mr. O'Leary received the appointment of postmaster of Albee.

On the 5th of November, 1896, in Albee, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. O'Leary to Miss Elizabeth Cahill, a daughter of John and Margaret Cahill and a sister of his partner, the family being one of prominence in Grant county. Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary have three children, namely: Frank J., Roy K. and Elmer W.

JOHN C. CAHILL, one of the representative young business men of Grant county, late manager of the Northwestern Elevator at Albee, was born in Sibley, Osceola county, Iowa, on the 28th of May, 1873, his parents, John and Margaret (Quirk) Cahill, having removed to that state from Wisconsin, while shortly after his birth they took up their residence in Minneapolis, Minnesota, whence they later removed to Fox Lake, Wisconsin, and in 1889 removed to Dakota, near Albee. His father died in February, 1901, as the result of disease which was the sequel of injuries received during his services in the war of the Rebellion. The mother of the subject is still living and resides with her children in Albee. After completing the curriculum of the public schools in Fox Lake, Wisconsin, the subject engaged in teaching in the schools of Grant county, whither he came with the other members of the family in 1889. He gained not little prestige in educational circles in this section, continuing to be actively engaged in teaching until 1896, when he accepted a position as grain buyer for the Northwestern Elevator Company, and was made manager of the elevator of the company at Albee, which position he occupied till January, 1904. In addition to the position noted he also owned a feed mill and wood yard in the village for three years. Since January 1, 1904, he has, in company with D. O'Leary. operated a hardware, machinery and grain business at Albee. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Cahill has been accorded preferment and distinction by his election to the office of president of the village council, of which position he is incumbent at the time of this writing, having been chosen at the incorporation, which was effected in 1902. In politics he is aligned as a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with Jefferson Lodge, No. 114, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Albee Camp, No. 3265, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 17th of June, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cahill to Miss Charlotte Morback, who was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Cahill have a winsome little daughter, Hazel Irene. They are prominent in the social life of the community and their pleasant home is a center of refined hospitality.

JAMES EWING was born in Washington county, Illinois, on the 22d of January, 1862, and is a son of Samuel and Martha (Lackey) Ewing. They had nine children: Maggie, Mary, Susan, James, John, Cora, Thomas, Martha and Mamie. The father carried on farming in Illinois for twelve years and then turned his attention to the manufacture of brick and also did a general contracting business in that line. Both he and his wife have now passed away.

In the common schools of his native state James Ewing acquired a fair knowledge of the branches of English learning usually taught in such institution. He accompanied his parents on their removal from Illinois to Colorado, where he resided for four years, at the end of which time he went to Kansas, remaining there a year. He next located in Missouri, where he spent about four years and afterward remained for a similar time in Texas. On leaving the south he made his way to Nebraska, where he lived for two years and thence came to South Dakota. In all these various localities he purchased land and then sold his property at a large profit. The year 1886 witnessed his arrival in this state and he first purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, of which he became the owner in 1896. Two years afterward he bought an additional tract of forty acres and again when two years had passed he bought a similar amount. When another year had gone by he purchased one hundred and sixty acres near the town of Yankton and upon this tract he now resides, while the remainder of his land is rented, bringing to him a good income. On his home place he is carrying on general farming and stock raising and his life record presents a prosperous career, his advancement in the business world having been gained through untiring diligence, perseverance and through the capable management of his affairs.

On the 28th of October, 1886, Mr. Ewing was united in marriage to Miss Edith Grant, of Yankton, who was born in Canada and was a daughter of Royal and Jane (Schooler) Grant. Her father died when she was but a year old and her mother afterward removed from Canada to Illinois in 1865 and there became the wife of H. A. Dunham, now a prosperous farmer of Yankton county. Her mother died in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing have seven children: Maude, Leila, Pearl, Mabel, Laura, Lyle and Thelma, aged respectively fifteen, fourteen, twelve, nine, seven, five and two years. The family circle yet remains unbroken by the hand of death and Mr. Ewing is devoted to the interests of this happy household, finding his own happiness in administering to the welfare and comfort of his devoted and loving wife and children.

In his political affiliations Mr. Ewing is an earnest Republican, never faltering in his allegiance to the party when questions of state and national importance are involved, but at local elections, when no issue is before the people, he votes independently. Mr. Ewing was reared in the belief of the Presbyterian denomination, although he is not at present a member of any church. His worth as a man and citizen are widely acknowledged and Yankton county numbers him among its valued representatives, respecting him for what he has accomplished and entertaining for him the warm regard which is ever the logical sequence of genuine personal worth.

CHARLES BOYD FONCANON, who is engaged in the real-estate and loan business in Eureka, and who is a member of the board of commissioners of McPherson county, was born in Millard, Missouri, on the 22d of April, 1869, being a son of Michael B. and Julia S. (Beatty) Foncanon, both of whom were born in Fairfield county, Ohio, the former tracing his lineage to the sturdy Holland Dutch stock which settled in the state of New York in the colonial epoch of our national history, while the maternal ancestry is of Scotch-Irish extraction, the original progenitors in America having come hither in the middle of the eighteenth century and having served with the Pennsylvania troops in the war of the Revolution. The parents of the subject removed to Missouri prior to the war of the Rebellion, having been a resident of the state during the days when it was the center of the border warfare, while the father served as a valiant soldier in defense of the Union, having been a member of the Seventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry during the war. Charles B. Foncanon received his early education in the public schools of his native place, later attended the North Missouri State Normal School, at Kirksville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, and thereafter he took a special course in the Missouri State University. After leaving college he was for two years superintendent of the public schools at La Plata, Missouri, and in 1894 he came to Eureka, South Dakota, where he was for four years principal of the schools, and in 1898 he was elected superintendent of schools for McPherson county, retaining this incumbency four years, at the expiration of which he established himself in his present line of enterprise, noted in the initial paragraph, being one of the successful real-estate dealers of this section of the state and also making a specialty of financial loans on real-estate security of approved order.

Mr. Foncanon is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and in the fall of 1902 he was elected county commissioner from the fifth district of McPherson county, in which capacity he is now serving. He is identified with the National Guard of the state, being adjutant of the First Battalion of the First Regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant. Fraternally he is identified with Eureka Lodge, No. 58, Knights of Pythias; Acacia Lodge, No. 108, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Batchelder Lodge of Perfection, No. 6; South Dakota Consistory, No. 4, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Aberdeen, and El Riad Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls.

On the 18th of June, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Foncanon to Miss Ottilia M. Hinz, who was born in Manchester, Wisconsin, November 12, 1879, being a daughter of Louis and Minerva Hinz. Mr. and Mrs. Foncanon have a winsome little daughter, Vivian Maurine, born May 4, 1901.

CHRISTOPH GUENTHNER was born in Crimea, southern Russia, on the 25th of April, 1853, but comes of stanch German lineage, since his grandparents on both the paternal and maternal sides were natives of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, whence they removed to southern Russia, the father of the subject having been born in Russia, and his wife was born after the removal of her parents to the same district in Russia. Christoph Guenthner is one of the ten children born to Jacob and Katharine (Meyer) Guenthner, and of this number five are now living, namely: Elizabeth, who is the wife of Wilhelm Roth, of southern Russia; Jacob, who resides in Bridgewater, South Dakota; George A. and Mat, who are likewise residents of that place; and Christoph, who is the subject of this review. The father was a successful farmer in Russia and was prominent in public affairs in his district, his death there occurring when he was fifty-two years of age. His widow died at the age of eighty years, in Bridgewater South Dakota.

Christoph Guenthner was reared to maturity in his native province, growing up under the sturdy discipline of the farm and securing a common-school education. In 1874, in company with his brother Jacob, he emigrated to the United States, making the present state of South Dakota his ultimate destination. Both brothers took up homestead claims in Hutchinson county, five miles southwest of the present town of Freeman, and in the following year they were joined by their widowed mother and brothers George and Mat, each of whom took up land in the same locality as has the subject. Mr. Guenthner continued to devote his attention to the improvement and cultivation of his farm during the ensuing seven years, at the expiration of which, in 1882, he came to the newly founded village of Freeman, where he established himself in the hardware and implement business, in which he successfully continued for nearly a score of years, building up a large and prosperous enterprise. In 1901 he disposed of his interests in this line and purchased the general merchandise business of the firm of Dobler & Buechler, while in the same year he also secured a half interest in the only drug store in the town, with both of which concerns he has since been identified. His general store is well equipped in each department and is one of the leading establishments of the sort in the county, controlling a large trade throughout the tributary territory.

In his political proclivities Mr. Guenthner is an uncompromising Republican and he has been an active worker in the party cause. In the fall of 1893 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, thus serving four consecutive years, being chairman of the board for three years. In the autumn of 1900 he was made the nominee of his party for representative in the state legislature, being successful at the polls and serving during the next general assembly with marked credit and honor to himself and his constituents. He and his wife are prominent members of the German Lutheran church, in which he holds the office of elder. In addition to his other interests Mr. Guenthner is the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of valuable farming land in Hutchinson county, and is known as one of its substantial citizens.

On the 18th of April, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Guenthner to Miss Elizabeth Haar, of this county, and they are the parents of ten children, namely: Ferdinand, who is associated in the management of the drug store in which his father is interested; Erhart, who is a student in the medical department of the Northwestern University, in the city of Chicago; and Rosa, Katy, Ella, Charlotte, Alvina, Leah, Ruth and Irene, all of whom remain at the parental home.

EDWARD THOMPSON SHELDON is a native of Berea, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he was born on the 28th of February, 1838, being a son of Rev. Henry O. and Ruth (Bradley) Sheldon. The honored father of the subject was for sixty-three years engaged in ministerial labor, being a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and being a forceful and eloquent speaker and a man of high intellectuality. His eldest son, H. B. Sheldon, was one of the pioneer clergymen of the Methodist church in California, where he is still engaged in the work of his high calling. Major Lemi Bradley, the maternal grandfather of the subject, was a major in the war of 1812, while his eldest brother was a sergeant in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. Edward T. Sheldon received his early educational training in the district schools of his native state, and later was for three years a student in Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he was preparing to enter college, but at once subordinated his personal interests to respond to his country's call. In 1862, at the age of twenty-four years, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, having removed to the Hawkeye state in 1856. He proceeded to the front with his regiment, which was assigned to the Army of the Southwest, and he participated in many of the battles of the great conflict through which the integrity of the nation was perpetuated. Mr. Sheldon became second lieutenant of Company B, and later was made captain of Company I, in the same regiment and being mustered out with this rank. In the fall of 1864 he resigned and received his honorable discharge, the illness of his wife being the primary cause which led to his resignation, while at the time it was thought that the war was practically ended.

After the close of his valiant and meritorious service as a soldier of the republic, Mr. Sheldon returned to his home in Tabor, Iowa, where he was engaged in blacksmithing and farming until 1880, when he went to Leadville, Colorado, where he remained until 1883, when he came as a pioneer to Hand county, South Dakota, where he took up government land, in what is now St. Lawrence township and here improved a valuable farm, upon which he still maintains his home. He now owns four hundred and eighty acres and his place is well improved, having substantial and attractive buildings, good fences, etc., and being one of the valuable places of this section of the state. Mr. Sheldon was one of the organizers of St. Lawrence township and has been prominent in its affairs from the time of taking up his residence here. He devotes a portion of the farm to diversified agriculture and also gives special attention to the raising of high-grade live stock, while he has a small number of registered shorthorn cattle, used specially for breeding purposes.

Mr. Sheldon has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party from the time of its organization until the present time and has been an effective worker in the promotion of its cause. He served for four years as a member of the board of trustees of the State Agricultural College of South Dakota, and from 1895 until 1897 was a valued member of the state board of regents of education, which has control of all state educational institutions. He was also chairman of the finance committee of this board, while he served as secretary of the board for one year. In 1887 he was a member of the council of the territorial legislature, and after the admission of the state to the Union he was elected a member of the first legislative assembly, in which he was a prominent and able worker for the best interests of the people of the new commonwealth. He has ever been one of the leaders in the public affairs of his county and is also one of the prominent men in the councils of the Republican party in the state. Mr. Sheldon has lived up to the full tension of life on the frontier, having been located in the northwest at the time when the strenuous warfare was waged against the border ruffians, prior to the Civil war, and he was personally acquainted with John Brown, the famous raider whose name is so prominent in the history of that crucial epoch, having been a roommate of Brown's son while attending school in Tabor, Iowa. Mr. Sheldon and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as elder for the past eighteen years, and fraternally he holds membership in Col. Ellis Post, No. 51, Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Lawrence; and in St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 29, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 28th of August, 1862, Mr. Sheldon was united in marriage to Miss Imogene Hammond, who was at that time a successful teacher in the schools of Mills county, Iowa, and she died in 1874, without issue. On the 29th of December, 1875, the subject wedded his present wife, whose maiden name was Mattie Hobbs, and who was born and reared in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, being a daughter of Frank and

Mercy Hobbs, who were pioneers of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon have six children, namely: Henry E., George F., Albert B., Gladys M., Frank H. and Willard B.

VERY REV. EMMANUEL A. BOUSKA is pastor of St. Wenceslaus' parish at Tabor, Bon Homme county, where he has erected the largest church edifice of the state and the largest, most commodious and with modern improvements equipped school, and has made his parish one of the most flourishing and important in the diocese. He was born in Borovany, Bohemia, Austria, on the 18th of November, 1864, and is a son of Anthony and Barbara (Hruska) Bouska, the former of whom was a native of Borovany, while the latter was born in Radetice, Bohemia, the respective dates of birth being November 29, 1826, and December 3, 1820. Anthony Bouska was a son of Joseph and Anna Bouska, and was the owner of valuable real estate in his native land at the time of his death, which occurred on the 17th of September, 1886. His wife, a daughter of Francis and Mary Hruska, is still living at the old homestead in Bohemia. Our subject received his early educational discipline in the excellent public schools at Bernardice, Bohemia, and took a classical course at Tabor, that kingdom. He afterward enrolled himself in the national army, having passed the required examinations, and after one year of service was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. After the close of his military career Father Bouska entered the University of Vienna, where he studied law for one year, after which he was matriculated in the University of Graz, Styria, Austria, where he took up his theological studies, which he later continued and concluded at Chur, Switzerland, where he passed four years, at the expiration of which he was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. John Battaglia, bishop of Chur, on the 14th of July, 1888. He was thereafter an assistant priest in Europe until November, 1889, when he came to America and identified himself with the diocese of Nebraska, where he was assigned to a pastoral charge at Crete, Saline county, where he erected a church and parish house and where he remained until 1892, in which year he came to South Dakota and was assigned a parish at Kimball, Brule county. In 1893 he was transferred, by the late Bishop Marty, O. S. B., to Tabor, Bon Homme county, where he has since labored with splendid success and with unqualified devotion. Here he has accomplished a notable work, since, as before stated, there has been erected under his regime the largest church in the state, the same being forty-six by one hundred and thirty-two feet in dimensions and constructed of hydraulic pressed brick, at an expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars. Later he built a day and boarding parochial school, connected with the academy, of the same material, the building being fifty-six by sixty-six feet in lateral dimensions and four stories in height. The school at the time of this writing is in direct charge of seven Sisters of St. Benedict, from Vermillion, South Dakota, who work under the general supervision of Father Bouska, while in the school are fifty-two boarders and one hundred and six daily students, making a total of one hundred and fifty-five who are here receiving instruction. The management of the school, connected with the academy, is in the capable hands of Sister M. Clara, O. S. B. In 1899, in recognition of his ability and his peculiar eligibility for the office, Rt. Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, bishop of the diocese of Sioux Falls, appointed Father Bouska diocesan consultor, of which position he has since been incumbent. Since coming to the state Father Bouska has interested himself personally and prominently in political affairs, believing this action to be a duty of citizenship and in harmony with the precepts of the church, and he is today one of the most influential figures in public affairs in Bon Homme and is well known and highly respected by leading citizens throughout the state. At Tabor he has not only been an indefatigable worker in his parish, giving his time and energies to pastoral duties and also to the erection of buildings and the infusing of vigor into all departments of church work, but he has also been one of the most loyal citizens of the thriving little town, at whose cradle he stood, assisting in the organization of the village and having been most influential in its civic and social growth and development. He has brought about the organization of several benevolent societies for his people and is just at present building for them a society hall at an expenditure of three thousand dollars and has had at all times the affectionate regard and earnest co-operation of those among whom he has so zealously and effectively labored. He is known as one of the most able and forceful speakers in his native tongue in the northwest, and is a man of versatile talent and high scholarship, speaking the Bohemian, English, German, Latin and Polish languages and reading with readiness the Greek, Hebrew, Italian, French, Spaniard and all Slavonic languages. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Bohemian Union, the Catholic Knights, the Catholic Foresters and Catholic Workmen.

J. V. DRIPS is a native of the Hawkeye state, having been born in Clinton county, Iowa, on the 16th of April, 1871, and being a son of J. H. and Hannah (Hawkins) Drips, both of whom were born in the state of Pennsylvania. They became the parents of ten children, of whom eight are living. The father of the subject served with distinction in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, passing the major portion of his term of enlistment in Dakota, under command of General Sully, in the work of suppressing the border outlaws and the refractory Indians. He saw much arduous and perilous service, taking part in the memorable battle of Whitestone Hill and many other engagements, while he also assisted in the erection of Fort Sully. He is now living in the city of Clinton, Iowa.

J. V. Drips received his educational discipline in the public schools of Malone, Iowa, and after leaving school he turned his attention to various vocations in Iowa until 1892, when he came to South Dakota and located in Gann Valley, where he purchased the plant and business of the Dakota Chief, a weekly paper, of which he continued as editor and publisher until 1897, when he sold the property to the firm of Dye & Hill, who still continue the publication. Mr. Drips was appointed postmaster at Gann Valley in 1895, under the administration of President Cleveland, and served in this capacity until August, 1897. In 1901 he was again appointed to the office, under President McKinley, and has since remained incumbent, his management of the affairs of the postoffice having met with distinctive popular endorsement and approval. In politics he is a stanch Republican and takes an active part in the local work of the same. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mrs. Drips is a member of the Congregational church. The creamery of which the subject is manager is doing a large and prosperous business and is a distinct acquisition to the industrial enterprises of the county.

On the 3d of July, 1897, Mr. Drips was united in marriage to Miss Rose Miller, daughter of A. W. and Henrietta Miller, well-known residents of Buffalo county, and of this union have been born three children, namely: Joseph H., Victor D. and John V. Mr. and Mrs. Drips are prominent in the social life of the community, enjoying marked popularity in their pleasant home village, while their residence is a center of gracious hospitality.

PETER BARTH is a native of Washington county, Wisconsin, where he was born on the 6th of September, 1858, being a son of Matthias and Mary Barth, the latter of whom died in 1892. The father of the subject devoted the major portion of his active life to agricultural pursuits and is now living retired, making his home with his daughter, Mary, who is the wife of J. Simon, of Grafton, Wisconsin. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed this vocation for a number of years, and he has ever held the unqualified regard of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life. He attained success in temporal affairs and is now enjoying the fruits of his many years of earnest toil and endeavor, having attained the venerable age of eighty-four years (1904). He has been a stanch Republican in politics ever since the organization, and has been for many years a zealous member of the Lutheran church, of which his wife likewise was a devoted member. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom seven are yet living, the subject of this review having been the sixth in order of birth.

Peter Barth was reared on the homestead farm and from his boyhood up rendered his quota of aid in connection with its work, while he secured his educational training in the public schools of his native county, making the best use of the advantages thus afforded him. At the age of seventeen years he initiated his independent career, having been for two years employed as spiker on the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, after which he located in Winnebago county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for the following three years. He then returned to Wisconsin and took up his residence in Rock county, where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1884, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Hancock township, Bon Homme county, the same having never been furrowed by the plowshare and being entirely without improvements. On the place he erected a small frame house and then bent his energies to the reclamation and improvement of his farm, which continues to be his abiding place, while the entire tract is under effective cultivation and yields excellent returns for the labor expended. Mr. Barth also raises excellent grades of live stock, giving preference to the Hampshire-down sheep and Durham cattle, while on his place are also to be found good horses and swine raised by him. He is energetic and progressive, takes an active interest in public affairs of a local nature and is honored as a loyal and worthy citizen. In 1895 he erected his present commodious and substantial residence, and the other permanent improvements on the place are in harmony therewith. In politics he is not insistently partisan, but votes according to the dictates of his judgment, giving his support to those candidates whom he considers most eligible for the respective offices. He is not formally identified with any religious organization, but gives a liberal support to church work, his wife being a member of the Congregational church.

On the 4th of November, 1885, Mr. Barth led to the hymeneal altar Miss Frances Snow, who was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, being a daughter of Charles D. Snow, who is now one of the prominent and successful farmers of Bon Homme county. Mr. and Mrs. Barth have had four children, Charles, who died at the age of six months; Grace and Clifford, who are attending the district school, and Willard, who is three years of age at the time of this writing, in 1904.

HENRY KLINDT comes of stanch German lineage and is himself a native of the fatherland, having been born in Holstein, Germany, on the 29th of May, 1850, and being a son of Claus and Anna Klindt. He received his early educational training in the excellent national schools of his native land, continuing to attend school at intervals until he had attained the age of twenty-two years and thus gaining a knowledge of many of the higher branches of learning, while for some time he was a student in a prominent military school. After leaving school he turned his attention to fortification work, in which he was engaged until 1876, when, at the age of twenty-six years, he severed the ties which bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He settled in the city of Rock Island, Illinois, where he secured a position in a paper mill, in which he was employed for the following three years. He then, in 1879, came as a pioneer to what is now the state of South Dakota, locating in Aurora county, where he was engaged in farming until 1883, when he came to Buffalo county and took up a tract of government land in Grant township, where he has ever since made his home and where he has accumulated a valuable property. He at once instituted the improvement of his embryonic farm, and gradually added to its area by the purchase of adjoining tracts until he is now the owner of a well-improved ranch of sixteen hundred acres, all of which is available for cultivation, though the major portion is devoted to his live-stock enterprise, in which he conducts his operations on an extensive scale, having cattle of the best grade and also raising swine and horses.

Mr. Klindt is a man of broad views and distinctive intellectuality, and he is known as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen, while he has received many patent evidences of popular confidence and esteem. He is a Populist in his political proclivities and has been an active worker in the party cause in his section of the state. In 1887 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, in which capacity he served four years, and in 1894 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, where he made an excellent record, serving two terms, with credit to himself and his constituency. His religious affiliation is with the Lutheran church.

On the 29th of May, 1889, Mr. Klindt was united in marriage to Miss Mary Schultz, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, being a daughter of August and Louise Schultz, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers of Green county, that state. The subject and his estimable wife are the parents of four children, namely: August, Henry, Hazel and Lydia, all of whom remain beneath the home roof tree.

ISAAC LINCOLN.—Among those prominent in the banking and financial circles of South Dakota is Isaac Lincoln, president of the State Bank of Aberdeen, vice-president of the Aberdeen National Bank and president of the First National Bank of Webster, Day county. Mr. Lincoln is a native of the state of Maine, and is descended on both sides from colonial stock, his ancestors having come to New England in 1636, settling on Cape Cod. Mr. Lincoln was born in Brunswick, Maine, and is a son of Dr. John D. and Ellen (Fessenden) Lincoln, who were likewise born and reared in Maine, where the respective families were early established. He secured his education in the public schools of his native town and in Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts. Shortly thereafter he came to the territory of Dakota, where he engaged in farming and stock raising until 1886, when he located in Aberdeen. Besides his banking interests he is engaged in the real-estate business and in farming, having one of the largest stock and grain farms in the county, which he personally supervises. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order.

JOSEPH M. PETRIK, one of the successful and popular business men and influential citizens of Tabor, Bon Homme county, was born in Spillville, Winneshiek county, Iowa, on the 16th of August, 1869, being a son of Mathias and Mary Petrik, both of whom were born and reared in Bohemia, Austria, where their marriage was solemnized. They emigrated thence to America and became numbered among the early settlers in Winneshiek county, Iowa, where the father took up a homestead claim of government land and set himself to the task of reclaiming the same to cultivation, meeting with the struggles and hardships which attended the lot of the average pioneer on the broad prairies of this now favored and opulent commonwealth. The subject of this sketch was a child of about two years at the time of his parents' removal to this state, and he was reared to the age of ten years on the home farm, attending the primitive district school as opportunity afforded. At the early age mentioned he went to the city of Chicago, where he completed his educational work in the public schools, being compelled to depend upon his own resources in prosecuting his studies, as the financial circumstances of his parents were such that they could lend him but slight aid. He there continued to attend school until he had attained the age of sixteen years, his labors in the connection having perforce been such as to make him the more appreciative of the advantages which he thus gained, and he then returned to South Dakota, and secured a position as clerk in a general store at Armour, Douglas county, being gradually entrusted with better and more important positions until 1894, when he went to Yankton Reservation, Charles Mix county, and took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, where he remained for three years, during which time he was engaged in preparing the land for farming. A failure of crops on account of a drought caused him to haul all water used by his family and with which to water his stock, for a distance of six miles, the water being procured from a private well situated on a creek bottom. About this time a neighbor, Frank Seip, and wife, were murdered and robbed by one Charlie Basl, and this naturally made Mrs. Petrik nervous and dissatisfied with that locality, so it was decided to dispose of all personal property and allow the tree claim to revert to the government, and in 1897 the subject came to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, opening a store in the village of Tabor, where he has since been successfully engaged in this line of enterprise save for an interim of one year, during which he conducted a store at Scotland. He is now senior member of the firm of Petrik & Honner, general merchants, and the firm has built up a prosperous business, while both of the interested principals stand high in the confidence and esteem of the community. In politics Mr. Petrik gives a stanch support to the Democratic party and has ever shown a proper interest in public affairs, particularly of a local nature, while in 1900 he was candidate of his party for the office of county sheriff, being defeated with the balance of the ticket. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of St. George and with the local lodge of the Western Bohemian Catholic Union.

On the 12th of October, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Petrik to Miss Mary A. Novotny, who was born in Bon Homme county, this state, on the 28th of November, 1876, being a daughter of Joseph and Rosa Novotny, who were early settlers in this section of the state. Of this union have been born five children, namely: George, Louise, Joseph, Edward and Albina, all of whom still remain beneath the home roof.

RUTHERFORD H. FULTON, late postmaster at Avon, Bon Homme county, was a native of the state of Illinois, having been born on a farm in Jo Daviess county on the 2d of May, 1877, and being a son of Peter and Caroline (Whitman) Fulton, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Illinois. Of their twelve children six are living at the present time. Peter Fulton was reared on the homestead farm in the old Keystone state of the Union, where he remained until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when, in 1847, he came westward to Illinois, where he was employed on various farms for a number of years, carefully conserving his resources and thus being finally able to purchase a tract of land in Joe Daviess county, where he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until the time of his death, which occurred in 1897, his devoted wife passing away in the same year. They were worthy church members, and the father was a stanch Republican in his political adherency.

Rutherford H. Fulton was reared on the homestead farm and acquired his educational discipline in the public schools of Jo Daviess county. In 1896 he went to Plymouth county, Iowa, where he secured employment in the office of the Akron Register, a weekly newspaper. In the following summer he returned to Illinois, where he remained about one year, at the expiration of which, in the summer of 1897, he returned to Akron, Iowa, and purchased a half interest in the publication in the office of which he had worked the preceding year, and there he continued to be actively engaged in the newspaper business until May, 1900, when he disposed of his interests and came to South Dakota, purchasing an interest in a newspaper at Alcester, Union county, and being identified with its publication about one year. He then came to Avon and here established the Avon Clarion, whose publication he continued until the 1st of February, 1903, when he sold the plant and business to W. J. Robinson, having been appointed postmaster of the town in December, 1902. In that office he did much to improve the service and his administration met with unqualified approval while he enjoyed marked personal popularity in the village and surrounding country, his death, on July 17, 1903, being deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was a stalwart Republican in politics and was chairman of the first board of trustees of the village after its incorporation, while he served one term as justice of the peace of the village, and in 1902 was elected to the same office as a county official, but did not qualify, on account of his appointment as postmaster. He was a member of the ancient-craft body of the Masonic fraternity; of Avon Camp, No. 8536, Modern Woodmen of America, and Avon Tent, No. 61, Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 28th of September, 1898, Mr. Fulton was united in marriage to Miss Alice Myers, of Akron, Iowa. Two children have been born, Leon Ernest, born March 6, 1901, died July 10, 1901, and Ruth Hazel, born July 7, 1903.

JOHN S. HEADLEY was born in Granville, Mahaska county, Iowa, on the 2d of December, 1858, a son of William and Ann (Bowman) Headley, and he is the only one of their four children now living. His father was born in the city of Hull, England, about 1824, his father having been a clergyman of the Baptist church. He was reared on a farm, in the home of relatives, as both of his parents fell victim to the dread scourge of cholera and died while he was a mere infant. Upon attaining his legal majority William Headley bade adieu to his native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He located in the state of Vermont, where his marriage was solemnized, and later he emigrated to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he purchased land and devoted himself to farming until his death, which occurred on the 6th of March, 1873. He was a Republican in politics but not an office-seeker, and was a sincere and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also his widow, who now makes her home with the subject, being accorded that filial solicitude which is so justly her due.

John S. Headley was reared on the homestead farm and after availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he continued his educational discipline in Penn College, at Oskaloosa, Iowa. At the age of twenty-one years he put his scholastic acquirements to practical test by engaging as a teacher in the district schools, continuing to teach during the winter terms for several years and working on the farm during the intervening summer seasons. In 1883 he came to South Dakota and took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Hutchinson county, together with a timber claim of equal area. His mother and younger brother had preceded him here by one year and both had filed on claims in this same county. The subject here gave his attention to teaching during the winter months, and the balance of his time was devoted to the improvement and cultivation of his farm. In 1889 he was chosen principal of the schools at Parkston, holding this position two years and then residing on his farm until 1894, when he came to Menno, where he was principal of the public schools for the ensuing five years, gaining a high reputation in the educational field here. In the fall of 1898 a fitting recognition of his ability was given in his election to the office of county superintendent of schools, and he served two terms of two years each, making a most excellent record and doing much to advance the cause of popular education in his jurisdiction. During his last term he also contributed the editorial leaders to the Hutchinson Herald, and on the 15th of December, 1900, he purchased and assumed control of the publication, which is one of the leading Republican papers of this section of the state and one which is a true representative of local interests in all lines. In 1902 he was a delegate to the convention of the National Editorial Association at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and in the same year also attended the meeting of the National Educational Association, being held in the city of Minneapolis. He is an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and while not ambitious for official preferment he has served in various minor offices of trust. He and his wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in the same he served for several years as superintendent of the Sunday school.

On the 12th of August, 1883, Mr. Headley was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. Watson, who was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, and of their eight children six are living, all remaining at the parental home save the eldest, Lillian O., who is a student in the normal school at Madison. The others are as follows: Lulu A., Georgiana, Muriel, John W. and Frank.

ANDREAS A. WIPF, M. D., was born in southern Russia, on the 12th of September, 1868, being a son of Andreas and Susan (Glanzer) Wipf, to whom were born five children, namely: Sarah, who is the wife of Joseph G. Gross, of Hutchinson county; Joseph A., who is engaged in farming in this county; Susan, who is the wife of Andrew R. Hofer, a farmer of this county; Anna, who remains at the parental home; and Andreas Albert, the immediate subject of this sketch. The Wipf family traces back to Swiss origin, but has been established in Russia for fully a century, representatives of the name having removed from Switzerland into Tyrol, Austria, and thence into southern Russia, where both parents of our subject were born and reared. In 1875 they emigrated to America and came to Hutchinson county, South Dakota, where the father entered a homestead claim on Wolf creek, five miles southwest of the present town of Bridgewater, and there he improved a valuable farm, upon which he died, and where his estimable wife still continues to make her home, being numbered among the honored pioneers of the county.

Dr. Wipf was seven years of age at the time when the family came from Russia, and he was reared to maturity in South Dakota, his youthful days being devoted to working on the home farm and attending the common schools. Later he entered the Dakota University, at Mitchell, and finally was matriculated in the University of South Dakota, in Vermillion, where he continued his scholastic discipline. He then devoted three winters to teaching in the district schools, engaging in farm work during the summer seasons. In 1891 he took up the study of medicine, and in the fall of that year entered that celebrated institution, Rush Medical College, in the city of Chicago, where he completed the prescribed course under the most favorable auspices, being graduated in the spring of 1894, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly afterward the Doctor opened an office in Freeman, where he has since been established in the practice of his profession and where he has attained distinctive prestige as an able and discriminating physician and surgeon. He is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party, but has never held office, save that of county coroner, in which capacity he served four years. He is a member of the South Dakota State Medical Society and is held in high esteem by his professional confreres. Fraternally he is identified with Eureka Lodge, No. 71, Free and Accepted Masons; Scotland Chapter, No. 31, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the latter two being organized in the city of Sioux Falls, and he is also affiliated with the lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Bridgewater and the camp of the Modern Woodmen of America at Menno. The Doctor is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres, located three miles northeast of Freeman, in Turner county.

On the 26th of June, 1894, Dr. Wipf was united in marriage to Miss Dorothea Hoellwarth, of Hutchinson county, and they are the parents of six children, namely: Claudia, Adeline, Alice, Alfred, Lilly and Kurt.

FREDERICK HAAR, one of the leading dealers in agricultural implements and machinery in Hutchinson county, was born in the southern part of Russia on the 27th of February, 1856, being a son of Jacob and Frederica (Rop) Haar, who emigrated thence to the United States in 1875, coming forthwith to South Dakota and locating in Hutchinson county, where the father filed entry on homestead, pre-emption and timber claims of one hundred and sixty acres each, seven miles southwest of the present village of Freeman, which had not then sprung into existence. He resided on this farm about fifteen years, thence removing to Edmunds county, where he remained three years, and finally taking up his residence in the village of Freeman, where he and his wife have since maintained their home. Both are devoted members of the Lutheran church, and he is a Republican in his political proclivities.

Frederick Haar, the subject of this sketch, was reared to maturity in his native land, where he received the advantages of the common schools, and he was nineteen years of age at the time when he accompanied his parents to the United States, in 1875. He shortly afterward entered claim to a quarter section of government land near that of his father, in Hutchinson county, and after his marriage, in 1876, he settled on his farm and set himself vigorously to the task of improving the same and bringing it under effective cultivation. He continued to be thus identified with agricultural pursuits about six years, at the expiration of which, in 1882, he took up his residence in the newly established village of Freeman, where he entered into partnership with Hon. Christoph Guenthner and engaged in the hardware and implement business, in which they continued to be associated for nearly a score of years. In 1901 they disposed of the hardware stock and the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Haar retained the implement business, which he has since continued as an individual enterprise, and his reputation as a careful and upright business man is so thoroughly established that he has continued to control a large and important trade, having the implicit confidence of all who know him. He is a stanch adherent of the Republican party but has never sought office, and both he and his wife are worthy members of the Lutheran church, in which he is serving as elder.

On the 4th of June, 1876, Mr. Haar was married to Miss Dorothy Schmidtcall, of Yankton county, and of their fourteen children twelve are living, namely: Gottlieb, who is cashier of the Merchants' State Bank, of Freeman; Jacob, who assists his father in the management of his implement business; Barbara, who is the wife of Reinhold Baer, who is engaged in the hardware business in Freeman; Mina, who is the wife of David Ellwine, of this place; Robert, who is at the parental home; Theodore, who is attending college in Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Lydia, Caroline, Hella, Albert, Bertha and Hugo, who remain beneath the parental roof.

JOSEPH WILHELM WIPF.—The subject of this sketch comes of stanch old Swiss lineage, though his ancestors for several generations have been established in the southern portion of Russia. The original representatives proceeded from Canton Unterwalden, Switzerland, into the Tyrol, Austria, and thence into Russia. Mr. Wipf is one of the enterprising and prominent young business men of Freeman, Hutchinson county, and has been a resident of South Dakota since 1879, in which year his parents emigrated from Russia and became pioneers of this commonwealth, the father having become one of the successful farmers of Hutchinson county.

Joseph W. Wipf was born in the colony of Huterthal, southern Russia, on the 12th of August, 1869, a son of Joseph and Susanna (Wurz) Wipf, who were reared and educated in Russia, the former there learning the blacksmith trade, to which he devoted his attention for a number of years, also engaging in farming. He continued to follow the later vocation after coming to South Dakota, and he died in Hutchinson county, on the 11th of November, 1888, respected by all who knew him. His wife survived him by nearly a decade, being summoned into eternal rest on the 6th of November, 1898. Both were devoted members of the Mennonite church, and the father was a stanch Republican in politics, his life having been one of honest and earnest endeavor.

The subject of this sketch was eight years of age at the time his parents took up their abode on the pioneer farm in this county, and here he was reared to manhood, securing his early educational training in the public schools and supplementing this by a six-months course in the South Dakota State University, at Vermillion—in 1888-9. In 1896-1897 he was matriculated in the pharmaceutical department of the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and was there graduated as a member of the class of 1897. In 1886 Mr. Wipf began teaching in the district schools of Hutchinson county, and continued in pedagogic work until 1892, in which latter year he held a clerkship as bookkeeper in the Bridgewater State Bank, while during the years 1893-4 he was bookkeeper in the hardware establishment of Meyer Brothers, in Bridgewater. Since 1897 he has been engaged in the drug business in Freeman, owning a half interest in the drug store conducted under the firm name of J. W. Wipf & Company. He also holds a half interest in the Freeman Telephone Company. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Mennonite church, of which he has been a member since 1889. Fraternally he is identified with Eureka Lodge, No. 71, Free and Accepted Masons, and Menno Camp, No. 3071, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 13th of October, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wipf to Miss Mary Graber, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Graber, of Storkweather, North Dakota, and they became the parents of three children: Evelina, born November 11, 1898; Elva, born September 8, 1901, died two days later, and Edmund Filmore, born January 20, 1902.

CHRISTIAN AISENBREY, the able and popular postmaster at Menno, Hutchinson county, was born in southern Russia, on the 30th of January, 1857, a son of Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Bentz) Aisenbrey, of whose five children the subject is the elder of the two surviving, his brother Carl being a successful hardware merchant of Menno. The parents were both born in southern Russia, the father on the 28th of February, 1821, and the mother on the 7th of July, 1823. The paternal grandfather, Philip B. Aisenbrey, was a native of Germany, whence he removed over the line into Russia in 1803, being there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. His son, Andrew, likewise followed farming there until 1874, when he emigrated to the United States, in company with his wife and two sons. He came at once to the territory of Dakota and took up a homestead claim of a quarter section of land in Hutchinson county, there improving a good farm, upon which he continued to reside, an honored pioneer of the county, until his death, in May, 1889. His wife passed away in 1876, two years after coming to what is now South Dakota, both having been devoted members of the German Reformed church.

Christian Aisenbrey was reared on the old homestead in Russia, and there he secured his early education in the common schools, while his knowledge of the English was gained by absorption and self-application after he came to the United States, being seventeen years of age at the time of his parents' emigration to the new world. After locating on the pioneer farm in South Dakota he there continued to assist his father in the improvement and cultivation of the same until the time of his marriage, on the 18th of November, 1877, when Miss Christiana Keck became his wife. He then took up a tree claim of one hundred and sixty acres and a homestead of equal area, improving the property and bringing it under effective cultivation, and there he continued to reside until 1890, when he rented the farm, which he still owns, and removed to the town of Menno, where he served as deputy county treasurer in 1890-1. In 1892 he was elected to the office of treasurer, and upon the expiration of his term of two years was chosen as his own successor. In 1896, after the expiration of his second term, Mr. Aisenbrey purchased the furniture business of Peter Heil, while in 1901 he also purchased the business of his only competitor, David C. Heckenlaible, and he now controls the exclusive furniture and undertaking business of the town, having a large and complete stock and the best of facilities in both departments of his enterprise. His correct business methods and personal popularity insure to him a liberal supporting patronage, and he spares no effort in catering to the demands of his trade. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster of Menno, under President McKinley, and was reappointed in 1902, under the regime of President Roosevelt, being known as one of the most ardent advocates of the principles of the Republican party that can be found in this section. He served for eight years as county assessor, and has been a delegate to the various state and county conventions of his party. He and his wife are valued members of the German Reformed church, in whose work they take a deep interest.

WARREN DIMOCK, of Menno, Hutchinson county, was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, on the 14th of September, 1859, a son of Warren S. and Lucy J. (Munson) Dimock, of whose seven children the following named five are yet living: Harry A., a druggist of Muscoda, Wisconsin; Almena, the wife of E. G. Schwingle, of Avoca, that state; Asa B., who is likewise a resident of that place, being a farmer and manufacturer; Bertha R., wife of Oscar Spicer, of Mason City, Iowa; and Warren, subject of this sketch, who is eldest of the number.

The father of the subject was born in Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and was there reared and educated, removing thence to Wisconsin in 1855 and settling on a farm near Avoca, Iowa county, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1903, when he removed to the village mentioned, where he is now living retired, having attained the venerable age of eighty-four years, and being well preserved in mind and physical powers. He is one of the pioneers of the Badger state, where he purchased government land soon after his arrival within its borders, and he resided continuously on the one farm for forty-eight years. He is a Democrat in politics and is a man who has ever commanded the unqualified esteem of all who know him. His wife, who was born in the same town as was he, is still by his side, being sixty-eight years of age at the time of this writing (1903).

The subject of this review was reared on the homestead farm and after completing the curriculum of the public schools he continued his studies at the Plattville Normal school, at Plattville, Wisconsin. He taught school for three winter terms, working on the farm during the summer seasons. He continued to be identified with the operation of the home farm until 1886, but in the meanwhile had devoted careful attention to the reading of law. In the year mentioned he located in Muscoda, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the real-estate and insurance business until 1889, when he came to Hutchinson county, South Dakota, locating in Menno, where he was employed for the ensuing year as assistant cashier in the Menno State Bank. In March, 1890, he was admitted to the bar and forthwith began the practice of his profession in Menno, where he has since resided, having secured a representative clientele [illegible] established a high reputation as an able advocate and safe and conservative counsel. He is a stalwart adherent of the Republican party, and in the fall of 1890 he was elected state's attorney for his county, serving one term, while in 1898 he was again called to this office, serving two consecutive terms and making a most excellent record as prosecutor. He is a member of Muscoda Lodge, No. 70, Free and Accepted Masons, at Muscoda, Wisconsin; of Scotland Chapter, No. 31, Royal Arch Masons, at Scotland, South Dakota; and of Menno Camp, No. 3071, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 15th of December, 1886, Mr. Dimock was united in marriage to Miss Clara A. Stevens, of Monfort, Wisconsin, and they became the parents of two children; Murray S., who died at the age of fifteen months; and Lucy N., who remains at the parental home.

C. BUECHLER was born in southern Russia, on April 13, 1843, being a son of Jacob and Barbara (Krauter) Buechler, of whose thirteen children only four are now living—Michael, a resident of Walworth county, this state; Barbara, the wife of Jacob Eissenbeiss; Joseph, who still remains in southern Russia; and the subject of this sketch. The father was born in France and the mother in Germany. As a young man the former left his native land to escape military service, making his way to southern Russia, where he met and married his wife. He there engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he continued until his death, in 1866. His widow came to Freeman, South Dakota, in 1875, and resided in the home of our subject until she too was summoned into eternal rest, her death occurring in 1888.

C. Buechler was reared on the homestead farm and after completing the curriculum of the common schools of his native land he entered Schritel College, at Odessa, Russia, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1865. In the following year he began teaching in a parochial school, thus continuing to be engaged until 1873, when he severed the ties which bound him to home and native land and emigrated to the United States. He came forthwith to the territory of Dakota, arriving in its capital city, Yankton, on the 1st of August. He worked one month in a lumber yard, and in the spring of the following year engaged in business for himself by opening a small grocery in Yankton. He succeeded in building up a good trade and became the owner of a house and lot in the city. In February, 1880, he removed his grocery stock to the present town of Freeman, and being unable to sell his house for a reasonable price, he showed his ingenuity and independence by having the same removed to the new town. He employed a carpenter to dismantle the building and at an expense of only eighty-five dollars removed it to Freeman, and three weeks later it was once more ready for occupancy, being used both as a store and residence. At this time Freeman was represented only by the little railroad station and one warehouse, our subject's store building being the only other structure in the embryonic village. He and his wife experienced no little loneliness on account of having no neighbors, and made an earnest effort to induce other families to settle in the town. A short time later George and John Schamber, brothers, made to Mr. Buechler a proposition to purchase his store and business, on the condition that he remain in the town and engage in some other line of enterprise. After due consideration he accepted their overtures, selling his building to them for fifteen hundred dollars. Twenty years later he repurchased the building from the Schamber brothers, who had erected a modern brick building, for the nominal consideration of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, while he recently sold his house and lot for twenty-five hundred dollars, said building being now the oldest in the town. These transactions indicate the changes which have been brought about here in the lapse of years. After disposing of his store Mr. Buechler engaged in the agricultural implement business, and during the years 1880 and 1881 he shipped in carload after carload of cattle, from Wisconsin and Iowa and Minnesota, thus giving a great impetus to the stock industry in this locality. In 1883 he erected a hotel building and conducted the business there until 1888. In the preceding year, 1887, he established the Bank of Freeman, and the institution has become one of the substantial and popular ones of the state. In February, 1902, the business was incorporated, with Mr. Buechler as president and his son Henry C. as cashier, while our subject's wife is vice-president. In 1894 Mr. Buechler engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1901, when he disposed of his interests in this line. In 1902 he established a bank at Java, Walworth county, and this is meeting with excellent support, being in charge of his son, Henry C. In 1896 Mr. Buechler purchased the grist mills of Freeman, and these he has since continued to operate, while he also owns a well-equipped elevator here and buys and ships grain upon a quite extensive scale. He is the owner of valuable farming lands in Hutchinson county, and also in Virginia and Christian county, Florida.

In politics Mr. Buechler gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and while a resident of Yankton he served two terms as a member of the board of aldermen. In 1885 he was a member of the constitutional convention, as was also he of that of 1889, which framed the present admirable constitution of the state. He was a representative of his county in the first and second general assemblies of the legislature of the new state—

in 1890 and 1891, giving most excellent service during these important sessions. In 1896 he was elected treasurer of Hutchinson county, being chosen as his own successor in 1898, and thus serving four consecutive years. He has also been called upon to serve in various village offices. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed church, and he is at the present time a member of the board of trustees of the church in Freeman.

On the 19th of February, 1867, Mr. Buechler was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Zumbaum, who is, like himself, a native of southern Russia, where their union was solemnized. Of their five children three are now living: Maria, who is the wife of G. J. Dabler, of Kulm, Lamore county, North Dakota; August S., who is a student in the Barnes Medical College, in St. Louis, Missouri; and Henry C., who is in charge of his father's bank at Java.

ALBERT H. STEFFENS, M. D., D. D. S., of Menno, Hutchinson county, is a native of Prussia, where he was born on the 18th of June, 1874, being a son of Frederick and Sophia (Foerster) Steffens, of whose ten children the seven surviving are as follows: Mary, wife of August Gieseke, of Trenton, Illinois; Gustave, likewise a resident of that place; Louisa, wife of Eugene Lugenbuhl, of Trenton; Otto, a merchant tailor at North Manchester, Indiana; Herman, engaged in the same line of enterprise at Trenton, Illinois; Albert H., subject of this review; and Rudolph, a stenographer, residing in St. Louis, Missouri. The brother August, who died in Camaroon, Africa, in 1893, was a missionary of the Baptist church. The parents of the Doctor were both born in Prussia, where they continued to reside until 1880, when they came with their family to America, locating in Trenton, Illinois, where the father lived retired until his death, which occurred in 1897, at the age of seventy-seven years, his object in leaving his native land having been to enable his sons to avoid the compulsory military service in the Prussian army, while he also was confident that superior opportunities for individual advancement were to be had in the new world. He was twice married, his first wife surviving but a few years after their union and having borne him two children, of whom one is living, William, now a resident of Trenton, Illinois. The mother of the subject still resides in that place.

Dr. Albert Henry Steffens secured his rudimentary education in his native land, having been eight years of age at the time of the emigration of the family to America. He then continued his studies in the public and normal schools of Illinois, in which state he was successfully engaged in teaching for a period of four years. In the autumn of 1894 he began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. T. Gaffner, of Trenton, Illinois, and in the fall of 1896 he was matriculated in the Barnes Medical College, in the the city of St. Louis, where he was graduated in the spring of 1900, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly afterward he came to Menno, South Dakota, and here instituted the active practice of his profession, soon securing a representative support as his ability and gracious personality won him popular favor. After coming here the Doctor also took up the study of dentistry and finally completed a course in the Marion Sims Dental College, at St. Louis, where he was graduated in the spring of 1902, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He now gives his attention to both professions, which so admirably complement each other, while he is one of the popular young men of the county and prominent in social circles. He is a Republican in politics and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church.

CHRISTOPH METTLER, one of the prominent and highly esteemed business men of Menno, Hutchinson county, was born in southern Russia, on the 15th of August, 1860, being a son of Andreas and Magdalena (Schnaidt) Mettler, whose ten children are all living. The parents were likewise born in southern Russia but represented stanch German stock, since the respective families removed over the line from

Germany into Russia in an early day. In 1874 Andreas Mettler emigrated with his family to America, and forthwith took up his residence in Hutchinson county, South Dakota, becoming one of its pioneers. Here he took up homestead and pre-emption claims, and later purchased additional land, eventually becoming the owner of a landed estate. In the fall of 1879 he engaged in the hardware business in Menno, in partnership with Jacob Schnaidt, and the subject of this review likewise became a member of the firm. In 1888 Mr. Schnaidt assumed the control of the lumber business, which had become a department of the enterprise, and our subject and his father were thereafter associated in the conduct of the hardware business until 1888, when they disposed of the same to give their attention to operation of their well-equipped flouring mill, which they had acquired about five years previously. Upon the death of his honored father, on September 26, 1901, the subject purchased the property and has since successfully continued the enterprise, which is a most flourishing one, having marked value as an acquisition to the industrial interests of this section. Mr. Mettler is a straightforward, energetic and progressive business man and public-spirited citizen, and he is held in the highest confidence and esteem in the community. He gives his support to the Republican party but has never been ambitious for political office, and both he and his wife are worthy members of the German Reformed church.

On November 28, 1883, Mr. Mettler was married to Miss Christina Pressler, of this county, and they have six children, all of whom remain beneath the home roof, namely: Christina, Christoph, Emanuel, Edward, Helmuth and Lydia.

MOSES H. CLAGETT, M. D., of Menno, Hutchinson county, is a native of the fine old Blue-grass state of Kentucky, having been born in Grayson county, on the 16th of March, 1861, and being a scion of stanch old southern stock. To his parents, John G. and Mary J. (Harrold) Clagett, were born eight children, and of the six surviving we enter the following brief record: Charles W. is sheriff of Grayson county, Kentucky; John H. is a successful teacher in Bowling Green, that state; Mary A. is a missionary of the Baptist church in Japan, where she has been stationed for the past fifteen years; Martha J. is the wife of Hon. W. O. Jones, of Litchfield, Kentucky; Emma is the wife of W. P. Adams, of Pleasure Ridge Park, that state; and Moses H. is the subject of this sketch. The father was born in Maryland, in 1818, the family having early been established in the state and being of English extraction. As a young man he removed to that portion of Virginia which later became a portion of Grayson county, Kentucky, and there he continued to reside until his death, having been a successful farmer and a man who commanded unqualified respect and esteem. He was a Democrat and served about eight years as sheriff of his county, being incumbent of this office at the time of the Civil war. He was summoned to his reward on the 28th of December, 1899, in the fulness of years and honors, at the home of his eldest son; the widow is still living.

Dr. Clagett was reared on the old homestead and after completing the curriculum of the common schools he entered Center College, at Danville, Kentucky, where he continued his studies for four years. In 1885 he began reading medicine, his preceptor being Dr. A. J. Slayton, a prominent physician and surgeon then of Milwood, Kentucky, and now of Litchfield, that state. In the fall of the same year our subject was matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, where he was graduated in March, 1887, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine and coming forth well equipped for the active and responsible duties of his chosen profession. He entered practice by establishing an office at Caneyville, Kentucky, where he remained two years, and in September, 1889, he came to Menno, South Dakota, where he has ever since retained his home, having built up a large and representative professional business. In 1893 Dr. Clagett established a telephone system in Menno, and two years later extended its usefulness by constructing a line to Olivet, while in

1898 he disposed of the latter line to the Western Electric Company, still retaining and operating the Menno exchange, which includes about fifty telephones in the village and several in the surrounding country. He is a member of the State Medical Society, in politics holds to the faith in which he was reared, being a stanch Democrat, and fraternally he is identified with Scotland Lodge, No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons; Scotland Chapter, No. 31, Royal Arch Masons, both of Scotland, Bon Homme county; and with Menno Camp, No. 3071, Modern Woodmen of America. He is held in high esteem in professional and social circles and is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this section of the state.

In October, 1888, Dr. Clagett was united in marriage to Miss Suda Frances Porter, of Caneyville, Kentucky, daughter of George E. Porter, whose parents brought him to Kentucky from Virginia when but a child. Her mother's maiden name was May Hulda Kennedy, of Kentucky. Mrs. Clagett was born in Kentucky and was educated in the public schools there. She has become the mother of four children, all of whom are deceased but one, Mary, who was born July 16, 1889, and is now attending the public schools.

JOHN J. DECKER, a prominent grain dealer of the thriving little city of Menno, is a native of southern Russia, where he was born on the 31st of December, 1868, being a son of John and Katherina (Wallman) Decker, of whose ten children nine are living, all being residents of Hutchinson county. The parents were both born in southern Russia, but the paternal ancestry is of German origin, the grandparents of our subject having removed from Germany into Russia and there passed the remainder of their lives. In 1875 John Decker emigrated with his family to America, making the territory of Dakota his ultimate destination. Upon his arrival in Hutchinson county he took up homestead, pre-emption and timber claims, while by purchase of additional lands at later periods he increased the area of his estate until he became the owner of thirteen quarter sections of the richest land to be found in the state. He and his wife still reside on their attractive homestead, which is pleasantly located on the James river, three miles southeast of Milltown. He is a stanch Republican, and while never ambitious for office, he was nominated, without his personal solicitation, for the office of county commissioner, in the late 'seventies, and was elected by a gratifying majority, giving excellent service during his tenure of the position. He and his wife are consistent and valued members of the German Baptist church.

The subject of this review was about seven years of age at the time when the family came to America and took up their residence on the pioneer farm in this county, and in the public schools he secured an excellent training, so that at the age of twenty years he became eligible for pedagogic endeavor, having been a successful teacher in the district schools during eight winter terms, while during the intervening season he devoted his attention to farm work. During this time he zealously husbanded his resources, and utilized his earnings in a wise and judicious way, acquiring three quarter sections of land, of which he still retains possession, the same being well improved and greatly appreciated in value. In 1901 he rented his farms and established himself as a grain dealer in Menno, purchasing at the time one of the best elevators in the town, after which he purchased another one at about the same location, and he is now one of the largest grain buyers at this point, doing a prosperous business and commanding the confidence and respect of all with whom he has dealings. He also owns extensive mining interests in the Black Hills, and is a substantial and enterprising business man. He is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, but has no ambition for public office, and he and his wife hold membership in the German Baptist church.

On the 12th of June, 1891, Mr. Decker was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hofer, of this county, and they have three children, Edward, Samuel and Lavina.

ANDREW J. WALTNER, cashier of the First National Bank of Freeman, Hutchinson county, was born on a farm in Yankton county, on the 19th of January, 1877, being a son of John and Mary (Krehbil) Waltner, of whose thirteen children ten are living, the subject being the only one of the number born in the United States. Jacob is engaged in farming in Turner county, as is also John; Benjamin is a resident of Freeman; Joseph and Jonathan reside in Turner county; Frances is the widow of Andrew Kaufman, of that county; Catherine is the wife of John Graber, of Turner county; Mary is the wife of Jacob Preheim, of that county; Caroline is the wife of Peter Graber, likewise of the same county; and Andrew J. is the immediate subject of this review. The parents of the subject were both born in southern Russia, to which locality their respective parents had removed from Germany. In Russia the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1875, when he emigrated to America and cast in his lot with the pioneers of what is now the great state of South Dakota. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Yankton county, a year later buying an additional quarter section and eventually becoming the owner of five quarter sections, all being exceptionally arable and valuable land. He continued to reside on his farm until his death, which occurred September 10, 1898, at which time he was sixty-five years of age. He was a man of impregnable integrity and was honored by all who knew him. His venerable widow now resides in the home of her daughter, Catherine, in Turner county. The father of our subject was a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but never sought office in the gift of his party. In his native land, however, he filled various offices of trust, having been for a number of years incumbent of the position similar to that of representative in the legislature in this country. He was a man of excellent mentality, was active and ambitious, and after coming to South Dakota became an extensive buyer of live stock, hides, etc., realizing excellent returns from his efforts in this line of enterprise.

Andrew J. Waltner passed his boyhood days on the homestead farm and after attending the district schools until he had finished the curriculum he entered Bethel College, at Newton, Kansas, where he completed the six-years course in four years' time, being graduated in the spring of 1899. He then passed one year as a teacher in the schools of Kansas, teaching six months in English and the remaining four in German, of both of which languages he has a thorough and technical command. In 1900 he engaged in the grain business at Mound Ridge, Kansas, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which, in 1902, he turned his attention to the music business, which he followed for seven months and made a success out of it, his headquarters being in Mound Ridge, Kansas. In the autumn of the same year he disposed of this business and came to Freeman to accept his present position as cashier of the First National Bank, and he has proved himself a most faithful and able executive, being one of the leading young financiers of this section of the state. He is a Republican in politics, and his religious faith is that of the Mennonite church, in which he was reared.

On the 16th of November, 1899, occurred the marriage of Mr. Waltner to Miss Katie Wedel, of Mound Ridge, Kansas, and they have two children, Richard L. and Medora E.

JOHN GROSS, a prominent banker and capitalist of Freeman, was born in the southern part of Russia, on the 3d of June, 1860, and is a son of Henry and Christina (Schmall) Gross, of whose four children he is the younger of the two surviving, his brother, Philip, being a prominent citizen of Medina, North Dakota. The father of the subject died when the latter was but one year of age, and when he had attained the age of five years his mother also passed away, and he was reared by his maternal grandparents, attending the common schools of his native land until he had reached the age of fourteen, when he accompanied his two elder brothers on their emigration to America, in 1874. They made their way to Yankton, South Dakota, where they separated, the brother returning eastward to Illinois, since which time all trace of him has been lost by the other two brothers. When the subject arrived in Yankton his cash capital was represented in the sum of fifteen cents, and though a mere lad and a stranger in a strange land, he manifested the self-reliant spirit which has been the conservator of his pronounced success in later years. He secured employment in the grocery store of Christian Buechler, a fellow countryman, and when the latter removed his business to the new town of Freeman the subject accompanied him and here remained in his employ about one year. In company with Mr. Buechler he was then concerned in the erection of a new building, and in this they established themselves in the hotel and liquor business, in which they continued about six years, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Gross at that time purchased his partner's interest and thereafter continued the enterprise until January, 1902, when he disposed of the same and established the Merchants' State Bank, to whose management he has since given his attention, while the institution has gained a representative support and controls a large business, which is constantly increasing. For many years past Mr. Gross has been prominently and extensively identified with the farming and cattle industry, and at the present time he has about five hundred head of high-grade cattle and owns about twenty-four hundred acres of valuable farming land, in Hutchinson and Turner counties. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, but has never sought official preferment, though he is essentially public-spirited in his attitude. He and his wife are valued members of the German Reformed church, and they hold the high regard of all who know them. Mr. Gross has attained a high degree of success through his own efforts, and his straightforward course and inflexible integrity have marked him as well worthy of all that he has achieved since coming to the state as a poor boy.

February 15, 1888, Mr. Gross was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Leyjans, of this county, she likewise being a native of southern Russia, whence she accompanied her parents to the United States in 1885, the family taking up their residence in Hutchinson county. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gross one is deceased, Clara; the others remain at the parental home, namely: Louisa, Amelia, Annetta, Henry, Leona.

WILLIAM R. CLARKE, one of the prominent and representative farmers and honored citizens of Spink county, has the distinction of being a native of the great western metropolis, the city of Chicago, where he was born on the 2d of November, 1859, being a son of Richard and Fanny Clarke, both of whom were born and reared in Manchester, England, where they continued to reside until 1850, when they came to America and made their way directly to Chicago, where they took up their residence on the 20th of August of that year. The father of the subject is a landscape gardener and florist by vocation, and was long and prominently identified with work along these lines in Chicago, where he is now living practically retired, having attained the venerable age of eighty-four years and still enjoying good health and marked mental vigor.

The subject of this sketch was reared to the age of sixteen years in his native city, where he was afforded the advantages of the public schools. At the age noted he moved to Alden, Minnesota, in which state he passed five years, devoting his attention principally to farming, and he then, in 1881, came to the present state of South Dakota, locating in Spink county on the 10th of May of that year. Three and one-half miles south of the present thriving village of Northville he entered pre-emption and homestead claims, which constitute an integral portion of his present fine landed estate, which comprises eight hundred acres. He has been very successful in his operations and has accumulated a valuable property, his farming being improved with high-grade buildings and other modern accessories and conveniences, while the place is especially favored in its supply of water, being one of marked fertility and yielding large crops of grain and other products, while Mr. Clarke also devotes considerable attention to the raising of live stock of good grade. In politics he accords a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, being identified with the consistory at Aberdeen, South Dakota, and with El Riad Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls, while he is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 16th of November, 1887, Mr. Clarke was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Stewart, who was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on the 8th of October, 1866, and whose death occurred on the 14th of October, 1900. She is survived by two children, Fanny Marguerite and Richard Stewart.

JAMES T. CAMPBELL, county commissioner of Charles Mix county, was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, on the 2d of November, 1855, and is the eldest of the six living children of James T. and Wilhelmina (Helmaustine) Campbell, the former of Scotch and the latter of German ancestry. Two of their children died in infancy and those living are James T., Jr. (subject of this sketch), Alexander, Charles, Eliza, Archibald and Frederick. The father was engaged in farming in Wisconsin, and is still living, while his wife passed away in 1878.

The subject was reared on the homestead farm in Wisconsin, assisting in its cultivation during his youth and securing his early educational training in the public schools. At the age of seventeen years he left the parental roof and went to Iowa, where he worked on a farm and also learned the carpenter trade, while he there continued his educational work as opportunity presented, continuing to attend school at intervals until he had attained the age of twenty years and thus rounding out a good practical education, while he continued to reside in Iowa about ten years, at the expiration of which he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, taking up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Charles Mix county, where he has ever since maintained his home, having been among the first permanent settlers within its borders. Shortly after coming here he also bought a tree claim of one hundred and sixty acres, adjoining his homestead. He is now the owner of a well-improved and highly cultivated farm of two hundred and forty acres, while he also rents a half section not far distant, the greater portion of the latter being also under cultivation. In addition to raising the cereals and other products best adapted to the soil and climate he has been very successful in the raising of cattle and swine of excellent grade, and his farm always shows a goodly array of live stock. When he came to the county it was practically an unreclaimed prairie, there being few settlers, while the nearest market town to his farm at the time he located thereon was White Lake, forty miles distant. He has not only witnessed but has materially aided in the development of this section of the state, which is now thickly settled, and as a practical and progressive farmer he considers this as good an agricultural district as is to be found in any state in the Union.

In politics Mr. Campbell is one of the leaders in the local ranks of the Democratic party, and in the autumn of 1902 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, defeating the Republican candidate by sixty-five votes, which fact indicates his personal popularity in the county, since it has a normal Republican majority of about two hundred and thirty, he having been one of the two candidates on the Democratic county ticket elected at this time. He has been for many years a member of the school board of his district. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, holding membership in the lodge at Geddes.

On the 11th of June, 1883, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Eva Scott, who was born in the state of Illinois and who is a sister of Mrs. Edward Hemminger, of this county. She is a daughter of William and Catherine Scott, both of whom died in Iowa, her father having been a farmer by vocation. She was the youngest in a family of seven children, the others being Erastus, Robert, Edwin, Minerva, Malinda, Ellen and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have four children, all of whom remain at the parental home, namely: James W., Zella B., Louise and Byron F.

HERMAN H. NATWICK was born September 15, 1859, in Dane county, Wisconsin, and is the son of Henry O. and Elizabeth Natwick, the father for many years a prosperous farmer of that state. Herman H. was reared on the family homestead, where he early formed the habits of industry and studious investigation which have characterized his subsequent career, and after receiving a preliminary education in the public schools, he prosecuted the higher branches of learning for three years in Beloit College. Leaving the latter institution at the age of eighteen, he began the study of law with Judge Miller, of Grant county, Wisconsin, subsequently prosecuting his legal reading and investigation under the direction of Judge Lyons, of La Crosse, in whose office he remained until admitted to the bar in the year 1878.

Mr. Natwick began the practice of his profession the above year, in Brookings, South Dakota, where he built up a large and lucrative business, and with the general business and public interests of which place he was actively identified until 1890. Meantime, in 1884, he was elected to the territorial council, in which body he served two years, was mayor of Brookings from 1886 to 1888 inclusive, and in addition to these public positions he was for four and a half years register of the land office at Chamberlain, having been appointed to the latter post by President Harrison in 1889. Mr. Natwick took a leading part in the organization of the Co-operative Savings and Loan Association of Brookings, of which he was made attorney and business manager and which was moved from that place to Sioux Falls in June, 1894. Since the latter year it has done a large and extensive business, being one of the leading enterprises of the kind in the state and managed by men of ability and wide experience, the official roster at this time including the names of the following gentlemen: R. F. Pettigrew, president; H. H. Natwick, vice-president; C. G. Leyse, secretary, and Hon. A. B. Kittridge, general counsel.

Mr. Natwick changed his residence from Brookings to Sioux Falls in June, 1894, and since that time has made the latter city his home. In 1900 he was one of the originators of the Central Banking and Trust Company, of which he has since been president, and more recently he became the possessor of the Sioux Falls traction franchise, with the object in view of soon supplying the city with a fully equipped and thoroughly up-to-date street railway system. Mr. Natwick's progressive spirit has led him to engage in various important business and industrial enterprises, including, among others, the Queen Bee Milling Company, the valuable property of which he and other parties purchased in the fall of 1902 and which, under the present efficient management, will ere long be completely remodelled and put into successful operation. In addition to his extensive law practice and the business concerns noted, Mr. Natwick has large landed and live-stock interests, owning at this time a valuable farm of one thousand acres, six miles from Sioux Falls, which he has stocked with the celebrated Red Polled breed of cattle, and a ranch of two hundred and forty acres on which are some of the finest blooded horses to be found in the state of South Dakota. In the matter of live stock he is quite enthusiastic, being an authority on fine grade cattle and blooded horses, in the raising of which he has met with the most encouraging success and from the sale of which he derives no small share of his income. Politically Mr. Natwick wields a potent influence for the Republican party, not only in local affairs, but throughout the state, being invariably chosen delegate to state conventions, in which bodies he has served ever since coming to Dakota, and he has also been honored with seats in national conventions, having been a member of the one which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency.

Mr. Natwick is one of the representative men of his city, and few citizens of the state are as widely and favorably known. He stands for progression in all the term implies, has led a very busy life and discharged worthily the duties of every station to which called. Mr. Natwick is a married man, his wife having formerly been Miss Lizzie M. Haskell, a native of Wisconsin. They have had one child, a daughter, Mabel, who was born November 4, 1885, and whose death occurred on the 24th day of December, 1901.

CYRUS WALTS is of sturdy German lineage, the name having originally been spelled Walz, and is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Watertown, Jefferson county, on the 24th of March, 1844, being a son of William and Louise Walts, both of whom were likewise born and reared in the Empire state, the respective families having there located in an early day. The subject was reared on a farm and early became familiar with the strenuous toil of tilling the soil, while his educational training in his youth was secured in the common schools of northern New York. This has been most effectively supplemented by personal application and judicious study in later years, as well as by the valuable lessons gained in the great school of experience. He remained identified with farm work until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when he set forth to seek his fortunes in the west, having arrived in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in 1869, and having here followed for a number of years his profession of surveyor and civil engineer, for which he had fitted himself while still a resident of New York. In 1872 he was chosen clerk of the United States district court, retaining this position for the long period of fifteen years, and being a valued and trusted official. For fourteen years he was a member of the board of education of Sioux Falls, having been its president for one year and having taken a deep interest in forwarding educational interests here, while for two years he served as county superintendent of schools. He was admitted to the bar of the territory in 1887, having given much time to the technical reading of the law and having thus fitted himself for the active work of the profession, though he has not practiced directly to any considerable extent. In 1898 he was elected city justice of the peace, and reelected in 1902, of which office he has since been incumbent, and in this capacity he has gained a high reputation for fair and impartial rulings. In politics Mr. Walts gives his allegiance to the Republican party. Fraternally he is affiliated with Minnehaha Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Sioux Falls Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, and El Riad Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 15th of May, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Walts to Miss Mary A. Benton, who was born in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on the 13th of September, 1853, being a daughter of Porter W. and Harriet (Phelps) Benton. She has the distinction of having been the first teacher in the first public school in Sioux Falls, having been thus employed here during a portion of the years 1870-71. Mr. and Mrs. Walts have three children, Charles C., who is now engaged with R. G. Dun & Company Mercantile Agency as assistant manager at Buenos Ayres, South America; Harriet L., wife of George W. Stearns, managing editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and Hope V., wife of M. J. Gochey, of Duluth, Minnesota.

HENRY BRANDON, one of the successful farmers of Lincoln county, was born in Norway, on the 29th of September, 1851, and is a son of Peter and Mary Brandon, who emigrated from the fair land of their birth to the United States in 1866, at which time the subject was a lad of fifteen years, his early education having been thus received in the fatherland. The family located in Fayette county, Iowa, where they remained two years, at the expiration of which the father came to South Dakota and took up a tract of wild government land in what is now Canton township, Lincoln county, where he was joined by his family in the following year. They came through with a wagon and ox-team, the trip consuming three weeks, while in the company's outfit on the journey were sixteen wagons. Peter Brandon built a primitive sod house for the accommodation of his family, and seats in the dwelling were provided by digging down the earth along the sides of the interior to a depth of eighteen inches. Later a small log house was built and finally a frame dwelling of more pretentious order and signifying the prosperity which was attending the efforts of the sturdy pioneers. The father continued to reside on the homestead until his death, in the autumn of 1881, while his widow passed away in June, 1900, both having been persons of sterling integrity and having been held in high esteem in the county. They were devoted members of the Lutheran church, and in this faith reared their seven children,—two sons and five daughters,—all of whom are well placed in life and a credit to their parents. The subject has had charge of the farm from the time of the arrival of the family in the county and the entire quarter section is under excellent cultivation, yielding good returns for the labors expended. He erected his present substantial residence in 1894, this being the fourth dwelling built on the old homestead. He is a Populist in politics and while taking a deep interest in the advancement of local interests has never been an aspirant for office.

HENRY CLAY ANDRUS is a native of the state of Michigan and a scion of one of its honored pioneer families. He was born in Highland township, Oakland county, on the 26th of September, 1844, being a son of Justus L. and Sarah W. (Smith) Andrus, and as his father was a great admirer of Henry Clay the honored name was given to our subject. Mr. Andrus was reared on the old homestead farm, and his educational advantages were such as the common schools of the time and place afforded. In the spring of 1864, at the age of nineteen years, he tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a member of Battery H, First Michigan Light Artillery, and joining the command at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He thereafter remained in active service until the close of the war. He was an active participant in the ever memorable Atlanta campaigns, and later his command came back to Nashville, Tennessee, in pursuit of Hood's forces, and it remained in that state until the news of the surrender of Lee was received. Mr. Andrus proved a loyal and valiant young soldier and made a record which will ever redound to the honor of his name. He was mustered out at Jackson, Michigan, July 22, 1865, and then returned to the old home farm in Michigan. He thereafter continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native county until the spring of 1883, when he determined to cast in his fortunes with what is now the state of South Dakota. He came with his family to Aberdeen and shortly afterward took up a homestead claim in what was then New Hope township, his farm being in that portion which was afterward segregated and named Highland township, this title having been suggested by him, in honor of the township in which he was born, in the old Wolverine state. He located on his claim and forthwith began its improvement and cultivation, and today he is the owner of one of the finest farm properties in this favored and attractive section of the state. He not only improved the original claim, but also took up tree claims, and the landed estate now comprises two hundred and forty acres, the major portion being under cultivation while the place is equipped with substantial buildings, good fences, an orchard of apple and plum trees, which are bearing each year, and all represent the tangible results of the well directed efforts of the subject of this sketch. He was, however, not satisfied to thus look only to his personal interests, but from the start evinced a lively public spirit and gave his aid and influence and service in the promotion of all measures and enterprises for the general good. He served for thirteen years as township and school treasurer, and continued to be treasurer of the school board of his

HENRY C. ANDRUS.

district until his removal to Aberdeen. He took up his residence in this city in November, 1897, having a pleasant home and amidst a host of stanch friends he is enjoying the rewards of his former toils and endeavors. He is now a member of the board of education in Aberdeen and is a member of its building committee. Mr. Andrus has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and has been an active worker in behalf of its cause. In 1896 he was made the nominee of his party for representative in the state legislature, but met the defeat which attended the party ticket in general throughout the state in that campaign, there being a veritable landslide in favor of the Populist party. He is a member of Robert Anderson Post, No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic.

In Highland township, Oakland county, Michigan, on the 15th of January, 1867, Mr. Andrus was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Ann Curdy, who was born and reared in the above township, and was a schoolmate of her future husband. Her parents, Thomas and Sarah J. (Lockwood) Curdy, were natives of New York state, from whence they removed to Michigan, and were early settlers of Oakland county, that state, where they continued to reside until their deaths, the father dying March 17, 1898, and the mother on March 1, 1904, at Milford. To Mr. and Mrs. Andrus two sons have been born: Ernest Curdy, who died January 3, 1879, aged nine years, and Homer S., born April 3, 1879.

Mr. Andrus and wife are members of the First Baptist church of Aberdeen, of which he is a deacon, a trustee and superintendent of the Sabbath school. Mrs. Andrus has ever been active in the different lines of church work, has served for four years as organist, is teacher of the young ladies' class in the Sabbath school, and is president of the Woman's Relief Corps. Mr. Andrus has led a busy and active life, and his work has not been without success. The world is better for his having lived in it, as his endeavers have been set to a high standard of citizenship, and the communities in which he has resided have felt his influence and been benefited. Perhaps his greatest and most beneficial influence was felt in the pioneer community with which he cast his lot when he came to Brown county, this state. At that time what is now Highland township was without church or Sunday school organization of any kind, and but little, if any, attention was given by the people to the proper observance of the Sabbath day. Sunday was the same as any week day. Aided by a few kindred spirits, Mr. Andrus, in 1884, organized a Sunday school. This was followed in 1892 by the organization of a church, services being held in school houses. The result of this missionary work in Highland township is appreciable today, and Mr. Andrus has his reward in the knowledge that that community stands with any other in the state in regard to law-abiding, religious and God-fearing people. Truly, Mr. Andrus has proven himself a pioneer of South Dakota in the broadest and best sense of the term.

Mrs. Andrus is one of the pioneer school teachers of Brown county. She received a normal school training in Michigan, and upon coming to South Dakota and finding a dearth of school teachers over the country she became a teacher in the district schools of Highland township and taught for nine terms, and then in New Hope township.

Homer A., son of the subject, was educated in the public schools of Aberdeen and at the Agricultural College at Brookings, South Dakota, where he spent two years. He served as a sergeant in Company F, First Regiment South Dakota National Guard, and then became sergeant in Company L, Second Regiment, and is now on detail as sergeant major of the regiment. He is a fireman in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at Aberdeen.

OSHEA A. FOWLER, judge of the police court in the city of Sioux Falls and recognized as a representative member of the bar of the state, is a native of the old Green Mountain state, having been born in the vicinity of the town of Pownal, Housic county, Vermont, on the 25th of April, 1851, and though a pioneer of a great state he is yet in the very prime of vigorous manhood. When he was but three years of age his parents emigrated from Vermont to Illinois, becoming pioneers of that state, where they continued to reside until 1865, when they removed to Rochester, Minnesota, passing the remainder of their lives in that state, the father having devoted the greater portion of his active life to agricultural pursuits. Judge Fowler secured his elementary educational training in the district schools of Illinois. He was about fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Minnesota, and he continued his studies in the public schools of Rochester, that state, being graduated in the high school in 1869. He then set forth to seek his fortunes in the west, arriving in Sioux Falls, Dakota, on the 22d of December, 1870. Here he worked at whatever employment he could secure, incidentally putting his scholastic attainments to practical test, having successfully taught school in the old barracks of the government military post in 1871 and having been for some time successfully engaged in the pedagogic work in Minnehaha county. In the centennial year, 1876, he went to Sibley, Iowa, where he was for one year employed as clerk in a hotel, later traveling about in the interests of a nursery company until 1880, when he returned to Dakota and located in what is now the city of Aberdeen. He erected the first building in the town and opened the same as a hotel, the caravansary being known as the Alpha House. The following spring Judge Fowler disposed of this property and business and became associated with John Hazzard in the erection of a more pretentious hotel, known as the Hazzard House. He disposed of his interest in the property in the ensuing autumn, and his eldest son was the first child born in the town, the date of his nativity having been September 3, 1881. After retiring from the hotel business the subject took up the study of law, under the preceptorship of M. J. Gordon, a pioneer attorney of Aberdeen, continuing to devote his attention to such specific reading for two years, at the expiration of which he established himself in the practice of his profession at Frederick, Brown county, also conducting a land and loan business. In this town he also founded the Frederick Herald, the first newspaper in the town, but he soon disposed of the same. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and in 1886 returned to Sioux Falls, where he engaged in the general practice of his profession and also acted as attorney for the Insurance Company of Dakota, retaining this incumbency, with the exception of a brief interval, until the company retired from business. Thereafter he continued to devote his attention to the practice of law until he was called to assume his present office, having gained marked prestige in his profession and had to do with much important litigation. In 1896 he was elected police judge of Sioux Falls, and by successive re-elections has ever since remained in tenure of the office, having gained a high reputation for the expeditious handling of business and for just and impartial rulings. In politics Judge Fowler is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, in whose interests he has been an active and zealous worker. Reverting to his labors as a pedagogue, it may be stated that the Judge taught the first district school established in Minnehaha county, while he has ever continued to take a lively interest in educational affairs. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 26th of April, 1880, Judge Fowler was united in marriage to Miss Emma M. Smith, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and they are the parents of three children, James O., Lewis M. and Fannie P.

CASPER KENNEDY, editor and proprietor of the Sisseton Standard, also postmaster of Sisseton, was born in Aylmer, Ontario, December 5, 1863, and is one of six children, four sons and two daughters, whose parents, James and Phoebe Kennedy, were also natives of Canada. He was reared in the town of Aylmer, received a high-school education there and in 1882 came to Watertown, South Dakota, and accepted a position on the Courier-News, published by Doane

Robinson, remaining with that paper until 1892. When the reservation was opened that year he became a citizen of Sisseton and began the publication of the Standard, which is recognized as one of the best and most influential local newspapers in South Dakota, and which under his able management has contributed greatly to the building up of the town. Mr. Kennedy is a politician of much more than local repute, and through the medium of his paper has done much to promote the success of the Republican party in Roberts county and throughout the northeastern part of the state. In recognition of valuable services rendered his party, he was appointed postmaster by President McKinley in 1898, and has since discharged the duties of the position to the satisfaction of all concerned, proving a capable, accommodating and most obliging public official. Mr. Kennedy is deeply interested in the welfare of the community in which he resides and is untiring in his efforts to advance the interests and prosperity of his fellow citizens of Sisseton and Roberts county. He served several years on the local board of education, during which time the schools of Sisseton were brought to a high standard of efficiency, and he has also given his influence and encouragement to all enterprises making for the public good along social, intellectual and moral lines, as well as in material affairs. Fraternally he is an active worker in the Masonic order, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America and Knights of Pythias, and religiously is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Sisseton and deeply interested in all of the congregation's activities.

RICHARD F. BROWN, M. D., is a native of Seneca county, Ohio, where he was born on the 9th of March, 1858, being a son of Abram G. and Lucretia (Gray) Brown, both of whom were born in the state of New York. The Doctor received his early educational discipline in the public schools of the old Buckeye state, and in 1879 was matriculated in Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, where he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1882, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine and coming forth well equipped for the active work of his chosen profession. In February, 1882, he located in Plankinton, South Dakota, where he was successfully engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery until the spring of 1891, having gained a high reputation in his chosen field of endeavor and having been one of the leading practitioners of that locality. Upon retiring from practice, at the time just noted, he came to Sioux Falls, where he established himself in the retail drug business, while in November, 1901, he established a wholesale department, in which the business increased in scope and importance to such an extent that in 1901 he withdrew from active part in the retail trade, still owning his fine retail store, to devote his entire attention to the wholesale business. December 1, 1903, the Brown Drug Company was reorganized, with increased capital and facilities, with B. F. Brown as president; Thomas H. Brown, vice-president; O. A. Brown, secretary, and F. H. Hollister, treasurer. Their building is three stories high, one hundred and twenty feet long and forty-four feet wide and will make one of the best equipped wholesale houses in the county. Their trade territory now comprises nearly all sections of the state and the business is a large and constantly increasing one, while he is known as a straightforward, reliable and progressive business man, commanding the confidence of all with whom he has dealings or comes in contact. In politics the Doctor gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, as well as with the allied organizations, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In November, 1884, Dr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Minnesota Cook, of Minnesota, who died December 8, 1893, in Sioux Falls. To this union were born two children, Mary R. and Rush A., both of whom remain at the parental home at the time of this writing.

MICHAEL UGOFSKY, one of the progressive and successful agriculturists of Yankton county, was born in Prussia in 1840 and was there reared and educated, obtaining his mental training in the public schools. The favorable reports which he heard concerning the new world, however, attracted him and bidding adieu to friends and native land he sailed for the United States in 1868, making his way into the interior of the country. He settled first at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained for four years, being employed in a tannery there. On the expiration of that period he came to South Dakota and, establishing his home in Yankton county, he secured one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he entered from the government. Not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made on the place, but he at once began the task of plowing and planting and in course of time he gathered rich harvests. As he has prospered in his work he has added to his possessions until he now has three hundred and twenty acres, his property holdings being valuable. He, however, suffered many hardships and trials in the earlier years. He lived here during the time in which the grasshoppers destroyed the crops, leaving the settlers almost penniless, because they had no farm products to sell.

Mr. Ugofsky was married to Miss Mary Tooczek and has a family of five children: Valentina, Julia, Annie, August and Xavier. The boys operate a thresher and also a corn sheller and shredder and are energetic young men.

In his political affiliations Mr. Ugofsky is a Democrat and, becoming well informed on the issues of the day, has given a loyal support to that party, which he believes is best calculated to promote the welfare of the nation. He belongs to the Catholic church and is interested in all that pertains to public progress and improvement along social, material, educational and moral lines. He assisted in building schools and churches here and his co-operation has been a helpful factor in many lines of progress. In the development of his farm he has been energetic and industrious and now has a very good property. He planted trees about his home, erected good buildings and in fact has made all of the improvements upon his property. He carries on mixed farming, raising shorthorn cattle, horses and sheep and in addition produces good crops, his fields being planted to the cereals best adapted to the soil and climate.

A. J. NORBY is a native of Appleton, Minnesota, and the son of John J. and Sarah (Thompson) Norby. He is one of a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, and was born January 3, 1877. At the age of four years he was brought to Wilmot, South Dakota, where he spent his childhood and youth and received his preliminary education. After attending the public schools until finishing the usual studies, he fitted himself for active life by taking a full commercial course in a business college, later attending a school of pharmacy in Minneapolis, Minnesota, after which he engaged in the drug business at South Shore, South Dakota. After a short experience at that place he disposed of his establishment and accepted the position of cashier with the Warren Scharf Asphalt Paving Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, holding the same for only a brief time, when he resigned and came to Sisseton, where he was soon chosen bookkeeper and assistant cashier of the State Bank at this place, which relation he sustained until promoted cashier. He held the latter position until August 14, 1902, when he resigned and organized the Citizens' National Bank, of which he was made cashier and a member of the directorate, both of which places he still holds, and in addition thereto is also stockholder in the Farmers' State Bank of Wilmot. While primarily interested in banking, Mr. Norby is connected with several other important business enterprises, notable among which are the Iowa and Dakota Land and Loan Company, the Roberts County Abstract and Title Company and the Sisseton Lumber Company, being secretary and manager of the first named organization, treasurer and director of the second, and vice-president and a director and large stockholder in the lumber company. Although a young man, Mr. Norby has forged rapidly to the front in business circles and now occupies a position in the world of affairs such as few of his age and experience attain. Aside from his relations already referred to, Mr. Norby has been an influential factor in the general business and industrial affairs of Sisseton, every movement calculated to advance the city, materially or otherwise, receiving his co-operation and support. All agencies for the promotion of education find in him a friend and patron, and he is unwavering in upholding whatever he believes to be right and for the best interests of the community. Mr. Norby belongs to the Knights of Pythias, in which he holds the position of chancellor commander, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Improved Order of Red Men. His married life dates from the 15th of January, 1900, at which time he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Effie Brown, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a union blessed with two children, Rocheford J. and Ruth.

HENRY S. MORRIS is not only one of the leading business men and representative citizens of Roberts county, but also one of the earliest settlers of this part of the state and, as his father, W. K. Morris, bore an important part in the early history of eastern Dakota and was one of the first white men to locate within the present limits of Roberts county, it is appropriate that a brief review of his life be given in this connection. W. K. Morris was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 11, 1842, the son of a city missionary who moved to Washington county, New York, when his son was an infant. In the latter state Mr. Morris grew to maturity and received his education and he moved thence to Minnesota, in 1864, locating in Blue Earth county, where he made his home until 1870. In that year he was selected to take charge of the Good Will Mission in South Dakota, and on December 1st he set forth with two yoke of oxen and a yoke of cows hitched to two wagons containing his family and a modest outfit of household goods. After a journey of fourteen days he arrived at his destination, seeing no white men after passing the town of New Ulin until reaching the mission. Mr. Morris had never seen any Sioux Indians until he reached his field of labor, and at that time could neither speak nor understand their language. In due time, however, he acquired a thorough knowledge of the same and from the beginning his work among the Indians was blessed with beneficial results. He taught at Good Will Mission under the supervision of Rev. S. R. Reggs until 1873, when he was placed in full charge of the school, holding the position during the ensuing seventeen years. In 1890 he went to the Omaha and Winnebago reservation, where he had charge of a school until 1894, at which time he transferred to the church at Pine Ridge agency, when he was licensed a minister. After preaching at the latter place until July, 1897, he gave up his missionary work and settled at Sisseton, Roberts county, near which town he engaged in farming and stock raising, but is now living a life of retirement. Mr. Morris was married in 1876 to Miss Martha T. Riggs, sister of Thomas Lawrence Riggs, of the South Dakota State Historical Society, the union being blessed with five children, of whom Henry S. of this review is the first in order of birth. Mr. Morris is a man of intelligence and culture, and having devoted much attention to South Dakota, its settlement and various interests, he is considered an authority on all matters relating to the history of the state.

Henry Morris, cashier of the First National Bank of Sisseton and president of the Citizens' Bank at White Rock, was born at Stirling, Minnesota, June 21, 1868. At the age of two years he was brought to South Dakota and from that time until a youth in his teens lived with his parents at Good Will Mission, where he received his early educational training. Later he entered the State University of Minnesota and after being graduated from the academic department of that institution in 1891, spent one year as special agent of the government, making land allotments to the Indians on the reservation. At the expiration of the time he was elected clerk of the Roberts county court, which position he held four years, and then came to Sisseton and organized the State Bank, serving as cashier of the same until April, 1900. In the latter year he resigned his position and established the First National Bank of Sisseton, of which he has since been cashier, and is now its vice-president, and in addition thereto he is president of the Citizens' Bank at White Water, an institution he also helped to organize. Politically Mr. Morris is a zealous supporter of the Republican party, and as such has been prominent in its councils and a successful leader in a number of campaigns. He was chairman of the Roberts county central committee in 1896, and rendered valuable service in that capacity.

Mr. Morris is identified with the time-honored Masonic order, and still retains membership with a college fraternity which he joined while pursuing his studies in the State University.

On December 20, 1892, he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Mary Strangsway, and is now the father of four children, whose names are Martha D., Wyllys K., Esther F. and Elizabeth R.

EDMUND COOK was born in the province of Saxony, Germany, on the 20th of March, 1847. After receiving a thorough academic training he entered a commercial establishment and later became a bookkeeper until entering the Prussian army in 1865. In common with all able-bodied young men of Germany, he was obliged to devote a certain number of years to military service, and it so happened that shortly after entering the army the war between Prussia and Austria broke out and it fell to him to take an active and by no means unimportant part in that celebrated struggle. He went through the one campaign of the war, that of 1866, during the greater part of which he was on the staff of General Von Barneco, commanding the Twelfth Regiment of Hussars, and saw much active service. When hostilities ceased Mr. Cook was honorably discharged, after which he re-entered mercantile life and continued to give it his attention as long as he remained in the fatherland. According to the custom which requires every soldier to report for duty at certain times, young Cook, at the age of twenty, was thus called upon and in due time presented himself at the proper place. To the great surprise and astonishment of the officers, however, the young man came into their presence decorated with the cross of honor, won for brave and meritorious conduct, and with a discharge in his pocket, which fact exempted him from further military duty. Shortly after this he came to the United States, intending to be absent but one year, but after spending some months in this country he became so attached to it and so pleased with the advantages it held out to young men with ambition to rise in the world, that he concluded not to return to Germany. Mr. Cook reached America in 1868 and some time afterwards located at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he accepted the position of traveling salesman for a wholesale house. He later represented a St. Paul firm on the road for several years. In 1882 he came to Wilmot, South Dakota, and established the general store which he has conducted with success and financial profit to the present time. Recently he began closing out this establishment, the better to devote his attention to his other business enterprises, being vice-president of the First State Bank of Wilmot and a director of the Wilmot Land and Loan Company, besides having large landed interests in various parts of Roberts county.

For several years Mr. Cook devoted considerable attention to live stock and farming and achieved quite a reputation as an importer and breeder of Oxford-down sheep and other high-grade domestic animals. While not so much interested in stock raising as formerly, he now farms quite extensively and to this vocation he proposes to devote the greater part of his time hereafter, finding it not only greatly to his taste, but quite profitable as a source of income. Among his lands is a fine farm of three hundred and thirty acres, contiguous to Wilmot, ten acres within the city limits, and on this place he has made many valuable improvements, including one of the handsomest modern residences in the county, which, surrounded by beautiful grounds, tastefully laid out in gardens, shade trees, walks, smooth lawns, interspersed with flowers, etc., bespeaks the home of a man of wealth, elegant leisure, refined taste and decidedly progressive ideas.

Mr. Cook was married in Plainview, Minnesota, June 1, 1875, to Miss Martha Brooks, daughter of Reuben Brooks, a pioneer of that state and for many years a leading citizen of his community. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have one child, a son by the name of Arthur W. They are among the most highly esteemed people of Wilmot, take an active interest in everything pertaining to the growth and development of the city, are alive to all charitable and benevolent enterprises, and the hospitality of their beautiful home is unbounded.

In his political affiliations Mr. Cook is a prominent Democrat and has perhaps as much influence in his party as any man in northeastern Dakota. He has been a delegate to nearly every county, district and state convention in the last twenty years, and in 1896 was a delegate to the Chicago national convention, in addition to which he has also been nominated for a number of important offices, his election being made impossible by reason of normally overwhelming Republican majorities. Mr. Cook is a thirty-second-degree Scottish-rite Mason, also a Knight Templar, besides belonging to various other branches of the order and he has long been a familiar figure at all the meetings of the grand lodge.

CHARLES WEDDELL, an esteemed citizen of Bon Homme county, engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, was born in Aurora, Illinois, February 11, 1848. Andrew Weddell, his father, a native of Scotland, came to the United States when young and lived for some time in Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked at the blacksmith trade. He married in this country, Louisa ———, a native of England, and later they moved to Aurora, Illinois, where they both spent the remainder of their days. Andrew and Louisa Weddell were the parents of seven children, two of whom died in early childhood; those growing to maturity were William; Abbie, now Mrs. Frank Campbell, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Bell, Robert and Charles, of which number Bell, William and Robert are deceased.

The early life of Charles Weddell was spent in his native state and after receiving a good practical education in the public schools, he entered his father's shop to learn blacksmithing. On attaining his majority he left home and in 1870 came to Vermillion county, South Dakota, where in due time he became a driver on the Hedge Stage line, later accepting a similar position with Cheny & Haskall. While thus employed Mr. Weddell drove as far as Ft. Randall and other distant points, managing a four-horse team and a large stage, which carried both passengers and express matter, and his experiences during the seven years in which followed this kind of free out-door life were interesting and at times thrilling and adventurous.

Resigning his position at the end of the period noted, Mr. Weddell entered the employ of the government at the Yankton agency and spent two years at that place, during the greater part of which time he rode the range and looked after the cattle and other live stock belonging to the post. At the expiration of his term of service he took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Bon Homme county, the same on which he has since lived, and, addressing himself to the task of its improvement, he soon had a goodly part of his land under cultivation, besides erecting substantial buildings and making a number of other improvements. His farm is now regarded one of the best in the township and as a tiller of the soil he has been uniformly successful, ranking at this time with the leading agriculturists in his part of the country. Like the great majority of progressive men throughout the west, he does not only rely entirely upon crops for his livelihood and income, but devotes a great deal of attention to live stock, raising cattle, good hogs and horses, being familiar with everything relating to the breeding and proper care of all kinds of domestic animals.

Although a man of domestic tastes and greatly attached to his family, Mr. Weddell has not been neglectful of his duties as a citizen nor of his obligations to the public. He manifests a lively interest in politics, voting the Republican ticket, but has never asked for office nor sought recognition as a party leader.

Mr. Weddell, in the year 1886, took to himself a wife and helpmate in the person of Miss Kate Quatier, a native of Germany, but of Russian descent, the marriage being blessed with seven sons, whose names in order of birth are as follows: Henry, Andrew, William, Charles, Joseph, John and Benjamin, all living.

CLAUS BRANDT is a native of Hanover, Germany, and dates his birth from March 7, 1858. His parents, Claus and Annie (Bredehoeft) Brandt, spent their lives in the kingdom of Hanover and reared a family of six children, the subject of this review being the fifth of the number; the others are Angelus, who lives in Germany; John, a resident of Bon Homme county, South Dakota; Maggie, who has never left Hanover; Martha, deceased, and Annie, whose home is in the state of Kansas.

The early life of Claus Brandt was spent in his native land and he received a good education in the public schools of the same. In 1873, when fifteen years of age, he came to America and, settling in Missouri, engaged in farming, which vocation he followed in that state until 1884, when he changed his abode to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, locating in Jefferson township, where he bought a quarter section of land, to which he subsequently added a similar amount by purchase. Still later he bought an additional quarter section and in the fall of 1903 purchased an additional eighty acres, making his realty at this time four hundred acres, nearly all of which he has reduced to cultivation and improved with good buildings, and from the proceeds of which he has realized a handsome competence.

Mr. Brandt has devoted his attention exclusively to farming and stock raising and his success has been encouraging, he being at this time one of the leading agriculturists of the township in which he resides as well as one of its most enterprising and progressive citizens. In politics he is a decided Republican and an active worker for his party, but he has never asked office at the hands of his fellow citizens, nor aspired to public station of any kind.

On the 3d day of October, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brandt and Miss Annie Kringer, the latter a native of Prussia and the daughter of John and Mary Ernestine (Schulz)) Kringer, who came to the United States in 1869 and settled in Hardin county, Iowa, later removing to Bon Homme, South Dakota, where their deaths subsequently occurred. To Mr. and Mrs. Brandt have been born six children, whose names are as follows: Angelus, John, Henry, Anna, Edward F. and Helena, all living and giving every promise of useful and honorable careers.

JOHN S. SHERIDAN is one of the representative citizens and successful farmers and stock growers of Brown county, his finely improved estate being located three and one-half miles northeast of Columbia. John Stinson Sheridan traces his genealogy in the agnatic line back to stanch Irish stock, his great-grandfather having emigrated with his family from the Emerald Isle to America about the year 1812, and having settled in Rochester, New York, where was born his grandson John, father of the subject of this sketch. This honored founder of the family in America died prior to the family's coming west in 1834. The grandfather, Thomas Sheridan, was married in Rochester, New York. He and a brother, and their families, came west in 1834, locating near Commerce, later called Nauvoo, in Hancock county, Illinois, and while there they mingled with the Mormons, who lived there at that time, and found them to be very good neighbors.

John S. Sheridan was born near Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, on the 19th of December, 1852, being a son of John and Jane (Middleton) Sheridan. John Sheridan was born in 1820, married in 1850, and died in February, 1853. Jane, his wife, was born in Pennsylvania in 1826 and died in November, 1894. From their childhood both were residents of Illinois. The subject of this sketch received his early educational training in the public schools of Illinois, Fort Madison Academy and at Notre Dame, read law in Keokuk, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1881. He continued to there maintain his residence until August, 1882, when he came to Columbia, Brown county, South Dakota, where he established himself in the lumber business about the time of the completion of the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad through the place. He continued to be identified with this line of enterprise until 1886, and then located on his present fine farm, three and one-half miles north of Columbia. He is now the owner of a well-improved landed estate of eight hundred and eighty acres, nearly all being in the home farm, and of this four hundred and fifty acres are devoted to the raising of grain.

Characteristics of the Sheridan family are moderate thrift, industry and temperate habits, and today the subject's motto, in reference to his farming operations, is not quantity nor extent, but method and thoroughness and all stock the equal of the best. The subject is known as a man of marked public spirit and has taken a deep interest in local affairs, while he has long been prominent in the councils of the Populist party in the state, though being independent in his views and ever manifesting the courage of his convictions. On the Populist ticket he was elected to membership on the board of county commissioners in 1898, and served in this capacity for four years, proving a most loyal and able public official. During the period of his service the county court house and jail were erected. He has been a delegate to the various conventions of his party and ever shown a deep interest in its cause. In religion the subject is a Roman Catholic, while fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In his native town of Nauvoo, Illinois, on the 26th of September, 1883, Mr. Sheridan was united in marriage to Miss Eunice Golden, who was there born and reared, and they are the parents of four children, all of whom are still at home, namely: Genevieve R., Kathleen E., John Leo and Golden Thomas. The Golden family were pioneers of Hancock county, Illinois.

WILLARD H. HUFF, one of the pioneers of Lincoln county, South Dakota, also one of its successful farmers and representative citizens, is a native of New York, and the son of Gabriel and Sarah Huff, who were born in Canada. When about twenty-one and twenty years of age, respectively, they came to New York. W. H. Huff was born in Orleans county, New York, in 1852. When a year old he moved with his parents to Green Lake county, Wisconsin, and subsequently to Dover, Minnesota, where his father purchased a half section of land, which he improved, and on which he has lived and prospered to the present time. In 1873 he came to Lincoln county, South Dakota, and entered a quarter section of land and after proving up on the same, returned to Minnesota, where he is now living a life of retirement, having reached the age of seventy-three years. Mrs. Huff, who died in 1897, bore her husband four children: Sarah, who died in 1896; Willard H., whose name introduces this sketch; Ida, living in Minnesota, and George, who lives with his father and runs the old family homestead in Minnesota.

Willard H. Huff was reared amid the rugged duties of the farm, attended of winter seasons, during his minority, the district schools of Minnesota and remained with his father until attaining his majority. Leaving home at the age of twenty-one, he came to Lincoln county, South Dakota, and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 18, Lynn township, which he at once proceeded to improve and which, through his industry and persevering efforts, has been converted into one of the best and most valuable farms in the locality in which it is situated. Mr. Huff came west with but a meager capital, the sum total of his available cash upon his arrival amounting to only five dollars, but with an energy born of a determination to succeed, he addressed himself to the task of making a home, met and successfully overcame the many vicissitudes and hardships incident to pioneer life and in due time rose superior to every obstacle in his way until acquiring the handsome competency now in his possession. He is an up-to-date farmer, familiar with every detail of agricultural science, raises good crops according to the most approved methods and has expended considerable of his means very judiciously in improvements, among which are a comfortable and commodious residence, good barns and outbuildings and many other evidences to prove his place the home of a man of modern ideas and progressive tendencies. In 1901 Mr. Huff increased his realty by the purchase of an additional quarter section, making him at this time the owner of four hundred acres of fine land, admirably situated in one of the richest agricultural districts of the country, and which, in all that constitutes good farm land and pastorage, is not excelled by any like number of acres in the township.

In politics Mr. Huff is a Republican and for a number of years past he has been one of the leaders of his party in Lincoln county. He served twelve years as supervisor and in 1903 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, in which body he has already made a creditable record, proving an able and judicious lawmaker, and by his earnest desire to benefit his constituents and the state at large winning the good will of the people of the county, irrespective of political ties.

Mr. Huff, in 1884, was united in marriage with Miss Alice McKillip, of Naperville, Illinois, the union being without issue. Mrs. Huff died on the 20th of September, 1903. Mr. Huff is public-spirited in all the term implies and has encouraged every enterprise having for its object the material advancement of the community and the good of his fellow men, and his influence has always been on the right side of every moral issue.

GEORGE J. CHASE, who is one of the representative farmers and stock growers of Brown county, was born in Steuben county, New York, on the 5th of August, 1853, and is a son of Ezra and Adelaide C. Chase, the former of whom is deceased, while the latter is still living and makes his home in Michigan. As a child the subject accompanied his parents on their removal to Wisconsin, his father engaging in the lumbering business near Palmyra and later at Oshkosh, where he took up his residence in 1862, so that the son George early became familiar with the strenuous life in the lumber woods, while his educational privileges were confined to a somewhat irregular attendance in the common schools. Mr. Chase remained in Wisconsin until 1882, when he came to Columbia, South Dakota, to join his uncle, General Charles B. Peck, who was one of the first to take actively and energetically in hand the work of building up the town, where he erected both the Grand Hotel and the State Bank building, besides having other important interests, including a large tract of land in the county and the best residence in the new town. He remained here about five years and did much for the upbuilding and prosperity of the village and county, being a man of much enterprise and executive ability. He now resides in Houston, Texas, being general manager of the Texas Car Association. He served four years during the war of the Rebellion and after the war took an active interest in political affairs. While a resident of Columbia he served as quartermaster general on the staff of Governor Pierce. He became identified with railroad building when a young man. He was general manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad at Port Huron, Michigan, before coming to South Dakota and was general manager of the Atlantic & Danville Railroad at Portsmouth, Virginia. Upon coming to South Dakota he constructed the line from Ordway to Columbia, at an outlay of eleven thousand dollars. The failure of the new town, which has since regained its prestige and greatly augmented it, changed all his plans and he finally withdrew from the field. He donated the lots for the erection of the county buildings in Columbia, which was then looked upon as the eventual county seat, and his name is one which well merits a place of honor in this history. For three years the subject took charge of his uncle's farming interests here and after the removal of the latter was placed in charge of all his local interests until the same were closed out. Mr. Chase came to his present farm, two and one-half miles north of Columbia, in March, 1885, and here he now owns an entire section of valuable land, which is devoted to the raising of grain and live stock, both departments of the enterprise being made successful through his able management. Three hundred acres are given over to the raising of grain, and upon the farm may be always found a fine herd of shorthorn cattle, together with sheep, swine and good horses.

Mr. Chase gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and has frequently served as delegate to state and county conventions, though he has never been personally ambitious for public office of any description. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In Clintonville, Wisconsin, in 1878, Mr. Chase was united in marriage to Miss Edith Phen, who was summoned into eternal rest on December 26, 1894. She is survived by her two sons, Percy, who is in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and Charles B., who remains with his father on the home farm. On the 9th of December, 1895, Mr. Chase married his present wife, whose maiden name was Carrie L. Russell. She was born and reared in Wisconsin and was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools prior to her marriage. Of this union has been born one son, Ezra Clifford.

EMIL KREBER, a leading farmer and representative citizen of Bon Homme county, is a native of Alsace-Loraine, Germany, and was born on November 21, 1869, being one of twelve children, whose parents were John and Magdalene (Schindele) Kreber. These parents immigrated to the United States in 1878 and settled in Iowa, where the father purchased land and engaged in agriculture, in connection with which he also carried on blacksmithing, having learned the trade in his native country. Mr. Kreber did not live long to enjoy the advantages and privileges he found in the new world, as he died about three and a half years after moving to Iowa. His widow survives and at this time makes her home in Plymouth county, Iowa, in which city she is well known and has a large circle of friends.

Emil Kreber was about nine years old when he came to America and until the age of twenty-one he lived at home, assisting with the work of the farm and at intervals attending the public schools. In 1891 he came to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, and, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 12, Springfield township, addressed himself to the task of developing a farm and establishing a home, in both of which respects he has been remarkably successful, as is attested by his present high standing as an agriculturist and stock raiser and the commanding position he occupies in business circles and in the domain of citizenship. In the summer of 1899 Mr. Kreber purchased an additional quarter section of land in Springfield township, which he has since developed and otherwise improved, and his farm of three hundred and twenty acres is now considered one of the finest and most attractive country homes in the county of Bon Homme. He raises all the grain crops grown in this part of the state, but makes hay a specialty, devoting a great deal of attention to timothy and clover, besides curing every year many tons of native grass, which he puts up for his live stock. As a raiser of fine cattle and hogs he has achieved enviable repute and he stands today among the leaders of the industry in Bon Homme county, his domestic animals of all kinds being of superior breeds and of as high grades as any in the southeastern part of the state. In addition to agriculture and stock raising Mr. Kreber was engaged for some time in the mercantile business at Tyndall and Springfield. He conducted his stores from the farm, however, in order to give personal attention to all of his affairs, but after a few years disposed of his mercantile establishments, the better to look after the large and steadily growing agricultural and live-stock interests which he now commands.

Mr. Kreber takes a keen and intelligent interest in politics and public affairs and for a number of years he has been considered one of the Democratic leaders in Bon Homme county, being a judicious adviser in the councils of his party, an influential worker and a successful campaigner. While ready at all times to work for the success of the party and its candidates, he is not an aspirant for office, preferring to labor for others rather than accept public honors at the hands of his fellow citizens. He is well informed on the leading questions of the day, his opinions have weight among his friends and associates and in many respects he may be considered a leader of thought in his community.

Mr. Kreber was married in Bon Homme county, in 1896, to Miss Mary Guckeisen, who has borne him four children, Carrie, George, Julia and Napoleon. Mr. and Mrs. Kreber are Catholics in religion and staunch and loyal supporters of the Holy Mother church. They enjoy high social position, are popular with a large number of friends and give their influence to all good work and charitable enterprises and to whatever makes for the material and moral welfare of the neighborhood in which they live.

ELIAS S. BECK.—Among the old and well-known families of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, is the one of which the subject of this review is an honorable representative. David Beck, grandfather of Elias S., was one of the earliest settlers of the above county and spent the greater part of his life there, dying a number of years ago at the ripe old age of ninety-four. His wife, Nancy Groff, whose ancestors were also among the first pioneers of Lancaster, departed this life on the old Beck homestead, after bearing her husband six children, whose names were as follows: Martin, David, Abraham, Levi, Eliza and Anna, the majority of whom have joined their ancestors in the life beyond death's mystic stream.

Martin, the oldest of these children, was born and reared in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and there spent about thirty-four years of his life, as a miller; he also followed the same vocation for six years in the county of Berks, after which he went to Chester, where he engaged in dairy farming for a period of two years, returning to his native county at the expiration of that time and dying in the latter at the age of sixty-seven. When a young man Martin Beck married Miss Rebecca Stone, whose father, David Stone, was an early resident of Lancaster county, also a large land owner and successful farmer, and a man of local prominence. He served a number of years as county commissioner, took an active interest in public affairs and was a politician of considerable note, having been one of the early Whig leaders in the township of his residence. Mr. Stone was one of a committee to secure signatures to a petition to the Pennsylvania legislature for free schools in that state and one of the principal reasons that gave strength to the petition was that so many that signed it had to make their mark. Mr. Stone was the father of seven children: Jacob, for many years a prominent real-estate dealer and business man of Chicago; Elias, a farmer who departed this life in Ohio; Daniel, formerly of Ohio, now a resident of Kansas; Mrs. Rebecca Beck; Mrs. Barbara Reiter; Mrs. Daniel Breniser and Mrs. Samuel Rettew.

Martin and Rebecca Beck reared a family of six children, the oldest of whom was Mary Emma, whose death occurred in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1902; Lavina R., the second, is still living in that county, and the third in order of birth is Elias S., whose name appears at the beginning of this article; Ambrose is a successful contractor and builder, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Alice is living in the county of Lancaster, and Jacob, the youngest of the number, is in the mercantile business at Parker, South Dakota.

Elias Stone Beck was born in West Earl township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on September 6, 1852. His mother died when he was quite young, which event, with other discouraging circumstances, threw him upon his own resources at an early age, consequently his educational advantages were considerably limited, the greater part of his knowledge of books having been obtained by devoting his spare time to study, both at home and in his father's mill, where he began working as soon as old enough to be of any service. After assisting his father until reaching his majority he took a course in the Chester Valley Academy at Downingtown, Pennsylvania, after which he left home and went to Union county, Pennsylvania, where he spent the ensuing five years, teaching school of winter seasons and devoting the summer time to agricultural pursuits. In the month of December, 1877, he was married, in the above county, to Miss Adelia Klapp, whose parents, Peter and Catherine Klapp, were early pioneers of their county and who raised a family of twelve children, Adelia being the eleventh in their order. Thereafter he located in the county of Northumberland, where he taught two years, at the end of which time he sold out and came to Lincoln county, South Dakota, settling in Dayton township on the southeast quarter of section 5, which land he homesteaded, securing a patent from the United States government. Mr. Beck improved his place by erecting substantial buildings, planting orchards and other trees, and now has one of the best cultivated, as well as one of the most valuable farms of its area in the township, besides being quite extensively interested in stock raising, which in connection with agriculture he has prosecuted with a large measure of success ever since coming to Dakota.

Mr. Beck has been honored with a number of public positions of trust, having been a member of the school board for a number of years, also justice of the peace, besides serving in 1898 as clerk of the circuit and county courts of Lincoln county, which position he held for a period of four years, his son succeeding him. He has devoted much of his time and attention to the duties of these and other local offices, also manifests a lively interest in whatever concerns the material advancement of his township and county, and as a zealous supporter of the Republican party, makes his influence felt in the political circles of this part of the state. An enthusiastic friend of education, he has done much to arouse and keep alive a commendable interest in behalf of the public schools, and for a period of twenty years he devoted his attention largely to teaching, during which time he earned the reputation of being one of the most capable and popular instructors in Lincoln county.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Beck consists of nine children, the oldest being Martin Harrison, who at this time fills the responsible post of assistant excursion agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with headquarters at Arnold's Park, Iowa; he is also an expert telegrapher and had charge of the important office of city ticket agent of Sioux City, Iowa, on the above line before being promoted to the position he now so ably holds; his wife was formerly Miss Alma Donaldson, and he has a pleasant home in the city where he is located. Ambrose Brady, the second son, is a young man of intelligence, filling, at the present time, the position of clerk of the Lincoln county courts; Warren Elsworth, the next in order of birth, is in the railway service, being operator and assistant agent at Yankton; Estella L., a graduate of the Lincoln county public schools and a young lady of culture and wide intelligence, is still a member of the home circle, as are also the rest of the children, whose names are Ernest S., Mary Ella, William K., David R. and Charles Robert.

JOHN SCHERER was born January 23, 1836, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, of which province his parents, John and Catherine (Yager) Scherer, were also natives. His father devoted the greater part of his life to various kinds of public work and was a man of industry and thrift. These parents died a number of years ago in the land of their birth, leaving six children whose names are as follows: John, of this review, Lizzie, Andrew, Mary, Kate and Carl, of whom the subject and Andrew came to America, the others remaining in their native country.

John Scherer attended school in Hesse Darmstadt during his youth and remained at home until eighteen years of age. He then decided to go to America, being fully convinced that he could do better in the great country beyond the sea than in his own land, where privileges were few and the opportunities for rising in the world limited. In due time he landed at New York and from that city proceeded as far west as Henry county, Iowa, where he spent the ensuing year and a half as a farm laborer, after which he went to the southern part of the state, where he remained one year. At the expiration of that time he went to Scott county, Iowa, and engaged in farming for himself until 1866, when he came to Dakota territory, locating east of Yankton, where he entered a quarter section of land which he improved and on which he lived during the three years following. In 1869 he disposed of his real estate in Yankton county and moved to the county of Bon Homme, where he has since resided, purchasing the meanwhile a valuable tract of land in Tabor township, which under his efficient labors has been brought to a high state of cultivation and otherwise improved, being one of the most productive farms and desirable homes of the locality in which it is situated.

Mr. Scherer is a progressive farmer and his influence has done much to promote the agricultural interests in the township of his residence. He has also achieved considerable reputation in the matter of live stock, which he now makes his chief business, paying special attention to horses, cattle and hogs, in the breeding and raising of which his success has been encouraging and his income liberal. He came west in an early day, has kept pace with the growth and development of the country, and contributed of his labor and influence to introduce civilization into Bon Homme county and to bring about results that are now obtained in this highly favored part of South Dakota. In politics he votes for the best qualified candidates regardless of the party to which they belong, and while manifesting a lively interest in public affairs and always standing for good government, he has never departed from his business to seek office or aspire to leadership.

Mr. Scherer, in 1862, married Miss Agnes Congleton, of Butler county, Pennsylvania, who bore him nine children, namely: William, a lumberman living in Dunwoody county, Virginia; Adelia, wife of George Biittler, a farmer of Bon Homme county; Fred, who is engaged in farming and stock raising in Charles Mix county, this state; Mary, now Mrs. Wade Glenn, of Springfield, South Dakota; John a resident of Petersburg, Virginia, and a cabinetmaker by trade; George, a farmer and stock dealer, living in Charles Mix county, South Dakota; Maggie, a member of the home circle; Lee, who died in the year 1902, and Charles, who assists his father in running the farm. The mother of these children departed this life in 1885, since which time Mr. Scherer has kept up his home with the aid of his children, the meanwhile providing well for those leaving the parental roof to start in life for themselves.

ALBERT J. KUHNS is a native of Ohio, born in the city of Mansfield, on April 6, 1856. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (Dickinsin) Kuhns, were also born and reared in the Buckeye state, and lived in the county of Richland until the year of the subject's birth, when they removed to Elkhart county, Indiana, settling in the woods near the town of Goshen, where in due time the father cleared and developed a small farm. Mr. Kuhns was one of the pioneers of Elkhart county and experienced many of the hardships incident to early life in the back woods, having been poor in this world's goods, but industrious and energetic. He improved forty acres of land and after living on the same until 1862, sold out and migrated to Black Hawk county, Iowa, where he purchased land and followed the pursuit of agriculture during the twelve succeeding years, removing at the end of that time to Grundy county, in the same state. Mr. Kuhns bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in the latter county, made many improvements on the same, but in 1880 disposed of his interests there and came to Lincoln county, South Dakota, settling in Lynn township, where he purchased a quarter section of land, on which he lived until the death of his wife, in June, 1895, since which time he has made his home with his children. Joseph and Sarah Kuhns reared a family of seven children, namely:

Esmeldora, who died in 1902; Arminda, wife of F. A. Ballou; Mrs. Huldah Bothwell; Esther, who married J. W. Wood; Albert J., of this review; Charles, and Artemissa, the latter the wife of J. Elliott.

Albert J. Kuhns was an infant when his parents moved to Indiana, and he spent his early life on the little farm in that state. When about six years old he was taken to Iowa, where he grew to maturity and received his educational training in the district schools, remaining with his parents as long as they lived in that state and bearing his share in cultivating the farm and contributing to the general support of the family. In 1882 he came to South Dakota and the same year bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Lincoln county, which he improved and which, under his energetic labors and successful management, has been converted into one of the best and most valuable farms in the township of Lynn. He still lives on this place and in addition thereto owns a quarter section of fine land in Davison county, besides having large mining interests in Wyoming, where he spent two years prospecting and locating valuable mineral property.

Mr. Kuhns took an active part in organizing the Worthing Elevator Company at Worthing, and served eleven years as president of the same, during which time he realized handsome returns from the enterprise, as it proved a very successful and profitable undertaking. He owns an interest in the Enterprise, one of the leading newspapers of Lincoln county, published at Worthing, and for several years was a member of the municipal board of that town, also a member of the school board, having been identified with the latter body ever since its organization.

Mr. Kuhns is one of the leading Republicans of Lincoln county, and has taken a prominent part, not only in local affairs, but in state politics as well. From 1891 to 1893 inclusive he was clerk of the lower house and in 1895 was chosen as representative, discharging the duties of the office in an able and satisfactory manner and proving under all circumstances faithful to his party and loyal to the best interests of the public. He was again, in 1897, elected to represent his county in the legislature. He is a charter member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge at Worthing, and has held nearly every position within the power of the organization to bestow and is also identified with the insurance society known as Woodmen of the World, which holds its meetings at the same place.

Mr. Kuhns spent about two years in Colorado and in January, 1882, was married at Grundy Center, Iowa, to Miss Bell Robinson, a native of Mt. Carrol, Illinois, and for a number of years a successful teacher in the public schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Kuhns eight children have been born, viz: Nellie, a student of Canton College, South Dakota; Frank, who was educated at St. Augustine College, served as postmaster of the lower house of the legislature in 1902-3, and is now manager of the home farm; the other members of the family are Joseph, Edith, Mae, Charles, Lloyd and Forrest, all at home. Mr. Kuhns is a friend of education and has given his children every advantage in this direction obtainable, besides taking a prominent part in promoting the efficiency of the schools of Worthing and Lincoln county. He is a man of strong mentality, decided in his purposes, determined in carrying out any undertaking to which he addresses himself, and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to class him with the intelligent, broad-minded and progressive citizens of the state in which he has chosen his permanent place of abode.

PATRICK HEALEY comes of stanch Irish lineage on the paternal side, while the maternal ancestry was of Scottish extraction. He was born in the province of Ontario, Cornwall, Canada, in the year 1838, being a son of Edward and Mary (McDougall) Healey, of whose nine children two are living at the present time. When our subject was a mere child his father met his death in a blizzard on the St. Lawrence river, and this threw the care of the family upon the shoulders of the widowed mother, who survived him by many years, her death occurring in

1862, at the age of sixty years. When the subject of this review was a lad of ten years his mother removed with her children to the city of Chicago, Illinois, which was at that time scarcely more than a village, and as each of the boys necessarily found it his duty to contribute to the support of the family, it is needless to say that Patrick received rather limited educational advantages in his youth. In 1861, when the integrity of the Union was thrown into jeopardy by armed rebellion, he showed his intrinsic loyalty by tendering his services in its defense, enlisting as a private in Company K, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which proceeded to Missouri, our subject being taken prisoner by the Confederate forces near Lexington, that state. He was later released upon parole, upon the expiration of which he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company K, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the command going into the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, where it served under General Sigel and General Sheridan. In 1864 the regiment was sent to Richmond, Virginia, the Confederate capital, and Mr. Healey was still in active service at the time of Lee's surrender. He received his honorable discharge in July, 1865, having served during practically the entire period of the war and having taken part in many spirited engagements, including some of the most notable battles incident to the progress of the great fratracidal conflict. He was discharged in Richmond and then returned to Illinois. There, in 1869, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Bridget Lamb, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and of this union have been born six children, all of whom are living, namely: John, Edward, Joseph, Maggie, Julia and Mamie.

In 1881 Mr. Healey came to Brule county, where he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and on the same he has ever since resided, having developed the farm into one of the valuable properties of the county and being held in high esteem in the community in which he has so long made his home. In politics he is a stanch Republican and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, of which both he and his wife are members, while fraternally he is a comrade of Kinzie Post, No. 34, Grand Army of the Republic, at Chamberlain, which is his postoffice address, his farm being located one mile distant.

THOMAS J. GRIER.—The vast mineral wealth in the Black Hills of South Dakota has made that region noted far and wide, and the great mining industry which has here been prosecuted with such signal success has given the locality a representation second to that of no other mining district in the world. The foundation of this reputation is due to the extensive and successful operations of the celebrated Homestake Mining Company, which for many years has poured forth its stream of riches with the regularity of a never-failing spring, the supply of gold at this time being apparently as inexhaustible as when the vast treasure was first discovered. The business management of the Homestake, which has for more than a generation never failed to declare a liberal dividend, creates admiration among miners and mining experts everywhere and leads to the belief that those having the undertaking in hand possess not only wide experience in their special lines of endeavor, but are also men of intelligence and mature practical judgment. The man who has been responsible for the uniform advancement and to whom more than to any other is due the high reputation and wide prestige the mine enjoys is Thomas J. Grier, the present efficient superintendent, a man not only thoroughly familiar with every detail of the mining industry, but the possessor of business tact and executive ability of a high order, as his nearly twenty-eight years of successful management abundantly attest.

Thomas Johnston Grier is a native of Canada and dates his birth from May 18, 1850, having first seen the light of day at Pakenham, in the province of Ontario. His father, James Grier, born and reared in Ireland, and for many years a successful mechanic and manufacturer of carriages in the town of Iroquois, Ontario, was a man of much more than ordinary natural and

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T. J. Grier

acquired intelligence and was to a large degree a moulder of opinion in his community and a leader in its public affairs. He possessed a strong character and spotless integrity, and for a period of twenty-six years served as postmaster of Iroquois, during which time he earned the reputation of an able, faithful and obliging official. His wife, who before her marriage bore the name of Eliza Patterson, was of Canadian birth and, like him, spent nearly all her life in the province of Ontario. Thomas Johnston Grier spent his childhood and youthful years in Iroquois and after completing the lower branches of study in the schools of that town, finished his education by taking a high-school course. His first practical experience was as a clerk under his father in the postoffice, and while holding this position he devoted his leisure time to the study of telegraphy, subsequently resigning his place to enter the employ of a telegraph company in the city of Montreal. After remaining some time in that place, and becoming an experienced operator, he took employment in the Western Union Company's office at Corinne, Utah, and later rose to the position of chief operator with that company at Salt Lake City. Severing his connection with the telegraph service, Mr. Grier, in 1878, entered the employ of the Homestake Mining Company, at Lead, Dakota territory, as head bookkeeper, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner until 1884, when he was promoted to the superintendency of the company's mines in the Black Hills, which responsible position he has since held. The career of Mr. Grier since taking charge of the position he now so ably fills has been a distinguished one, as the marked ability displayed in the management of such a large and important enterprise sufficiently attests. His superior judgment is apparent in the manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the company, from the selection of the heads of the various departments down to the most minute detail of the business. He has been exceedingly critical in choosing men for the various posts, selecting and installing only those capable of performing successfully the duties assigned to them, being quick to recognize ability, prompt to reward the same, and making merit alone the stepping stone to advancement. At times he has had charge of as high as twenty-five hundred workmen, between whom and himself the most amiable relations always existed, and this too at a period when the industrial world was in a state of almost constant agitation, growing out of a failure of employer and employe to understand and appreciate the mutual relations of their respective interests.

In addition to his official connection with the Homestake Mining Company, Mr. Grier is identified with various other business enterprises, being president of the First National Bank of Lead City, and vice-president of the First National at Deadwood. He is an able and far-seeing financier, with a practical and comprehensive knowledge of all questions relating to banking, and to his correct business methods and safe, conservative management the monetary institutions with which he is connected are indebted for a large measure of their prosperity and for the high reputation they now sustain among the leading banks of South Dakota. Mr. Grier is greatly interested in the growth and development of his adopted state, and to the extent of his ability encourages every means to these ends. He is a man of strong intellectuality, broad human sympathies, and imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly defined principles, has made his presence felt wherever his lot has been cast and in whatever capacity his abilities have been exercised.

Mr. Grier is an active member of the Masonic order and the Episcopal church represents his religious creed. He was married on August 8, 1896, to Miss Mary Jane Palethorpe, of Glasgow, Scotland, and the fruits of which union are four children, Thomas Johnston, Jr., Evangeline Victoria, Lisgar Patterson and Ormonde Palethorpe.

HENRY H. HEATH is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born on the homestead farm, in McHenry county, on the 18th of April, 1846, and being a son of Watson R. and Mary (Thompson) Heath, of whose eight children four are yet living, the subject having been the seventh in order of birth. Back to that cradle of much of our national history, the Old Dominion state, must we turn in tracing the genealogy of Mr. Heath in the agnatic line. The original American progenitors emigrated hither from England and took up their abode in Virginia prior to the war of the Revolution, the name becoming one of prominence in that famous old commonwealth, while members of the family were active participants in both the war for independence and that of 1812. The name has ever stood for loyalty and unqualified patriotism, and in the connection it may be consistently noted that four older brothers were in the Union army of 1861-5, Wesley A. being the elder. The latter also did effective service in the Indian warfare in the great northwest in the early days, having been an adjutant of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, and aide on the staff of General Sully in his last expedition through Dakota and having participated in the battle of the Bad Lands and in numerous other engagements with the wily aborigines.

The subject was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and after completing the curriculum of the district schools of his native county, he took a three-years course in the high school at Belvidere, Illinois. He then entered Eastman's Commercial College, in the city of Chicago, where he completed a thorough business course. In 1869 Mr. Heath went to California, where he remained about one year, and in 1871 he removed to western Iowa, where he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he disposed of his interests in that state and came to Sanborn county, South Dakota, taking up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, in Afton township, and here continuing to give his time and attention to the great basic art of agriculture, while he added to his landed estate from time to time until he became the owner of a finely improved farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which he sold in October, 1902. He continued to reside on this homestead until the spring of 1903, when he removed to the village of Artesian, where he established himself in the real-estate business, having the best of facilities and having already built up a large and profitable business, his success being due to his energy and good judgment and to the fact that he commands unqualified popular confidence and esteem.

Mr. Heath has taken an active part in political affairs from the time of coming to the county, and is known as a public-spirited citizen and as a man of broad intellectual grasp. In the autumn of 1898 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, making an enviable record and being chosen as his own successor in the election of 1900. He was assigned to membership on a number of important committees and was a valuable working member of the house during the two terms of service. He was concerned in the organization of Sanborn county, and has been prominent in its public and civic life during the intervening years, while he has been a delegate to the various conventions of his party in the county and state. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In Lawrence, Illinois, on the 30th of October, 1884, Mr. Heath was united in marriage to Miss Mina E. Anderson, who was born and reared in Lawrence, being a daughter of J. Lee and Lydia (Thompson) Anderson, the former of whom was a bee man by vocation. Mr. and Mrs. Heath have two children, namely: Harrie H., who was born on the 31st of May, 1889, and Helen, who was born on the 14th of September, 1899.

GEORGE C. BRIGGS, who is presiding with marked ability and distinction as judge of the court of Hand county, is a native of the old Granite state, having been born in Hinsdale, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the 15th of June, 1857, and being a son of Erastus and Sylvia (Chamberlain) Briggs, both representatives of old and honored families of New England, where was cradled so much of our national history. The father of the subject was a clergyman of the Baptist church, and was born in

Michigan, whither his parents emigrated from New England, while his devoted wife was a native of New Hampshire.

Judge Briggs received his elementary education in the common schools of Vermont, and later continued his studies in Powers Institute, at Bernardston, Massachusetts, and the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire, in which latter institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1877. He then began reading law in the office of his uncle, Benjamin F. Briggs, one of the leading members of the bar of the city of Boston, and completed his technical studies under the preceptorship of Hosea W. Brigham, of Whitingham, Vermont, being duly admitted to the bar of the old Green Mountain state in the year 1880. He was thereafter engaged in the practice of his profession at Whitingham, that state, for one year, and in August, 1883, he removed to Cropsey, McLean county, Illinois, where he was engaged in teaching in the public schools until April, 1884, when he came to Miller, South Dakota, where he has ever since been identified with the active work of his profession. He is thoroughly grounded in the science of jurisprudence and has marked facility in the proper application of his knowledge in the handling of cases coming before him. The Judge is a man of positive character and has never lacked the courage of his convictions, while his personality is such as to command to him the respect of even those who differ with him or even resent his adjudications of litigations in which they are involved. In politics he is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and has ever taken an active interest in public affairs. In 1898 he was elected county judge, and was chosen as his own successor in 1900 and again in 1902, so that he is now serving his third consecutive term on the bench, a fact which indicates the proper estimate placed upon his services. He also served for several years as justice of the peace and held other local offices. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Baptist church, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 29th of September, 1886, Judge Briggs was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude S. Sherman, who was born and reared in Dover, Windham county, Vermont, being a daughter of Edwin F. and Sophia (Menifield) Sherman.

MORGAN E. JONES, one of the honored pioneers of Cambria township, Brown county, is a native of Wales, though he has passed practically his entire life in the United States. He was born on the 5th of August, 1841, being a son of Evan and Mary (Jones) Jones, who immigrated to America when he was two years of age, locating in La Crosse county, Wisconsin, where his father engaged in agricultural pursuits, being one of the pioneers of the Badger state, where both he and his noble wife passed the remainder of their lives. They became the parents of five children, of whom four are living at the present time.

The subject of this sketch was reared to maturity on the homestead farm, having the experience common to the farmer boys of that pioneer epoch in Wisconsin and early beginning to aid in the work of clearing the land and assist in its cultivation, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. He continued to reside on the old homestead for more than thirty years, having become the owner of the property, and in 1881 he disposed of his interests there and came to Brown county, South Dakota, arriving here in the spring of that year and taking up a homestead claim in section 33, Cambria township, which is his present farm. He has made the best of improvements on his place and the same is one of the model farms of the county. He also bought a relinquishment on a tree claim, which he has within the past few years given to his son Frank, while he later bought another quarter section, in the same township, which he presented to his son John, so that he is favored in having the members of his family in close proximity to the old homestead, since his two married daughters also are located not far distant.

Mr. Jones was reared in the faith of the Republican party and gave his support to the same until the presidential campaign of 1896, when he showed the courage of his convictions and voted for Bryan for president. He has served for many years as a member of the school board of his district, and has been a member of the board of township trustees from practically the time of its organization until the present, a fact which indicates the high estimation in which he is held in the community. He was reared in the Congregational church, but he and his wife are now members of the Welsh Calvanistic Methodist church at Plana.

In La Crosse county, Wisconsin, on the 25th of December, 1866, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Protheroe, who likewise was born in Wales, whence she accompanied her parents to America in early childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have six children namely: Abbie, who is the wife of Earl B. Holmes, a successful farmer in this township; Frank, who married Miss Maggie Jones, is engaged in farming in the same township, as is also John, who married Anna Owens; Morgan remains on the homestead farm; Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Edward L. William, of this township; and Charles remains beneath the parental roof.

ROBERT D. ROBERTS, a native of Wales, was born on April 24, 1840, but when a child of about six or seven years of age was brought to the United States and grew to maturity in Columbia county, Wisconsin. He attended the public schools at intervals during his minority, was reared on a farm and early profited by the wholesome discipline and rugged usages of outdoor labor, such a mode of living being conducive to strong physical growth, and the symmetrical development of mental and moral attributes. Inheriting a natural liking for agriculture, he decided to devote his life to the tilling of the soil, accordingly he began the same on starting out to make his own way, and followed it in Wisconsin until the year 1879. Disposing of his interests in the above state at that time, Mr. Roberts changed his abode to Castleton, North Dakota, but after spending the ensuing three years there, came to Brown county, South Dakota, and in 1882 took up a pre-emption claim of three hundred and twenty acres, near the site of Plana, which he still owns. Three years later he moved to his present home, four miles north of the town, where he owns a fine tract of eight hundred acres, the greater part under a high state of cultivation, and on which are to be seen some of the best improvements in the county. As a farmer Mr. Roberts is easily the peer of any of his fellow citizens thus engaged, being practical in his work and management, progressive in the matter of cultivation and making a close and careful study of agricultural science. His specialty is grain, in the raising of which he has achieved an enviable reputation. He devotes from seven hundred to eight hundred acres of his land to wheat alone, and harvests as high as nine thousand five hundred bushels per year, besides raising large quantities of oats, corn and vegetables, for all of which he receives good prices. He is also largely interested in live stock, which industry he prosecutes with encouraging financial results, devoting especial attention to fine graded cattle, in addition to which he breeds and raises a large number of horses and hogs, realizing from his animals a handsome and steadily increasing income. Mr. Roberts possesses sound judgment and fine business ability and understands how to take advantage of circumstances and to mold conditions to suit his purposes. Energetic and far-seeing, he does things on a large scale and is not satisfied with any but the best results. His labors have been wisely directed, his affairs economically administered, and the success with which his efforts have been crowned bear evidence to his resourcefulness and masterly management, and show him to be a man of much more than ordinary acumen and forethought. A staunch, uncompromising Republican and an influential party worker, Mr. Roberts has never entered the domain of politics as an aspirant for office, having no time to spare from his business affairs to seek public honors at the hands of his fellow citizens. He has been a delegate to a number of conventions, however, and labors earnestly for the success of his party's candidates, but is by no means narrow in his views, being liberal in discussing the issues of the day, although firm and unyielding in the support of what he considers right and for the best interests of the people. As a citizen he is broad-minded and intelligent, and with commendable public-spirit, encourages all enterprises for the advancement of his adopted state, discharging his every duty in an unselfish and praiseworthy manner, and making his life conform as nearly as possible to the progressive, American spirit of the times.

Mr. Roberts married, in Wisconsin, Miss Catherine Rowlands, whose family, like his own, came from Wales, and settled in Columbia county, that state, a number of years ago. After a happy wedded experience of eight years' duration, Mrs. Roberts departed this life in 1889, leaving two sons, John and Rees, both at home. The former, after completing the public-school course, was graduated in 1903 from the Archibald Business College, and at this time assists his father in the latter's business affairs, being a young man of intelligence, an accomplished accountant and well calculated to manage the important interests confided to him. The younger son is also well educated and, possessing native ability of a high order and an aptitude for business, will no doubt develop into a useful man and a praiseworthy citizen, an honor to his family and a credit to the community in which he was born and reared.

HON. DANIEL D. JONES, a native of Fox Lake, Wisconsin, was born March 15, 1862, and at the age of twenty years came to Brown county, South Dakota, with the growth and development of which he has since been very actively identified. Immediately following his arrival he bought a relinquishment near the site of Plana, later took up the quarter section on which the town stands and in 1886, when the Great Northern Railroad was being constructed through this part of the country, platted the village and offered the lots for sale. With an abiding faith in the growth and ultimate importance of the village as a trading point and favorable place of residence, he erected a store building which he stocked with a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise and at once embarked in the goods business. The venture proved highly satisfactory, for the rapid growth of the town and adjacent country assured him a large and continuously increasing patronage and within a comparatively brief period his trade had so grown in magnitude and importance that he found himself on the high road to prosperity.

Meanwhile Mr. Jones used his influence to attract a thrifty class of people to the community and he also became a power in public as well as business affairs. A Republican in all the term implies, he manifested such zeal in political matters that in 1894 he was elected to represent Brown county in the state legislature; he served during the fourth session of that body and during his incumbency was placed on some of the most important of the house committees, including among others, the judiciary and the warehouse committees. Mr. Jones retired from the legislature with an honorable record and the good will of his constituents of all parties and from the expiration of his term until 1899 devoted his attention closely to mercantile business, in addition to which he also became largely interested in real estate. In the latter year he received the nomination for clerk of the Brown county courts and in the election which followed defeated the former incumbent, C. C. Fletcher, a popular man and formidable competitor, by a very decisive majority.

The better to discharge his official functions, Mr. Jones, shortly after the election, disposed of his mercantile establishment and, moving to the county seat, entered upon the duties of the clerkship. He proved an able and popular clerk, was courteous and obliging to all who had business to transact in the office, and his relations with the public were as pleasant and agreeable as his conduct was upright and exemplary. His term expiring in January, 1903, he at once turned his attention to his private affairs, not the least of which has been the improvement of Plana, where he has erected a number of buildings of different kinds, and in addition thereto he has aided very materially the growth and development of Aberdeen.

As indicated in a preceding paragraph, Mr. Jones has dealt considerably in real estate and at the present time he owns nine hundred and sixty acres of fine land in Brown county, the greater part being in the vicinity of Plana. He has improved much of his real estate, thus largely adding to its value and has extensive agricultural and live-stock interests from which he receives a liberal share of his income. He is also associated in the grain business with E. G. Perry under the name of Perry & Jones, the firm thus constituted operating seven elevators in many places, the largest being in Aberdeen, from which city the business is conducted.

Mr. Jones has long been interested in the general growth and development of his adopted state, and has unbounded faith in its future. He has encouraged everything calculated to promote the welfare of Plana and its populace, stands for public improvements and has done as much perhaps as any one individual to advertise the advantages of Brown county to the world as a favorable locality for agriculture and stock raising and as a safe place for the investment of capital. Personally Mr. Jones is a gentleman of unblemished character, as well as his career in public places and as the custodian of important trusts, has always been above reproach.

Mr. Jones was married in Wisconsin, in 1884, to Miss Maggie Jones, who departed this life on the 8th day of February, 1901, leaving one daughter, Mabel, now pursuing her studies in the high school.

OLE W. EVERSON is a native of the far Norseland, having been born in Norway, on the 10th of June, 1854, but he is essentially American in spirit and breeding, since he was an infant at the time when his parents, Henry and Stana Everson, left their native land and emigrated to America. For the first five years the family resided in the state of Illinois, whence they removed to Faribault county, Minnesota, where the father engaged in farming and where the subject was reared to maturity, receiving his educational training in the common schools. When about eighteen years of age he left the parental roof to engage in the active duties of life on his own responsibility. He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, which he continued to follow as an employe of one man for eight years, in western Minnesota. He then, in April, 1878, came to what is now the state of South Dakota, as one of the pioneers of Brown county, being accompanied by his brothers, Benjamin and John, and a brother-in-law, William R. Howes, and all took up government land in the beautiful valley of the James river. They took up squatter's claims, and when the government survey was completed, in 1880, they filed formal entry on their land, while as soon as possible each of the party also took up a tree claim. In the summer seasons the subject returned for the first two years and worked at his trade, returning to his claims in the winter, in order to be able to perfect his title to the same. His mother came here in the fall of 1879, her husband having died in Minnesota, and the two other brothers here took up their permanent abode in the spring of the same year, the family being thus numbered among the first settlers in this section of Brown county. The subject instituted the improvement of his farm and for two years he added materially to his income by working at his trade in Orway and Columbia. Since that time he has practically given his entire attention to his farming enterprise, having now a well impoved estate of five hundred and sixty acres, of which one hundred acres are on the west side of the James river, while the value of the place is increased by the fact that on the same is a fine growth of natural timber, covering about thirty-three acres and including ash, box elder and willow trees. Four hundred acres are under cultivation and devoted principally to the raising of wheat, while the one hundred acres on the opposite side of the river are given over to grazing purposes, the live stock raised by Mr. Everson being of a high grade. He was reared in the Republican faith and continued to support the principles of this party until the reform movement was inaugurated by the organization of the Populist party, when he transferred his allegiance to the same, later voting the Democratic ticket when a fusion was effected. He now holds himself independent of partisan lines and votes in accordance with the dictates of his judgment. Mr. Everson has not wavered in his allegiance to the state of South Dakota and has found his faith justified in the magnificent development of her resources, his satisfaction with conditions here having not been lessened by a tour of inspection and investigation which he made in Washington and Oregon in 1902. He is sparing no pains in the further improvement of his farm, and in the rich bottom lands is successfully growing fruit trees, having a fine orchard well matured at the present time. Early in the spring of 1879 Mr. Everson built the first frame house in Brown county, and the same constitutes a portion of his present substantial and attractive residence.

In this county, on the 12th of May, 1883, Mr. Everson was united in marriage to Miss Della Bigsby, a stepdaughter of Daniel Farley, one of the sterling pioneers of the county. Of this marriage have been born five children, namely: Henry James, Frank Marion, Stana Maria, George Marshall and Henrietta Jane.

PETER C. CLELAND was born on a farm near Whitewater, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on the 30th of November, 1847, being a son of James and Mary (Wilson) Cleland, both of whom were born and reared in Scotland, where their marriage was solemnized on the 21st of April, 1837. About three years later they emigrated to America and located in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on the farm near Whitewater, where they passed the residue of their earnest and useful lives, the father of the subject being summoned to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," on the 16th of October, 1888, while his devoted and loved wife entered into eternal rest December 10, 1893, each being seventy-six years of age at the time of death.

Peter C. Cleland was reared on the pioneer homestead and his educational advantages in his youth were such as were afforded in the district schools. At the age of seventeen years he left school to respond to the call of higher duty, enlisting as a private in Company B, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and joining his regiment at Atlanta, Georgia, while he served under Colonel Hawley and accompanied Sherman on his memorable march to the sea. Mr. Cleland was present at the surrender of General Johnston, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and thence marched with his command to the city of Washington, where he participated in the Grand Review, there receiving his honorable discharge in June, 1865, having served nine months and having proved a loyal and valiant soldier. After his return home he attended school during one winter term and thereafter continued to assist his father in the work of the home farm until he had attained his legal majority, when, on February 22, 1869, he started for the territory of Dakota, making Clay county his destination and here taking up a homestead claim in Spirit Mound township, where he began to make improvements and place the farm under cultivation. In the spring of 1875 Mr. Cleland left the farm and started for the Black Hills, but when about half the distance had been traversed his goods were burned by the government, which means was taken to stop immigration to that section, and our subject then returned to his farm. Two years later, however, he again set forth for the forbidden country, which he reached in due time, remaining in the Black Hills about six months and devoting his attention to prospecting and mining for gold. He then returned to his home and has ever since been actively engaged in farming, now having a well-improved place of one hundred and sixty acres, and receiving excellent returns for the labors expended in tilling the willing soil. Mr. Cleland has been identified with the Populist party from the time of its organization, and has attended every state convention of his party in South Dakota. He and his wife are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bloomingdale, and Mr. Cleland is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Miner Post, No. 8, at Vermillion.

On Sunday, March 12, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cleland and Miss Nellie Kimball, the ceremony being performed in the home of the bride's parents, in Spirit Mound township. She was born in Kane county, Illinois, on the 10th of April, 1855, being a daughter of Jonathan and Hannah Kimball, who came from Illinois to Clay county in 1868, being numbered among the early settlers in Spirit Mound township, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the death of the father occurring January 23, 1893, while his wife passed away August 6, 1895. Mr. Kimball was one of the prominent and influential citizens of this section, and was a member of the committee which framed the first state constitution and also that which framed the present constitution. Mr. and Mrs. Cleland became the parents of three children, namely: Annie Belle, who was born June 20, 1878; Blanche Lenore, who was born April 21, 1882, and died February 14, 1888; and Philip J., who was born December 31, 1885. The family is prominent in the social life of the community and the pleasant home is a center of cordial hospitality.

ROBERT T. SEDAM was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of February, 1839, being a son of Robert and Eve Sedam, representatives of early settled families in that section of our national domain. He received most meager educational advantages in his youth, his actual schooling being confined to six months, but his alert mentality and determination have enabled him to overcome this preliminary handicap, and through self-application, observation and active association with men and affairs he has gained a broad fund of practical knowledge and is recognized as a man of strong intellectuality. In May, 1839, at the age of six weeks, Mr. Sedam accompanied his parents on their removal to Freeport, Stephenson county, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood, the family having located on a farm in Stephenson county, as pioneers of that section.

Mr. Sedam continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in Illinois until there came the call to higher duty, as the integrity of the nation was imperiled through armed rebellion. On the 19th of April, 1861, he tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in Company C, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, his regiment being assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. He continued in active service for four years, six months and twelve days, receiving his honorable discharge, at Springfield, in July, 1865, after having made a record as a valiant and faithful soldier and having participated in many of the most notable battles of the great conflict. In October, 1864, at Acworth, Georgia, Mr. Sedam was captured by the Confederate forces under General Hood, and was held a prisoner in Andersonville for seven months and twelve days, enduring to the full the horrors and privations of that ill-famed prison pen. After the close of the war Mr. Sedam returned to Ogle county, Illinois, where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1881, in October of which year he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, and took up the first claim in the present township of St. Lawrence, Hand county, filing a homestead entry. He continued to be actively engaged in farming and stock growing until October, 1895, when he took up his residence in the village of St. Lawrence, where he is now in the employ of F. A. Altenow, who is here engaged in the general merchandise business.

In politics Mr. Sedam has ever given a stanch support to the Republican party, and in 1893 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, serving one term, during the third general assembly. He is now chairman of the board of education of his home town and chairman of the Hand county Republican committee. He is a prominent and honored member of the Masonic fraternity, being identified with Lodge No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and St. Lawrence Chapter, No. 24, Royal Arch Masons, in each of which he has passed the official chairs. He is high priest of his chapter at the time of this writing, and in 1894 he had the distinction of serving as grand high priest of the grand chapter of the state. He also holds membership in St. Lawrence Lodge, No. 29, Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has held the office of master three years, while in 1895 he was grand foreman of the grand lodge of the order in the state. He manifests his deep interest in his old comrades in arms by affiliating with Colonel Ellis Post, No. 53, Grand Army of the Republic. His wife is a zealous and active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 1st of October, 1865, in Beloit, Wisconsin, Mr. Sedam was united in marriage to Miss Emeret M. Buckley, who was born in Genesee county, New York, and who was reared and educated in Illinois, being a daughter of Ebenezer and Emily Buckley. Mr. and Mrs. Sedam have eleven children, whose names, in order of birth, are as follows: Robert, John, Edward, Howard, Fred, Almeda, Jennie, Fannie, Ralph, James and Eva.

JOHN E. WEST is a native of the Empire state of the Union, having been born in the city of Syracuse, New York, on the 22d of May, 1848, and being a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Bloomer) West. He was reared in his native commonwealth and there secured a common-school education. When but fifteen years of age he manifested in a significant way his loyalty to the Union, the country being then in the period of the great Civil war. In 1863 he enlisted in the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, proceeding with his command to the front and taking part in a number of the most hotly contested battles incident to the farther progress of the war, among the number being Spottsylvania, the Wilderness, Petersburg and Fort Steadman. He received his honorable discharge in Washington City, 1865, having proved himself a valiant young soldier and gaining the right to be designated as a youthful veteran. He retains an interest in his old comrades in arms and perpetuates the associations of his army days by retaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the close of the war Mr. West was variously employed in the state of New York until 1874, when he secured the position of fireman on the New York Central Railroad. Four years later he was given an engine and continued in the employ of that great system for eight years. In 1883 he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and in this connection established his residence and headquarters in Aberdeen, which has thus been his home for the past score of years, during which time he has had runs out from this point, now hauling the passenger train west of Aberdeen. He has ever been self-controlled and clear-minded in his thirty years of service as an engineer and his record has not been marred by serious accidents. He is a popular member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and also of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, taking an intelligent and lively interest in the questions and issues of the day.

At Bowdle, Edmunds county, South Dakota, on the 13th of February, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. West to Miss Mamie C. Barndt, who was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, and reared at McComb, Hancock county, Ohio. They have two daughters, Florence and Helen. The parents of Mrs. West were L. T. and Louise (Crawford) Barndt. The father was born at New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio, and died at Everett, Washington, on December 7, 1903, at the age of seventy-one years. The mother, who is still living, was also born in Ohio.

JAMES H. POND is a native of Calhoun county, Michigan, where his birth occurred on January 7, 1853. His father, James E. Pond, a native of Franklin county, New York, and a farmer by occupation, was one of the pioneers of Michigan, settling in the county of Calhoun as early as 1842, and taking an active and prominent part in its development. He married in Michigan Eliza Stillson, daughter of Baker Stillson, who was also an early settler of Calhoun county, moving there about the year 1844. The boyhood and youth of James H. were spent on the family homestead in Michigan, and after a preliminary training in the common schools he entered the high school of Marshall, from which institution he was in due time graduated. Later he took a course in the Northern Indiana Normal at Valparaiso, after which he taught of winter seasons in his native county, until 1880, when he came to South Dakota, and took up a homestead in Brown county, about six miles north of Aberdeen. From that time until 1897 he devoted his attention to farming and to the improvement of his land, also taught several terms the meanwhile and earned an enviable reputation as a successful instructor and able manager of schools. Since coming to South Dakota Mr. Pond has improved two farms and now owns three hundred and twenty acres of fine land in Brown county, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation.

In 1882 Mr. Pond effected a copartnership with G. L. Farnham in the real-estate business, opening an office in Ordway, which place at that time entertained hopes of becoming the state capital. After one year the firm was dissolved, from the expiration of which time until 1897 the subject devoted his attention to agriculture and educational work, meeting with encouraging success in both lines of endeavor, especially the former. In the latter year he discontinued farming and since then has been engaged in the real-estate business, his operations the meanwhile taking a wide range and returning him liberal profits. Mr. Pond handles all kinds of real estate and commands a large and lucrative patronage, buying and selling lands and city property in nearly every county of South Dakota, besides acting as special agent for C. E. Gibson, of Boston, who owns about one hundred and fifty farms in this state, the renting and management of which are left entirely to the subject's judgment and discretion. He is empowered to sell or trade these farms when he can do so to advantage, also inspects other lands which his employer contemplates purchasing, the latter being guided very largely in the matter by such representations and suggestions as the subject makes. In addition to the Gibson agency, Mr. Pond has charge of about fifty farms in Brown county owned by other parties, which he rents, manages, sells or trades, as the case may be, and in an early day he rendered valuable service to settlers by locating claims and otherwise assisting them to get a start in the new country. While thus engaged he met with many thrilling experiences and not a few dangers, traveling as he did over all parts of the country in all seasons. Upon several occasions he encountered terrific blizzards, from some of which he narrowly escaped with his life, and in all experienced hardships and suffering in which were tested to the utmost his strength and endurance.

Through the medium of his business Mr. Pond has been instrumental not only in advertising the advantages and remarkable natural resources of South Dakota to the world, but in attracting to the state an intelligent, enterprising class of people, who have accomplished great results in the matter of its material development. He is first of all a business man, and as such ranks with the most enterprising and progressive of his contemporaries, and everything making for the prosperity of his city and county or for the welfare of his fellow men receives his encouragement. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, but is not a partisan in the sense of seeking official position.

Mr. Pond was married on April 7, 1886, at Ordway, to Miss Lizzie Smith, daughter of Captain William Smith, one of the pioneers of 1880.

BENJAMIN H. RICE holds the responsible position of superintendent of the Brown County Hospital, in the city of Aberdeen. The hospital was established in the year 1891, as a private institution, but with no farm in connection. Two years later, in recognition of the exigent needs, the county effected the purchase of the property, which occupied an entire block in the northern part of the city, and at once enlarged the buildings, to which various additions have since been made from time to time, to meet the demands placed upon the noble institution. The hospital is equipped with modern appliances and conveniences and has at the present time accommodations for about forty patients or indigent persons. The hospital department is maintained as entirely separate from the infirmary proper, and those from any class in life can secure treatment and care, as well as the unfortunate wards of the county. The hospital had three superintendents prior to the incumbency of Mr. Rice, who was appointed to the office in April, 1901, by the board of county commissioners, and his retention in the office offers the best voucher for the fidelity and discrimination which he has brought to bear in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Rice was born on a farm in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, on the 1st of December, 1851, being a son of Benjamin H., Sr., and Judith (Colvin) Rice. When he was thirteen years of age his parents took up their residence in Olmstead county, that state, and later to Pope county, Minnesota, where our subject was reared to manhood, having grown up under the sturdy discipline of the farm, while his educational training was secured in the common schools. He continued to reside in or near Sauk Center, Minnesota, until 1882, when he came to Brown county, South Dakota, arriving here in May and taking up a pre-emption claim of government land, which he improved and proved upon, while he also secured a homestead claim in the same township of Allison, and upon the same continued to reside until he was appointed to his present position. This homestead farm of one hundred and sixty acres is well improved and under excellent cultivation, and he retained possession of the property until 1901, when he sold the same. He was one of the very first settlers in the township mentioned and is highly esteemed in the county which has so long been his home. In politics Mr. Rice has been a most ardent worker in the cause of the Republican party, but has never sought official preferment as a candidate for elective position. Fraternally he is identified with the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Frederick, this county, this village being in the vicinity of his old homestead, and he has passed the official chairs in the same and been a delegate to the grand lodge of the state.

In Pope county, Minnesota, on the 24th of May, 1878, Mr. Rice was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Higginson, who was born in Watertown, Sanilac county, Michigan, whence she accompanied her parents on their removal to Minnesota when a young lady of nineteen years. She is a daughter of George and Jennie Higginson, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have no children.

JOHN S. HART.—Among the leading commercial enterprises represented in the thriving city of Aberdeen is that conducted under the title of the J. S. Hart Lumber Company, and of this important concern, which operates a chain of several retail lumber yards throughout the state, the subject of this sketch is the executive head, while he is known as one of the representative business men of Aberdeen, in which city he has made his home and headquarters since 1898. In 1898 Mr. Hart engaged in the retail lumber business in Aberdeen, and the enterprise so rapidly increased in scope and importance that in 1900 it was found expedient to increase its facilities, and Mr. Hart then associated himself with George H. Hollandsworth, of Sioux City, Iowa, and effected the incorporation of the business under the present title, while the company is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars. Since the incorporation retail yards have also been established in Ipswich, Faulkton, Mellette, Warner, James, Columbia, Houghton and Plana, while the main offices of the company are in Aberdeen. It is scarcely needless to state that full and complete lines of lumber and builders' material are kept in stock at all times and in each of the several yards, while the concern has grown to be one of the largest and most important of the sort in the state. The company gives employment to a corps of about twenty-five men and the business is conducted with that progressive and alert spirit so characteristic of the west.

John S. Hart, who has been mainly instrumental in the building up of this enterprise, is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in Clinton county, on the 10th of December, 1863, and having passed his boyhood days on the farm, while his educational training was secured in the public schools of his native state. He is a son of H. A. and Mary Jane Hart, the former of whom was born in the state of Ohio and the latter in Indiana. In early days the father was a trader on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He removed to Iowa in 1847, purchasing a large tract of land near Camanche, in Clinton county. He then returned to Indiana, but in 1859 he came back to Iowa and built on his land, at the same time building a flouring mill, which he operated for several years, carrying on farming operations at the same time on a large scale. He raised a family of four sons and four daughters, of whom seven are still living. He died in 1885, aged seventy-seven years. His widow survived until 1902, when she died, aged seventy-three years.

In his political proclivities, though never ambitious for any official preferment, Mr. Hart is a Democrat, and fraternally he has attained the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, having completed the round of the York and Scottish rites so far as conferring of degrees in America is possible. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and finds recreation afield and afloat during his vacations, while he is one of the prominent and popular members of the Aberdeen Gun Club.

At Charter Oak, Iowa, on the 12th of August, 1889, Mr. Hart was united in marriage to Miss Celia M. Marshall, who was born and reared in that state, being a daughter of Clark T. and Dora Marshall. Of this union have been born three children, Harry, Maud and Cloe M.

CALVIN MARCELLUS GIDDINGS sprang from pioneer stock, his father, Jabez Giddings, a native of New York, having been one of the first settlers of Stevenson county, Illinois, moving to that state before the land was surveyed, and living for some time as a squatter. Calvin M. Giddings was born in Lena, Illinois, January 10, 1859, and until his sixteenth year remained on the home farm, assisting with the varied duties of the same. At that age his father gave him his time, after which he worked as a farm laborer in the neighborhood until the following fall, when he went to Mason City, Iowa, making the trip on horseback. He remained about three years at that place, devoting two years of the time to farm work, and in the fall of 1875, with a young man of his acquaintance, went to Texas, with the object in view of engaging in the live-stock business. On arriving at his destination, however, he changed his mind, and instead of investing in cattle, decided to become a cotton planter. He raised two crops of cotton, but the conditions not being favorable, neither proved profitable, but on the contrary resulted in the loss of nearly all his capital. Somewhat discouraged by his ill success, he shook the dust of Texas from his shoes and in the fall of 1879 returned to Iowa, bringing with him six horses, which represented all that he had saved from his experience in cotton culture. After spending the fall and winter of the above year in Iowa, he started the following spring for Dakota, shipping his horses to Milbank, which place he reached in due time and from which he drove the animals through to Brown county. On June 21, 1880, he entered a tract of land at the land office in Watertown, his claim being one of the first taken in Aberdeen township. Moving on his claim in the spring of 1881, he at once began developing his land, one of his first improvements being a small board dwelling, the only house of the kind within a radius of several miles. He hauled his lumber from Watertown, one hundred miles distant. Mr. Giddings was the second permanent settler in Aberdeen township, the first having been a man by the name of Britzius.

In the spring of 1881 Mr. Giddings moved to his place and on July 31st, of the same year, took to himself a wife and helpmeet in the person of Miss Harriet Bland, who with her brother, Charles Bland, came to South Dakota, in May, 1879, both entering land in Brown county. Mrs. Giddings is a native of England and came direct from that country to South Dakota, and in due time proved up on her claim, receiving a deed for the same from the government. Her brother improved a fine farm, and after making it his home for a period of twenty years, emigrated to Oregon, where he now resides. The marriage of Mr. Giddings and Miss Bland was the first event of the kind solemnized in the county of Brown. Shortly after it took place the happy couple moved to the bride's place. Since coming west Mr. Giddings has purchased land in various parts of the country, owning at this time in Brown county alone over two thousand acres, the greater part of which has been brought to a high state of cultivation. He gives special attention to farming, which he has made quite successful, his wheat crop for a number of years past averaging fifteen thousand bushels a year, in addition to which he also realizes returns from the sale of live stock, much of his land being well adapted to cattle raising.

Mr. Giddings has bought and sold a great deal of real estate since coming to Dakota, has broken thousands of acres of virgin prairie, and made many fortunate investments, being now not only one of the largest land owners in Brown county, but also one of its most enterprising farmers and well-to-do men. He has traveled extensively over the western states and territories, from Texas to California, visiting many points of interest, made a trip to the Hawaiian islands; besides traversing all parts of South Dakota, comparing the relative merits of the different localities. Among them he prefers the county in which he now lives and, having been remarkably fortunate in all of his business affairs, here purposes to make it his permanent place of abode.

As a farmer Mr. Giddings is energetic and exercises sound judgment in the matter of tillage. He is systematic in his plans, uses the best modern machinery and implements and never fails to realize large returns from the time and labor expended on his fields, his wheat for a number of years, averaging forty bushels to the acre, and oats often running as high as one hundred and ten. He raises the finest grades of cattle and hogs, and, though paying less attention to live stock than to agriculture, no little share of his income is derived from the latter source. In politics Mr. Giddings is not a partisan, but supports the party which best represents his principles, though of recent years he has given support to the Prohibition party, being strictly a temperate man with a strong antipathy for the liquor traffic. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and religiously attends the Methodist church, of which body his wife is a faithful member.

Mr. and Mrs. Giddings are the parents of five children, namely: William J., Leander J., Luther E., Horace B. and Paul C. Mr. Giddings is a friend of higher education, and has done much to promote the interests of the same in the county of his residence. He has given his children the best advantages in this direction obtainable, the three oldest being graduates of first-class educational institutions, while the other two are now pursuing their studies under favorable auspices.

WILLIAM HENRY MORGAN, attorney-at-law and one of the leading members of the South Dakota bar, was born in South Elgin, Illinois, on June 23, 1851. His father is Manly S. Morgan, one of the leading pioneers of Illinois, who in early life was a mechanic, but for many years has been an extensive horticulturist and grower of products for early market, owning large forcing plants. William Henry spent the years of his childhood and youth in his native town, and after receiving his elementary education entered Wheaton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1878. Later be began the study of law and subsequently became a student of the Union Law College, Chicago, where he was graduated and in 1887 was admitted to the bar. Meantime, 1882, Mr. Morgan came to South Dakota, and took up a homestead near Westport, Brown county, after which he returned to Illinois and completed his legal education as noted above. Returning to Dakota in 1889, he opened an office in Aberdeen, where he has since devoted his attention almost exclusively to a general practice, and meeting with success. Mr. Morgan served one term as probate judge, aside from which he has held no official position. He has taken an active interest in public affairs since coming west, and was an influential leader in the reform movement, which sent Hon. J. H. Kyle to the legislature, and later to the United States senate. He still manifests a lively regard for whatever concerns the welfare of his city, county and state, and as a public-spirited citizen, gives an earnest support to any and all measures making for these and other laudable ends.

Mr. Morgan was married at Wheaton, Illinois, June 23, 1880, to Miss Minnie Weamer, stepdaughter of Rev. Dr. James B. Walker, a distinguished divine of that state and the author of several popular and scholarly works, one of which, "The Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," has been translated into several of the leading languages of the world, as well as many dialects. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have no children of their own, but some years ago they opened their home to a lad by the name of Charles Walker, whom they reared from boyhood to manhood.

Religiously Mr. Morgan is a Congregationalist, as is also his wife, both being members of the church in Aberdeen. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Brotherhood of America and politically, he is a Democrat.

FRANK F. THOMPSON was born in Brown county, Wisconsin, on the 5th of November, 1856, being a son of Franklin and Lydia (Putnam) Thompson. He passed his youthful days in Illinois and Michigan, and completed the curriculum of the public schools in the latter state, being graduated in the high school of the city of Grand Rapids as a member of the class of 1874. His father was for a half century engaged in the hotel business, and our subject early became actively associated with him in the conduct of the same. He thus gained a most excellent training for this line of enterprise and finally engaged in the same on his own responsibility, having conducted a hotel at Morley, Michigan, for several years, and coming to Claremont, Brown county, South Dakota, in 1883, and took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres of government land and followed farming for about six years. He then engaged in the hotel business in Claremont, at which he continued until 1898, when he was elected sheriff of Brown county, when he of course took up his residence in Aberdeen, the county seat. He gave a most effective administration during his first term and was chosen as his own successor in the election of 1900. He has ever been a stanch adherent of the Republican party and was elected to the office of sheriff on the ticket of his party. He retired from this office, with a most enviable record to his credit, on the 5th of January, 1903, and seven days later was appointed to his present office, that of chief of police of Aberdeen. He still owns the hotel in Claremont, the same having been rebuilt in 1902 and having modern equipments throughout. The popular chief is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a man of genial personality and has a host of friends in Brown county. He was formerly a practical devotee of the "national game," having played base ball in the Inter-State league, comprising the states of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, and his interest in the sport is still of insistent order, as is shown in the fact that he never fails to attend local games save when duty calls him elsewhere.

At Morley, Michigan, in 1876, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Lyman, who died in Claremont, in 1890, leaving two children, Samuel R. and May. In 1892 Mr. Thompson wedded Miss Josie Holt, of Brown county, and they have three children, Grace, Roy and Glenn.

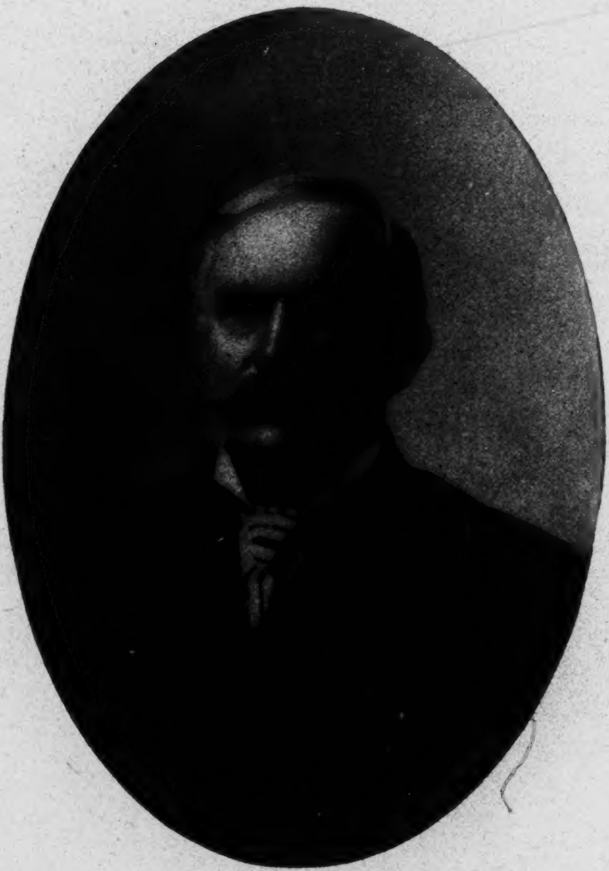
ALBERT W. FOSSUM, D. D. S., of the firm of Fossum Brothers, the well-known dentists in the city of Aberdeen, is a native of Lansing, Iowa, where he was born on the 22d of June, 1874, being a son of Andrew C. and Walbord (Olson) Fossum, both of whom were born in Christiania, Norway. The father of the subject is a well-known and successful contractor of Aberdeen, to which place he came with his family in 1881. Dr. Fossum received his elementary educational discipline in his native town, and was a lad of seven years at the time of the family removal to Aberdeen, so that he has passed practically his entire life here. He completed the curriculum of the public schools of this city, and in 1895 was matriculated in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, in the city of Chicago, where he completed the prescribed course in that excellent institution, being graduated as a member of the class of 1898, and receiving his degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. After his graduation he returned to Aberdeen and established himself in the practice of his profession. He has given close attention to business, is thoroughly skilled in both the operative and laboratory phases of his profession and his efforts have been attended with most gratifying success, since he has built up a large and representative practice, his well-equipped offices being located in the Wells building, on Main and Third streets. His brother, Carl, has been his assistant and coadjutor since 1901 and is likewise a thoroughly competent workman. Dr. Fossum is a member of the South Dakota Dental Association and also of its executive committee, and it was largely due to his efforts that the annual meeting of the association for 1904 is to be held in Aberdeen. In politics the Doctor is a stanch Republican, but is not active in this field and has never been an aspirant for office.

On the 11th of August, 1899, Dr. Fosum was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Louise Wilson, a daughter of Frederick D. Wilson, who was formerly engaged in the grocery business in Aberdeen. Of this union have been born two daughters, Helen and Muriel.

GEORGE S. PERRY was born in Berkshire, England, on the 12th of January, 1853, and is a son of William and Charlotte (Hobbs) Perry, the father dying in Cleveland, Ohio, in April, 1880, aged about sixty years, and the mother at Mitchell, South Dakota, on December 24, 1889, aged seventy-three years, six months and thirteen days. The subject received his early educational training in his native land, and was twelve years of age at the time of his parents' emigration to America. The family located in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and here Mr. Perry soon gave distinctive evidence of his predilection for mechanical pursuits, since when he was but fourteen years of age he was not only acting as engineer in a manufacturing establishment, but also had the general charge of the factory during the illness of the owner. At the age of seventeen he secured a position as fireman on the Cleveland & Wheeling Railroad, and two and one-half years later had been promoted to the position of engineer. He thus continued in the service of the road noted for another year and then entered the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, with headquarters in the city of Pittsburg. He remained with this company until the great strike of 1877, at which time he entered the employ of the Canada Southern. When the Vanderbilts secured control of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in 1879, Mr. Perry was assigned an engine and operated the same in connection with the building of the road westward from Glencoe, Minnesota, to Ortonville, South Dakota, his conductors at the time being Andrew W. Glenn and Charles Dean, with whom he has ever since been associated in the same relative capacity, their official alliance, if so it may be termed, having thus continued for nearly a quarter of a century. They continued with the extension of the road to Bristol, and reached Aberdeen, South Dakota, in 1881. Mr. Perry also worked on construction to Ashton and Ellendale and was then given the passenger run to Milbank. In June, 1883, he was the driver of the engine on the construction of the track southward to Woonsocket, where the extension from the south was met. He was given the first passenger run on this branch, between Aberdeen and Mitchell, and for twenty-one years he has continued to thus traverse this branch. In thirty years of service Mr. Perry has never had a serious wreck and has never personally been injured in any accident. He has confined his attention exclusively to the demands placed upon him as an engineer, taking pride in his work, knowing its responsibilities and realizing that it is worthy of his best efforts. He is a veteran and trusted employe of the company and has the high regard of all who know him. He is identified with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and also with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the Knights Templar degrees, being a member of the various bodies of the order in Aberdeen, where he has a pleasant home and is well and favorably known. He is a stanch Republican in politics.

At Saint Thomas, Ontario, Canada, on the 6th of July, 1878, Mr. Perry was united in marriage to Mis Leila Whitcomb, daughter of S. W. Whitcomb, who was for many years an engineer on the New York Central Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Perry have five children, namely: George W., Cora, Dean, Floyd N. and Leila M. The first named was educated in the Goldie College, Wilmington, Delaware.

HON. ERNEST MAY is a native of Ebertshausen, Germany, where he was born on November 8, 1847. His father was a contractor and lumber dealer in that place, and it was there that the son grew to the age of twenty years and received his education, and also learned his trade as a gunsmith. In the spring of 1867 he came to the United States, believing that there were better opportunities in this country for a young man, and on his arrival he made his way to St. Louis where he secured a position in the pattern department of an iron foundry. In 1869, early in the year, he determined to come farther west, and, going by rail to Sioux City, proceeded from there up the Missouri to Montana. He located at Helena and for some time was engaged in prospecting and mining there, then started a grocery at Pioneer, a mining camp not far from Butte, having had previous experience in this business in Helena. In July, 1876, he started with a party of pioneers for the Black Hills, coming down the Missouri to Bismarck and from there to Crook City where the party arrived on August 11th. From there Mr. May went to Deadwood and began mining in Deadwood gulch, working on the famous Wheeler claim, which he and some others bought. He was occupied there until fall when he was taken sick and obliged to return to St. Louis, where he was under the doctor's care until the following spring. He then returned to Deadwood, and disposing of his interests in that neighborhood, took up his residence at Lead, then a small hamlet of uncanny log huts and tents. Here he put up a log shanty on the site of one of his present buildings on Main street, its successor being the first brick structure built in the town. In partnership with George Johnson he opened a grocery in the shanty, the firm name being May & Johnson. About 1880 he bought Mr. Johnson's interest and took in as a partner his cousin, Louis May, the firm then becoming E. & L. May. Three years later he bought his cousin out, and from 1883 to March 1, 1901, he conducted the business alone. When the firm changed in 1883, however, the log store was replaced with the brick one which now stands on the lot. Mr. May, although engaging in other business, never lost his interest or slackened his energy in the mining industry. He was one of the first men to secure claims in the Bald Mountain district and is entitled to the credit of assisting to bring that district to the attention of the mining world. The first valuable interests which he acquired were in the original Golden Reward and Silver Case lodes. In 1886 he was one of the organizers of the Golden Reward Mining Company, with himself as one of the principal stockholders. He was also interested in the Tornado Mining Company, which was the second company to ship ore from the Black Hills district, the freight and treatment charges being twenty-seven dollars per ton at that time. It has since proved to be the largest producer in the Bald Mountain district. A few years later he came into control of the Harmony Mining Company. In 1888 he organized the Double Standard Company and sold his interest in the Golden Reward to its present owners. In 1892 he and his associates sold the Double Standard, the Tornado and the Harmony groups of mines to the Golden Reward, and at different times sold claims to the Horseshoe Company. At one time Mr. May was the largest claim owner in the whole Bald Mountain district. Down to the spring of 1903 he was also heavily interested in



ERNEST MAY.

what was known as the Realization group, but in that year he sold his interest therein to the Penobscot Mining Company. He has at present extensive holdings in other valuable properties, among them the Wasp No. 2 Mining Company and claims in the Yellow creek and Ragged Top districts. He is also largely interested in the cattle industry in various places, is a member of the Crescent Live Stock Company of Nebraska and the Antler Land and Cattle Company, of Big Horn county, Wyoming. He also has extensive mining interests in the Wood river district of the latter state. In 1892 he became a member of the firm of Lehman & Company, general merchants, at Lewistown, Montana, and was connected with it until 1902, when he sold his interest. He is now one of the principal real-estate owners of Lead and is a stockholder and vice-president of the First National Bank of that town. In the public affairs of his county and state he has always taken an active and helpful interest, and in politics has from his early manhood been a zealous supporter of the Republican party. He was one of the first aldermen of Lead, serving continuously for eight years. In April, 1904, he was again selected to represent his ward in city council. In this position his capacity for administrative duties became so manifest that in 1902 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature.

In January, 1884, Mr. May was married at Lead to Miss Gertrude Roderick, a native of New York. They have two sons, Ernest R., Jr., and William F. Mr. May is a thirty-second-degree Mason and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN K. SEARLE, deceased, late of Lead, was born in Devonshire, England, on June 1, 1851, and was reared and educated in his native land. In 1870, when he was nineteen years old, he came to the United States and located at Dixon, Illinois, where he remained five years. Being without a trade or any special business, he wrought at various occupations, saving his money and making his way slowly but surely to independence and comfort. In 1875 he went to Harlan, Iowa, and spent a portion of the year. The gold excitement over the Black Hills then breaking out, he came to that region, arriving at Deadwood on January 7, 1877, having been delayed some time at the Red Cloud Indian agency because of the hostility of the savages. After reaching the Hills he went to work at placer mining, carrying on his operations all over the Hills, and also working at a number of mines and mills, being one of the first men employed by the Homestake Company, when it started business. In 1883 he severed his active connection with the mining industry and opened a meat market and butcher shop at Lead, an enterprise which he conducted till his death, November 27, 1903, while recuperating at his old home in England. Beginning with a small outfit and on a very limited scale, he steadily enlarged his business until he had the most extensive and important of its kind in this part of the state, conducting both wholesale and retail trade of considerable magnitude over a wide extent of country. He was also interested in mining to some extent, and had a voice of force and influence in all the commercial and political operations of the community, being accounted one of the leading business men and public spirits of his locality. He was a Republican in politics, close and loyal in allegiance to his party, and ever earnest and effective in its service. He served as a member of the city council of Lead and during the last eleven years of his life had been school director. In fraternal relations he was connected with the Odd Fellows and the Elks, in both being highly esteemed for the activity and usefulness of his membership. He was also a member of the Order of the Sons of St. George.

In September, 1880, at Lead, Mr. Searle was married to Miss Julia Lee, a native of Norway. They have one son, Charles, who was born and reared at Lead and received his education in the schools of the town, being graduated from the high school in 1900. He was associated with his father in business, and is widely known as one of the rising, progressive and capable young business men of the town, and since the death of his father has taken entire charge and management of the business. It is high praise, but a just meed to merit, to say that he is a worthy follower of his father's excellent example, and has exhibited qualities of manhood which will enable him to take up the work of that estimable man and carry it forward to its destined success and power. He also belongs to the Elks lodge at Lead and takes an active part in its fraternal and social life.

TIFFANY BROTHERS.—Among the leading commercial enterprises in Aberdeen may be mentioned the Aberdeen Steam Laundry, which is conducted and owned by the subjects of this brief sketch, the firm controlling a business which extends into the most diverse sections of South and North Dakota and also into Minnesota, local agencies being maintained in the various towns. The equipment and accessories of the establishment are the best modern type and work is turned out with expedition and in such style as to retain the patronage of those who have once availed themselves of its conveniences. The laundry was established in January, 1900, and in the same employment is given to a corps of from twenty-five to thirty persons, while the work is all under the direct supervision of a thoroughly skilled and experienced foreman, the equipment of the laundry representing a financial investment of about twenty-five thousand dollars. The interested principals are William J. and Oliver M. Tiffany, both of whom are actively identified with the conducting of the rapid growing business. Prior to coming to Aberdeen they had been engaged in the same line of enterprise in Northfield, Minnesota, for a period of five years, so that they fully understood how to secure the best results and give the most satisfactory service to their patrons.

W. J. and O. M. Tiffany were born near Northfield, Minnesota, the former on July 4, 1872, and the latter on June 18, 1877, the sons of Mathew Tiffany, who was born in Oneida county, New York, and married Elizabeth Steadman, of New York state. The parents removed to Minnesota during the early 'seventies.

W. J. attended the district schools and put in four years at the Northfield high school. He received his business training as a clerk in a dry-goods store at Northfield, where he spent two and a half years. He then engaged in the laundry business in Northfield.

O. M. attended the district schools, graduated from the Northfield high school, and also graduated from Carlton College (Northfield) in 1898. He then taught school one year, after which he joined his brother in the laundry business. They came to Aberdeen together.

W. J. married Minnie Miller, a native of New York state, who is the daughter of Jay Miller, of Glenn, New York. Six children have been born of this union: Ernest W., Jay M., Stanley M., Dewey E., Lillian V. and Irene V.

O. M. married Maude McGandy, of Marshall, Minnesota, daughter of James McGandy, and they have one child, Earl.

FLOYD C. DARLING, deceased, was a native of the great Buckeye state, having been born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 18th of February, 1853, and being a son of Russell and Mary (Laraway) Darling. He received his educational training in the public schools of Ohio, and as a youth became identified with the great railroading industry. At the age of twenty-two years he engaged as locomotive fireman on the line of the Erie Railroad, between Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio. He was faithful and capable and in due time advancement came, and in 1879 he was placed in charge of an engine. In 1883 he came to Aberdeen, and was given an engine on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which he continued to run until his death. He was punctilious and careful in the discharge of his responsible duties and to this fact was due the excellent record he made, no serious accidents having marred his experience as an engineer.

In politics Mr. Darling was a member of the Republican party, and he held the Knights

Templar degree in the York Rite of the Masonic fraternity, and also the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, being a popular member of the various bodies of the order in Aberdeen, including the temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a knight commander of the Court of Honor and was also a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

In Titusville, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of June, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Darling to Miss Margaret McCauley, who was born in Pennsylvania. Of this union were born six children, concerning whom we enter the following brief record: Viola is the wife of Arthur W. Oliver, of Victor, Colorado; Etta is the wife of Orville Gard, of Aberdeen; Nellie is the wife of John Clawson, of Aurora, Illinois; Margaret is employed in one of the leading mercantile establishments in Aberdeen, and Ruby is a member of the class of 1906 in the high school. Flora, the fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. Darling, died in Cleveland, Ohio. The eldest daughter was formerly the wife of the late Eugene A. Lamb, who was proprietor of the Aberdeen marble works and brick yard, and three children were born of this union, Gertrude, Francis and Marie. Mrs. Darling is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Darling died April 3, 1904.

FRED I. DOTEN was born on July 29, 1855, at Spencer, Massachusetts, and is the son of Isaac W. and Fidelia (Wright) Doten, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Massachusetts. The forefathers of both came to this country in colonial times, and were prominent in the early history of New England, Mr. Doten's great-grandfather serving as an officer in the American army through the Revolution. The father was a physician, practicing most of his time as such in Massachusetts, and dying at Spencer when a comparatively young man. The sheriff grew to manhood in his native state, remaining there until he was twenty-one years old and getting his education in the district schools of Middlefield. Early in 1877 he left his native heath for the wild and undeveloped Black Hills region, traveling by way of Yankton and arriving at Rapid City on May 1. He passed the first summer prospecting on Rapid creek and in the autumn moved to Deadwood where he has had his home almost continuously since that time. He engaged in various pursuits necessary and profitable in the early days, such as driving stage, farming and running a hack line. In 1894 he went to Terry and put on a line of hacks to run between that place and Lead which he owned and managed until the beginning of 1901, when he gave it up to take charge of the office of sheriff of the county, to which he was elected in the fall of 1900 by a large majority of the people without seeking or desiring the nomination himself, being the candidate of the Republican party, to which he has always belonged. In his management of this office he has been very successful and has won high commendation from all classes of his fellow citizens. He is brave, keen and honest, true to every public interest and ever considerate as well of private rights and the feelings of all, proving with force and impressiveness that the public judgment which singled him out for the place was good and wisely heeded. He mingles freely in the fraternal life of the community, belonging to the Knights of Pythias and the United Workmen at Terry, and the Eagles, Red Men and Elks at Deadwood.

On June 8, 1896, Mr. Doten was married at Terry to Miss Mary Zink, a native of Kansas and daughter of William L. Zink, one of the prominent citizens of the Hills who settled in this region when she was only one year old.

HENRY NOBLE was born January 26, 1852, at Garnadilla, Iowa, and there grew to maturity on a farm. During his boyhood and youth he attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and until his twenty-fifth year remained under the parental roof, assisting his father in running the home place and contributing his full share to the support of the family. In 1877 Mr. Noble severed home ties and engaged with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as fireman, the duties of which position he discharged until 1879, when he was promoted engineer, with headquarters in the town of McGregor. In 1883 he was transferred to Mitchell, South Dakota, and after remaining ten years at that place, removed to Aberdeen, where he has since resided, being on the run between these two points. Mr. Noble's run is one of the most important on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system in the west and his responsibilities are therefore very great. During his long period of service he has rarely been absent from duty, and his efficiency and faithful service have been such as to gain the unbounded confidence of his superiors. Fraternally Mr. Noble is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second-degree Scottish-rite Mason, being one of the leading members of the order in the city of his residence and honored at different times with important official station. He is also an influential factor in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and as a citizen enjoys in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of the community. Blessed with a strong physique and endowed with an ardent nature, he is exceedingly fond of field sports and out-of-door amusements, and during his vacations finds his greatest enjoyment with the rod and gun.

In 1872, while residing in his native state of Iowa, Mr. Noble was united in marriage with Miss Phila Pickett, a union which has been blessed with two children, Lila, a teacher in the public schools, and a son by the name of Field.

EMORY C. LASHLEY is a native of Cumberland, Maryland, where he was born on October 12, 1855, and the son of David H. and Sarah (Ash) Lashley, natives of Virginia. In 1856 the family moved to Washington, Iowa, where they remained until 1868, then settled at Lincoln, Nebraska. Here they were veritable pioneers, there being but three houses in the town when they located there. The father engaged in the lumber business and made that town his home until 1879, when he moved to Furnas county in the same state, and built a grist mill which he conducted until his death. The son had but limited opportunities for securing an education, as the school facilities at Lincoln in his day were meager and primitive, and he was taken there at the age of thirteen. He at once went to work with his father in lumbering, and a few months later began clerking in a clothing and furnishing store, in which he was employed until he reached the age of seventeen. For two years from 1873 he worked on the range in western Kansas, then, after a short visit to his home, went to Colorado and during the next two years prospected and mined in different parts of that state. In 1877 he came to the Black Hills, arriving at Deadwood on April 3d and going to work immediately for H. B. Young on his mining property, which was afterward sold to the Homestake Company, remaining with Mr. Young until July. He then found employment with Moses and Fred Manuel, who at that time owned the principal claims that later formed the Homestake group. When they sold their properties to the Homestake Company he went into the employ of that organization, beginning work for it the same morning when it acquired this property. He was shift boss of miners and laborers for this company until 1894, except during one year when he was prospecting in Montana, and while working for the company acquired mining claims of his own which are of great value. In 1894 he resigned from the service of this company and in partnership with J. B. Tortat leased the Golden Crown mine, near Lead, for six months. Four months were consumed in boring a tunnel in search of good veins of ore which had disappeared and then they were again discovered and found to be rich and profitable. Two months later the owner sold the property and Mr. Lashley leased other mines and prospected in various places throughout the Hills, working also at different times for the Homestake Company. In 1901 he took a position with this company, intending to remain in its employ, but in the fall of the next year he was elected register of deeds on the Republican ticket, and on January 1, 1903, resigned his position with the company and took charge of his office. He has not, however, abandoned his interest in mining and still owns a number of very promising claims. On February 16, 1882, he was married to Miss Katie Kostamo, a native of Finland, the marriage taking place at Lead. They have two children, Florence B. and Charles H. Mr. Lashley's fraternal affiliations are with Lodge No. 747, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Lead, the United Workmen and the Miners' Union of Lead.

SAMUEL SCHWARZWALD was born on February 16, 1848, in Prussia and is the son of Jacob and Fuerda (Kohn) Schwarzwald, natives of that country where their families lived for many generations. In 1857 the family emigrated to the United States and located in New York city, where the father became a successful dealer in horses. Here the son grew to the age of sixteen and was educated in the public schools. In 1864 he went to Augusta, Georgia, where he passed seventeen months working in a dry-goods store. He then returned to New York, and in June, 1867, again left the city for a distant point, going to St. Joseph, Missouri, by rail and from there up the Missouri to Fort Benton, Montana, whence he made his way overland to Helena. In that city he wrought at various occupations until 1869, then went to Cedar Creek, and until 1873 carried the mails between that place and Forest City. At the end of that period he returned to Helena, and during the next three years was a salesman in the clothing store of Gans & Klein, one of the leading mercantile establishments of Montana's capital. In the summer of 1876 he came to the Black Hills, making the trip by boat from Fort Benton to Bismarck and from there overland to Deadwood, arriving at that place on August 12. Here he began dealing in grain and produce and soon built up an extensive trade, handling all the grain and similar commodities brought into the Hills by trains. In the fall of 1877 he opened a new and second-hand furniture establishment, having bought the lot on which he is now doing business in 1876 and built a frame house on it for a store. Since 1879 he has devoted his time entirely to furniture, and in 1894 erected the storehouse he now uses for the purpose, adding the adjoining building three years later. In addition to his mercantile enterprise he has always been interested in mining, dealing principally in stocks connected with the industry, making a success of that as he has of his other ventures, and occupying a leading position among the business men of the community. He is an active Republican in politics and has during the whole of his manhood been zealous in the service of his party; and he has been equally energetic in the matter of public improvements and the progress and development of every good undertaking for the advancement of his section and the comfort and convenience of its people.

On January 19, 1903, at Chadron, Nebraska, the subject was married to Mrs. Gussie (Lowentheal) Nathan, a native of Brooklyn, New York. He finds pleasure and relief from the cares of business in two of the fraternal orders, being an esteemed member of the Elks and the Eagles.

CHARLES P. PINSONNAULT is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on May 22, 1862, the son of Charles and Louise (Quintal) Pinsonnault, also natives of that country. He received his education in his native land, remaining there until he reached the age of eighteen years. Then, in 1880, looking upon the mining regions of the United States as affording more extensive and better opportunities for thrift and enterprise than any portion of the Dominion at that time, he came to the Black Hills, making the trip by trail to Bismarck and from there by stage to Deadwood, arriving at the latter place on June 15th. He clerked at Central City until December 10th, when he came to Lead and entered the employ of the Homestake Mining Company, working in the mills for a period of three years, and during that time acquiring a good knowledge of amalgamating. He was employed in this branch of the industry for six years in a subordinate capacity, and in 1893 was made chief amalgamator of what was then the Highland and is now the Amicus mill. In the interest of his line of the mining business he visited the Columbian Exposition at Chicago for observation and study and brought back much new light and many valuable hints. He still holds his position and is well established in the confidence and regard of his employers and his fellow men and having devoted all his mature life so far to the study of his business, he has acquired a knowledge of it, both technical and practical, that is scarcely surpassed anywhere. He has also made good use of his earnings, becoming possessed of valuable mining claims adjoining the Golden Reward properties, which are full of promise, and a number of desirable pieces of real estate at Lead, among them a handsome residence in which he lives. He is a member of the Commercial Club of the town and is active in pushing forward the development and progress of his community. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and has rendered excellent service to the order, representing his portion of the state in the general convention at Kansas city in 1899, and at Indianapolis in 1903. He is also a member of Lead Hose Company No. 1.

On December 22, 1887, at Piedmont, in this state, Mr. Pinsonnault was married to Miss Corinne Mochon, a native of Montreal. They have three children, Hector A., Eugene P. and Lucile.

ABRAM L. READ is a native of Fairfield, Iowa, where he was born on July 18, 1860, and is the son of William M. and Matilda (Bottom) Read, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of England. His father was a miller and followed his craft at Fairfield, where the son grew to manhood and received his education. At the age of thirteen he began to assist his father in the mill during the vacations between the school terms, and when he reached the age of twenty turned his attention to farming, remaining there aiding in the work on the farm three years. In the spring of 1883 he came west to Colorado where he worked in the mining mills for one year, then passed a year in traveling over various western states. In 1885 he made a journey with teams to the Black Hills, stopping at a number of places on the way and arriving at Lead in May, 1886. He soon after entered the employ of the Homestake Mining Company, in its mill at Terryville, where he learned the work of amalgamating and remained until the mill closed in 1893, being at the time chief amalgamator. He pursued a year's course in the School of Mines at Rapid City, and in 1894 came to Lead and secured a position as chief amalgamator in the Golden Star, a two-hundred-stamp mill and one of the two largest mills of the kind in this part of the country. He saved his money and invested it in mining property and claims, of which he now owns a considerable and valuable body. He also bought real estate at Lead, where, in addition to his beautiful residence, he has other valuable property. On May 3, 1900, he was married at Lead, to Miss Emma Robbins, a native of New York. Mrs. Read was formerly a teacher in the public schools of Lead for a number of years. They have one son, Robert R. Mr. Read is an earnest and devoted member of the Masonic lodge at Lead, and he and his wife are prominent and active in the social life of the town where they have a host of friends who find their home a center of refined and considerate hospitality and social enjoyment. As chief amalgamator for the Golden Star Mining Company, Mr. Read has a position of importance and responsibility, and it is but just to say of him that he meets its exacting requirements in a masterful manner and in a way that has secured for him the utmost confidence and regard of his employers.

GEORGE W. CURTIS is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, born on July 9, 1856, and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gibbard) Curtis, who were born and reared in England. The father was a farmer in Wisconsin, and the son grew to the age of twenty years on the paternal homestead, receiving his education in the district schools of Oakfield in his native state, and acquiring habits of useful industry and thrift on the farm. In 1876 he went to Minnesota, and after passing a few months in that state, in the spring of 1877 outfitted at Long Prairie with ox-teams and came with a party across the country to the Black Hills, where he prospected for a year. In 1878 he located at Lead and entered the employ of the Homestake Mining Company in the first mill owned and operated by it, the old No. 2 mill, which the company renamed the Highland mill. This was his first experience in amalgamating and he was new to the business. But by continued and studious application he soon mastered it, and in this line of activity he has been since steadily employed. At the end of nine months he was made night foreman of the mill, and he served in this capacity until 1879, when he returned to Wisconsin on a visit to his parents. In the following spring he came back to Lead and went into the company's new Highland mill as amalgamator, and six years later was made head amalgamator of this mill. He served in that position until February, 1896, and was then transferred to the Homestake mill as head amalgamator. This is a two-hundred-stamp mill and one of the largest this company has. From that time until now he has filled the position acceptably and has risen to a high place in the confidence and esteem of both the company and the community in which it operates, being now one of the oldest and most trusted employes of the establishment. He mingles freely in the social life of the town and surrounding country, and is an active participant in all phases of their productive enterprises. A valued member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Lead, he has been of great service to the organization through his intelligence and energy and his breadth of view in lodge affairs. On January 6, 1886, he was married at Lead to Mrs. Florence G. (Ashton) Nelson, a native of Ohio. They have four children, Leo A., Hazel, Gertrude and George W., the latter having died at the age of two years and four months.

JAMES McQUILLEN, of Lead, was born on August 15, 1843, at Jackson, Michigan, where his parents, Nicholas and Elizabeth (Riley) McQuillen, settled on their arrival in this country from Ireland, where they were born and reared. They came to America in 1826, and believing there was greater opportunity for enterprise and thrift in the unsettled West than in the East, proceeded at once to the territory of Michigan and, accepting the hard conditions of life in the wilderness, began to build a home and win an estate by hard work and stern endurance of every privation. The father was a mechanic and found his skill in great demand in the new country. The son was reared to the age of eighteen in his native place and was educated in its schools. In 1861, fired with the same spirit of adventure and self-reliance that had impelled his parents, he made a trip to California by way of New York and Cape Horn, and on arriving at his destination after a tedious and perilous voyage he engaged in prospecting and mining. He was at Sacramento when the presidential election of 1864 took place, and there he cast his vote for Mr. Lincoln's electors. He remained in California and Nevada until 1872, all the while connected with the mining industry, then returned to Michigan and secured employment in the copper mines around Lake Superior. Six years were passed in that region and occupation, and in the early part of 1878 he left for the Black Hills, where he was destined to find his future home, arriving in April. In July following he began an engagement with the Homestake Mining Company, which has continued until now, and he is now one of the oldest of that company's employees in continuous service. When he began to work for this corporation it had no mills, but one was erected during the same month that his work there began. He was assigned to the amalgamating department of the work, and with this he has been connected ever since. For ten years he has been night foreman of the stamp mills of the Homestake Company and by his fidelity and conscientious and intelligent performance of his important duties he has won a high place in the regard of his employers and the men in the mill. He has been careful of his earnings, investing them judiciously in mining property and other real estate, and he now has valuable possessions in each. His mining interests are very promising, and can hardly fail to be of great value in time. He stands well in the community, and takes an active and serviceable interest in every phase of its advancement. He belongs to the United Workmen, and he and his family are members of the Catholic church.

On July 18, 1880, at Houghton, Michigan, Mr. McQuillen was married to Miss Katie Halloran, a native of that state. They have one daughter, Katie, who was born at Lead and is now the wife of Herbert Richardson.

CHARLES K. WEEDON, of Central City, is a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, where he was born on November 23, 1835, and is the son of James and Nancy (Mankin) Weedon, who was born and reared in Virginia. They settled in that portion of Ohio when it was on the wild frontier, and there they established a home and developed a good farm, remaining until 1843, when they moved to Wayne county, Illinois. There the father took up a homestead and again began to redeem the virgin soil from its wildness and make it fruitful with the products of cultivated life. The parents remained in that county until death ended their labors; and there also the son grew to manhood and was educated in the district schools near his home and at the high school in Fairfield, the county seat. After leaving school he assisted his father on the farm until February, 1862, when he enlisted in defense of the Union in Company E, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, in which regiment he served three years, mostly in the armies of the West. He participated in a number of important engagements, making a gallant record as a soldier and being mustered out as a non-commissioned officer at Gravely Springs, Alabama, in 1865. He then returned to his Illinois home, and after spending some time in farming, engaged in the livery business at Fairfield. In the spring of 1877 he came to the Black Hills, arriving at Deadwood on March 7th. He at once went to work in the mines at Golden Gate near Central City, where he was employed two years. In 1879 he purchased property and built a livery barn at Central City, and since that time he has been conducting one of the leading livery businesses in this part of the state, being by continuous application to the same enterprise one of the oldest business men in the place. In political faith he is a staunch Republican and during the whole of his mature life he has been active and effective in the service of his party. In 1893 he was elected county assessor of Lawrence county, and was re-elected in 1895. During the two years following the close of his second term he was in the office as deputy, thus serving the county six years in connection with the valuation of property for taxation. In local affairs, independent of political considerations, and in every good undertaking for the advancement of his community, he has always been zealous and energetic. While devoting his attention to other business he has kept up his interest in mining and owns a number of valuable properties and claims.

On March 15, 1867, Mr. Weedon was married at Memphis, Tennessee, to Miss Lizzie McCoy, a native of Wisconsin, who died on August 24, 1901, and was buried in the cemetery at Deadwood.

ANDREW H. LUNDIN was born in Sweden on August 24, 1848, and remained in his native land until he was twenty, receiving his education and learning his trade as a blacksmith there. In 1868 he came to the United States, and after working at his trade for nearly five years in various parts of the East, went to California in 1873, and during the next three years was employed at his craft in San Francisco and at mines in other parts of the state. In 1876 he returned east on a visit, and the next spring came to the Black Hills, arriving in May. A few months were passed in different portions of this region, then in September, 1877, he settled at Lead, where he has since maintained his home. His first engagement here was as a blacksmith for the Golden Star mine, and later he worked for the Highland in the same capacity. This was before these properties belonged to the Homestake Company, and when it acquired them he accepted employment with it, remaining in its service until 1882. In that year he took charge of the shops of the Black Hills & Fort Pierre Railroad at Lead, this line at that time belonging to the Homestake Company. When it was sold to the Burlington in August, 1901, he left its employ and took a year's rest. In the fall of 1902 he built his present shop on Prince street, and here he has worked up a large and profitable business in blacksmithing and making wagons. He has been thrifty all the while as well as industrious, and has acquired considerable real estate of value in the town and extensive mining interests. On April 19, 1882, he was married at Lead to Miss Helen Brakke, a native of Wisconsin. They have three children, Alfred, Willard and Helen. Mr. Lundin is a devoted and zealous member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding his membership in the lodges of these fraternities at Lead. No man in the town or neighborhood stands higher in the general estimation of the public, and none deserves a higher place in public regard and good will.

WILLIS HUNT BONHAM is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born on a farm in Jasper county, on the 13th of January, 1847, and being a son of Levi M. and Mary (Hunt) Bonham, both of whom were born in Virginia, whence they accompanied their respective parents to Ohio in childhood, being there reared to maturity and there married, while they became numbered among the sterling pioneers of Illinois, the father developing a good farm in Jasper county, while he also was a civil engineer and did no little work in this line and in his younger days was a successful teacher. The family records in the agnatic line available to the subject date back to a few years prior to the war of the Revolution, and indicate that ancestors of the line removed from Massachusetts to Maryland and Virginia.

The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and as a youth was studious and industrious, making the most of the opportunities afforded him. He left the home farm at the age of twenty years and learned the trade of painting and decorating. In 1873 he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he worked at his trade until 1877, when he came to the Black Hills, being one of the pioneers in this section of South Dakota. He located in Deadwood and shortly afterward drifted into the newspaper business, with which he has ever since been successfully identified. He began at the foot of the ladder and finally became the publisher of a paper and attained a success greater than any of his competitors, finally bringing about the consolidation of the two leading papers, which he now owns and publishes. At the time of the Civil war he enlisted in a regiment of Illinois volunteers, but was mustered out after three weeks, by reason of his being under the required age. Mr. Bonham has proved one of the valuable and progressive citizens of Deadwood, in whose affairs he has ever maintained a deep interest. He served as city clerk from 1882 to 1887, and has been helpful along every line of local enterprise of a public nature. He had much to do with the organization of the efficient city fire department, with which he became identified in a personal way at the time of its inception, having served as foreman and later as chief engineer. In politics he gives an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party and is an active worker in its cause. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, Eagles and other social organizations, while in his younger days he was an active member of the Presbyterian church.

CHARLES A. RANDALL was born in Logansport, Indiana, on July 9, 1871, and he is the son of Charles H. and Augusta (Thissel) Randall, natives of Massachusetts. The father was a pattern maker and lived in Logansport until the close of his life. The son grew to manhood there and after being graduated from the high school attended an excellent college at Urbana, Illinois, where he pursued a course of special training in architecture. On leaving this institution he went to Chicago and passed three years in an architect's office to get the benefit of practical work in his profession. In 1893 he returned to Logansport and opened an office there, soon becoming one of the leading architects of northern Indiana, his work calling him to all the surrounding towns. He made plans for and built many of the principal public buildings that were erected during his stay there. In 1901 he closed out his interests in Indiana, and coming to Deadwood in this state, formed a partnership with O. C. Jewett, who had been actively engaged in the profession for a number of years in the Black Hills. In April, 1902, Mr. Jewett died, and since then Mr. Randall has continued the business alone. When it was determined by a number of the leading citizens of Deadwood to build a hotel in the town that would do justice and be a credit to the place, he was asked to draw plans and specifications for the structure, and when he submitted his drawings they were promptly approved, and the hotel was built according to them. This was his first great work in Deadwood, and the house stands a lasting monument to the enterprise of the people of the city and of his own skill and capacity. Since the completion of this edifice his work has constantly increased, and there is already a noticeable improvement in the character of the buildings erected in the city, and there is also excellent promise that this improvement will go on to larger and still better results. He is thoroughly in love with his profession, and approaches every duty in connection with it with the breadth of view and public-spirit of a progressive and far-seeing man, and also with a conscientious devotion to the highest ideals and the most praiseworthy motives.

LAFAYETTE COWDIN is a native of Wyoming county, New York, where his birth occurred on the 10th day of June, 1854. Reared on a farm, he grew up a strong, well-developed lad and at an early age learned to appreciate the dignity of honest toil and to rely upon his own exertions in the matter of obtaining a livelihood. He attended at intervals during his youth the public schools of his native place, and after assisting his father on the farm until twenty years old, he severed home ties and turned his face towards the great west, starting in September, 1876, for South Dakota, with the Black Hills as his objective point.

Reaching Deadwood on the 24th of the following month, Mr. Cowdin accepted a position with his brother-in-law, G. W. R. Pettibone, in whose company he came west, the latter shortly after their arrival opening a store in the town of Gayville. After clerking there for a short time the subject was sent to Sydney to buy goods, which being accomplished he returned to Gayville and looked after the store until the following spring, the meanwhile doing considerable prospecting for himself in different parts of the country. The following summer he returned to the Hills where he was variously engaged until the next spring, when he started in an express business in Deadwood, beginning in a modest way with one horse and a light wagon with which he soon secured a lucrative patronage. Some time later, in the fall of 1878, he began carrying passengers from Deadwood to Rockfort, his being the first public conveyance between the two places, but after devoting a few months to staging, he discontinued the business to run a sprinkling wagon in the former city. Subsequently he was engaged in hauling lumber to Deadwood, which line of work he followed until February, 1880, and then took up a ranch on Alkalie creek, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits.

After farming one summer, Mr. Cowdin sold his ranch and returning to Deadwood, resumed staging, running from that city to Galena. This proved a remunerative enterprise and he continued it until May, 1883, when he sold out and located at Sturgis, where he has since been engaged in the livery business. Shortly after settling in his present place of residence, he purchased a well-equipped barn on Main street, which with the improvements since added is now the largest and most successful establishment of the kind in the city, one of the best patronized and most popular livery barns in this section of the state. Mr. Cowdin keeps a number of the finest horses obtainable, both for saddle and driving purposes, and his rolling stock is first-class and up-to-date, consisting of carriages, buggies, phaetons, broughams and other vehicles, all of modern style and selected with an eye to beauty and comfort as well as to utility. Without invidious distinction, it has been asserted that Mr. Cowdin is without doubt the most popular business man in Sturgis, being kind and obliging, cordial in his relations with his patrons, genial in disposition and the life of any social circle in which he may be found.

Mr. Cowdin is a married man and the father of an interesting family that is well known and favorably regarded by the best social element in the city of Sturgis. His wife was formerly Miss Martha Tourtillott, a native of Minnesota, and the ceremony by which her name was changed to the one she now bears was solemnized at Fort Pierre, South Dakota, on December 1st of the year 1884; the three children born to this union are Emma B., Edna L. and M. J.

JOHN SCOLLARD, proprietor of the Hotel Scollard in Sturgis, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Washington county, Wisconsin, on the 3d of January, 1852, and being a son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Murphy) Scollard, both of whom were born in Ireland. They were numbered among the early settlers in Wisconsin, and passed the closing years of their lives in that state. The subject was reared on the homestead farm and completed the curriculum of the public schools of his native state, having taken a course in the high school in the city of Milwaukee. After leaving school he followed various occupations in Wisconsin until the centennial year, 1876, when he came to the Black Hills, being numbered among the adventurous spirits who initiated the march of progress and development in this section. In 1878 he became proprietor of the Hotel Scollard, in Sturgis, and has ever since conducted this caravansary, having made improvements upon the building from time to time and now having a modern and well-conducted house,—one well meriting the patronage which it is accorded. In politics Mr. Scollard is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and though he has never sought official preferment he has ever taken a deep interest in public affairs, particularly of a local nature, and is known as a progressive and loyal citizen. He served as a member of the constitutional convention of 1889 and has served two terms as mayor of Sturgis. He has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1878, being now a member of Bear Butte Lodge, No. 46; while he is also identified with Rathbone Lodge, No. 78, Knights of Pythias, and with Sturgis Aerie, No. 225, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

On the 21st of January, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Scollard to Miss Margaret Donnelly, who was born in the state of New York, on the 5th of February, 1855, being a daughter of Patrick Donnelly. Mr. and Mrs. Scollard are the parents of two children, as follows: Mabel, who was born in Sioux City and died at the age of nine years in 1884, being buried in the cemetery at Sturgis; Gertrude, who was born in Deadwood in 1878 and was the first white female born in that place. She was educated in the public schools and at the Sacred Heart Convent at Omaha, Nebraska.

MOSES HAINES, of Lawrence county, South Dakota, came to the United States from the British possessions, being a native of New Brunswick, where his birth occurred on the 23d of February, 1846. His boyhood, which was uneventful, was spent amid the quiet scenes of the parental home, and at intervals until his sixteenth year he attended the public schools, acquiring, by close application, a knowledge of the branches constituting the prescribed course of study. At the above age he left home and entered upon his career as a self-supporting actor in the affairs of life, going first to the state of Minnesota, where he worked at lumbering for different parties until 1868, when he decided to seek his fortune further west. Yielding to a desire of long standing, Mr. Haines went to Montana, where he turned his attention to mining, in the prosecution of which he traveled extensively over that territory, visiting the different mining districts, but meeting with only fair success in his operations. He remained in that part of the county until the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, in 1876, when he made for the new land of promise, joining a company on March 4th of that year, which, under the leadership of one William Langston, started from Bozeman, and came in via what is now Spearfish and arrived at Deadwood the latter part of the following May. The men comprising this company were among the first to reach the Black Hills, and at the time of their arrival the present flourishing city of Deadwood was nothing but a small collection of tents and a few insignificant log shacks, occupied by hardy and daring adventurers, who made everything in the shape of comfort secondary to the one absorbing desire for gold. After spending about two months in Deadwood and vicinity, Mr. Haines came to the foot hills on Whitewood creek, where he spent the greater part of the summer and following winter, and the next spring he took up his present ranch, four miles from the town of Whitewood, and began farming and stock raising. In the course of a few years he had a goodly portion of his land in cultivation, also increased the number of his cattle the meanwhile, and in due time became one of the successful agriculturists and stock men on Whitewood creek, which reputation he still enjoys. He added to his real estate from time to time, made a number of good improvements on his ranch, and his cattle interests continued to grow apace until, as stated above, he found himself one of the leaders of the industry in Lawrence county, as well as an influential factor in the civil affairs of the same.

In 1897 Mr. Haines moved his family to Whitewood and has resided in the town ever since, though still owning his ranch and giving personal attention to his large and constantly increasing cattle and other live-stock interests. He was married in Crook City on the 8th of May, 1891, the lady of his choice being Miss Hattie Jones, of Iowa, who departed this life on December 12, 1897, leaving, besides her bereaved husband, a daughter by the name of Nettie.

Mr. Haines is a gentleman of high character and excellent repute, and enjoys to a marked degree the confidence of the people with whom he mingles.

JAMES H. McCOY, who is now serving on the bench of the fifth judicial circuit of the state, was born on a farm near Oakley, Macon county, Illinois, on the 14th of July, 1855, the son of Benjamin F. and Minerva D. (Helm) McCoy, the former of whom was born and reared in Greenbrier county, Virginia, where he devoted his active life to agricultural pursuits. He is now a resident of Oakley, Illinois, of which state he is an honored pioneer. His wife was born near the city of Baltimore, Maryland, in 1830, and died at Oakley, Illinois, in 1889.

The subject of this sketch pursued his studies in the district schools during his boyhood days and then entered the high school at Decatur, Illinois, where he fitted himself for matriculation in the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, being graduated in the law department of that institution as a member of the class of 1880. During the following two years he gave his attention principally to teaching in the public schools of his native state, and in 1883 he was appointed special field examiner for the United States pension department, with headquarters in Louisville, Kentucky. In July, 1885, he was dismissed from this position on account of "offensive partisanship," and the following month he opened a law office at Britton, Marshall county, Dakota territory, there continuing in active practice until 1893, when he removed to Webster, Day county, South Dakota, where he built up a large and important law business, remaining in practice there until January, 1900, when he transferred his residence and professional headquarters to the city of Aberdeen. His practice was of general character, and from 1890 to 1901 he probably tried as many civil cases as any other attorney in the circuit, this fact standing in unmistakable evidence of his ability and the confidence reposed in him by the public. In 1887 Judge McCoy was appointed county auditor of Marshall county, and two years later was elected county judge of that county, being re-elected in 1892. In 1901 he was elected to his present exacting and responsible office of judge of the circuit court of the fifth judicial circuit, embracing the counties of Brown, Beadle, Day, Grant, Marshall, Spink and Roberts. His rulings on the bench have shown him to be possessed of a clear, judicial mind, a thorough knowledge of the minutiae of the law, and a desire to subordinate all else to the ends of justice, so that he has but augmented his hold upon popular confidence and esteem. On April 27, 1904, at the judicial convention held at Webster, the Judge was renominated by acclamation for a second term of four and a half years as judge. The Judge is an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party, in whose cause he has rendered effective service, having served as chairman of the central committees of both Marshall and Day counties. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, having served two years as senior warden of Coteau Lodge, while a resident of Webster; he is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In Springfield, Illinois, on the 27th of June, 1883, Judge McCoy was married to Miss Hanna F. Heath, and they have two children, Lelah K., who was born March 11, 1886, and James C., who was born October 18, 1892.

WAMPLER LEMUEL COCHRANE, PH. D., superintendent of the public schools of Aberdeen, is a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, born in the town of Clarksville, October 22, 1870, and nine years later accompanied his parents to Sullivan county, Missouri, where he lived on a farm until a youth of seventeen. Meanwhile he acquired his preliminary education in the public schools, and at the age noted entered Humphrey's College, Missouri, from which in due time he was graduated. While prosecuting his collegiate course he devoted his vacations to teaching, and, better to fit himself for the latter profession, subsequently became a student of the normal school at Kirksville, Missouri, where he pursued his studies until 1900, when he graduated with the class of that year. Prior to finishing his professional course at Kirksville, Professor Cochrane served as principal of schools at Glenwood and Browning, Missouri, also held a similar position for some time in the town of Craig, and in 1899 was elected superintendent of the public schools of Moulton, Iowa. Entering upon his duties at the last named place immediately after his graduation, he held the position during the ensuing three years, and at the expiration of that time resigned to take charge of the schools of Aberdeen, South Dakota, to which place he was chosen by the unanimous vote of the board of trustees. Professor Cochrane's work in this city has fully justified the board in the wisdom of their choice, his labors as an organizer as well as an educator giving new life and impetus to the schools of the city, and making the local educational system not only the leading one in South Dakota, but among the best in the United States, as prominent educators who have investigated his efforts and critically observed his methods cheerfully admit. Since taking charge of his present position he has inaugurated and carried to successful issue a number of radical reforms in the matter of instruction and management, including, among others, a new and greatly improved course of study, which is conceded to be one of the most thorough in the state, and making professional training as well as scholarship a prerequisite on the part of the teacher. The present corps of teachers, carefully selected with reference to intellectual culture and professional training, are either normal graduates or hold diplomas from other first-class educational institutions, and their tenure depends entirely upon fitness, the incompetents in due time being weeded out, and only those of high order of ability as instructors being retained. There are now in Aberdeen six school buildings of the latest and most improved style of architecture, all neatly finished and supplied with the necessary furniture and educational appliances. A building but recently erected is said to be one of the finest specimens of school architecture in the state, if not the best. It is seventy by one hundred and forty feet in area, two stories high, contains twenty-two commodious, well-lighted rooms, with a seating capacity of three hundred, and with furniture and other necessary appliances, represents an outlay considerably in excess of fifty thousand dollars. The high school has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best institutions of the kind in the country, its graduates being received by the leading colleges and universities of South Dakota and other western states without examination, and it also articulates with the Chicago University, Columbia University at Washington, D. C., and with all the first-class educational institutions in the land.

In addition to his duties as superintendent Professor Cochrane is in great demand at certain seasons as an institute lecturer, his services in this capacity being highly prized wherever he has labored. Since locating at Aberdeen he has not only been active in promoting the city's educational interests, but has also contributed in no small degree to its general prosperity, being interested in all movements and enterprises making for the material advancement of the community and the social and moral good of his fellow men. Fond of athletics and healthful outdoor sports and amusements, he has used his influence to encourage the same among young people of the city, especially among students, and it was largely through his efforts that a finely equipped gymnasium was added to the splendid school building recently erected.

Professor Cochrane, in 1895, contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Alice Knight, of Linneus, Missouri, one of his classmates in college, and later a successful and popular teacher, the union resulting in the birth of one child, a son by the name of Harrold. Religiously Professor Cochrane and wife subscribe to the Methodist faith and belong to the church of that denomination in Aberdeen.

WARREN D. LANE, one of the successful attorneys of the Roberts county bar and member of the well-known law firm of Barrington & Lane, Sisseton, was born near Cresco, Iowa, May 10, 1867, the son of Abraham and Sarah (Darling) Lane, natives of Pennsylvania and New York respectively. Abraham Lane was a farmer and public-spirited citizen, and for many years enjoyed distinctive prestige in his community as an enterprising man of affairs. Of his family of seven children only three are living, Rev. Louis L. Lane, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Sisseton; Theron W., an attorney practicing his profession at Bridgeport, Washington, and Warren D., whose name furnishes the caption of this review. Mr. Lane moved to Iowa in 1851 and died in that state in 1879, at the age of forty-eight; his widow subsequently came to South Dakota and settled on a claim east of Wilmot, later changing her residence to the town of Bristol, where he departed this life in the year 1897.

The early life of Warren D. Lane was spent in Iowa, and his youthful experiences were similar to those of the majority of lads reared in close touch with nature on the farm. After attending the public schools of Cresco until the age of sixteen, finishing the high-school course the meantime, he accompanied his mother to South Dakota, settling in 1883 on the claim in Roberts county, alluded to in the preceding paragraph, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, until engaging with his brother in the furniture business at Wilmot two years later. Actuated by a laudable ambition to increase his scholastic training, he and his brother disposed of their furniture business in 1892, and entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, from which institution he was graduated four years later with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Subsequently he took the degree of Master of Science at the University of Minnesota, and in 1898 was graduated from the same institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, after which he began the practice of his profession at Sisseton, where in due time he forged to the front as an able and energetic attorney, winning a conspicuous place among the leading members of the Roberts county bar. Since then he has been admitted to practice in the higher courts of South Dakota and the supreme court of the United States, and by unflagging industry has built up a large and lucrative legal business.

While well grounded in the principals of the law and familiar with every branch of his profession, Mr. Lane has won especial distinction as an advocate, being regarded as one of the strong, logical and eloquent public speakers of the west, in consequence of which his services are eagerly sought in important jury trials and in cases requiring clear exposition of technical points of law and profound discussion before courts. While a student of the University of Minnesota, he represented that institution in the inter-collegiate debate with the Iowa University and at the Northwestern University he was elected class orator and won the Lyman F. Gage prize for extemporaneous debate, and was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society, besides gaining various other honors for public discourse and scholarship.

The same year in which he opened an office in Sisseton, Mr. Lane was nominated by the Republican party of Roberts county for state's attorney, to which office he was triumphantly elected and the duties of which he discharged for two consecutive terms. He has always manifested a deep and abiding interest in political questions, and since coming west has been actively identified with the Republican party, being one of its leaders in this part of South Dakota, while as an organizer and campaigner his reputation is widely known throughout the state.

Primarily devoted to his law practice, and making every other consideration subordinate thereto, Mr. Lane is also interested in various business and industrial enterprises, being president of the Iowa and Dakota Land and Loan Company, vice-president of the Roberts County Abstract and Title Company, and a stockholder in the Citizens' National Bank, besides having large and valuable real-estate interests, owning a valuable homestead near Sisseton and considerable property within the corporation. Mr. Lane belongs to several secret and benevolent organizations, notable among which are the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias and Improved Order of Red Men, in all of which he has held important official station.

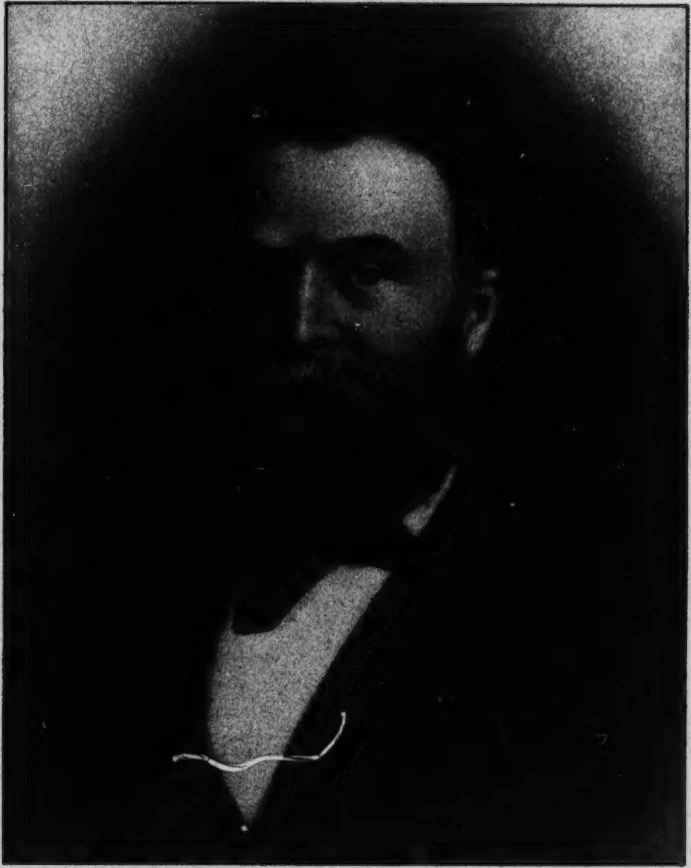
Mr. Lane and Miss Maude Cross, of Wilmot, South Dakota, daughter of Edwin and Lyle (Smith) Cross, of Minnesota, were united in the bonds of wedlock on June 28, 1899, the marriage resulting in the birth of two children, Everett, who died September 5, 1900, at the age of five months, and Frances F., born August 25, 1902.

GEORGE N. WILLIAMSON has been successfully engaged in the practice of law in the city of Aberdeen, Brown county, for the past twelve years, and is one of the representative members of the bar of the state.

He is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born in Rochester, Olmsted county, on the 20th of December, 1865, and being a son of Nathan N. and Mary Williamson, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in New England, while they were numbered among the pioneers of Minnesota, the father having been for many years engaged in the contracting business at Rochester. The subject received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Oronoco and Rochester, Minnesota, and then entered the law department of the University of Minnesota. He was admitted to the bar of his native state in 1889 and the same year to that of the new commonwealth of South Dakota, since he located in Aberdeen in 1892 and here initiated the active work of his profession, in which he has been most successful, being an able trial lawyer and a duly conservative counselor, he is a close student of his profession and gives careful preparation to every cause which he presents before court or jury. In politics he is an independent Republican and while he takes an active interest in public affairs and in the success of the party cause, he has never been ambitious for political office. He has attained the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias.

On the 15th of April, 1896, Mr. Williamson was married to Miss May M. Mackenzie, who was born in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 3d of August, 1875, being a daughter of Alexander C. and Annie Mackenzie. Of this union have been born three children, Alan N., Marjorie and Helen.

FRANCIS M. MURPHY.—Born and educated on the western verge of Missouri, removing in his youth to southern Colorado, and coming to the Black Hills in the full flush and vigor of his manhood, and having thus been practically a pioneer in three states of the great West, the late Francis M. Murphy, of Pennington county, was the very embodiment of its spirit, the broad sweep of its vision, the prodigious enterprise that drives its activities, and its daring faith which laughs at impossibilites and challenges fate herself into the lists ready to meet her on almost equal terms. His life began on December 22, 1843, in Platte county, Missouri, and he lived there until he reached the age of sixteen years, receiving in the public schools of that county all the book learning he ever got from academic teaching. In 1859, when he was just completing his sixteenth year, he accompanied his parents to Colorado, and with them settled in the southern part of the state. There he united with his father in extensive farming operations, working for a few years at a salary and then becoming a partner in the business. This relation continued until 1870, when he was married and started a similar enterprise in raising stock and general farming for himself. This he conducted with success until 1879, when he deemed it wise to try his fortunes amid the glowing promises of the Black Hills, and leaving his family at their Colorado home, he came directly to Rapid City, arriving in November, and bringing with him a band of cattle as a basis of operations. He took a squatter's claim on Rapid creek, five miles southeast of the city, and in the following spring, after the government survey had been made, filed on the land he had taken up, and this he made his home until his death. It is still occupied by his widow and children, and shows in its development and the well disposed and valuable improvements he made on it the character of his enterprise and progressiveness. He remained in this section until the spring of 1880, then returned to Colorado, closed out his interests there, and brought his family to their new abiding place. The cattle he brought with him on his first trip had wintered well and were in good condition for the enlargement of his stock industry, and he at once widened its scope and increased its proportions to more imposing magnitude, at the same time preparing to carry on in connection with it a vigorous general farming business suited to his circumstances. He worked hard to get his land fully irrigated and in good condition, and in all his undertakings in this connection was very successful, being accounted at his untimely death, on March 26, 1900, one of the leading individual farmers and cattle growers in this part of the state. Being energetic, progressive and public-spirited, his influence in business circles and along industrial lines was felt far and wide, and was always wholesome and elevating in its effect; and his death was universally felt to be a loss to the county and state in which he had cast his lot, as well as a personal bereavement to the admiring friends whom he numbered by the host. He took an active part in public affairs also; and although a Democrat in politics, and a staunch supporter of his party in state and national issues, he was not partisan, but patriotic in local affairs, and clearly saw and ardently worked for the best interests of the community without reference to party or personal considerations. He was buried at Rapid City with many demonstrations of popular esteem, and his last hours were brightened with the reflection that his enterprise and capacity had secured ample provision for the comfort of his family after his decease. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, with membership in the lodge at Rapid City.



FRANCIS M. MURPHY.

On October 10, 1870, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Morris, a native of Missouri, but living at the time in Arapahoe county, Colorado, where the marriage occurred. They became the parents of four children, Isaac M., David R., Mary E. (Mrs. Haas) and Edna. The sons are now, in connection with their mother, carrying on the business. They have taken up land of their own, and with their mother hold everything in common; and although it is high praise, it is but a just meed to merit to say that they are in every way worthy followers of their father.

JOHN ROTH, one of the representative farmers and stock growers of Grant county, was born in Hohenzollern, Germany, on the 22d of May, 1858, and he is the son of Florian and Sophia (Beuter) Roth, both representatives of stanch old German stock. The mother died in Germany in 1858, and in 1887 the father came to America, and he now resides on a farm about three miles distant from that of our subject. In the family were three children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only son. Fanny is the wife of Adna Woolsey and resides near Summit, South Dakota; and the younger sister, Josie, is the wife of John L. Roth, who resides near Rochester, Minnesota.

John Roth, whose name initiates this review, was reared in his native place, and received his educational discipline in the excellent national schools of Germany, where he continued to reside until he had attained the age of seventeen years, when, in 1875, he severed the ties which bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortunes in America, depending entirely upon his own resources and being at the time unversed in the English language. That he has so admirably succeeded in making his way to the goal of definite prosperity and independence, stands to his perpetual credit and stamps him as a man of energy, perseverance and inflexible integrity. He first located in Mower county, Minnesota, where he found employment at farm work, while he showed his ambition to advance in knowledge by attending school during the winter terms, making the best use of his advantages and soon gaining an intimate command of the language of his adopted country. In 1879 he came to South Dakota, and in June of that year filed entry on his present homestead, which was then thirty-five miles distant from the nearest railroad point, the little village of Gary, in Deuel county. He took up his residence on his claim and bent all his energies to its improvement and cultivation, the results of his efforts being evident in the attractive buildings and other improvements to be seen on the place today, including fine groves of trees, good fences, etc., while the entire tract is available for cultivation and yields good returns for the labors expended. He gives his attention to the raising of various cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, and also to the raising of live stock of excellent type. In 1892 Mr. Roth was one of the organizers of the Evangelical Mutual Insurance Company, of which he has been secretary from the start, having proved a most able and discriminating executive and giving no little time to the work involved in the handling of the affairs of the office, while it may be said that this is the largest mutual company in the state, now having policies indemnifying to the extent of more than three and one-half millions of dollars, while its business extends into diverse sections of both North and South Dakota. The political proclivities of the subject are indicated in the stanch support which he accords to the Republican party, and he manifests at all times and seasons the loyalty of a progressive and public-spirited citizen. Both he and his wife are devoted and zealous members of the Evangelical Association, and he is at the present time secretary of the local congregation, which has an attractive church edifice three-fourths of a mile west of his home.

On the 18th of February, 1882, were uttered the words which united the life destinies of Mr. Roth and Miss Sarah Haber, who was born and reared in Minnesota, and they had one child, Kate. Mrs. Roth was summoned into eternal rest on the 25th of September, 1883, at the age of twenty-seven years, and her remains were interred in the cemetery about seven miles east of the home farm. On the 23d of May, 1884, Mr. Roth was united in marriage to Miss Emma Loraff, who was born in Germany, and of this union have been born seven children, all of whom are living, namely: John F., Emma L., Fannie B., Wesley C., Caroline I., Reuben S. R., and Carl F.

C. BOYD BARRETT, of Aberdeen, South Dakota, is descended on the paternal side from one of the old families of Maryland, while on the maternal side from the old Carr family, of Virginia. His family experienced in full the vicissitudes and misfortunes which fell so heavily upon so many of the sterling old families of the south during the period of the Civil war, but they were willing to make all these sacrifices, though theirs was to become eventually the "lost cause."

Major Barrett was born on the ancestral plantation, in Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 23d of May, 1838, being a son of John F. and Caroline (Wade) Barrett, both representatives of prominent old families of that commonwealth. The father of the subject followed the vocation of a planter until he was summoned from the scene of life's labors and was a man of prominence and influence in the community, having been a captain in the state militia and having held various local offices of public trust. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as elder for many years. Major Barrett was reared under the gracious influences of the old homestead and received a good academic education. As a youth he became a member of a cavalry company in the state militia, and was in active service with his command in guarding the Potomac at the time when John Brown made his famous raid. At the outbreak of the Civil war this company became a part of the Sixth Regiment of Confederate Cavalry, and later was assigned to the Thirty-fifth Virginia Battalion, under General E. V. White. It was the portion of our subject to take part in thirty-eight of the pitched battles incidental to the progress of the great internecine conflict, and he was in active service during practically the entire period of the war. His command was in service in northern Virginia, being for much of the time in the Shenandoah valley and the Piedmont region, under "Stonewall" Jackson. He also took part in the Pennsylvania campaign, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Antietam, Sharpsburg and in the Gettysburg campaign, under command of the gallant General Wade Hampton, and he was with his regiment at Appomattox at the time of General Lee's surrender. For some time he was assigned to detail duty on the staff of General Lawton, of Georgia. Major Barrett was three times wounded in action, and thrice had his horse killed from under him. He was captured in a skirmish in Clark county, Virginia, in 1862, and was confined for four months in the federal prison in the city of Washington, being one of the one hundred and thirty-five prisoners who were the last to be exchanged before the close of the war. His widowed mother, in the midst of alarms and menacing turbulence, had bravely remained on the old homestead, in company with one devoted old slave. The fortunes of the family fell to the lowest ebb and the beautiful old plantation was a scene of havoc at the time when our subject returned. He had been reported killed in the battle of the Wilderness, and his mother had been bowed under this additional sorrow, knowing not that he was still living until he put in his appearance at the old home. He devoted four years to endeavoring to restore the prestige and prosperity of the plantation, but was eventually compelled to abandon this devoted service. He removed to Alexandria, Virginia, where he was engaged in the hotel business for five years and then took up his residence in Washington, D. C., where he engaged in mercantile business, continuing this enterprise until 1883, when impaired health, resulting from the injury received in a wound through the right lung while in service, compelled him to seek a change of climate. He accordingly came to South Dakota and located in the village of Aberdeen, Brown county, where he continued in the hotel business until 1884, and he then purchased the Aberdeen Republican, now known as the Aberdeen Democrat. He retained the original name, but changed the political policy of the paper, making it an excellent advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and he successfully conducted the paper until 1893, when President Cleveland conferred upon him the office of receiver of the United States land office in Aberdeen. He continued incumbent of this position four years, after which he again became editor of the Republican, having retained possession of the property. He sold the plant and the business in 1902, after having been closely identified with its fortunes for more than a decade and a half. He is a vigorous and able writer, and made the paper a force and power in the political affairs of the state. He has ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democracy and has been prominent in its councils and formed the acquaintanceship of its leading men. In 1894-5 he was a member of the Democratic congressional committee. Mr. Barrett is an elder in the Presbyterian church and is a Mason. He married Mollie D. Fadeley, of the same county in Virginia, and they have two children: C. Boyd, Jr., and Caroline B. Mr. Barrett is also engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, the firm being Barrett & Son.

MARTIN R. HENINGER comes of stanch old Virginia stock and is himself a native of the state of Missouri, having been born on the homestead farm, in Monroe county, on the 29th of November, 1851, and being a son of William W. and Eliza J. (Stalcup) Heninger, both of whom were born in the Old Dominion state, whence they came westward as pioneers of the state of Missouri, where the father devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. The subject of this sketch was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and after completing the curriculum of the common schools, took a course of study in Central College, at Fayette, Missouri. When he was seventeen years of age his father died and he then left school to assist in caring for the widowed mother and the seven other children of the family. He remained on the old farm until 1882, when he came to South Dakota and located in the village of Ordway, Brown county, where he followed the lumber trade for one season and then, in February, 1883, removed to Westport, where he was successfully engaged in the lumber business until July, 1902, since which time he has maintained his home in Aberdeen. While a resident of Westport he did the banking exchange business of the town, affording accommodations that were duly appreciated by its business men, while in the vicinity of the town he also owned a fine farm of four hundred and fifty acres. He disposed of his interests in Westport in January, 1902, and came to Aberdeen, where he purchased an interest in the Aberdeen Gas and Electric Light Company, of which he has since been vice-president, and to this important enterprise he has since devoted the major portion of his time and attention, while he also has other capitalistic interests.

The father of the subject was a stanch Union man during the war of the Rebellion, and thus the son was reared in the faith of the Republican party, to which he has ever continued to give an unfaltering allegiance, while he has taken an active interest in its cause and been prominent in public affairs of a local nature. He was a delegate from Brown county to the state constitutional convention in 1889, held in the city of Sioux Falls, and was appointed by Governor Sheldon a member of the state board of regents of education, but he resigned the position shortly afterward, feeling that the demands of his private business would not permit him to give the requisite attention to official duties. He was elected clerk of Brown county in 1895 and served for two years, giving a most able and satisfactory administration. He has been frequently a delegate to the county, state and district conventions of his party and been an active factor in its councils. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degrees and also with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 9th of July, 1882, Mr. Heninger was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Way, who, like himself, was born and reared in Monroe county, Missouri, and they have three children, Nora L., Mabel H. and Mildred D., all of whom still remain beneath the home roof and lend cheer and brightness to the family circle.

IVOR D. DAVIS is one of the popular citizens and representative business men of Aberdeen, where he has been engaged in contracting and building for more than twenty years, within which period he has erected many notable buildings in this city and in other sections of the state, having gained a high reputation in his chosen vocation, not less by reason of his technical knowledge of its details than on account of his invariable fidelity to the terms of his contracts and his inflexible integrity of purpose in all the relations of life.

Mr. Davis comes of sturdy Welsh lineage and was born in the beautiful little city of Racine, Wisconsin, on the 5th of March, 1854, being a son of Samuel and Maria (Thomas) Davis, both of whom were born in Wales. The paternal grandfather of the subject emigrated with his family from Wales to America in the thirties and located in Racine, Wisconsin, becoming one of the honored pioneers of the town. He was a splendid Welsh scholar. There also his son, Samuel, became a prominent carpenter and builder, continuing his residence in Racine until his death, while his wife also died there. They became the parents of four sons, the two youngest being deceased, while the subject of this review was the second in order of birth.

Ivor D. Davis received his educational discipline in the public schools of Racine and there learned the trade of brick-mason, being engaged in the active work of the same in Wisconsin until 1883, when he came to Aberdeen, South Dakota, arriving on the 20th of March, and forthwith establishing himself in business as a contractor and builder, while the many fine buildings which have been erected by him in the intervening years, offer adequate testimony to the success and prestige which he has attained. He has erected many of the finest buildings in his home city, including the Mead block, the McArthur building, the Jackson block and the Ward hotel. In Huron he built the Groton building, and in Bowdle the Mason block, while in a number of other towns are found fine modern buildings which testify to his skill and ability. His own residence in Aberdeen is one of the many attractive and thoroughly modern homes which grace the city. In politics Mr. Davis is a stanch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and while he has never sought office, he served four years as a member of the board of aldermen and has at all times shown himself to be a loyal, progressive and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Davis has attained prominence in the time-honored Masonic fraternity, with which he has been identified since 1879, and in which he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, being thus affiliated with South Dakota Consistory, No. 4, at Aberdeen, while he is also a member of El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which latter he was made a knight commander in the Court of Honor, at Washington, D. C., in October, 1903. Mrs. Davis has been a leading member of the Order of the Eastern Star and a representative of the local organization in the grand chapter of the state. It may be consistently noted in the connection that our subject and the members of his family all have the inherent musical taste and ability typical of the Welsh stock, and that he became a member of the first cornet band established in Aberdeen, this being April, 1883, while Frank Dilly was leader of the same. Mr. Davis continued an active member of this organization until 1889.

On the 17th of July, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Davis to Miss Winifred Griffith, who was likewise born and reared in

Racine, Wisconsin, and of Welsh extraction, being a daughter of Evan R. Griffith, one of the early and prominent settlers of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have four children, Marie, Arthur, George and Jeannette. The elder daughter is at the time of this writing incumbent of the position of bookkeeper in the office of the Aberdeen News.

ANSEL T. GREEN has a well-equipped machine shop in the city of Aberdeen and is one of the honored and successful business men of Brown county. He was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on the 31st of May, 1851, and is a son of Charles W. and Eunice Green, both of whom were born in the state of New York, while they became numbered among the pioneers of Wisconsin. The paternal grandfather of our subject removed with his family from New York to Wisconsin about 1837, being numbered among the very early settlers of the Badger state, where he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits, which also constituted the vocation of the father of our subject. Charles W. Green showed his loyalty to the Union at the time of the Civil war, since he enlisted in the Twentieth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, having received his honorable discharge in August, 1865. He was an active participant in a number of the more notable battles of the great conflict, the first being the engagement at Perry Grove, while his regiment was stationed for nearly two years at Galveston, Texas, from which point it made numerous trips and was in active service, crossing the gulf of Mexico several times and being present at the surrender of the city of New Orleans, as well as of Vicksburg. After his return to Wisconsin he resumed his trade of carpentering and he continued his residence in that state until 1898, when he removed to St. Johns, Michigan, where he and his devoted wife now maintain their home, having celebrated their golden wedding in 1900.

Ansel T. Green passed his boyhood days at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and while his father was absent as a soldier he left home and passed some time in other sections of the state, in the meanwhile having pursued his studies in the common schools. After his father's return he went to Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, where he served a three-years apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, becoming a skilled artisan in that line. During the ensuing three years he was employed at his trade at various places in Wisconsin and then located in the city of Milwaukee, where he remained three years, at the expiration of which he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he maintained his home until 1883, having in the meanwhile, in 1877, made a trip into what is now the state of South Dakota. In 1883 he came once more to this section of the Union and took up his abode in Aberdeen, which was then a small frontier village, and here assumed the position of foreman in the newly constructed round-house of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, retaining this incumbency until 1892. He then resigned the position and opened a small machine shop on his own responsibility. His ability in his trade had become known and his business has steadily increased in scope and importance from the time of its initiation, and he now has a well-equipped shop, in which is installed the most improved lathes, slotters, planers and other machines, including a corrugating mill roll, which is the only one in the state. In 1901 Mr. Green began the manufacturing of outfits for the drilling of artesian wells, and this department of his enterprise has proved most successful. In the connection he has added a foundry to his plant, as well as a pattern shop and warehouse, while he has abundant reason to feel satisfied with the success which he has attained since starting business on his own responsibility, and is thus one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of Aberdeen, one of the most attractive and thriving cities in the state. He is a man of marked intellectuality, a reader of good literature, and one who keeps in touch with the current affairs of the hour. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, and while he has never sought or desired public office, he has consented to serve as a member of the board of education of Aberdeen, his interest in the cause of education prompting him to this course. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of the board of trustees of the church of this denomination in Aberdeen.

On the 9th of June, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Green to Miss Delphia Conrad, who was born in the state of New Jersey, she being a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the time of her marriage. They have four children, Alberta, who is now a successful and popular teacher in the public schools at Frederick, Brown county; Mabel, who is similarly engaged at Claremont, Brown county; Leo, who is employed in his father's establishment; and Paul.

JOHN S. VETTER has the distinction of being a native of the great western metropolis, the city of Chicago, where he was born on the 4th of March, 1857, being a son of George and Ursula (Knecht) Vetter, both of whom were born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany. There also was born the paternal grandfather, George Vetter, who is a land owner and a man of influence in his community, having lived a retired life in Wurtemberg for a number of years prior to his death. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a merchant tailor by vocation. George Vetter, Jr., father of him whose name initiates this review, came to America before attaining his legal majority, arriving in 1849 and remaining a resident of Canada until 1851, when he removed to the city of Chicago, which then gave slight evidence of becoming a great metropolis. There he was for a time employed in the old Gage foundry and later became a minister in the German Evangelical church. He continued to be identified with the Illinois conference of this church until his death, and was assigned to various pastoral charges under its jurisdiction. In 1866 he was sent to Germany by the general conference of the church in the United States, passing two years in his fatherland and one year in Switzerland, and being accompanied by his family. He had previously served one year in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, having enlisted as a member of the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and having been in the command of General Grant a portion of the time, while he was incumbent of the office of sergeant of his company at the time of his discharge, on account of physical disability. The father died in Aberdeen March 14, 1903. They became the parents of three children, of whom the subject is the youngest.

John S. Vetter was reared in Illinois, and after attending the public schools in various towns and cities in which his father was established as pastor, he entered Northwestern College, at Naperville, that state, where he continued his studies for two years. He then took up his abode in Kankakee, that state, where he became bookkeeper in the clothing establishment conducted by his uncle, John G. Knecht, with whom he remained five years, at the expiration of which he returned to Chicago, where he was for some time identified with the men's furnishing-goods business. In 1882 Mr. Vetter came to what is now the state of South Dakota and took up homestead, pre-emption and tree claims in Brown county, twelve miles northwest of Aberdeen. He at once began the work of developing and improving his property and still owns the same, while he has since added to his landed possessions until he now has a fine estate comprising two entire sections, while the same is devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of live stock. The permanent improvements on the place are of excellent order, and include a fine artesian well, sunk to a depth of eleven hundred feet. He raises principally wheat and corn, having had ninety acres of the latter in 1903, while he gives special attention to the growing of the shorthorn type of cattle and the raising of hogs.

In politics Mr. Vetter is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has been an active worker in its cause. In 1891 he was chosen clerk of the courts of Brown county, in which capacity he served four years, and in 1885-6 he was deputy sheriff, this being in the formative period of the history of the county, when lawlessness was often in evidence, making the office no sinecure. On the 1st of February, 1898, Mr. Vetter was appointed register of the United States land office in Aberdeen, and on the 1st of March, 1902, was reappointed, by President Roosevelt, being the present incumbent of this responsible position and having given a most able administration of the affairs of the office. He has passed the degrees of York Rite Masonry and is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Arcanum, while he and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church.

On the 12th of September, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Vetter to Miss Elizabeth Cole, who was born in New Jersey, being a daughter of James Cole, who came to South Dakota in 1883, and resided in Edmunds county, on their removal to the state of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Vetter have two children, James H. and Ursula E.

ANTHONY H. OLWIN is a native of the old Buckeye state and a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born on a farm near the city of Dayton, Ohio, on the 8th of February, 1856, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Hiestand) Olwin, the former of whom was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and the latter in the state of Virginia, while both are now deceased. The Olwin family is of stanch German extraction and was founded in Pennsylvania in the colonial era of American history. Joseph Olwin accompanied his parents on their removal from Pennsylvania to Ohio in early 'twenties, and the family settled in Montgomery county, where the grandfather of our subject, with the assistance of his sons, developed a good farm, he and his wife there passing the remainder of their lives, honored by all who knew them. In 1863, after the death of his parents, Joseph Olwin removed to Crawford county, Illinois, where he remained seven years, at the expiration of which he returned to Ohio and located in Miami county, where he engaged in farming and stockgrowing, continuing to there maintain his home until he was summoned from the scene of life's activities, his devoted wife also passing the closing years of her life in said county. He was very successful in his industrial and business operations, was a man of sterling integrity and one who ever showed a loyal interest in all that concerned the welfare of his home county, state and country. At the time of the building of the old Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad through Miami county he laid out and platted on a portion of his farm the village of Laura, a town which has grown to be one of considerable importance, the line of railroad mentioned having become now a portion of the main line of the Big Four system.

The subject of this review is the eldest in a family of eight children, and received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Illinois and Ohio, after which he completed a course in the Miami Business College, at Dayton, Ohio, said institution having been at the time conducted by Prof. A. D. Wilt, who is one of the successful educators of the state. After leaving school Mr. Olwin devoted the major portion of his time for four years to teaching in the public schools of his native state, meeting with success in the pedagogic profession. It may be consistently noted at this juncture that he later devoted three years to the study of law, with the intention of following the work of the legal profession as a vocation, but after coming to the west he found it expedient to abandon his plans in this direction, though his technical knowledge has proved of much practical value to him. After giving up his work as a teacher Mr. Olwin entered the employ of the publishing house of Van Antwerp, Bragg & Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and for two years gave attention to introducing their revised school books in the state of Ohio. He then took a position with the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, part of what is commonly known as the Big Four, and assisted in securing the right of way for its line through central Ohio, from Springfield straight westward, and was successful in his efforts. He thereafter was for one year engaged in the general merchandise business at Phillipsburg, Ohio, and at the expiration of this period disposed of his interests there and came to Aberdeen, South Dakota, arriving in March, 1883. He came as representative of the firm of Thomas Kane & Company, of Chicago, selling school, church and bank furnishings and also buying bonds, and he continued with this concern in this section of the Union for two years, covering a wide territory, with Aberdeen as headquarters, and he then resigned his position and entered into partnership with Jewett Brothers in the grocery business in this city. Two years later he purchased the interests of his partners and individually continued the enterprise until 1892, when he sold out and engaged in the dry-goods business, under the title of the Olwin-Hall Dry Goods Company. One year later he purchased the entire business and conducted the same for the ensuing five years under the name of the Olwin Dry Goods Company. He then, in 1897, admitted to partnership Mr. Robert H. Angell, and they have ever since been associated, under most amicable and pleasant relations. Mr. Angell is a native of the state of New York and a thorough and able business man, having come to Aberdeen for the purpose of thus identifying himself with Mr. Olwin. On the 1st of January, 1903, they incorporated the business under the firm name of the Olwin-Angell Company, which still obtains. In the same year they erected their present splendid store, one of the most attractive business structures in the city, while it is eligibly located on Main street, adjoining the new federal building. The block is fifty by one hundred and thirty-six feet in lateral dimensions, two stories in height, with basement, while it is lighted from three sides, making the elegant salesrooms the more attractive. The building has a front of terra cotta and plate glass, is modern in design and construction, and is a model establishment. The company carry a select and comprehensive stock of dry goods, carpets, cloaks, furs, shoes, millinery, etc., and control a large, representative and constantly increasing retail trade, while their jobbing department has found its business so distinctively augmented each year as to furnish further proof of the legitimacy of Aberdeen's claims as one of the best wholesaling and jobbing centers in the state. The fine store is modern in all its appointments and conveniences, having among other provisions most attractive waiting and toilet rooms for the accommodation of patrons. Mr. Olwin is a man of genial and gracious presence, and this fact, as coupled with his inflexible integrity and liberal business policy, has gained to him the confidence and esteem of all with whim he has come in contact, while he enjoys distinctive popularity in both the business and social circles of his home city. He is public-spirited and progressive and is a valuable acquisition to the business circles of Aberdeen, as is also his partner and able coadjutor, Mr. Angell. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, fraternally is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in religion subscribes to the creed of the Presbyterian church.

On the 31st of March, 1885, Mr. Olwin was united in marriage to Miss Huldah M. Mutz, who was born and reared in Ohio, being a daughter of Peter Mutz, a prominent and influential farmer of Miami county, that state.

CHARLES H. ALLEN is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in Osage, the official center of Mitchell county, on the 17th of March, 1857. His father, Joseph Allen, was born and reared in Ohio, and removed thence to Illinois in an early day, being a jeweler and watchmaker by vocation. He married Abigail Allen, and they remained for several years in Illinois and thence removed to Iowa, where they passed the remainder of their lives. They became the parents of sixteen children, of whom the subject of this review was the fifteenth in order of birth. The father served as surgeon during a portion of the Civil war, and two of his sons were also valiant soldiers in the Union army, while one of them, Jeremiah, sacrificed his life on the altar of his country. Our subject passed his boyhood days in his native town, where he secured his early educational training in the public schools, his elder brothers having received collegiate advantages. In 1870, when but thirteen years of age, he set forth to see somewhat of the world, making a tour of several of the western states and being absent from home for a period of nine years, within which time he learned the trade of stone cutting, to which he devoted his attention until 1879, when he returned to his old home, where he remained a few months, after which he located in Nebraska and engaged in farming, and was practically starved out during the memorable grasshopper plague. He returned home in 1881, was married in February of the following year and forthwith came to what is now the state of South Dakota, arriving in Aberdeen on the 1st of March, 1882. He took up a claim in the county and finally perfected his title to the same, and he then engaged in the draying business in Aberdeen, continuing in the same for five years, during which interval he also dealt in horses, buying and selling upon an extensive scale and meeting with good success. In 1897 he sold out his transfer and draying business and established his present enterprise, in the handling of wood and coal. He has a well-equipped yard, two hundred and fifty by three hundred feet, in the business district of the city, while the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad adjoins his yards on the north, so that his transportation facilities are unexcelled. In 1903 Mr. Allen handled twenty-two hundred cords of wood, secured principally from Minnesota, while each year he handles a large amount of coal of all grades, keeping a large supply on hand and handling from three to five thousand tons annually, while the extensive ramifications of his business necessitate the employment of a considerable number of men and teams. He is the owner of eleven quarter-sections of land, the greater portion being located in Brown county, to the west of Aberdeen, while nearly all the property is under cultivation and well improved. He also owns an attractive modern residence in the city which has been his home for many years. He is progressive and public-spirited, is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities, and for four years represented the fourth ward in the city board of aldermen. Fraternally Mr. Allen is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was for four years an officer in the grand lodge of the state; and also with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 4th of February, 1882, at Osage, Iowa, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Allen to Miss Ida M. Owen, who was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, being a daughter of C. M. Owen, who became an extensive farmer in Iowa, owning a large tract of land in Mitchell county. Mrs. Allen is a woman of gracious presence and was graduated in Wheaton College, Illinois, while she is prominent in the social life of Aberdeen. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have two children, C. Lewis, who is deputy clerk of the supreme court of the state, at Pierre, and M. Estelle, who is a student in the Aberdeen high school at the time of this writing. The son completed the curriculum of the public schools and thereafter continued his studies in the college at Brookings, where he was graduated. He then went to Sioux Falls, and he has practically served as deputy clerk of the supreme court since that time, his preferment coming as the result of his ability and sterling characteristics, while he is one of the popular, well-known and distinctively talented young men of the state.

CHARLES N. HARRIS.—The subject of this sketch, who is engaged in the active practice of his profession in Aberdeen, South Dakota, is one of the pioneer members of the bar of Brown county. Charles Nelson Harris was born in Readstown, Vernon county, Wisconsin, on the 1st of September, 1856, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah E. Harris, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Ohio, while both trace their genealogical lines back to English origin. The Harris family settled near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, at an early epoch in the history of the old Keystone state, and John Harris, who laid out that town and who was captured and tortured by the Indians, was an uncle of the grandfather of the subject. As a young man Joseph Harris removed to Ohio, where he was married, and he and his wife thereafter became numbered among the pioneers of Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming, becoming one of the prominent and influential citizens of that locality. The father still resides in Wisconsin. The mother died in 1880, at the age of forty-six years.

Charles N. Harris received his early scholastic discipline in the public schools of his native state, and in 1879 was matriculated in the law department of the celebrated University of Wisconsin, at Madison, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1879, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws and being admitted to the bar of the state in that year. He initiated the practice of his profession in Viroqua, the county seat of Vernon county, in the same year, and there remained until January, 1882, when he came to the territory of Dakota and established himself in practice in Aberdeen, which was then a small village. Here he has ever since engaged in the work of his profession and with the rapid settling of the country and magnificent advancement of the city, which is now one of the most progressive and attractive in the state, he has found his legal business constantly cumulative and has been concerned in much of the important litigation in the courts of this section, retaining a large and representative clientage, and being held in high regard in business, professional and social circles. He is a stanch Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, and, as he personally states the case, has not become imbued with any of the "new-fangled" notions which have drifted the party from its firm moorings and caused its success to wane in recent years. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, being affiliated with Aberdeen Consistory, No. 4, of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He and his wife attend the Presbyterian church, of which the latter is a member.

On the 1st of October, 1879, Mr. Harris was united in marriage to Miss Dora E. Bouffleur, who was born in Springville, Wisconsin, in June, 1858, being a daughter of Philip and Mary Bouffleur, and of French extraction in the paternal line. She died in August, 1888, leaving three daughters: Edna S., Minnie M. and Genevieve L. In November, 1892, Mr. Harris was married to Jessie G. Campbell, of Aberdeen, a sister of Judge Campbell, of that place.

WALTER FRANCIS MASON was born in Sparta, Monroe county, Wisconsin, on the 19th of November, 1858, being a son of Merville and Electa Maria (Pixley) Mason, his father having been a mechanic by vocation, but having been well educated in Hamilton College, New York, whence he removed to Wisconsin in the pioneer epoch, there turning his attention to teaching. He located in what is now the city of Milwaukee, and an idea of that city's status at the time may be gained when it is stated that he had charge of its entire public-school system and taught all the pupils in one room. He died in Greenwood, that state, in March, 1898, at the venerable age of seventy-six years and honored by all who knew him. His wife, who was educated in Oberlin College, Ohio, preceded him into eternal rest by about one year, having passed away in July, 1889. Our subject secured his early educational training in the public schools of his native state, having been graduated in the high school at Neillsville, Wisconsin, as a member of the class of 1875, while later he entered the literary department of the Wisconsin State University, at Madison, where he took the modern classical course and then entered the law department of the same institution, in which he was graduated in 1884, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Mason passed his boyhood days on a farm, and from November, 1877, to June, 1884, in the intervals of attending school, he taught school and worked on farms, by which means he earned the money with which to complete his collegiate and professional studies. In September, 1884, he located in Marinette, Wisconsin, where he opened an office, but in the spring of the following year he removed to Thorp, that state, where he was engaged in practice until the spring of 1887, when he married and soon afterward changed his location to Faulkton, Faulk county, Dakota, where he successfully continued in the practice of his profession for the ensuing four years. From 1888 to 1891 he held the office of city attorney of Faulkton, and in 1890-91 he was the local attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. In December of the latter year he came to Aberdeen, in order to have a wider sphere for his professional endeavors, and here he has since maintained his home, having built up a large and important business in the special lines ot real-estate, law and probate practice, in which lines he is considered an authority. In politics Mr. Mason is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and both he and his wife are zealous and valued members of the Congregational church.

At Neillsville, Wisconsin, on the 24th of February, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mason to Miss Etta B. Bryden, who came to that state from Nova Scotia in 1882. Of this union have been born six children, whose respective names and dates of birth are here given: Merville, April 13, 1888; Clarence Linden, November 5, 1889 (died October 3, 1895); Arthur Hugo, May 14, 1892; Alice Bryden, October 19, 1894; Miriam Buland, June 4, 1898; and David, September 25, 1901.

JOHN E. ADAMS.—Among the prominent members of the bar of the state of South Dakota is the subject of this sketch, who is established in the practice of his profession in the city of Aberdeen, being one of the pioneer members of the bar of Brown county. Judge Adams was born in the city of Paterson, New Jersey, on the 13th of May, 1857, and is a son of John and Sarah J. Adams, both of whom were of Scotch-Irish extraction. When he was a child his parents removed to Pennsylvania, and he there secured his early educational discipline, after which he took a course of study in Allegheny College, at Meadville, that state, while he took up the study of law, made rapid progress in his technical reading and assimilation of legal lore, so that he secured admission to the bar of the Keystone state in 1880. In the spring of 1882 he came west to Iowa, locating in the southeastern part of the state, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until the following spring, when he came to the territory of Dakota and located in Columbia, which was then the county seat of Brown county. There he soon built up a good practice and gained marked precedence in his profession, while in 1887 he was elected mayor of the town, serving one term. When the county seat was removed to Aberdeen, he transferred his residence to the new capital of the county. In 1890 he was elected county judge and presided on the bench for two terms, while in 1900 he was elected mayor of the city, serving one term and giving an admirable and progressive administration. He is one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of this fine little city and is held in the highest esteem in professional, business and social circles. He is a stanch Republican and has taken an active part in furthering the interests of his party in the state. He has attained to the maximum degree, the thirty-third, in Scottish-rite Masonry, and is one of the prominent and appreciative members of this time-honored fraternity in the state, while he is also identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and are prominent members of the thriving parish of St. Mark's church, one of the leading and most prosperous ones in the missionary diocese of the state.

On the 12th of August, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Adams to Miss Martha E. Wilkinson, who was born in the city of Kankakee, Illinois, on the 15th of April, 1867, being a daughter of William H. and Mary Wilkinson. Of this union have been born five children, all of whom still remain at the parental home, namely: Maple F., Merle E., Constance M., Mildred and Doris L.

OTTO PETER THEODORE GRANTZ is a native of Germany, born November 9, 1835, in Tonning, duchy of Schleswig, the son of Jurgen and Amalia Grantz, the former coming to

America in 1849, and settled in California, his wife having died in Germany in 1840. Jurgen Grantz was one of the first to arrive in the gold fields of the Pacific coast and he continued mining in California and other western states and territories until his death, which occurred in Idaho, when he was sixty-eight years old. Mrs. Grantz died when the subject was five years old and another son, who came to the United States, departed this life in the latter part of the fifth decade.

Otto P. T. Grantz was reared in his native land and received a good education in the schools of Tonning, which he attended at intervals during his childhood and youth, finishing his intellectual training at the age of fifteen. Later he entered a mercantile establishment and after becoming familiar with the business, became manager of stores, in which capacity he continued in Germany until the year 1858, when he came to the United States.

On coming to this country Mr. Grantz settled in Iowa, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, but after spending one year in that state removed to Illinois, where he, during the ensuing three years, also devoted his attention to tilling the soil. Severing his connection with farming in 1862, he crossed the plains and on August 24th reached Oregon, where he engaged in mining for several months, when he left that state for Boise Basin, Idaho, arriving at the latter place in January, 1863. During the thirteen years following he devoted his time and energies to mining in various parts of Idaho, but in November, 1876, left that country and came to the Black Hills, which has since been his field of action, making his home the greater part of the time at Deadwood, of which city he has long been an honored resident.

Mr. Grantz has devoted nearly forty-two years to mining and it goes without saying that during this long period he has become thoroughly familiar with every phase of the important industry which is so intimately associated with the developments and prosperity of the great west. In the main his undertakings have prospered, success has characterized his career and today he occupies a conspicuous place in business and industrial circles, besides being identified with enterprises and measures having for their object the advancement of the city and state and the promotion of the general welfare. In the spring of 1863, while a resident of Idaho, Mr. Grantz volunteered to fight the Indians, who were then on the war path and causing the settlers much trouble, and he experienced considerable active service before the hostiles were repulsed and peace was restored. He has ever been ready to respond when duty calls, his services at all times are at the disposal of his adopted country and as a citizen he is as loyal to the government and its institutions as any American-born reared under the protecting folds of the stars and stripes. In state and national affairs he is a Republican, but in local matters cares little for party ties, giving his support to the candidates who in his judgment are best qualified for the positions to which they aspire.

Mr. Grantz stands high in Masonic circles and is identified with a number of the most important branches of the order, being a member of Deadwood Lodge, No. 7; Dakota Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Golden Belt Lodge of Perfection, No. 3; Rose Bruce Chapter, Rose Croix, No. 3; Council Knights of Kadish, No. 3; Black Hills Consistory, No. 3, thirty-second degree K. C. O. H.; Naja Temple, Deadwood, and Deadwood Chapter, No. 23, Order of Eastern Star. These different relations with the ancient and honorable order have brought him into close contact with the leading members of the brotherhood throughout the state, among whom he is held in the highest personal esteem. He has also been elected at different times to important official stations in the order, in all of which he discharged his duties ably and consistently, proving worthy the confidence reposed in him and a credit to the organization by which the honors were conferred.

On February 3, 1877, Mr. Grantz was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Christina Johnson, the ceremony being solemnized in the city of Deadwood. Mrs. Grantz was born in

Sweden, and is a daughter of John and Johanna Johnson, who were also natives of Sweden. This marriage has been blessed with four children, Theoline, Otto, Lillie and Nellie, the second of whom died in infancy.

JOHN P. BELDING, deputy United States marshal, with headquarters in the city of Deadwood, was born in Madison county, New York, on the 12th of July, 1837, being a son of Esdon and Chloe (Goodrich) Belding, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and the latter in New York. James Belding, grandfather of the subject, was an active participant in the war of 1812, and was a son of one of the gallant soldiers who rendered yeoman service in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. As a young man Edson Belding removed from Connecticut to the state of New York, where he engaged in farming, while both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in Binghamton, that state. Our subject was reared in his native county, where he received a good common-school education, and he continued his residence in the old Empire state until 1857, when, as a young man of twenty years, he decided to anticipate the advice of Horace Greeley and "go west and grow up with the country." He made his way to Missouri, and was there engaged in railroad construction until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, having made his headquarters for the greater portion of the time in the city of St. Louis. In June, 1861, he tendered his services in the defense of the Union, enlisting in the Ninth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, with which he continued in service until 1864, when he received his honorable discharge, with the rank of captain. His regiment was principally on detached duty and engaged in scouting service, in which line it made a most excellent record.

Shortly after his discharge Captain Belding set forth for Montana, where the gold excitement was then at its height, resulting from the discoveries made in Alder gulch, where now nestles the still somewhat isolated village of Virginia City, one of the oldest towns in the state and yet one that remains without railroad facilities. Mr. Belding had the distinction of making the major portion of the perilous trip in a company whose guide was that honored and famed frontiersman, "Jim" Bridger, the pathfinder. While enroute the party had a number of skirmishes with the Indians. Near a stream called Gray Bull, east of Livingston, Montana, they were surrounded by the Indians, but Colonel Bridger, who had lived among the Crow Indians, went out and had a pow-wow with the investing and menacing band, whom he promised not to bring through another party of men, and on this condition the party in question was permitted to proceed unmolested, while it is to be said to the credit of Bridger that he did not violate his word, this trait in his nature having commanded him the confidence of the Indians in earlier days. Mr. Belding arrived in Alder gulch in July, 1864, and joined the throng of placer miners in the stirring camp. He remained there for a period of a few months, meeting with fair success, and when, in the following winter, gold was struck in Last Chance gulch, now the Main street of the attractive capital city of Montana, Mr. Belding, in company with Jefferson Lowrey and a dentist named Howe, laid out the first plat of the present city. He there remained until 1868, when he joined the stampede to Miner's Delight, on South Pass, in Wyoming, but the placer prospects failed to yield returns, and the venture proved a failure. Mr. Belding then found his finances at a low ebb and set forth to strike the line of the Union Pacific Railroad at Green river, and he there secured employment in connection with the construction work, the track reaching Green river in the fall of 1868, after which he assisted in the work of projection until the line made a junction with Central Pacific at Promontory Point, head of Salt Lake, an event of great historic interest. Mr. Belding then made his way up the Snake river to Shoshone Falls, Idaho, in which locality he engaged in mining in the placer diggings for three years, being moderately successful. He next engaged in prospecting in the vicinity of Salt Lake, and in the spring of 1876 struck out for the Black Hills, coming to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and thence with team to Custer, in which camp he arrived on the 18th of February of that year. There he met with negative success and he accordingly moved over into Deadwood gulch, where he met two old Montana friends, Webb and McClellan, with whom he located some water ditches on Whitewood and Whitetail creeks, and after they had completed one ditch they sold out at a good profit to the Homestake Mining Company. Mr. Belding then made a trip to the east and upon his return, in 1879, again located in Deadwood. In the following year he was elected sheriff of Lawrence county, serving two years. In the winter of 1882-3 the territorial legislature appointed a committee of nine to locate a territorial capital, and the subject was chosen as the representative of the Black Hills district. The committee finally chose Bismarck as the most eligible location. After the discharge of this official duty Mr. Belding again turned his attention to mining, while he also served as justice of the peace. In 1897 he was appointed to his present office as deputy United States marshal, of which he has since been incumbent, having made an excellent record in a most difficult district, as two Indian reservations are within the jurisdiction and involve much work on the part of the deputy marshal, who is compelled to make frequent visits to the same in addition to his other labors. In October, 1902, Walking Shield, a Brule Indian, was hanged at Sioux Falls. He had given much trouble and had been arrested on several occasions by Mr. Belding for minor offenses, before he was finally taken on the charge of murder, which resulted in his conviction and execution. Mr. Belding is an uncompromising Republican in his political proclivities, and has been an active worker in the party cause, having attended numerous party conventious both during the territorial epoch and since the admission of South Dakota to the Union. He is a member of the National Mining Men's Association and the Business Men's Club of Deadwood, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 31st of December, 1880, Mr. Belding was united in marriage to Miss Della Torey, who was born and reared in Illinois, being a resident of Nebraska at the time of her marriage. Of this union have been born three children, Jessie, Augusta and Gladys.

HON. HENRY E. PERKINS, of Sturgis, Meade county, is a native of Windsor county, Vermont, born on December 1, 1864. He was educated in the schools of his native state, being graduated from the State Normal at Randolph, largely making his own way through the institution by clerking between the terms while his schoolmates were having the usual summer enjoyments of life in hunting, fishing and kindred pleasures. While so engaged in a grocery store his integrity, strict attention to duty and business ability won him recognition as a very promising young business man and ere long the leading hardware merchant of Bethel in his home county induced him to accept a position in his store. Through Mr. Spaulding, of Spaulding & Delehant, of Lead, Captain Seth Bullock, of the hardware house of Star & Bullock, of Deadwood, heard of him and offered him a position. This was accepted by wire and he arrived at Deadwood in October, 1883. He remained with the firm until 1886, when he became assistant postmaster of the town, and after a year of service in that position he removed to Sturgis to take the position of bookkeeper in the First National Bank of that town. Having special fitness and adaptability for banking, he made rapid progress in this institution, and in 1895 was chosen cashier. Two years later the bank was reorganized as the Meade County Bank, and he was retained as cashier of the new corporation, a position which he still holds. He is also one of the heavy stockholders in the concern. He has been thrifty as well as capable, and has acquired considerable mining property of value in the Black Hills and Arizona, and maintains a beautiful home at Sturgis which he and his accomplished wife make a center of refined and generous hospitality and agreeable social life. In politics he is an unwavering supporter of Republican policies and candidates and is very active and effective in the service of his party. In 1900 he was elected mayor of Sturgis and has held the office continuously since that time. He is always energetic in behalf of every good enterprise for the benefit of the community, and as president of the Commercial Club from its organization he has through it and by his personal efforts done a great deal to promote the cause of irrigation in his portion of the state. He is also the South Dakota committeeman of the National Irrigation Association. So forceful and serviceable for the general welfare has he been that in 1902 he was elected state senator of the fortieth senatorial district, comprising Meade and Butte counties, and his value as an organizer and party worker was demonstrated by years of service as secretary and treasurer of the Republican county central committee of his county. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the United Workmen and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

On October 14, 1893, at Sturgis, Mr. Perkins was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Francis, the only daughter of Charles Francis, a pioneer in the Black Hills and South Dakota generally, and all of his life here a prominent and influential citizen, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have three children, Esther L., Charles E. and Lillian K. In official life Mr. Perkins has shown the same industry, integrity and marked ability that characterize him in business, and the same agreeable manner and charming personality that he has in social life, wherein he and his wife have long been prominent.

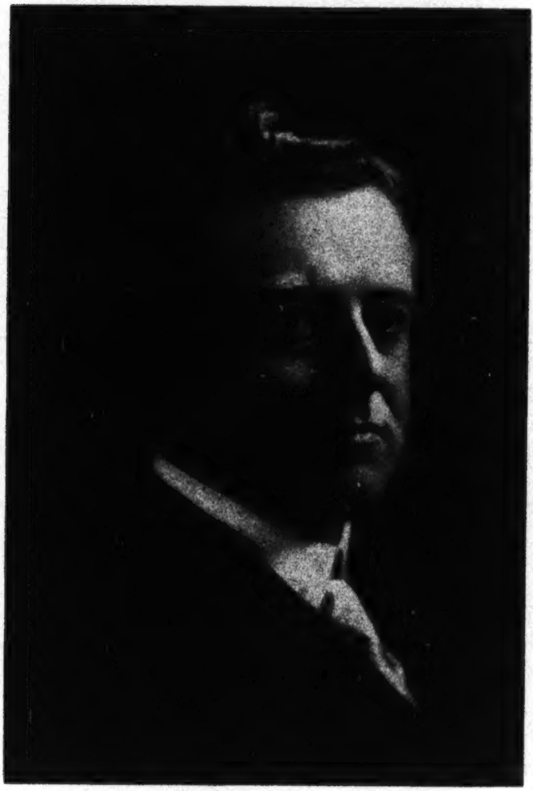
SAMUEL T. VOORHEES was born on October 5, 1851, at Irvington, New Jersey, and there he remained until he reached the age of eighteen and received his education. In 1869 he moved to Indiana and the next spring to Coles county, Illinois, where he was engaged in the lumber business for three years. In 1873 he came farther west to Nebraska, and, getting together an outfit for the purpose, he went with others hunting buffaloes in Texas, being on this trip until the fall of 1875. He then came to the Loop river country and hunted deer during the winter. In 1876 he moved into the Black Hills, journeying through a section full of hostile Indians, and coming through Custer City, which then consisted of a few tents and rude shacks. He arrived here in March with one companion, and they hunted through the Hills, being in search of elks and deer for the most part, selling their meat at the mining camps and later disposing of the skins. They also did some prospecting and, being pleased with the country, they returned to Nebraska in the fall for supplies, and after wintering in that state, returned to the Hills in the spring with a large outfit and party, coming by way of Buffalo Gap on what is known as the old Kearney trail. They located at Crook City and in March Mr. Voorhees settled on Oak Grove ranch at the head of Spring creek, four miles from Sturgis. Here he engaged in the stock business and also conducted a road house, his location being on the main trail from Lincoln, Sidney and Pierre, and one of the principal camping places on this end of the road. In 1877 the settlement was attacked by Indians, but the whites escaped without loss. Mr. Voorhees was the first settler between Rapid City and Sturgis except one, and saw the country in all its native wildness. He remained on his ranch raising stock until 1886, frequently making trips to Minnesota to buy cattle. In the fall of 1878 he brought in the material for the erection of a building on the site of the present town of Sturgis, this being the first building within the present limits of the town, which had just then been laid out. In 1885 he placed his ranch in charge of a manager and opened a flour and feed store at Sturgis, handling also wagons and farm implements. Some little time afterward he contracted with the government to furnish supplies to Fort Meade, and in 1888 opened a hardware store in a brick building where his present business is conducted. He also built the first large warehouse in this section and occupied himself in forwarding freight to Deadwood in connection with his other business. He owned several freighting outfits which were always kept busy. In 1889 he enlarged his business and also his store to accommodate it, adding furniture and undertaking departments. During the first two years of his mercantile career at this point he was in partnership with a Mr. Miller, but since the dissolution of this partnership he has been alone. Adjoining the large and modern store he now occupies, the old storehouse he first used is still standing. Keeping pace in business with the progress and requirements of the country, in 1896 Mr. Voorhees opened a general store at Galena, which he placed in charge of a manager and which he still owns. In 1899 he built and equipped a cyanide plant on Whitewood creek four miles from Deadwood. In this enterprise he has a partner. They work over tailings with good results and the undertaking has been very profitable. In 1902 he sold his ranch, having previously sold his cattle, but is still interested in raising and handling horses, and since 1897 he has been interested in mining around Galena. He owns considerable property in Sturgis and has always been deeply and intelligently concerned for the welfare and advancement of the town. He is an ardent Republican in politics and is earnest and effective in the service of his party, but he has never consented to accept office of any kind. Being an active member of the Modern Woodmen of America, he has risen to prominence in the order and holds a state office in its organization. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On April 8, 1888, Mr. Voorhees was married at Sturgis to Miss Catherine Miller, who died in December of the same year, leaving one child, Harry. On December 25, 1890, also at Sturgis, Mr. Voorhees married a second wife, Miss Dana Eveleth, a native of Boston, Massachusetts.

HERBERT C. BURCH, M. D., is one of the leading representatives of the noble and beneficent school of homeopathic medicine in the state, and is actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Redfield, the capital of Spink county, while he is also known as a public-spirited citizen and is well worthy of the high regard in which he is held in professional, business and social circles.

Herbert Corydon Burch was born in Brookfield, Madison county, New York, on the 13th of August, 1868, and is a son of William C. and Clara L. (Burdick) Burch, who still maintain their home in Brookfield, the father having been throughout life a farmer by vocation. The subject is a direct descendant of Jeremiah Burch, of Stonington, Connecticut, who there had a large grant of land prior to 1670; and also of John Clarke, who came from England to Newport, Rhode Island, in 1638, being associated with Roger Williams in founding the colony of Rhode Island. He obtained from King Charles II the famous charter of the Providence and Newport plantations. Direct ancestors of the Doctor were prominent officers in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution and were early settlers in central New York.

Dr. Burch passed his boyhood days on the homestead farm and after completing the curriculum of the public schools continued his studies in the Brookfield Academy, where he prepared himself for teaching, having in the meanwhile formulated definite plans for finally adopting the profession of medicine. Even as a boy he was an avidious student and reader and early determined to seek a wider field of endeavor than that afforded on the farm. He was engaged in teaching in various country and village schools from 1885 to 1888, in which latter year he was matriculated in the Hahnemann Medical College, in the city of Chicago, where he was graduated in April, 1890, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Later he took special post-graduate work in surgery and gynecology. Immediately after his graduation he located in Paxton, Illinois, where he was engaged in practice until December, 1891, when, by reason of a desire to locate farther west, he came to South Dakota and established himself in practice at Miller, Hand county, where he remained until June, 1894, when he came to Redfield, where he has built up a very large and representative practice, having one of the best equipped offices in the state and being



HERBERT C. BURCH, M. D.

well known in professional circles all over South Dakota. He is a member of the South Dakota State Homeopathic Medical Society and of the Quadri-State Medical Society, of Sioux City, Iowa. He was a stanch Democrat in his political proclivities and is an influential factor in its councils in the state, while he takes a great interest in all public affairs. He was commissioned first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in the Second Regiment of South Dakota National Guard in 1902, and in the same year was honored with election to the board of aldermen of Redfield, being re-elected in April, 1903. He became affiliated with the Knights of Pythias in 1895 and in the following year became a member of the state grand lodge of the order, of which he was grand chancellor in 1901-2. He has served as master workman in his lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Modern Brotherhood of America, as well as a number of other fraternal and social organizations.

In the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 3d of May, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Burch to Miss Flora A. Crumb, who was born and reared in that city, being a daughter of Charles and Lucy M. Crumb, who removed to that city from Brookfield, New York, in the early 'sixties, Mr. Crumb being for many years prominently identified with banking interests and being now retired. Dr. and Mrs. Burch have one son, Clayton B., who was born in Redfield, April 6, 1895. Mrs. Burch is a woman of gracious presence and is prominent in the social life of the community.

JOHN G. WENKE was born in Germany on August 8, 1853, and received a moderate education in the state schools of his native land. At the age of fourteen he bade adieu to the scenes and associations of his childhood and came to the United States alone, making his way to Nebraska where he joined an uncle who had a farm near where the town of Hooper has since been built. The next year his parents also came to this country and, settling near Hooper, engaged in farming there. He remained with them a year assisting on the farm and attending school in the neighborhood. In the spring of 1872 he went to Fremont and secured employment in a grocery store, remaining there until the spring of 1877, when he came to the Black Hills, making the journey by the Elkhorn Valley route and Buffalo Gap, coming with teams and a stock of hardware for himself, and arriving at Deadwood in May. He at once opened a hardware store at Deadwood and conducted it successfully for a number of months, but in the fall changed his location to Central City where he continued his operations until the fall of 1887. In 1884 he moved to Sturgis and opened a hardware store on the site now occupied by H. O. Anderson & Son, with the elder Anderson as his manager, he continuing his business at Central City. In 1887 he sold his interests there and took charge of the Sturgis store in person, conducting it until 1889 when he sold out to Mr. Anderson. During the next three years he was not in business of any special kind, but in the spring of 1902 he started his hardware store on Main street, and since then has been actively engaged in carrying on this enterprise in partnership with Mr. Bitney, the firm name being Bitney & Wenke. They also have a general store at Seim, one hundred and thirty miles northeast of Sturgis, which is an enterprise of magnitude and importance in that section. In 1883 Mr. Wenke became interested in raising horses on a large scale, taking up a ranch on Bear Butte creek, five miles from Sturgis, for the purpose. This he has well irrigated and much of it is under an advanced state of cultivation. When he sold his town business in 1887 he devoted his entire time to the cattle industry and raising horses until he bought into his present mercantile business, and is still largely interested in stock. He also has considerable real estate of value in the town of Sturgis and large interests of worth elsewhere. In the public life and government of his town and county he has always been actively and serviceably interested and, although never consenting to take office himself, he has been a potent factor in determining who shall. He is an earnest Republican in politics and influential in the councils of his party, having served as chairman of the county central committee for a number of years and been a leading member of the state central committee during the last two years, having been recently selected for two years more.

On November 11, 1890, Mr. Wenke was married at Sturgis to Miss Nellie P. Rodebank, a native of Omaha, Nebraska. They have five children, Frieda, Flora, Margaret, Mellie and Esther. Mr. Wenke is prominent in the Masonic order, belonging to the lodge at Sturgis and the Mystic Shrine at Deadwood. He is also a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

HENRY O. ANDERSON is a native of Sweden, born November 15, 1842, and in his native land he grew to the age of eighteen and received his education. At the age named he moved to Norway, where he remained five years and served his apprenticeship at cabinetmaking. In 1866 he emigrated to the United States and located for a year at Waupun, Wisconsin, then moved to Neenah, in the same state, where he remained three years working at his trade. In the spring of 1870 he came to South Dakota and took up his residence at Yankton, having made a trip through this section in the previous fall for inspection. He took up land near Yankton, but while developing it wrought at his trade, living in the city. He at once became active in the public affairs of the county in which he lived and in 1873 was elected to the lower house of the state legislature, and was re-elected at the end of his term, being the candidate of the Republican party. During the last two years of his residence there he was engaged in conducting a meat market and butchering business. In the spring of 1876 he left Yankton for the Black Hills, making the trip by way of Pierre and settling at Deadwood where he worked at his trade for a year. The next spring he returned to Yankton and formed a partnership with three other men for the purpose of installing and conducting a planing mill in the Hills. This was known as the Gayville Planing Mill and was a profitable undertaking. Mr. Anderson was connected with it until 1883, when he sold his interest and in 1884 he moved to Sturgis, putting up a frame house for business where his business block now stands. He formed a partnership with J. G. Wenke and together they carried on an extensive hardware trade until 1889, when Mr. Anderson bought his partner out and after that until 1891 he conducted the business alone. It grew in magnitude and flourished to such an extent that in 1893 he was obliged to enlarge the store, which he did by erecting a brick store on the adjoining lot and then added a stock of furniture to what he already had and also opened high-grade undertaking parlors. In the autumn of 1891 he took his son Albert into partnership with him and the firm name became H. O. Anderson & Son. The establishment is one of the largest and most progressive in this portion of the state, and is a popular emporium for everything in its various lines of trade. The firm is also extensively engaged in the stock industry, having a large and well-developed ranch on Elk creek. He has always taken an active and patriotic interest in politics on the Republican side, and although averse to public life in every way, consented once to serve the town as mayor, but he has here steadfastly declined to become a candidate for any other office. On November 15, 1867, he was married to Miss Inga M. Nordgran, a native of Sweden, the marriage occurring at Neenah, Wisconsin, during his residence there. They have two children, Albert and Edna. Mr. Anderson belongs to the Odd Fellows and the United Workmen, holding his membership in the lodges of these orders at Sturgis.

PETER LAURIN, farmer and stock raiser and one of the enterprising citizens of Meade county, South Dakota, was born in Montreal, Canada, on the 17th day of August, 1848. He spent his early life in his native city, received a fair educational training in the schools of the same and remained with his parents until sixteen years of age, meanwhile turning his hands to various kinds of employment. In 1864 when a mere youth, he severed home ties and went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he took a Missouri river steamer for Fort Benton, Montana, thence proceeded to Virginia City, where he engaged in placer mining. After remaining at and in the vicinity of that place until attaining his majority, he returned to Montreal to visit his old home, and while there went into the grocery business, to which he devoted his attention during the five years following.

Becoming somewhat restive and longing for the wild, free life of the west, Mr. Laurin, at the expiration of the period noted, disposed of his stock of goods, and in the summer of 1876 started for the Black Hills, going via Pierre and reaching Deadwood in October of the same year. From there he went to Bald Mountain, being attracted by the recent discovery of gold at the latter place, but not meeting with success as a miner, he soon returned to Deadwood, and engaged in the wood business on City creek, continuing the same with profitable results for a period of two years. In the spring of 1878 he went to Bear Butte creek, Meade county, and took up his present ranch, four miles east of Sturgis, which he at once proceeded to improve and reduce to cultivation, the meanwhile continuing his wood business at Deadwood. Mr. Laurin began operations on his ranch under very favorable auspices, but the first year met with a serious loss in the burning of over one hundred tons of hay and about the same time all of his stock of wood was destroyed by the fire that raged with such violence in the vicinity of Deadwood and along City creek. In due time, however, he recovered from these reverses and applying himself closely to his labors, soon had the greater part of his land in cultivation, also well stocked, besides making a number of substantial improvements in the way of buildings, etc. Shortly after settling on his place he engaged in freighting between Pierre and the Black Hills, devoting the winter months to this kind of labor and the rest of the year to farming and stock raising, but it was not long until he abandoned teaming to look after his agriculture interests, which continued to grow in magnitude and importance with each succeeding year. Finding live stock more profitable than farming, he gradually added to the latter interest and of recent years has given it the greater part of his attention.

Mr. Laurin is a Republican in politics, and a staunch and uncompromising supporter of his party, being active in its councils and an untiring worker in the ranks. While zealous in the defense of his principles and ready at all times to make sacrifices for the same, he is not an office seeker nor an aspirant for leadership or any kind of public distinction, having no ambitions to gratify in these directions.

Believing in using the good things of this world and getting out of life all the pleasure and satisfaction it has in store for him, Mr. Laurin has provided liberally for himself and family, being the owner of a comfortable home. His domestic circle at this time consists of a wife and three children, his marriage having been solemnized on February 11, 1888, at Russellville, Illinois, with Miss Lizzie Paul, a native of that state, and a lady of excellent character, who has presided over his home with loyal devotion and proved in every sense of the word a faithful companion and true helpmeet. The children are all daughters, whose names are Marie, Lucile and Aline.

WILLIAM MEYER, deceased, traveler, explorer, pioneer, miner, farmer and stock raiser, was a native of Germany, born in the province of Hanover, on the 3d day of May, 1831. During his youthful years he attended the schools of his native land, and at the age of sixteen ran away from home and made his way to the United States, reaching this country in 1847 and spending the ensuing two years in Cincinnati, Ohio. While in that city, young Meyer turned his hands to any kind of work he could find to do, but becoming somewhat tired of the life he was obliged to lead, and desiring to see more of the world, especially the great west, which was then attracting people from all parts of this country and Europe, by reason of the discovery of gold in California, he joined, in 1849, a company of adventurous spirits and started overland for the New Eldorado. He was the youngest member of the party, being but eighteen at the time, yet he manfully held up his part of the work, endured the hardships of travel with the fortitude of a veteran, and shared the vicissitudes of the long, tiresome and trying journey much better than the majority of his comrades.

Mr. Meyer was one of the first to reach the California gold region, and for a number of years thereafter he devoted his attention to placer mining in various parts of the country, meeting with good success at times, but occasionally experiencing discouraging reverses in which he lost much of his hard-earned wealth. After remaining in California about thirteen years, he became animated by a strong desire to go to Alaska, where rich finds had been located a short time previously, but to reach that far-away, sterile country meant a journey of hardships and dangers more numerous and of much greater magnitude than those experienced while crossing the plains. Nothing daunted, however, he and two other young men as brave and daring as himself procured an outfit and in 1862 started for the far north, going through British Columbia, thence over a wild, rough and in many places alalmost impassable country, which until they penetrated it had never been explored by white men. After many dreary weeks and months in the wilderness, suffering from fatigue, hunger, cold and other vicissitudes, the three finally reached their destination and at once proceeded to search for gold by the placer method. The country being virgin territory, they were fortunate in locating a good claim and applying themselves diligently to the work before them, it was not long until each found himself the possessor of what miners are wont to term a "rich stake." Amply repaid for their trip, the little company, after a year's experience, returned to California, where the subject resumed mining, continuing the same until 1868, when he went to Virginia City, Montana, near which place he operated for some time in what is known as the Alder gulch. After spending two years in various parts of Montana, Mr. Meyer, in 1870, took up land on Meadow creek, not far from Virginia City, and engaged in farming, but after seeing his crops eaten up by the grasshoppers, he discontinued tilling the soil and entered the employ of the government at the Crow agency.

In the spring of 1876 Mr. Meyer again started out in search of gold, being one of a party of two hundred who went to the Black Hills, going via Spearfish and arriving at their objective point the month of May following. After spending that summer in Deadwood Mr. Meyer and a friend by the name of Fletcher bought an outfit for cutting and making hay and, beginning operations on Bear Butte creek, they succeeded in putting up during the fall about two hundred and fifty tons, from the sale of which they realized handsome profits. To market the hay cost them about fifty dollars per ton, but once in Deadwood it found ready purchase at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars a ton, the margin amply compensating them for their labors and the necessary expenditures.

Mr. Meyer in the spring of 1877 built a small house at the mouth of Boulder canon, on Bear Butte creek, to which he soon removed his family, but his experience at this place was by no means encouraging as the Indians that fall burned about one hundred and fifty tons of hay, which he had stacked along the creek, and not long afterwards stole all of his mules, seven in number, also several head of cattle, leaving him entirely destitute of live stock, which greatly crippled his further efforts in the business of hay making. Thinking to recover his animals by laying the matter before the proper authorities, he walked a long distance to the Indian agency, but his efforts proving absolutely futile, the redskin disclaiming all knowledge of the theft and nothing was done to compensate him for the loss.

In the year 1877 Mr. Meyer located the ranch six miles east of Sturgis on which he spent the remainder of his life, removing his family to the same the following year. He inaugurated and carried to successful issue a system of improvements which in due time made his ranch one of the finest and most valuable in the western part of the state, a reputation it has since sustained. Among these improvements is a large and commodious stone residence which, supplied with all the comforts and modern conveniences obtainable, is one of the most attractive and desirable country dwellings in Meade county, his barns and other buildings also being of modern design, well constructed and admirably adapted to meet the purpose for which intended. On removing to this place, Mr. Meyer again turned his attention to agriculture and stock raising and met with encouraging success from the beginning, the Indians never troubling him again, nor did he suffer any reverses from failure of crops or from other sources. He continued making improvements and adding to the value of his land as long as he lived, also increased his live stock until he enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most successful agriculturists and cattle raisers in the valley, of which himself and Mr. Fletcher were the original settlers.

Mr. Meyer was married in Virginia City, Montana, on March 3, 1870, to Miss Amelia Meyer, also a native of Germany, one child resulting from this union, a son by the name of Fred H., whose birth occurred on the 13th of April, 1873. After a long, active and useful life, fruitful of great good to the people with whom he mingled and the community at large, Mr. Meyer, on July 16, 1896, passed gently into the valley of shadows, and three years later, lacking one day, his faithful wife followed him to the silent land and now lies by his side amid the quiet shades of the beautiful cemetery at Sturgis.

Fred H. Meyer, whose birth is noted in a preceding paragraph, first saw the light of day at Meadow Creek near Virginia City, Montana, and spent his early years at that place, and on the farm at Bear Butte creek, receiving his preliminary education in the latter locality. Subsequently he attended the public schools of St. Louis, Missouri, the training thus received being supplemented by a course in a normal school at Spearfish, South Dakota, after which he assisted his father in running the ranch until the latter's death, when he succeeded to the ownership of the property. He carries on successfully the work so auspiciously begun, has added much to the value and attractiveness of the home and is continually making improvements which speak well for his energy and public spirit. Mr. Meyer is recognized as one of the rising men of Meade county, and has already a well-established reputation in business and social circles, his standing as a farmer and stock raiser being second to that of none of his contemporaries, while as a citizen deeply interested in everything concerning the welfare of the community, his influence has ever been exerted in behalf of the right as he sees and understands the right. A worthy son of a worthy sire and inheriting many of the latter's sterling attributes and sturdy characteristics, he lives as becomes an intelligent and progressive member of society, and thus far in life has brought no discredit to the good name his family has long borne, but on the contrary by an upright course of conduct has continuously added to its luster and enhanced its honor. Mr. Meyer was married on the 22d day of December, 1898, to Miss Amelia Berger, a native of Germany, who was brought to this country when quite young, and who has borne him two children, William F. and Francis L.

GREGOR CRUICKSHANK was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, on the 15th of November, 1852. He was reared in the schools of the same, and when a youth in his teens entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the stone-mason's trade, completing his term of service in his twentieth year. In 1873 he came to the United States and for some time thereafter followed his trade in St. Paul, Minnesota, later doing considerable masonry work in the cities of Minneapolis, Stillwater and Huron, besides spending the greater part of two years in the timber region of Minnesota. Mr. Cruickshank, in 1873, went to New York and after working for some time in that state, returned to his native land for the purpose of revisiting his home and the scenes of his childhood. After spending several months with relatives and friends he went to Glasgow, where he found employment at his trade, but later left that city for Liverpool, England, at which place he spent one year on the police force. Resigning his position at the expiration of the time noted, he again returned to Scotland where he was engaged for two years as foreman on a railroad and after severing his connections with that line of work, he went to Inverness-shire, his native place, and took up the pursuit of agriculture on the home farm. His experience as a tiller of the soil covered a period of two years, at the end of which time he made his second voyage to the United States, sailing in September, 1883. On arriving at his destination he came direct to South Dakota, locating in the Black Hills, where his brother Alexander was then living, and accepted a positon with the Homestake Mining Company, at Lead City. His first work with this great corporation was in the ditches, but after some months he resumed his trade and did considerable stone and brick laying in Spearfish, including the state normal school building, one of the finest structures in the state. Later he re-engaged with the Homestake Mining Company, as foreman of masonry work, which responsible position he still holds, being one of the company's faithful and trusted employes.

Meantime, 1885, Mr. Cruickshank took up land on Alkali creek, fifteen miles from Sturgis, which he converted into a fine ranch, and since that date he has devoted a great deal of attention to stock raising, in connection with his duties at the mine. His ranch, which contains about three thousand acres of rich grazing land, is in excellent condition and fully answers the purpose for which intended, being well improved with good buildings, fences and other accessories necessary to the successful prosecution of live-stock raising. Mr. Cruickshank, in 1896, purchased for his brother Alexander a ranch three and a half miles east of Sturgis, on Bear Butte creek, where the latter has since lived and prospered as a stock man, the two working to each other's mutual interests, and their efforts have been crowned with the most encouraging success.

While exercising personal supervision over his ranch and his large and constantly growing live-stock interests, Mr. Cruickshank spends the greater part of his time in Lead City, where, as already indicated, much of his attention is required to attend to the duties of his position with the Homestake Company. His various enterprises have resulted greatly to his financial advantage, and he is now in independent circumstances, owning, in addition to his ranch and live stock, considerable real estate in Lead City, also valuable mining interests in various parts of the country, besides a large amount of capital invested in different business and industrial enterprises. His success since coming west has been remarkable, and his career bespeaks for him a soundness of judgment, a fertility of resource and executive ability of an order far higher than those with which the great majority of his fellow men are endowed.

Mr. Cruickshank has been actively identified with the material interests and public affairs of the city and county in which he lives, and is also a politician of more than local reputation, being one of the staunch Republicans of his part of the state and an aggressive party worker. Like the majority of wide-awake, enterprising men of every community, he manifests a decided interest in secret benevolence work, holding membership with the Masonic fraternity of Lead City, the Mystic Shrine, at Deadwood, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Master Workmen of America, at the former place, besides being a leading spirit in the order of Scottish Clans of America, an organization composed of his fellow countrymen throughout the United States.

Mr. Cruickshank was married in Glasgow, Scotland, June 18, 1878, to Miss Annie McLennan, a native of that country, and has a family of six children, whose names are as follows: John M., Robert, Donald M., Jessie A., Roderick A. and Edwin W.

MILES M. COOPER, farmer, stock raiser and also ex-member of the South Dakota house of representatives, is a native of Jennings county, Indiana, and dates his birth from November 16, 1845. Like the majority of country lads, he was reared on the farm, early became familiar with the rugged duties and wholesome discipline of the same, and of winter seasons attended the public schools of his neighborhood, acquiring a fair knowledge of the branches constituting the usual course of study. When a youth of sixteen he left home and after spending several years in the northern part of the state, yielded to a desire of long standing by making an extensive trip through the west. Young Cooper started on this journey in the spring of 1864, crossing the plains to Montana, thence to Virginia City, where he engaged in placer mining, operating for some time in Alder gulch and various other places and meeting with reasonably fair success as a gold seeker. He spent the greater part of three years in the above section of country, but in 1867 went to Wyoming and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, whose main line was then in process of construction.

After devoting the ensuing three years to railroad work, Mr. Cooper severed his connection with the company and from 1871 to 1873 inclusive was engaged in the live-stock business, buying cattle in Kansas and shipping them to various eastern markets, also selling to different parties in that and other states. Discontinuing this line of business he spent the succeeding three years at and in the vicinity of Fort Bridger, Wyoming, devoting his attention the meanwhile to prospecting and mining, in addition to which he also took a number of contracts for various kinds of government work north of the fort, completing the same in due time with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his employers. In the spring of 1877 he joined a party at Cheyenne and started for the Black Hills country, arriving in Deadwood the following April, and immediately thereafter engaged in farming in Boulder Park, east of the city. In connection with agriculture he did considerable freighting at odd times, between Deadwood and Pierre, and to these lines of work he gave his time until the spring of 1883, when he disposed of his interests in the Black Hills and came to Meade county, taking up a fine tract of land about six miles east of Sturgis, on which he has since lived and prospered as a farmer and stock raiser.

Mr. Cooper exercised excellent judgment in the selecting of his ranch, his place being admirably situated for agricultural and live-stock purposes, and by his labors and judicious management it has become one of the most productive and valuable farms in the county of Meade. He has added a number of substantial improvements, including among others a fine modern residence, supplied with all the latest comforts and conveniences calculated to make country life desirable, and his business affairs have so prospered that he is now in comparatively independent circumstances, with a liberal competence laid up against possible adversity and for his declining years.

Politically Mr. Cooper wields a strong influence for the Democratic party, of which he has been a zealous supporter since old enough to exercise the rights of citizenship, and for a number of years past he has been a prominent factor, not only in local affairs, but in public matters of district and state import. In the fall of 1889 he was elected to represent Meade county in the general assembly, and his record as a law-maker proved so satisfactory to his constituents that he was again chosen in 1891. While in the legislature he was untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of his county and state, serving on several important committees, taking an active part in the general deliberations of the house and earning the reputation of one of the hardest workers in the body, as well as winning recognition as a leader on the Democratic side, his party, however, being in the minority.

Mr. Cooper is a man of great energy and has done much to advance the material prosperity of Meade county, giving his encouragement and support to all enterprises with this end in view. Public-spirited in all the term implies, he has frequently lost sight of self in his endeavors to promote the public welfare and today there are few men in western Dakota as widely known or who in a greater degree enjoy the esteem and confidence of the people regardless of party ties. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge at Sturgis, and is also identified with the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at the same place, having been honored with high official station in both organizations.

On March 9, 1881, occurred the marriage of Mr. Cooper, his wife having formerly been Miss Mary P. Ranft, who was born and reared in the state of Ohio. The union has resulted in an interesting family of eight children, whose names are as follows: Otto P., Allyn R., Harold M., Lawrence, Edith, Jefferson, Edna and Bryan.

WILLIAM H. CHASE is a New Englander, having been born in Kingston, New Hampshire, on the 9th of June, 1828. Reared in his native state, he early acquired the industrious habits characteristic of the youth of that section of the Union, and after attending the schools of Kingston until old enough to plan for his future, learned carriage making, which trade he followed in New Hampshire until reaching the age of twenty-six years. In 1844 he went to Iowa and located a tract of government land, but after holding it for a brief period, sold his right and, returning home, remained about one year with his parents, when he again turned his face westward. After spending a short time in Iowa, he went to Minnesota, where he remained one year, but at the expiration of that time returned to the former state and took up land in Jackson county, on which he engaged in farming and the raising of live stock.

Mr. Chase prospered in his undertakings and continued the same with increasing success until the year 1863, when he laid aside the implements of husbandry in response to the call for volunteers to assist in putting down the great rebellion. Enlisting that year in the Second Iowa Infantry, he served until the close of the war, after which he returned to Jackson county, where his family were living. From that part of the state he moved to Iowa county, where he lived and prospered until 1881, in the spring of which year he sold his land and migrated to the Black Hills, South Dakota, settling on a ranch near Bear Butte creek, which his son Charles had taken up some time previously. Purchasing the ranch, Mr. Chase at once addressed himself to its improvement and in the course of a few years reduced a considerable area to cultivation, also erected a comfortable dwelling and made many other improvements besides getting a substantial start in the way of live stock. From that time to the present his progress has been steady and substantial, and he is now one of the successful agriculturists and stock raisers in his part of the county, owning eight hundred acres of fine land, one hundred of which are under irrigation, and in a high state of tillage, the rest being devoted to cattle raising, which industry he makes a specialty. In the course of time the original dwelling was replaced with the handsome modern residence which the family now occupies. A general system of improvements was inaugurated and carried to completion as rapidly as possible, and at this writing Mr. Chase is no longer under the necessity of laboring for a living, enjoying the fruits of his many years of toil and thrift, with an ample competency laid by for old age.

Mr. Chase has been a loyal supporter of the Republican party ever since its organization and is one of its firm adherents in Meade county. Until quite recently he took a very active interest in public affairs, attended the various conventions of his party, local, district and state, but repeatedly refused to stand for office, although well qualified to fill positions of honor and trust. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and takes pleasure in meeting his comrades who shared with him the vicissitudes of war during the dark days of the rebellion, being one of the leading spirits in the local post to which he belongs.

Mr. Chase was married in Jackson county, Iowa, to Miss Sarah Simeral, of Indiana, whose parents moved to the former state when she was only ten years old. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Chase, namely: William S., Charles H., Addie May and Sarah B.

MARTIN H. JOHNSON, deceased, was born in Southport, New York, June 25, 1833, grew to manhood in his native state and after acquiring a good intellectual education in the schools, received a thorough practical training in the various business affairs with which he early became familiar. While still a young man he engaged in lumbering and continued that line of business in New York until about twenty-five years of age, when he went to Potter county, Pennsylvania, where he erected several large saw-mills and engaged in the manufacture of lumber upon a very extensive scale. Mr. Johnson operated his mills quite successfully and in due time built up a business of large proportions, becoming in the course of a few years the leading lumber man in the above county and one of the largest in the state. By judicious management he acquired a large fortune, but subsequently met with a series of business reverses, which crippled him financially and from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. In hopes of bettering his condition, he wound up his affairs in Pennsylvania and in the fall of 1879 started for the Black Hills, reaching Boulder Park the same season and spending the winter at that place. The following spring he arrived in Deadwood, and from there, after a short time, came to Bear Butte creek and took up a ranch about fourteen miles east of Sturgis, where he turned his attention to stock raising and agricultural pursuits. He had no sooner moved to his new home than he began a system of improvements, and he continued prosecuting the same until his ranch was conceded to be the finest in the country, as he spared neither pains nor expense in beautifying the place and providing comfortably for his family.

Mr. Johnson carried on farming and cattle raising exclusively until the year 1887, when he again resumed the lumber business, erecting a large steam saw-mill in the hills, which he operated very successfully during the eight years following. This enterprise fully met his expectations and it was not long until he began to recover from the losses entailed by his previous reverses. His other interests also proved quite fortunate, and his success in his different fields of endeavor not only redounded greatly to his financial advantage and made him one of the wealthiest men of his community, but also gave him high standing in business circles, both locally and throughout the state. A short time before his death he built an elegant and imposing modern dwelling on his ranch, besides expending a liberal sum in other improvements, and at this time his place is considered one of the finest and most desirable country homes in the county of Meade.

Mr. Johnson was an influential member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he rose to a high degree, and he was honored with important official position in the order from time to time. He was a man of intelligence, widely informed and kept in close touch with the trend of events, having been a careful observer, a student of public affairs and a natural leader not only of matters of business, but in the domain of thought. He always manifested a lively interest in politics, but was never a partisan nor an office seeker, preferring the life he led to the honors and emoluments of public station. He attained the ripe age of nearly seventy years, dying December 18, 1902, honored and respected by all who knew him. Mr. Johnson was one of nature's noblemen, true to every trust reposed in him, devoted to the cause of right and with a character above reproach, and a life fraught with great good to the world, he will long be remembered as one of the strong, stalwart men of his adopted state. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Johnson has managed the homestead and, like him, she exercises sound sense and discriminating judgment in the practical affairs of life. She is ably assisted by her two sons and a daughter, who take upon themselves much of the burden and responsibility of business cares and who, inheriting the many sterling qualities and characteristics of their excellent parents, give promise of great usefulness in the future.

JOHN J. FOLKHARD was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1855, but when quite a young man removed with his parents to Tiffin, Ohio, where he spent his early life and received his education. At the age of fourteen he started out for himself, going to Indianapolis, Indiana, and for about one year thereafter he worked for a street railway company in that city. In 1870 he enlisted in the Seventh United

States Cavalry and went to Kansas, from which state his command was afterwards sent south to break up illicit distilling in various parts of Kentucky, remaining in that section until the spring of 1873, when the regiment was ordered to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Mr. Folkhard was detailed as mounted messenger at department headquarters in the city of St. Paul, and served under General Terry as such until the expiration of his period of enlistment in 1875, when he was honorably discharged at that place. On leaving the army he entered an engineer's office in St. Paul, but after spending one summer in that capacity went to Bismarck, Dakota, where he joined the force under General Miles for service against the Nez Perces Indians in Montana. Going to Fort Lincoln, he enlisted in Troop A, Seventh Cavalry, but being too late to take part in the campaign he was detailed for duty at that post and there remained until his command was sent to Fort Meade in the summer of 1879. Mr. Folkhard finished his period of service at the latter place in August, 1882, and after his discharge took up a ranch on Alkali creek and turned his attention to agriculture. He made a number of substantial improvements on his land, reduced the greater part of it to cultivation and in 1885 set out the fine, large orchard which is now bearing and from which he realized every year profitable returns. After devoting several years exclusively to farming he began raising live stock, and since engaging in this industry has prosecuted the business with success and financial profit, being at this time one of the leading cattle men in his part of the county.

Mr. Folkhard's ranch lies about five miles southeast of Sturgis and for advantage of situation, fertility of soil and beauty of scenery it surpasses any like area of land in this section of the state. He has beautified a part of the place by planting trees and otherwise adding to its attractions, and for several years past it has been a favorite resort for tourists and pleasure seekers, scarcely a summer month passing in which there are not a number of picnics held on his grounds. In addition to the beautiful groves and orchards, which yield grateful shade, there are many cool springs on the place, besides other attractive features which cause it to be eagerly sought during the warm seasons by those requiring rest and healthful recreation. Mr. Folkhard deserves great credit for furnishing the public such a pleasant and attractive resort, and the people who enjoy its restfulness have not been slow in recognizing his generous spirit and appreciating his open-hearted hospitality. He is deservedly popular in his community, has many warm personal friends and stands very high in the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. He has mingled much with the world and by coming in close touch with all classes and conditions of people his mind has been broadened, his views of men and things have become enlarged and he stands today among the energetic, public-spirited citizens of his adopted county and state.

EDWARD H. SPRINGER, whose death occurred January 31, 1904, a native of Washington county, Maine, was born May 20, 1844, and grew to maturity on a farm, receiving his education in the public schools and when old enough to begin life for himself he engaged in agriculture and the lumber business, in connection with which he also operated a sawmill for a considerable length of time. He continued to reside in his native state until the fall of 1875, when he disposed of his interests there and went west, locating at Virginia City, Nevada, where he remained until the spring of 1877, devoting about nine months of the time to running a livery stable for another party, the balance of the interim being devoted to mining in various parts of the country. In May of the latter year he started for the Black Hills and, arriving at Deadwood on the 20th day of the month, immediately went to work excavating a site for a mill, which being finished, he helped build the mill, one of the first enterprises of the kind in that part of the territory. Later he secured a position in a mill at Black Tail, but after continuing for some time in that capacity, resigned and started a boarding house in the same town, which he ran until the spring of 1878, when he went to Lead City and engaged in the same line of business, renting a large log building which in a short time became a popular resort for the traveling public, to say nothing of its large and lucrative local patronage.

While proprietor of this establishment, Mr. Springer did a thriving business, as it was the largest boarding house in the place at the time, and the influx of travelers and settlers was so great as to tax it to its utmost capacity to provide entertainment. He received liberal compensation for his accommodations and some idea of the magnitude of his patronage may be learned from the fact that within two months after opening the house he succeeded in saving enough from his earnings to erect a large hotel of his own. The latter, which was the first building in Lead City, especially designed for hotel purposes, stood near the property of the Homestake Mining Company, and he subsequently sold it to the managers of that enterprise and, purchasing a lot on Main street, then in the outskirts of the town, but now in the principal business part of the city, put up another public house, which he conducted with most gratifying success until the year 1886, when he disposed of it for a handsome sum.

Meantime, 1880, Mr. Springer purchased land on Bear Butte creek, which he converted into a large and valuable ranch still in his possession, and on which he has since been engaged in the live-stock business, making a specialty of cattle raising. After selling his city property in 1886, he moved his family to the ranch and here he has made his home ever since, prosecuting his business the meanwhile with success and profit until he was recognized as one of the leading live-stock men in his part of the state, also ranking with the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the Black Hills. Mr. Springer was not sparing in the matter of improvements, becoming the owner of one of the finest ranches in the country, the buildings on which and other evidences of prosperity bespoke the home of a man of energy, thrift and progressive ideas, who believed in using the good things of this world to wise and commendable purposes. He provided comfortably for those dependent upon him, was liberal in his benefactions to all worthy enterprises and, as already stated, gave his countenance and support to the material development of his section of the country, besides lending his influence to whatever tended to the moral welfare of the community in which he lived. In politics he was a straight-out Republican of the most orthodox type and an active party worker, and but few conventions were held in his township and county in which he did not appear as a delegate. Mr. Springer was a close and intelligent observer, a wide reader and his influence as a leader in public as well as political affairs was duly recognized and appreciated by his fellow citizens, among all of whom he was held in high personal regard. He was encouraged and ably assisted in his business by the estimable companion and helpmeet to whom he was united in the bonds of wedlock on January 12, 1873. Mrs. Springer, like her husband, is a native of Maine, having been born and reared in Danforth, that state, under the maiden name of Jennie Hodnett. Inheriting the sturdy and amiable qualities, characteristic of her New England ancestry, she has performed well her part in life, and since coming west she has won a warm and permanent place in the esteem and confidence of the large circle of friends with whom she associates.

JOHN B. SUTTER.—The subject of this sketch was born October 27, 1848, in Switzerland and lived in his native land until twenty-one years of age, growing to manhool on a farm and receiving a good education in the public schools. In 1869 he came to America and joined certain relatives who had preceded him to this country and who at the time noted were living in Buffalo county, Wisconsin. After spending the ensuing two years in that state as a farmer, he went to Sioux City, Iowa, near which place he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1875, when he joined the "Witcher Party," and started for the Black Hills. This was one of the first companies that penetrated the Black

Hills country and a full account of the trip and incidents relating thereto will be found in another part of this volume. Mr. Sutter shared with his comrades the vicissitudes of travel and adventure and, arriving at the site of Custer City on the 17th of the following July, spent the interim between that time and the next September prospecting over various parts of the country. In the latter month he accompanied General Brook's command to Sidney, and from there returned to Iowa, making the long trip to Sioux City on foot and meeting with many interesting experiences on the way.

In May, 1876, Mr. Sutter again started for Dakota and, coming via Pierre, reached Deadwood in due time, and during the next five years devoted his attention to prospecting and mining in the vicinity of that place and elsewhere. At the expiration of that time he went to Sturgis and for some months thereafter was employed at Fort Meade, where he remained until taking up his present ranch, on Alkali creek, in the spring of 1897. The following spring he moved his family to the new home and since that date he has been quite extensively engaged in agriculture and live stock, being at this time one of the leading farmers and cattle raisers in Meade county. His ranch, which lies about five miles southeast of Sturgis, is admirably situated and, with the improvements made since he took possession, is now one of the finest places of its area on the creek, being fertile, well watered and especiallly adapted for the purposes to which it is devoted. Mr. Sutter is a man of great industry and his labors have been abundantly rewarded as is attested by his beautiful home, large herds of fine cattle and other evidences of prosperity by which he is surrounded. He manifests a lively interest in public affairs, takes an active part in politics, and is recognized as one of the influential Republicans of the county, but he has persistently declined to accept office, having no ambition in that direction. Mr. Sutter, on July 17, 1888, was united in marriage with Miss Mary Utz, a native of Germany, who departed this life September 12, 1902, leaving five children, namely: Nina, Olga, Julia, George and Louisa. Of the business and social standing of the subject of this review it is unnecessary to speak, further than to state that few men of his neighborhood enjoy in as marked degree the respect and confidence of the public. His time and attention have been closely devoted to his manifold interest and to the enjoyment of his home; he possesses a generous nature, is especially considerate to those near and dear to him and his many friends, who respect him for his genuine worth and who will no doubt be pleased to see his history in the record of his adopted state.

WILLIAM H. HALL was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, in the year 1838. When a mere lad his parents moved to Lee county, Iowa, thence to the county of Polk, where he spent his childhood and youth and enjoyed such educational advantages as were afforded by the pioneer schools of the state. After assisting his father with the work of the farm until his young manhood, he learned blacksmithing and later worked at the trade in the city of Des Moines, until reaching the age of twenty-two, when he went to Colorado and engaged in the overland freighting business.

Mr. Hall spent about eight years freighting between Omaha and Denver and other western towns, and in 1868 went to Wyoming, where he was similarly engaged for some time, later freighting from Corinne, Utah, to Boise City, Idaho, and neighboring points until 1871. In the latter year he went to Nevada, where he followed the same kind of work until the spring of 1876, when he returned to Corinne, Utah, and established a freight line between that place and the cities of Helena and Butte, Montana, continuing the business with profitable results during the succeeding three years. Disposing of his interests in Utah and Montana in 1879, Mr. Hall the following spring came to the Black Hills and began freighting from Deadwood to Cheyenne, but after operating for some time between these two points, he opened a line from the former place to Pierre, where he continued operations until 1885. Discontinuing freighting the latter year, he took up land on Alkali creek, Meade county, and the next spring moved to his ranch and addressed himself to the task of its improvement. In a short time he had a goodly number of acres in cultivation, also considerable live stock, and his progress as an agriculturist and cattle raiser during the next few years was in every respect most gratifying. Mr. Hall followed farming and the cattle business until the year 1903, when, finding himself the possessor of a competency of no small magnitude, he disposed of his live-stock interests with the object in view of spending the remainder of his days in the peaceful quietude of retired life, to which his long period of strenuous activity so honorably entitled him. Blessed with an abundance of this world's goods and surrounded by everything calculated to minister to his comfort and enjoyment, he is now resting from his labors, though still managing his business affairs and keeping alive a keen interest in current events, besides devoting no small part of his attention to what concerns the welfare of the community in which he resides.

Mr. Hall has always been energetic in the performance of his duties, and while meeting with not a few discouragements in the course of his long and active experience, he has overcome the obstacles in his pathway and now, in the evening of life, can look back over a career which has been well spent and fraught with much good to himself and to his fellow men. He is a western man in the full meaning of the term and since boyhood his life has been very closely identified with this great section of the Union. He has done his share in promoting the varied interests of his adopted county and state, has always stood for progress and advancement and still gives his influence and encouragement to measures and enterprises with these ends as their object. Although past the meridian of life, he retains to a marked degree the possession of his physical and mental powers and, despite his sixty-six years, he is almost as active and energetic as in the days of his prime, and still able to accomplish that which would tax to the utmost the strength of the great majority of younger men. Mr. Hall is a Democrat and for many years has rendered valuable service to his party, as a counsellor, leader and active worker in the ranks. In whatever relation of life considered, whether in business or social circles, he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman, whose intelligence, wholesome influence and genuine worth merits the high regard which is universally given him.

SAMUEL H. MARTIN, an early settler of South Dakota and for a number of years a successful stock raiser and public-spirited citizen of the county in which he resides, is a native of Iowa, born in the city of Keokuk, on the 3d of May, 1852. When he was a child his parents moved to Stephens Point, Wisconsin, thence, eight years later, to Ripon, the same state, where he spent his youthful years and received his education, attending first the public schools, after which he took a course in Ripon College. Subsequently he became a student of the Whitewater Normal School, and after leaving that institution went to Atchison, Kansas, where he engaged in business until the fall of 1876. Leaving the latter place at the date indicated, he located in the town of Peru, where he turned his attention to the manufacture of flour, but after conducting that line of business until the following spring, disposed of his interests in Kansas and came to Dakota, arriving at Deadwood on the first day of June, 1877.

After reaching his destination Mr. Martin spent some months prospecting and mining in various parts of the Hills, but the next winter worked in a sawmill, preparatory to engaging in farming and the live-stock business. In the spring of 1878 he took up a ranch on Whitewood creek, sixteen miles from Sturgis, and at once began improving the same and reducing a part of it to cultivation. Being among the first settlers on the creek he enjoyed exceptional advantages in the matter of location, and it was after a very careful inspection of this part of the country that he made a selection which in every way has proven judicious, his ranch being one of the finest and most admirably situated for agriculture and stock raising in the county. Mr. Martin was a leading spirit in establishing Meade county, in 1879, and served as chairman of the board of commissioners, by which the organization was consummated. He took an active and prominent part in putting the local machinery in motion, was largely influential in directing and controlling public affairs for several years thereafter, and in the fall of 1890 was elected to represent the new county in the state legislature. He served one term in that body, proved an able, industrious and painstaking representative, and made a record creditable to himself, to his constituency and to the state. In politics he was always a Republican until 1896, since which time he has been affiliated with the Democratic party, and as such has exercised a strong influence in party circles, being a skilled organizer, a judicious counsellor and an able leader. He is a decided factor in current public and political affairs, proving of great importance in the solution of local party problems, and there is seldom a convention in which he does not appear as a delegate or an influential worker.

Mr. Martin, on September 1, 1881, was united in marriage to Miss Clara Shaykelt, of Ripon, Wisconsin, the marriage, which took place in a tent, on the bank of the Belle Fourche river, South Dakota, being the first ceremony of the kind solemnized in what is now Butte county. Since that time he has lived on his present ranch, which included the site on which General Brook's army encamped in 1876, and his home is beautiful for situation and well supplied with the comforts and conveniences calculated to make country life pleasant and desirable. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have a family of four children, three daughters, Margaret, Agnes and Gertrude, and one son, by the name of John, their birth occurring in the above order. Mr. Martin was initiated into the Masonic order while a resident of Ripon, Wisconsin, and since coming to South Dakota he has been identified with the lodge in Sturgis; he is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Whitewood, and manifests an active interest in the work and deliberations of both fraternities.

THOMAS W. THOMPSON.—The name of Thompson is well known in the Black Hills, being identified, not only with the material development and various business interests of this part of the west, but also with its public and political affairs, Col. Charles F. Thompson, the honored father of the subject of this review, having been one of the broad-minded men of South Dakota and an influential factor in matters concerning the vital interests of the state. Col. Thompson was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1827. When a youth of eleven years, he accompanied his parents on their removal overland from New York City to Green county, Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood and received his education. During the war of the Rebellion he carried on an extensive grain and wool business in the city of Milwaukee, and later engaged in lumbering in different parts of Wisconsin, meeting with success in his various enterprises. He was reared a Republican and early became a prominent worker and a leader of the party in his adopted state, but in 1872 supported Horace Greeley for President and was later the Democratic candidate for congress in 1874, but failed of election by a small majority. It was shortly after making this race that he went west to engage in the live-stock business, purchasing sheep in Iowa, and with his son, Thomas W., driving them to Colorado, but owing to a destructive disease which broke out among his flocks and the depredations of the Indians the enterprise ended disastrously. In the year 1876 Colonel Thompson moved to the Black Hills and, as already indicated, soon became interested in various business enterprises in this section, notable among which was the building of a toll road from Deadwood to Lead City. He also operated a grocery and provision store in the latter place, which had a large and lucrative patronage and in 1878 he was appointed treasurer of Lawrence county, to fill out the term made vacant by the regular official proving a defaulter. In addition to the interests already enumerated, Colonel Thompson engaged quite extensively in mining and stock raising and for a number of years was one of the most widely known and highly respected public men of the Black Hills. He gave personal attention to the toll road, which proved a great financial success until the advent of the railroad, owned a two-thirds interest in the enterprise and was president of the company at the time of his death. He was one of the organizers and leading members of the Black Hills Pioneer Association, always manifested active interest in schools, churches and institutions for the advancement of the community's social and moral interests and manifested a lively regard for the welfare of his fellow men. The death of Colonel Thompson, which occurred on March 31, 1892, was greatly deplored by the people among whom he exercised such a marked influence for good and his name and achievements will always occupy a conspicuous place in the history of the section of the country in which he finished his life work.

Thomas W. Thompson, the oldest and only son of Col. C. F. Thompson, was born in Green county, Wisconsin, on the 3d of January, 1858. Blessed with good parentage and excellent home influence, he grew up with well-defined ideas of life and duty, and in the public schools received an education which, though by no means finished, was sound and practical, and, with the valuable knowledge subsequently acquired in various business capacities, was sufficient to enable him to carve out an eminently useful and honorable career. At the early age of sixteen years young Thompson, as already stated, accompanied his father to Iowa, thence drove sheep to Colorado, where he helped look after the flock until overtaken by the unfortunate conditions which resulted in almost complete financial loss. In the spring of 1876 he came with his father to the Black Hills and assisted in constructing the toll road alluded to in a preceding paragraph and later entered his father's store in Lead City, but did not continue very long in the latter capacity, preferring the free outdoor life of the freighter to the somewhat uninteresting occupation of selling goods. The summer following his arrival he made three trips from Deadwood to Sidney, as driver of a freight wagon, and when his father took charge of the county treasurer's office, he became the latter's deputy, continuing to discharge the duties of the position until the latter part of 1878. In January, 1879, he took up land in Big Bottom, between Whitewood and Crow creek, and in March following returned to Wisconsin, where, on May 1st, of the same year, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen M. Wooster, a native of that state, the ceremony being solemnized in the town of Brodhead.

Immediately after this event Mr. Thompson and bride set up their domestic establishment on the ranch in Big Bottom and under auspicious circumstances began to make the most of their opportunities. He inaugurated a system of improvements, which soon made his place one of the most desirable in that section of the country and, giving his attention to farming and stock raising, principally cattle, in due time found himself on the high road to financial prosperity. He continued the live-stock industry with marked success until 1889, when he moved his family to Whitewood, and started a livery stable, which business he carried on in connection with the management of his ranch until 1892. In the latter year he sold his barn and seven years later disposed of his ranch and live-stock interests, receiving handsome prices for all of his properties. Meanwhile, in partnership with T. O. Mitchell, under the name of Mitchell & Thompson, he engaged in buying and shipping grain, erecting a large elevator in Whitewood, and this line of business the firm carried on until 1894, when the manufacture of flour was added. In the latter year the present large and finely equipped mill was built and since that time it has been kept running at its full capacity to supply the growing demand of the trade, doing both custom and merchant work. In connection with handling all kinds of grain and making flour, in both of which branches of business they lead competition in their part of the country, Messrs. Mitchell and Thompson are extensively engaged in cattle raising, making a specialty of blooded Herefords and other high-grade breeds. They own large tracts of fine grazing land in the vicinity of Whitewood, giving employment to considerable numbers of men and are recognized as the leading live-stock dealers of the district in which they operate.

Like his father before him, Mr. Thompson early manifested decided predilection for public affairs and he is today almost as widely known as a politician as a business man. He has long been a power, not only in the local Democracy, but in party matters of state import, having been largely instrumental in promoting the success of the ticket, besides being called to various positions requiring the exercise of ability and sound judgment. He was a member of the convention of 1889, which formed the present constitution of South Dakota, and took an active part in its deliberations, serving on several important committees, besides bearing his full share of the general discussions during the regular sessions of the body. He has also been his party's candidate for the principal county offices and for the legislature, but, by reason of the normally large Republican majority, was not always elected, yet he never becomes discouraged nor tires in pushing the cause which lies so near his heart. Fraternally he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and for some time has been prominently identified with the Pioneer Association of the Black Hills. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have been born two children, a daughter, Carrie E., and a son, Charles F.

REV. CHARLES SECOMB, born Salem. Massachusetts, 1817. Congregationalist missionary in Dakota from 1867. Died at Springfield, 1899.

FRANK COTTLE.—For more than twenty years prominent and active in the commercial and public life of South Dakota, and earnestly devoted to its interests in every way, Frank Cottle, of Smithville, the postmaster and leading merchant of the place, has made his mark in legible and enduring phrase in the history of the state and risen to consequence and influence among its people. He was born on April 19, 1853, near Augusta, Maine, and when he was a year old the family moved to Charlestown, Massachusetts, his father having secured employment there as master mechanic or chief engineer in the Boston navy yard. Here, in the midst of the highest intellectual development and activity, and surrounded by all the concomitants of the most cultivated life, Mr. Cottle grew to the age of sixteen and received a good education. But in boyhood he made two trips west to Nebraska, and the spice of western life lingered on his palate in an impressive way, keeping up a continual longing for the enjoyment of more of it. So at the age of twenty-three he once again turned his steps towards the setting sun and came west to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained five years, during a portion of the time clerking in a grocery store and then conducting one of his own. In 1883 he made a trip to the Black Hills with a party of fortune seekers, and on his way back found what he deemed a good opening for merchandising on Mitchell creek at a point where the freight trains between Pierre and Deadwood crossed the stream. Here he bought a general store which he conducted until the completion of the railroad through this section, when freighting became unprofitable and was largely abandoned. His was the only store on the trail, and as he conducted it in a progressive and enterprising way, carrying an extensive stock embracing everything required by its patrons, he did an enormous business with freighters and travelers and carried on considerable trading with the Indians, whose language he thoroughly mastered. He also had large cattle interests and was easily the leading business man in all this section of the country. In 1887 he came to the Cheyenne river, and buying another person's claim to land he filed on it and built the store and residence he now occupies. Hither he moved his stock of merchandise and his cattle, and here he has since dwelt and carried on his extensive business of various kinds. When the surveys were made later he realized his necessity for more land, and he has since secured an additional body of considerable magnitude, having now the finest estate on the Cheyenne. In politics he is an earnest and devoted Republican, and in the service of his

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Frank Cottle.

party he has ever been active and zealous. In 1898 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and he has been postmaster at Smithville from the establishment of the office.

On May 29, 1900, at Rapid City, Mr. Cottle was married to Miss Martha Christensen. They have three children, Antoinette, Clara and Albert Henry.

GEORGE VINCENT AYRES was born on a farm in Northmoreland township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of November, 1852, and is a son of James L. and Patience Maria (Vincent) Ayres. James Leonard Ayres was born in New York City on the 11th of May, 1810, and his death occurred at Beatrice, Nebraska, on the 11th of December, 1892. At Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of November, 1837, the Rev. Benjamin Bidlack pronounced the words which united him in wedlock to Miss Patience Maria Vincent, who was born in Beakman township, Dutchess county, New York, on the 19th of October, 1819, and who still maintains her home in Beatrice, Nebraska. Of the genealogy in the paternal line, the subject has practically no authentic data, but on the maternal side the line is clearly traced for several generations. His mother was a daughter of Richard and Hanna (Albro) Vincent, who were married in 1806, the former being a son of Reynolds and Patience (Bull) Vincent, he being a son of Richard and Rachel (Mabee) Vincent. The maternal grandparents of the subject removed from Dutchess county, New York, to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1820.

George V. Ayres early accompanied his parents to the west and was reared amid the scenes and conditions of the pioneer era, while his educational advantages in youth were such as were afforded by the schools of the early days, his discipline in the line being completed in the public schools of Beatrice, Nebraska. His experiences were those of the average boy located on a frontier farm, where neighbors were few and far removed from each other. He passed through the hardships of western frontier life from 1859 to 1866, having few associates aside from the members of his own family, while there was much of self-denial and deprivation. All had to work hard, the facilities for pleasure and recreation were few, but happiness and contentment were not lacking. In 1857, when he was about five years of age, his parents removed from Pennsylvania to Franklin township, DeKalb county, Illinois, where they took up their residence in March of that year. In the fall they removed to McDonough county, where they passed the winter, and in the spring of 1858 located in Hancock county, remaining until the fall of the same year, when they located in Buchanan county, Missouri, and in the following spring took up their abode in Nemaha county, Kansas, where all were so afflicted with chills and fever that one member of the family was not able to care for another. In the spring of 1860 they removed to Gage county, Nebraska, locating on a farm five miles east of Blue Springs, remaining until the spring of 1866, when they removed to the town of Beatrice, in order that the children might secure educational advantages. The family made the entire trip from Pennsylvania to Nebraska in a wagon drawn by oxen. In 1864 our subject and his father crossed the plains from Beatrice to Fort Kearney and Julesburg, returning home just in time to escape the Indian massacre of that year. He remained in Beatrice with his parents, attending school in winter and working on neighboring farms in summer, until the spring of 1870, when he secured a position in a local drug store, where he learned the business, remaining in this establishment until February 28, 1876, when he resigned, and on the 1st of the following month started for the Black Hills, then practically unknown and still a part of the Sioux Indian reservation. The trip was made via Cheyenne, Wyoming, where our subject and companions hired a team and wagon loaded with provisions, and on the 8th of March started across the country, by way of Fort Laramie, for Custer City, in the Black Hills, reaching their destination about noon on the 25th of the same month, in the midst of a fierce snowstorm. The party was on the road between

Cheyenne and Custer City for a period of seventeen days and snow fell on ten of these days, while at times the weather was severely cold, entailing no little discomfort, as the party was poorly equipped, having no tents and being compelled to sleep out of doors each night during the entire trip. Their team was overloaded, so the men in the party walked nearly the entire distance of three hundred miles. At Indian creek they encountered a large party of Sioux Indians, but as it was cold and blustering they made no attack upon the party. At Cheyenne river, however, the Indians attacked them about three o'clock in the morning, but fortunately none of the party was injured.

Mr. Ayres remained in Custer City until May, 1876, when he pushed on to Deadwood, arriving there on the 23d of that month. Being unable to secure employment as a druggist or in the mines, he associated himself with others and entered into a contract to cut one hundred thousand feet of saw logs for the firm of Thompson & Street. Just before the completion of this contract Mr. Ayres suffered an attack of mountain fever, a disease which was prevalent and often fatal in the northern hills at that time, and after recovering sufficiently to travel, he returned, in July, to Custer City. In making this trip he overtaxed his energies and the result was that he suffered a relapse, being ill during the remainder of the summer. His friends greatly feared that he would not recover, but finally recuperated and being now without funds he again began "hustling," doing considerable prospecting and also working at carpentering with his partner, who was a competent workman in the line. In the latter part of October, 1876, he secured a position in the general merchandise store of Harlow & Company, in which establishment was located the office of the Cheyenne & Black Hills stage office. He remained with this firm until the next July, at one time having had charge of a branch store at Sheridan, on Spring creek, and in the latter part of the month mentioned, he engaged in placer mining in Sunday gulch, near Hill City. The mine did not prove a success and in September Mr. Ayres resigned his interest to his partners and started for Deadwood in search of employment, riding from Custer to Jenny's stockade in a buckboard and thence to Deadwood on top of the stage coach. He reached his destination "flat broke," as the expression goes, being finally able to secure work and provide for his temporary needs. In the latter part of September he returned to Custer for the purpose of voting in connection with the election to determine the location of the county seat, and while there he received a telegram stating that R. C. Lake would give him a position in his hardware store in Deadwood. He immediately started for that place, walking thirty-five miles of the intervening distance, through snow nearly a foot deep. The morning following his arrival he entered the employ of Mr. Lake in the capacity of bookkeeper and salesman, and from this point his success became assured, his present business being conducted on the same site, where he has labored for more than a quarter of a century. In the spring of 1882 he secured an interest in the business, as junior partner, under the firm name of Ismon & Ayres, Mr. Lake remaining in the concern as a special partner. In the spring of 1884 Mr. Ismon sold his interest to H. B. Wardman, whereupon the firm title became Ayres & Wardman, so continuing until 1895. In the spring of that year the business was incorporated by Mr. Ayres, Mr. Wardman and A. J. Malterner under the name of Ayres & Wardman Hardware Company, the subject becoming president and general manager and thus continuing until March 18, 1900, when he and Mr. Malterner purchased the interests and stock of Mr. Wardman, the corporation being cancelled on the 1st of the following May, while the two principals then formed a co-partnership under the firm name of George V. Ayres & Company, under which title the extensive enterprise is conducted at the present time.

In his political allegiance Mr. Ayres is an uncompromising Republican and is well fortified in his conviction as a matter of public policy. He was a member of the city council of Custer City under the provisional government, in 1876-7, before the treaty was signed by which the Indians abandoned their claim to the Black Hills in favor of the federal government. He was receiver of public moneys in the United States land office at Rapid City from January 2, 1890, until June 8, 1893, having been appointed by President Harrison and resigning after the election of President Cleveland. He was a member of the city council of Deadwood from May, 1900, to May, 1902, when he declined a renomination.

Mr. Ayres is one of the prominent and honored Freemasons of the state, his record in the connection being a noteworthy one. He was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason June 27, 1874, in Beatrice Lodge, No. 26, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Beatrice, Nebraska, and later served the same as secretary and junior warden. On the 16th of April, 1882, he dimitted from this lodge, and on the 7th of the following November affiliated with Deadwood Lodge, No. 7, of which he still remains a member. He served as junior and senior warden of this lodge in turn, and November 7, 1884, was elected worshipful master of the same, in which capacity he served three successive years, while he was again elected to the office December 2, 1902, and served one year. Never having previously held any office in the grand lodge, he was "taken from the floor" and elected deputy grand master of the grand lodge of Dakota, on the 13th of June, 1888, while on the 12th of June of the following year he was elected grand master of the grand lodge of the newly admitted state of South Dakota, having the distinction of being the first to hold the office and serving for one year. On the 13th of July, 1875, Mr. Ayres received the final degree in Livingston Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons, at Beatrice, Nebraska, of which he served as secretary in the same year. In 1880 he dimitted from this chapter and affiliated with Dakota Chapter, No. 3, at Deadwood, on the 8th of that month, while on the 22d of the following December he was elected its treasurer, serving three years, after which he was secretary of the chapter for six successive years from December 12, 1883. January 10, 1904, he was elected high priest, for a term of two years. On the 13th of June, 1895, he was taken from the floor of the grand chapter of the state and elected deputy grand high priest, while on the 12th of June, 1896, he was elected grand high priest, serving one year. On the 9th of October, 1895, Mr. Ayres received the degrees in Lakotah Council, U. D., Royal and Select Masters, in Deadwood, of which he was appointed deputy master the same evening. On the 1st of January, 1881, he received the orders of knighthood in Dakota Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, in Deadwood, of which he was elected recorder in 1883, while by subsequent elections in later years he held the office for a total of six years. In 1884 he was elected junior warden of the commandery, senior warden in 1885, generalissimo in 1887, and eminent commander in 1888. June 22, 1895, he was elected grand senior warden of the grand commandery of South Dakota, was made grand captain general the following year, grand generalissimo in 1897, deputy grand commander in 1898, and grand commander on the 16th of June, 1899, serving one year. In the grand council of annointed high priests of the state, on the 11th of June, 1896, he was annointed a high priest, and is an active member of that body. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the southern jurisdiction Mr. Ayres received the degrees in Golden Belt Lodge of Perfection, No. 5, on the 11th of April, 1893; Robert Bruce Chapter, Rose Croix, No. 3, April 11, 1893; Deadwood Council of Kadosh, No. 3, April 12, 1893; and Black Hills Consistory, No. 3, July 14th, of the same year, and has been an active member ever since. On October 20, 1903, he was elected knight commander of the Court of Honor. In the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine Mr. Ayres crossed the burning sands in Naja Temple, located in Deadwood, on April 14, 1893. He was elected assistant rabban in 1894 and 1895, was chosen chief rabban the following year, and illustrious potentate in 1897, while in the following year he was representative to the imperial council. He was one of the organizers and is an active member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of the state. He is identified with Deadwood Lodge, No. 508, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an active and enthusiastic member of the Society of Black Hills

Pioneers, of which he formerly served as president; is also identified with the Deadwood Business Club and the Olympic Association, having served as a member of the directorate of each, and is identified with the State Historical Society. Reverting to his political associations, we may say that Mr. Ayres has served consecutively since 1898 as chairman of the Lawrence county Republican central committee, while he is also at the time of this writing a member and vice-chairman of the Republican state central committee. He is a man of genial nature, sincere and whole-souled, and has the esteem and confidence of all who know him, while he has a host of staunch friends in business, fraternal, political and social circles.

Mr. Ayres has been twice married. At Beatrice, Nebraska, on the 23d of April, 1885, he was united to Miss Kate Towle, daughter of Albert Towle, one of the organizers of that town, in 1857, and its postmaster for nineteen years, while his daughter Kate was the first white child born in Gage county, that state. She was born August 15, 1859, and her death occurred March 28, 1892, in Deadwood. Of the children of this union were: James Albert, born March 29, 1886, who is now a resident of Douglas, Wyoming; and Helen, born January 1, 1888, died on the 13th of the following June. On the 21st of December, 1898, Mr. Ayres wedded Miss Myrtle E. Coon, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Coon, of Omaha, Nebraska, and they have three children, namely: George Vincent, Jr., who was born August 18, 1899; Frances, born August 11, 1900, and Alice, born December 19, 1902.

COL. FRANK CRANE.—On the 14th day of December, 1855, the subject of this sketch was born in the state of Wisconsin. He was educated at Gale College, receiving from that excellent institution the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. At sixteen years of age he felt called to the teacher's life and began an educational career which, with few gaps, has extended over more than a quarter of a century. He taught with success in his native state until 1878, when, in company with other venturesome young men, he entered South Dakota on a prospecting tour. Soon he returned to Wisconsin, only to find unrest among old friends and surroundings. A love for South Dakota had been born in the youth's heart. Coming to Codington county, this state, in the early part of 1879, he coquetted with his fair charmer until the closing days of that summer. After spending the following winter in Wisconsin, he finally severed the cords that bound him to the Badger state and returned to South Dakota to become one of her permanent citizens.

In the spring of 1880 Colonel Crane was made city superintendent of the Watertown schools and entered immediately upon his work. At the fall election of 1882 he was elected by a handsome majority to serve the people of Codington county as their school superintendent. Convinced that he had tolerated to the full a single existence, Colonel Crane went to Sparta, Wisconsin, in 1882 and on the 26th day of December was happily married to Miss Martha Crouch. When asked why his wedding day was not on the 25th, the Colonel, with a twinkle in his eye, invariably replies, "The girl said that I should pick any day after Christmas and, of course, I chose the 26th." Beginning January 1, 1883, he held the offices of county and city superintendent until the county work became so burdensome as to require his full time. Then he resigned his city position and devoted himself entirely to the work of county supervision. So popular and successful was he in the county superintendency that the people of Codington county held him in the office for ten successive years.

It is a well-known fact that the educator is not a money maker and that many times he must do something "on the side" so that he may lay by a little store for seasons of drought. Retiring from the Codington county superintendency, Colonel Crane spent a couple of years in money getting. He dabbled in land to good effect, and still possesses some valuable real estate as a monument to his keenness and good judgment. His first real-estate deal involved the purchase of a tract of railway land. For this he was to pay in installments, the purchase price being two dollars per acre. The young pedagogue was "strapped" by his first payment, but had faith in his proposition and proceeded to break and seed the tract. The resulting crop paid for the land and in the fall it was sold for ten dollars per acre.

But the business world was not destined to permanently remove Colonel Crane from the field of education. His abilities were recognized throughout the state and he was called to serve the people in the capacity of state superintendent. In 1895 he entered upon his new work and proceeded at once to dignify and exalt the office with which he had been honored. From the political campaign of 1896—that campaign which resulted disastrously to so many Republicans—Colonel Crane came forth a handsome winner in his canvass for re-election. Through earnest effort on his part the work of the rural schools was more thoroughly systematized and general educational advancement was effected.

Early in 1899, immediately following a most successful career in office, the subject of this sketch was admitted to the bar and opened a law office at his old home in Watertown. That year he was appointed secretary of the Republican state central committee and assisted Governor Herreid, the chairman, in conducting a strenuous campaign. In 1900 Colonel Crane was selected to serve as chairman of the state committee. He and his lieutenants managed that campaign so well that the state swung from its position in the doubtful column and became Republican by fourteen thousand majority. Because of his eminent ability as a campaign manager, Colonel Crane was called to again lead the Republican forces in 1902. It was with some reluctance that he assumed the burden, but after being importuned by every candidate of the Republican ticket, he finally yielded his private interests to the public good. A surprising victory—with a Republican majority approaching twenty-five thousand—crowned his efforts. In 1904 Colonel Crane was induced to serve a third time as chairman of the Republican state central committee.

Since March, 1901, Colonel Crane has held the responsible position of clerk of the supreme court, and may be found any day busied with the work of his office. He is a man of action—one who "does things." He is a true friend and genial companion. Of splendid character, he has since boyhood been connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, at present being a faithful member of the Watertown branch of that society. He is a South Dakotan, through and through, and hopes to live his entire life on our fertile plains. He is not "going back" somewhere to end his days, but will stick to South Dakota. As a member of Governor Herreid's staff, he is properly known as "Colonel" Crane,—the people's friend.

WILLIAM WALPOLE is a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, where he was born on the 6th of November, 1842, being a son of William and Ellen Walpole, who were both born in Ireland, being of English and Scotch lineage. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of the subject were signally loyal to the interests of the fair Emerald Isle and took an active part in the struggles made by the patriots to throw off the yoke of tyranny. The subject secured his educational discipline in the schools of his native land, where he remained until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, when, in 1866, he came to America, realizing that here were to be had better opportunities for the attaining of independence and prosperity through personal effort. In the July of 1866 he came to the territory of Dakota and for the ensuing twelve years followed the dangerous and somewhat precarious vocation of scout and trapper, meeting with many encounters with the Indians and enduring hardships that would try the mettle of any man. He was also among the early pioneers in the Black Hills, having run an overland freighting train between Pierre and Deadwood and having had at this time numerous encounters with the Indians, who were a constant menace to life and property. Mrs. Walpole is a communicant of the Roman Catholic church. At one time while the subject was freighting from Pierre, Harry Knowlton, alias Reable George, shot and killed David Rouck on the tongue of Mr. Walpole's wagon. Knowlton was tried at Yankton and was found guilty of murder. He subsequently got a new trial and was acquitted. Since then he has served time in several prisons, but reformed and is now a Christian evangelist in San Francisco. It is but just to state that his faithful wife stuck to him through all the vicissitudes of his career. In 1879 Mr. Walpole took up his residence in Yankton county, and for a time was identified with railroad construction work, while since that he has given his attention to farming and stock-growing, in which he has been successful, while he is one of the honored pioneers of the state and popular citizens of Yankton county. In politics he gives a stanch support to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, while fraternally he is identified with the Improved Order of Red Men, Gray Eagle Tribe, No. 9.

On the 4th of March, 1878, Mr. Walpole was united in marriage to Miss Rosa A. Fagan, who was born in Dunleath, Illinois, in 1856, being a daughter of Michael and Mary Ann (Walsh) Fagan. Mr. and Mrs. Walpole have three children, Robert E., William R. and Elizabeth M.

JAMES W. FOWLER, one of the prominent and influential members of the bar of the state, was born in the city of Brooklyn, New York, on the 1st of August, 1845, and is a son of Peter and Margaret (Corcoran) Fowler, both of whom were born and reared in Kilkenny, Ireland, the Fowler family being of stanch Scottish lineage, the paternal grandfather of the subject having been born in the land of hills and heather, while the Corcoran line is traced back through many generations in Ireland, the maternal grandfather, Michael Corcoran, having been born in Kilkenny, where he passed his entire life. He was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church and was a man of high attainments and marked influence.

Peter and Margaret Fowler immigrated to the United States, in 1845, the subject, who is the only son, having been born a few months after their arrival. They remained here two years, and then returned to the Emerald Isle, where they continued to make their home until 1853, when the father again came to America, locating in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became interested in the St. Clair Pork Packing Company, which made extensive shipments of pork to Ireland and France. He there continued to make his home until his death, which occurred in 1886, his wife passing away in 1852. They had one son and two daughters. The elder daughter, Margaret, died in 1875, in Cincinnati, and the younger is Mrs. Alice Bennett, of Rawlins, Wyoming. The subject of this review received his early education in the schools of Cincinnati, and when but nine years of age, in 1854, he left the parental home and went to Butler county, Ohio, where he worked on a farm and attended school as opportunity presented, and he continued to be engaged in farming and teaming until about 1867, usually giving his attention to freighting hogs to the Cincinnati market during the winter seasons. After leaving the farm he went to Illinois and located in Mason City, in which place and vicinity he passed the ensuing four years. While still a resident of Ohio he had given careful and assiduous attention to the study of law, making such progress that in 1867 he secured admission to the bar of the state. In 1871 he went to Nebraska, locating in Saline county, where he made his home for nine years, having been engaged in the hardware business for the greater portion of the time, while from 1877 forward to 1880 he was there established in the practice of his profession, in which he met with gratifying success. In the year last mentioned he came to the Black Hills district of South Dakota and took up his residence in Rapid City, where he was engaged in practice until the spring of 1899, when he came to Deadwood, which has since continued to be his home and professional headquarters. He is recognized as the leading corporation lawyer in this section of the state, and has won many notable victories in important litigations, among which may be noted the following: That of McGuire versus

Rapid City, a case involving the powers of a municipal body, and Mr. Fowler appeared for the plaintiff, finally winning the case after it had been carried to the supreme court of the state. He appeared for the defense in the case of Humphreus versus the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad Company, in which suit was brought for thirty thousand dollars; the lower court rendered a verdict for ten thousand dollars, but Mr. Fowler carried the case to the supreme court, which reversed the decision. In the case of Gay against the same railroad company he again appeared for the defendant, the litigation being one of great import as defining the exact legal status of a railroad and a cow, both being "without any enclosure," and the result was that the railroad company was held to be not culpable unless gross negligence was proved. Mr. Fowler is interested in a number of most promising mining properties in the Black Hills, and is secretary and treasurer of the Holy Terror Mining Company, whose properties are located at Keystone, Pennington county, the mines being now in operation and known as good producers. Mr. Fowler is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities, and while he takes a deep interest in the party cause and in the general welfare of the state he has never sought official preferment of any order. He was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1885, held in Sioux Falls. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

On the 15th of October, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fowler to Miss Helen Montross, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, being a resident of Mason City, Illinois, at the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of Elijah Montross, whose grandfather was a surgeon in the command of General LaFayette during the war of the Revolution, and who remained in America after the victory was gained, locating in Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler have three children, namely: Alice, who is the wife of Fred H. Whitfield, of Rapid City; and Henlen and James W., Jr., who remain at the parental home.

EDWARD L. ABEL, president of the First National Bank of Bridgewater, was born in Springfield, the capital city of Illinois, on the 19th of November, 1860, being the only child of Oramel H. and Mary (Moore) Abel, the former of whom was born near Buffalo, New York, June 19, 1833, while the latter was born in Springfield, Illinois, on the 17th of May, 1838. The father is now a resident of Murphysboro, Illinois, the mother having died at Springfield, Illinois. As a boy Oramel H. Abel accompanied his parents on their removal to Springfield, Illinois, and he was there reared and educated, becoming a successful railroad contractor. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in an Illinois regiment, being made lieutenant of his company. Later he was appointed mustering officer and was stationed for some time at Camp Butler. He was then sent to the front, being first lieutenant in his company, which formed a part of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which he was eventually made adjutant general, serving until the close of the war. He then returned to Springfield, and for a number of years served as city clerk. In 1874 he removed to Carbondale, that state, where he engaged in the banking business and where he also held the position of city clerk for several terms, besides being called to other offices of local trust. About 1887 he removed to Murphysboro, Illinois, where he has since lived retired. He is a stanch Republican in politics and was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, their intimacy continuing from their boyhood days until the death of the martyred President, at whose personal request the subject of this sketch received his second name, Lincoln. The father of our subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, having been commander of his post in the latter organization.

Edward L. Abel received his early education in the public schools of his native city and supplemented this by a course of study in the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, while he was engaged in teaching school for two winters after leaving college. In 1879 he began reading law under the preceptorship of Judge Andrew D. Duff, of Carbondale, one of the most eminent members of the Illinois bar, and while prosecuting his legal studies he worked at various occupations, being dependent upon his own resources. In February, 1884, Mr. Abel was admitted to the bar of his native state, and the same spring was elected city attorney of Carbondale, being chosen as his own successor, without opposition, in the spring of 1885. During these years he was associated with the banking business in Carbondale, accepting a clerkship in 1878 and shortly afterward being made cashier of the bank. In 1887 Mr. Abel came to Bridgewater, South Dakota, being admitted to the bar of the territory in the following year, though he has never devoted much attention to the work of his profession here. Upon his arrival in his new home he purchased stock in the State Bank of Bridgewater, of which institution he was made cashier. In 1897 he was elected to the presidency of the same, and upon the reorganization of the institution as the First National Bank, in August, 1903, he was elected to the presidency of the same. In 1889 he was appointed, by Governor Mellette, a member of the board of trustees of the state penitentiary, at Sioux Falls; he has served with signal acceptability as mayor of Bridgewater, retaining this office three terms, and he is now serving his third term as a member of the board of education, of which he was president in 1902. He is a member at large and chairman of the Republican committee of the second circuit. In 1902 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, in which he served with characteristic ability, proving a valuable member of the body. For two terms he was secretary of the South Dakota Bankers' Association, and in July, 1903, he was honored by his associates in that body by being chosen its president. He has been an active and efficient worker in the Republican party, having delivered many campaign addresses and being regarded as one of the party's most able and forceful speakers in the state. Mr. Abel is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 72, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Salem Chapter, No. 34, Royal Arch Masons; Constantine Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar, of Salem; El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls; Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Bridgewater Lodge, No. 72, Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Bridgewater Lodge, No. 3790, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 25th of December, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Abel to Miss Ella C. Smith, of DuQuoin, Illinois, and they have two children, Roy W. and Gertrude M.

JOHN H. DOBSON, postmaster at Alexandria, Hanson county, was born in the city of Beloit, Wisconsin, on the 26th of July, 1872, being a son of James and Anna L. (McCullough) Dobson, the former of whom was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1844, and the latter in 1851. They are the parents of three children, David B., who is manager of the agricultural implement business of W. S. Hill, in Alexandria; Nettie, who remains at the parental home; and John H., who is the subject of this sketch. When the father was a lad of eleven years he accompanied his parents on their removal from England to the United States, the family locating in Rockford, Illinois, near which place he was reared to farm life, his three brothers being apprenticed to learn the trade of paper-making. James continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits, removing from Illinois to Rock county, Wisconsin, about 1871, and being there engaged in farming until 1885, when he came to South Dakota and located on a farm site adjoining the present thriving village of Alexandria, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1890. He was a stanch Republican, but never sought office, and his religious faith was that of the Baptist church. The mother of the subject was born on a farm near Durand, Winnebago county, Illinois, her parents having been born and reared in Scotland. She still resides in the homestead, Alexandria, having the affectionate regard of all who know her and being a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which she affiliated after coming to this state, there having been no Baptist church in Alexandria.

The subject of this review secured his early education in the public schools of his native county, being about thirteen years of age at the time of the family removal to South Dakota, where he was reared to manhood on the home farm and in the meanwhile continuing his studies in the public schools of Alexandria, where he completed a high-school course, later supplementing this by a course in the commercial department of the university at Mitchell. In 1893 Mr. Dobson assumed a clerical position in the furniture and undertaking establishment of G. H. Montgomery, of Alexandria, and in the meanwhile gave special attention to acquiring a thorough knowledge of embalming and funeral directing, while in 1896 he took a special course of instruction in embalming under the direction of Professor Barnes, of Chicago, an authority in this art. In 1897 Mr. Dobson engaged in business upon his own responsibility, opening a piano, organ and sewing-machine house in Alexandria, and this enterprise he has since successfully conducted, also carrying a general line of musical merchandise. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster of Alexandria, under President McKinley, while in 1903 he was reappointed, under the administration of President Roosevelt. He is a zealous and uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he is at the present time a member of the board of education of Alexandria. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was also a member of the building committee under whose supervision the attractive new church edifice was completed in June, 1903. Mr. Dobson has risen to high rank in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Celestial Lodge, No. 36, Free and Accepted Masons; Eastern Star Chapter; Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Yankton, in which he has passed the thirty-second degree; and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls. He is also identified with Cypress Lodge, No. 24, Knights of Pythias, and Alexandria Camp, No. 2956, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 15th of June, 1897, Mr. Dobson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Durkee, of Alexandria, who was for several years a successful and popular teacher in the high school of this place, and of this union has been born two children, Burdette, the date of whose nativity was June 16, 1898, and Merrial Bertha, born September 11, 1903.

ROBERT T. DOTT, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Salem, McCook county, was born in Jones county, Iowa, on the 26th of October, 1859, and is a son of Robert and Sarah J. (Peters) Dott, of whose three children he was the second in order of birth. His elder brother, Richard M., is a resident of Sioux City, Iowa, and is a prominent member of the bar of the state; and George M. is a successful dental practitioner in Salem, South Dakota. The father of the Doctor was born in Cupar, Fifeshire, Scotland, on the 10th of September, 1824, and there was reared and educated, learning the trade of tailor in his youth. In 1843, at the age of nineteen years, he came to America, and after residing about five years in Illinois he removed thence to Anamosa, Iowa, where he engaged in business, also serving as justice of the peace for several years, while for three terms he held the office of auditor of Jones county. In 1883 he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and took up his residence in Sanborn county, where he had taken up a tract of government land the preceding year. He gave his attention to the improvement and cultivation of his farm for about four years and then removed to the village of Alexandria, where he has since maintained his home, being at the present time county judge of Hanson county, in which office he has served several terms, being one of the influential and highly honored citizens of the county. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and his religious faith is that of the Prebyterian church, of which he and his wife are devoted and active members.

He was a member of the territorial legislature just prior to the admission of South Dakota to the Union. Fraternally he is identified with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order. Judge Dott manifested his loyalty to his adopted country at the time of the war of the Rebellion, having enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and being made commissary sergeant of his regiment. In the battle of Shiloh his zeal led him into the thick of the fray. He borrowed a musket from one of his comrades and made his way to the front with his regiment, which was captured by the enemy, resulting in his being imprisoned at Macon, Georgia, for several months.

Dr. Robert T. Dott secured his early education in the public schools of Anamosa, Iowa, completing the high-school course, after which he served under his father as deputy county auditor for four years. Within this time he took up the study of medicine, having as his preceptor Dr. E. W. Gawley, of Anamosa, and in the autumn of 1881 he entered that celebrated institution, Rush Medical College, in Chicago, where he completed a thorough course in medicine and surgery and was graduated on the 20th of February, 1883, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He then rejoined his parents in South Dakota, passing the summer on the homestead farm and also "holding down" a claim which he had entered in Aurora county. During the ensuing winter he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Shelby county, Iowa, and in the fall of 1884 he went to New York City and entered the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of whose unexcelled advantages he availed himself by taking a post-graduate course, being graduated in this institution in the spring of 1885. He then took up his residence in Alexandria, South Dakota, where he was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession until the fall of 1888, when he removed to Mount Vernon, where he was established in practice two years, then returning to Alexandria. In 1897 the Doctor located in Sioux Falls, where he was in practice one year, coming thence to Salem in the latter part of October, 1898, and having since established in a large and remunerative practice in the community, where his friends are in number as his acquaintances, his genial personality and high professional attainments having gained to him unqualified confidence and esteem. In politics Mr. Dott gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and he served as coroner of Hanson county two terms, and as superintendent of the county board of health for four years. While a resident of Alexandria he served as village clerk and alderman, occupying the respective offices one year each. He is secretary of the board of pension examiners of McCook county, and is at the present time superintendent of both county and city boards of health. The Doctor is affiliated with Fortitude Lodge, No. 73, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was elected and installed worshipful master to serve during the year 1904; and is also identified with Pythias Lodge, No. 60, Knights of Pythias; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Modern Brotherhood of America and the Union Veterans' Union. He is examining physician for several of the leading life-insurance companies, and professionally is one of the valued and appreciative members of the South Dakota Medical Society.

On the 12th of April, 1885, Dr. Dott was united in marriage to Miss Olive Booth, of Sanborn county, this state, and they became the parents of one child, Bertram T. On the 13th of December, 1892, the Doctor consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Maud E. Foote, of Hanson county, this state, and they are the parents of two children, Delia M. and Robert O.

M. B. BARNHART, who is successfully established in the livery business in Salem, McCook county, was born in Ohio, on the 20th of August, 1849, being a son of A. H. and Editha (Spaulding) Barnhart. The former was a native of the state of New York, whence he removed to Ohio with his parents when he was a child, being there reared to the life of the farm and securing a common-school education. He was married in Ohio and removed with his parents to Minnesota, where he engaged in farming and also in the practice of veterinary surgery, in which he was proficient. He was a Republican in politics and both he and his wife were members of the Adventist church. The father of our subject was a valiant soldier in the war of the Rebellion, having been a member of Company B, Second Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry. He died in Freeborn county, Minnesota, in 1872, and his wife passed away in 1889. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are living, all being now resident of South Dakota.

The subject of this sketch was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and secured his early educational training in the common schools of the state of Minnesota. In Freeborn county, Minnesota, in 1871, he married Miss Sarah Padgett, daughter of John Padgett, of English extraction, and of this union five children have been born: Edith, who died at the age of twenty-two years; and Elmer, Lynn, Herbert and Cassius, who remain at the parental home. Mr. Barnhart continued to be engaged in farming in Freeborn county, Minnesota, until 1880, when he came to South Dakota and took up a homestead claim in McCook county, here developing a valuable farm, upon which he continued to reside until 1891, when he removed to the village of Salem, where he was soon afterward elected town marshal, in which capacity he served nine years and seven months. Later he served for one year as deputy sheriff of the county. After retiring from the office of marshal he established himself in the livery business, in 1901, having a good barn and an excellent equipment throughout, and he has built up an excellent business, giving the best of service and sparing no pains to meet the demands of his patrons. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, is identified with Salem Lodge, No. 28, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and both he and his wife are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is the owner of an attractive residence in Salem and also of other realty in the town, and he has attained success through his own efforts and by honest and earnest endeavor, ever retaining the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

ISAAC J. TODD, a member of the firm of Todd Brothers, of Salem, Hanson county, was born in the city of Elgin, Illinios, which was then a small village, on the 25th of September, 1854, being a son of James and Eliza (Boyce) Todd, to whom were born five sons and five daughters, all of whom are yet living. James Todd was born in the county of Armagh, Ireland, where he was reared and educated and where he learned the trade of weaver. At the age of twenty-six years he emigrated from the fair Emerald Isle to America, locating in Ohio, where his marriage was solemnized, shortly after which event he removed to Elgin, Illinois, where he learned the moulder's trade, to which he there continued to devote his attention until about 1856, when he removed with his family to Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he took up government land and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, eventually becoming the owner of a valuable landed estate of four hundred acres and being one of the honored and influential citizens of the county. He was the architect of his own fortunes, having come to America without financial reinforcement or influential friends and having won prosperity by hard work and good management. He was a man of inflexible integrity and most generous and kindly impulses, and after coming to the United States he aided in bringing his brothers here. In politics he was a Republican, and while in his native land was a communicant of the church of England, but became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church after coming to America. His devoted and cherished wife passed to her reward in 1900, and his death occurred in 1887.

The subject of this sketch was a child of but two years at the time when his parents removed to the pioneer farm in Iowa, and there he was reared under sturdy and invigorating discipline, his educational advantages being such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. He continued to be associated in the management of the home farm until he had attained the age of twenty-five years, when, in 1879, he came to South Dakota and located in McCook county, entering claim to a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, near Montrose. There he developed a valuable farm, and for five years he was also engaged in the buying and shipping of grain, in which line of enterprise he was very successful. In 1886 Mr. Todd was elected register of deeds of McCook county, serving one term, and in 1888, upon retiring from office, he engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has been particularly successful, being associated with his brother since 1894. The firm handle principally their own properties, being at the present time the owners of more than three thousand acres of valuable farming land in McCook and adjoining counties. Mr. Todd is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and for a number of years was a member of its state central committee. He is affiliated with Montrose Lodge, No. 48, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 73, Royal Arch Masons; Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar; the Scottish Rite consistory at Yankton, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Todd was married September 29, 1885, to Miss Ida McCooke, of Montrose, South Dakota, and there have been born to this union six children, two boys, now dead, and four girls living, viz: Adah M., Geneva E., Elva and Nauva.

EDWARD H. WILSON, who is engaged in the practice of law in Salem, McCook county, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of April, 1857, a son of Evan C. and Leah (Crawford) Wilson, of whose five children four are living. Evan Wilson was likewise born in Lycoming county, where his father located upon coming to America from the north of Ireland, where he was born. Evan Wilson was reared to farm life and continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until his death, having become one of the prosperous and influential citizens of Lycoming county, where he died in 1866, at the age of forty-nine years. He was a Republican in politics and both he and his wife held membership in the Christian church. Mrs. Wilson was summoned into eternal rest in 1874, at the age of fifty-six years.

Edward H. Wilson was about nine years of age at the time of his father's death, and from that time forward he became largely dependent upon his own resources. His determination and self-reliance stood him well in hand while he was still a lad, and he secured a good common-school education, after which he entered Mount Union College, at Alliance, Ohio, where he completed the philosophical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1880, having paid his expenses by teaching during the vacations and also having followed his vocation in securing the money with which to initiate his collegiate work. The executor of his father's estate became a bankrupt and thus he received nothing by inheritance. After completing his college course, Mr. Wilson went to Canton, South Dakota, and there entered the law office of O. S. Gifford, under whose direction he prosecuted his study of the law with such assiduity that he secured admision to the bar in 1882. In the spring of the following year he came to Salem, South Dakota, where he served his novitiate in the practical work of his profession and where he has attained distinctive prestige through his well-directed efforts, being known as an able advocate and safe and conservative counsel. Mr. Wilson is an uncompromising Republican, and for the past fourteen years has served in the exacting and responsible office of state's attorney of this district, in which position he has made an enviable record as a public prosecutor. He is a member of Fortitude Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; of Salem Chapter, No. 34, Royal Arch Masons; Constantine Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar, at Salem; Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Yankton; and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls. He is also affiliated with Salem Lodge, No. 10, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Lodge No. 28, Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Salem Tent, No. 12, Knights of the Maccabees. He has taken a deep interest in all that concerns the development and material prosperity of South Dakota, and was one of the first to become identified with the State Historical Society. He is not formally identified with any religious body, but Mrs. Wilson holds membership in the Presbyterian church.

On the 29th of January, 1885, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Etta L. Young, of Morganville, New York, and they are the parents of two children, Leon P. and Laverne E., both of whom remain at the parental home.

WILLIAM HOESE, one of the honored and influential citizens of Spencer, McCook county, was born in the village of Hinton, Plymouth county, Iowa, on the 28th of March, 1868, a son of William and Henrietta (Bandt) Hoese, of whose four living children he is the youngest, the others being as follows: Clara, who is the wife of William Lerch, of Sioux City, Iowa; Louisa, who is the wife of John Gudekenst, of State Center, Iowa; and Frank, who is a resident of Merrill, that state. William Hoese, Sr., was born in Launsberg, Germany, in 1822, and the wife was born in the same place, in 1832. There he was reared to maturity, learning the trade of miller, eventually becoming the owner and operator of an old-style mill in his native land, the motive power being furnished by a windwheel. He was married in his native town and there two of his children were born. In 1857 he emigrated with his family to America, landing in New York City and thence coming west to Iowa City, Iowa, where he remained a short time and then removed to Ponka, Nebraska, being the first white settler in that place, being engaged in farming in that locality for the ensuing five years, having purchased government land. In 1862 he passed through Sioux City, searching for an eligible location in Iowa, and though there was no flouring mill in the little village of Sioux City at the time, he decided to locate in Hinton, Plymouth county, where he erected the first grist mill in western Iowa, being one of the first settlers in that locality and anticipating the tide of immigration by several years. Six years later he disposed of his milling property and removed to Merrill, Plymouth county, in which locality he acquired extensive farming interests, eventually becoming one of the most influential agriculturists and stock growers in that section, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1894, his devoted wife having preceded him into eternal rest by about four months. He was a stalwart Republican in his political views, and while wielding distinctive influence in his party councils, he has never been an aspirant for public office.

William Hoese, the immediate subject of this sketch, secured his early educational training in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen was sent to the Northwestern Business College, in Sioux City, Iowa, where he was graduated in 1884. He then held a clerical position in a mercantile establishment in that city for one year, at the expiration of which, at the age of seventeen years, he came to Bridgewater, South Dakota, and engaged in the hardware business, in partnership with Theodore Montague. Three years later he disposed of his interests in this line and went to Sioux Center, Iowa, where he organized the bank of Sioux Center, of which he was made president, being at the time the youngest bank president in the state, as he had not yet attained his twenty-first year. In 1890 Mr. Hoese disposed of his banking interests and came to Spencer, South Dakota, where he effected the organization of the State Bank at Spencer, of which he was sole owner and officially cashier, his father and brothers permitting the use of their names on the corps of officials in order to comply with the technical provisions of the law. Mr. Hoese successfully conducted this enterprise until the 1st of January, 1903, when he sold the business, since which time he has not actively identified himself with any other enterprise, giving his attention to his various capitalistic interests. He has ever given an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party and has shown a zealous interest in its cause, having been a member of the county central committee ever since taking up his residence in Spencer. While in no wise ambitious for political preferment, he was nominated for the state senate in 1898 and was elected, though the normal Democratic majority in the district was three hundred and sixty-one at that time. He gave a most creditable and satisfactory service in the upper house during the ensuing general assembly and fully justified the popular confidence reposed in him. He has also served in various local offices of trust, having been mayor of Spencer in 1894, and also serving as a member of the town council, as village treasurer and as a member of the school board. He is a member of Spencer Lodge, No. 147, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Salem Chapter, No. 34, Royal Arch Masons; Constantine Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar, of Salem; and El Riad Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls, while he is also affiliated with the local lodges of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 3d of September, 1895, Mr. Hoese was married to Miss Ida T. Janke, of Spencer, and they are the parents of two sons and one daughter, namely: William R., Frank H. and Clara T.

CHRISTOPHER G. DUNN, of Farmer, Hanson county, was born in Winnebago county, Illinois, on the 31st of July, 1858, being a son of James and Elizabeth (Bigley) Dunn, of whose nine children seven are living, namely: Joseph, a resident of the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Christopher G., subject of this reveiw; Mary, the wife of Peter Harris, of Vancouver, British Columbia; Spencer J., a resident of Hanson county, this state; Thomas, who resides in Helena, Montana; Elizabeth, the wife of Patrick Curry, of Hanson county; and Daniel, who is likewise a resident of this county. The father of our subject was born in County Meade, Ireland, in 1829, and was there reared to the age of sixteen years, when he came to America to seek his fortunes, locating in Orange county, New York, where he remained for a number of years, within which time he was married. He finally removed to Winnebago county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for several years, thence removing to Huston county, Minnesota, where he continued to make his home until 1884, when he came to South Dakota and purchased a relinquishment claim in Hanson county, three and one-half miles northwest of the village of Farmer, and there he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1891. He was a consistent member of the Catholic church, as was also his wife, who passed away in 1872.

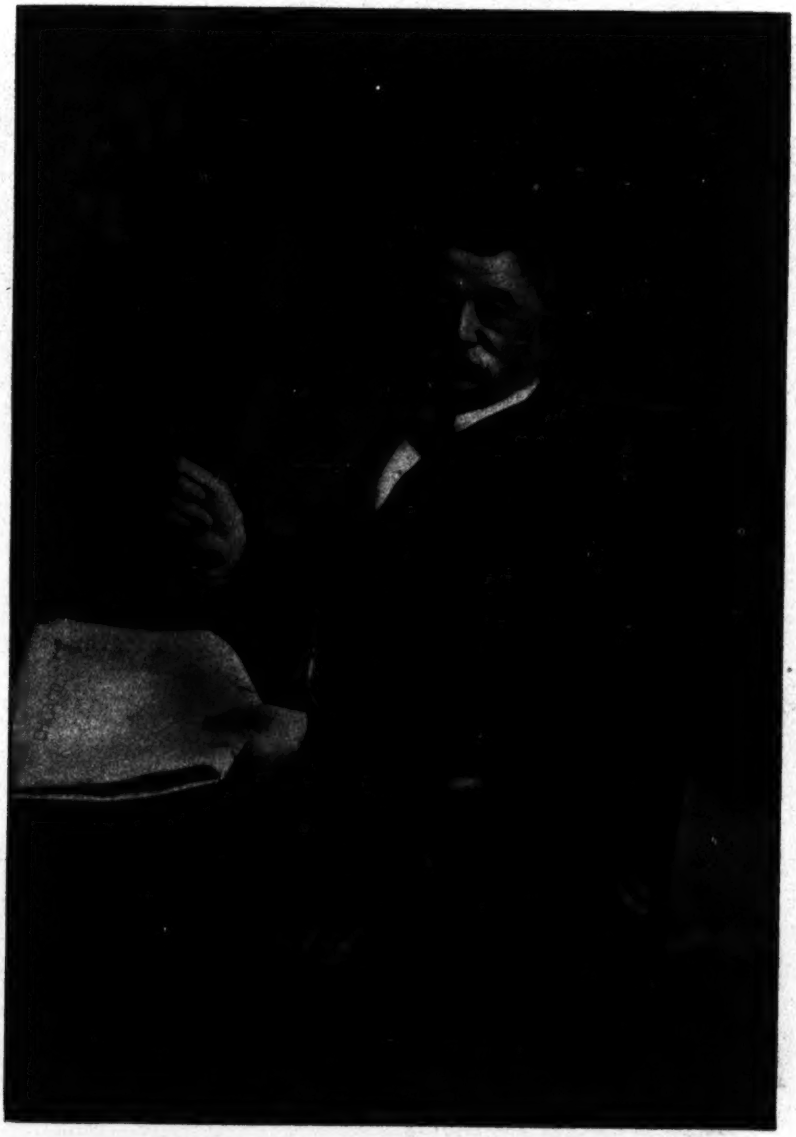
Christopher C. Dunn remained at the parental home until he had attained his legal majority, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded by the public schools. At the age of twenty-one he inaugurated his independent career, securing work on a farm. In the spring of 1881 he came west to carve out a career for himself and to gain such a measure of success as was within his power. He located in Hanson county, this state, where he took up a preemption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, in what is now Spring Lake township, while in December of the same year he also took up a homestead claim in Edgerton township. He thereafter continued to be actively and successfully engaged in farming and in the breeding and raising of horses for sixteen years, within which time the wisdom of his choice of location had been amply justified. In the spring of 1899 Mr. Dunn took up his residence in the village of Farmer, where he engaged in the buying and shipping of grain, while for two years he also bought and shipped live stock upon an extensive scale, then abandoning this branch of the enterprise. In 1900 he erected a modern and commodious grain elevator, which affords the best of facilities, and he is now one of the most extensive and successful grain dealers in this section of the state. In 1901 Mr. Dunn erected the Farmer Hotel, a substantial and well-equipped building, and this he leased. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and in 1898 he was appointed clerk of the courts, in which capacity he served one year, while for several years he was incumbent of the office of supervisor of Spring Lake township. He served four years as justice of the peace, having been the first to be elected to this position after the organization of the township mentioned. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, and fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Dunn owns a half interest in the general mercantile business conducted under the firm name of Dunn, White & Company, while he also retains possession of a half section of valuable farming land, located one-half mile north of the village. He is a royal and public-spirited citizen and well merits representation in this history.

REV. BERNARD H. BUNNING, pastor of the Roman Catholic church, Bridgewater, was born in Covington, Kentucky, February 28, 1853. His parents, Herman G. and Thecla (Groene) Bunning, natives of Hanover, Germany, came to the United States in 1849, and located at Covington, Kentucky, of which city the father subsequently became a prominent merchant and leading business man. Of the nine children that originally constituted the family of Herman G. and Thecla Bunning, two were born in the mother country, one of them dying on the voyage to America, and the births of the other seven occurred in the United States. Only two of the number are living at the present time, the subject of this review and John H. Bunning, who is now advertising manager for the large mercantile firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, of Chicago. In 1883 the parents took up their residence in South Dakota with their son, Reverend Bunning, and spent the remainder of their days in this state, the father dying in 1889, the mother in the year 1890.

Bernard H. Bunning grew to maturity under the parental roof, attended for some years the parochial school under the auspices of the Mother of God church in Covington, and shortly after his thirteenth year removed with the family to St. Meinrad, Indiana, at which place he entered the Benedictine College, with the object in view of fitting himself for the priesthood. In due time he finished his literary and theological studies, was ordained priest in 1880, and immediately after came to South Dakota and took charge of St. Mary's church in the city of Bismarck. After two years of faithful and efficient pastoral work at that place, he was transferred to Pierre, being the first resident priest in the latter city, and his pastorate there covered a period of about four years, during which time he greatly strengthened his congregation, materially and spiritually, securing a fine building site, and erecting a beautiful temple of worship and parsonage. His labors at Pierre terminating in 1886, Father Bunning was next sent to Zell, where in due time he succeeded in raising sufficient funds to build a commodious church edifice and the congregation under his leadership increased rapidly in numbers and influence. After remaining at Zell until 1890, he was transferred to Aberdeen, where he labored with great acceptance for two years, and at the end of that time took charge of the church at Parkston, continuing at the latter place during the five years following. Father Bunning's next scene of labor was the parish of Vermillion, where he ministered to a young though healthy and growing church until the summer of 1901, when he came to Bridgewater, his present field of endeavor. Since locating with the parish at this place he has added greatly to the material well-being of the church, securing at a reasonable figure the United Brethren church building for a parochial school and the fine Pritzkam residence property with its handsome and valuable grounds, which he has remodeled and converted into a sisters' boarding school. The church has greatly prospered along all kinds of activity, and the pastor has not only endeared himself to his parishioners, but has become popular with all classes and conditions of people, irrespective of church or creed.

In addition to the church edifice erected by Father Bunning, alluded to in a preceding paragraph, he built the St. Anne's church at Miller, besides greatly strengthening the congregation there, and every place where he has been stationed spiritual growth and material prosperity have followed fast upon his labors.

CHARLES K. HOWARD.—The subject of this writing is a typical western stockman, pioneer and developer, and has a record of energy, endurance, readiness for emergencies and courage in the face of danger that is inspiring in its consistency and in the success which it has achieved. He was born at Red Hook on the Hudson, New York, on May 17, 1836, and received his education there and in central New York, finishing at Hamilton College, remaining in the state until he was twenty years old. In 1856 he came west to Sioux City, Iowa, then a little town of a few rude shacks. For a time he followed steamboating on the Missouri, then in 1857 came to Pierre in this state, where he was employed by the American Fur Company. The nearest railroad station at that time was St. Joseph, Missouri, and the life of the trader was remote from civilization and full of hazard. After two years of service with the fur company he again engaged in steamboating on the Missouri for four or five years until 1863. He then went to Sioux Falls, a military post known as Fort Dakota, as post trader, and during the next three years was profitably employed there in that capacity. In 1866 the post was abandoned by the government and thrown open to settlement, and as the section was rapidly filling with settlers he continued his mercantile operations there and also had a stage line and was engaged in the cattle industry. He built the first frame house in this part of the country, and remained in business there eighteen years, employing on an average fifty men in connection with his numerous interests. He was also active and prominent in public local affairs, serving as county treasurer of Minnehaha county for fourteen years, being during the whole of this period and afterwards the leader of the Democratic party in his vicinity, although he was usually elected on an independent ticket, as party lines were not closely drawn. For forty years, however, he supported the Democratic party, leaving it only in 1896 when his convictions were strong against the platform on which Mr. Bryan was nominated for the presidency. In 1883 he sold all his interests at Sioux Falls except his cattle, which numbered some fifteen hundred head. These he brought to the Cheyenne river at what is now Smithville, fifty miles northeast of Rapid City, where he took up the ranch which has since been his home and erected a dwelling on it. He stocked it with large herds of cattle, bought here and in Texas, and entered upon the open range cattle business on an extensive scale. From that time on he has been the largest individual cattle owner in this part of the country, having usually about ten thousand head, and in managing his business he has been eminently successful. His residence is known far and wide as the finest and most modern ranch dwelling within a very extensive range of country. It is equipped with electric lights and hot and cold water furnished by his own plants, elegantly furnished throughout and supplied with every desirable modern improvement. The operations of the ranch are conducted on a scale of magnitude and by means of the most approved machinery, which is driven by steam power. Mr. Howard has personal control of all phases of his business and when at work among his men seems to be the youngest of the band. He is a whole-souled and genial man, full of business, but at the same time full of good fellowship, and is known through all the northwest, numbering among his friends many of the most noted men of the day. He was the first man to locate here and engage in the range cattle industry, and foreseeing that the range would be gradually diminished, he has prepared himself for the change, acquiring about four thousand acres of good land for his purposes. He is in every sense a true pioneer. He camped where Yankton has since grown to consequence, built the first brick house at Sioux City, the first frame house at Sioux Falls, and trailed from Sioux City to Fort Randall when there was not a house on the plains between the two places. In his business he has always been foremost and recognized as a leader.



C. K. HOWARD.

He is now president of the Western South Dakota Stockgrowers' Association.

In September, 1866, Mr. Howard was married, at Sioux City, to Miss Jeannette Ricketts, a native of Washington, D. C. One child blessed their union, Mary J., now Mrs. Pender. Mrs. Howard died in May, 1868, and on February 5, 1890, Mr. Howard married, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Miss Catherine Franklin, a native of Pennsylvania.

LAWRENCE S. TYLER, president of the First National Bank of Salem, McCook county, is one of the influential and honored citizens of this section of the state, and his character and prominence are such as to eminently entitle him to recognition in this history. Mr. Tyler was born in the village of Compton, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 19th of August, 1854, a son of Damon Y. and Maria (Taylor) Tyler, to whom were born four children, namely: Lewis, who is engaged in the hardware business in Salem, this state; Leonora, who is the wife of E. E. Quiggle, of Rapid City, South Dakota; Lydia, who is the wife of Henry Seavers, of Duluth, Minnesota; and Lawrence S., who is the subject of this sketch. Damon Y. Tyler was born in the state of New Hampshire, where he was reared to maturity. As a young man he secured a position in the employ of the well-known firm of Fairbanks, Morse & Company, manufacturers of scales, in the city of Philadelphia, and while there he was married. His father had in the meanwhile removed to the province of Ontario, Canada, and he also took up his residence there, remaining but a short time and finally removing to Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he purchased a tract of railroad land and engaged in farming, to which he there continued to give his attention about ten years, at the expiration of which he took up his abode in the town of Big Spring, that county, in which vicinity he purchased a large farm. In 1867 he located in Merrimac, Sauk county, that state, where he established himself in the mercantile business, also serving as postmaster of the town for the long period of fourteen years. In 1882 he retired from active business, and he is still residing in that place, one of the honored pioneers of the state. He is a Republican in politics and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

The subject of this review attended the common schools until he had attained the age ot fourteen years, when he began to depend upon his own resources, securing work on a farm and receiving the princely stipend of ten dollars a month for his services. At the age of eighteen he became identified with the construction of bridges on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in the employ of which he continued about three years. Upon attaining his majority he removed to Rock county, Minnesota, where he purchased a quarter section of land, in Magnolia township, where he was engaged in farming for the ensuing four years. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Tyler accepted a position with the firm of Peter Thompson & Company, prominent dealers in agricultural machinery and implements at Adrian, Minnesota, serving as their bookkeeper and general office manager until 1883, when he came to Salem, South Dakota, here erecting a substantial block and engaging in the hardware business, building up a large and prosperous enterprise and continuing the same about eighteen years. In 1888 he became associated with others in the organization of the McCook County State Bank, and in 1892, after failure of the Salem Bank, the fine building of the defunct institution was purchased of the receiver and the McCook County State Bank forthwith took possession of this newly acquired property, which is still utilized for the counting rooms of its successor, the First National Bank. In 1899 Mr. Tyler and Mr. S. W. Appleton, now of Sioux City, acquired the entire ownership of the state bank, of which our subject had served consecutively as president from the year 1896 up to that time. In 1901 Mr. Appleton sold his stock in the institution, which was then reorganized as the First National Bank of Salem, of which Mr. Tyler was chosen president, a position he had held with the state bank up to the reorganization, while the interested principals in the new bank include the subject and

C. J. Ives, F. H. Putnam and Thomas Brown, of Sioux Falls, and Thomas Bishop, of Salem. After the reorganization Mr. Tyler disposed of his hardware business, and the banking enterprise has grown to such proportions as to demand the major portion of his time and attention in his chief executive capacity. Mr. Tyler is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of farming land in this county, seven hundred acres in Hand county, one hundred and sixty acres in Buffalo county and also a half interest in a fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres in the last mentioned county. He owns a controlling interest in the creamery at Salem, being manager, secretary and treasurer of the Salem Creamery Association. He is treasurer of the Salem Mill and Lighting Company, treasurer of the South Dakota Dairy and Buttermakers' Association, treasurer of the school district, and secretary of the Salem Cemetery Association, in the organization of which he was associated with George Sanderson and L. V. Schneider. He is held in the highest confidence and esteem in the county and has been called upon to serve as guardian and as administrator of important estates. Mr. Tyler is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has ever shown a deep interest in public affairs. He has served for more than a decade and a half as member of the village council, being incumbent of this position at the present time. He and his wife are prominent and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of whose board of trustees he is secretary, being also incumbent of the office of steward. Mr. Tyler has completed the circle of York-rite Masonry, being affiliated with the following bodies: Fortitude Lodge, No. 73, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Salem Chapter, No. 34, Royal Arch Masons; Constantine Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; and Constantine Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar, while he has also become a member of the auxiliary organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, holding membership in El Riad Temple, in Sioux Falls. He is identified with Salem Lodge, No. 28, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is financier.

On the 24th of January, 1877, Mr. Tyler was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Blackman, of Merrimack, Wisconsin, and to them were born three children, two of whom survive, Nellie L., the wife of Roy Palmer, of Chamberlain, South Dakota, and Grace L., who remains at the parental home.

The following obituary notice relative to the subject's mother appeared in the local press at the time of her death:

DEATH OF MRS. TYLER.—Maria Jane Tyler died at her home, in Merrimack, on Wednesday, February 17, 1904, aged seventy-three years, one month and seventeen days. She was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1830, and was married to Damon Y. Tyler, June 12, 1853. They removed to Wisconsin in the fall of 1854, where she has lived until called home where sorrow is no more. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn her loss. The children are Leonora E. Quiggle, Lydia Sievers, Lewis A. Tyler and Lawrence S. Tyler. Mrs. Tyler joined the Baptist church in 1858, and her Christian life had always been bright until the final call from her Heavenly Father. Mrs. Tyler was deeply interested in the cause of temperance. For eighteen years she was an active member of the Merrimack Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Though not able to attend the meetings during the latter years of her life, her heart and soul were ever in the work, and her prayers continually arose to the throne of God for the final overthrow of the alcoholic despot. But her labors of love were not confined to the ladies' organization; she cordially sympathized with every effort to elevate humanity, to regenerate those in degradation and to purify the heart filled with corroding sin. Though sickness had compelled her to remain within the walls of her cozy home much of the time for many years, her life had been an inspiration to neighbors and friends through all the period of suffering and ebbing away of the vital tide. She was always thoughtful of others, always feared that she was a burden, always longed to go and be with Jesus. Gradually the "robe of flesh" wasted and weakened, but the immortal light beamed from her face in ever increasing beauty and radiance, until the tired lids for the last time closed over "the windows of the soul." In all her pain and weariness and long night vigils she was calm and patient and heroic. She was sustained by the undying faith in her Lord and Redeemer. The great desire of her heart was to throw off this "mortal coil" which bound her to the earth so that her spirit might soar to the mansions prepared for her in the glo-

rious realms above. She loved her Master. Her life was devoted to Him. To the limit of her strength she worked for Him. In the hour of death and in the dark and chilling waters, she leaned upon His everlasting arms, and her last faintly articulated words were, "I want to go home today."

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, postmaster of the city of Bridgewater, is the son of Joseph and Louise Johnson, and was born in Byron, Ogle county, Illinois, on the 27th day of August, 1856. His father was a native of Sweden, and when a young man married, in Europe, Miss Louise Daniels, who was born and reared in Scotland. Shortly after his marriage he came to the United States and settled in Ogle county, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his life as a prosperous and contented tiller of the soil. Seven children were born to Joseph and Louise Johnson, five of whom survive, namely: John, of Winnebago county, Illinois; August, a business man of Chicago; Charles E., of this review; Mrs. Minnie Osborn and Laura, the last two living in the city of Chicago.

Charles E. Johnson grew up under the healthful influence of farm life, and remained at home until twenty years old, obtaining the meanwhile a fair educational training in the public schools of his native place. Leaving home at the age noted, he went to Chicago and after working about two years on the street cars of that city, spent one year with a civil engineering corps surveying a line of the Milwaukee Railroad, between the towns of Savannah and Elgin. In 1879 he went to Nebraska, where he purchased land and for two years was engaged in agricultural pursuits, disposing of his real estate at the expiration of that time and in 1881 locating at Bridgewater, South Dakota. Mr. Johnson came to McCook county when the country was new, consequently enjoyed exceptional advantages in the way of making a judicious selection of land. Purchasing a half section about four miles north of the town, he at once addressed himself to the task of its improvement and in due time had a good farm under successful cultivation, from which he soon began to realize a comfortable income. He continued agriculture and stock raising with success and profit until the spring of 1903, when he retired from farm life to enjoy the fruits of his many years of well-directed labor.

Mr. Johnson has been quite prominent in the affairs of McCook county ever since becoming a resident of the same and at different times he has been honored with important official positions, one of the first being that of township treasurer, in which he served for a period of eighteen consecutive years. A stanch Republican, he early became one of the party leaders in this county and in recognition of his valuable political services, as well as by reason of his peculiar fitness for the position, he was elected in 1893 to the upper house of the general assembly. His career as a legislator proving eminently satisfactory to his constituency, he was re-elected in 1897, being the only man in McCook county chosen the second time to the senate. Mr. Johnson was an indefatigable worker while in the legislature, served on several important committees, was influential in the general deliberations of the body, and as one of the Republican leaders succeeded in bringing about the enactment of a number of laws which have had important bearing upon the interests of the state. He is now a member of the Republican state central committee, in which capacity he has rendered valuable service to his party. He has also served on the central committee of McCook county, and as a further evidence of his faithful and efficient service he was appointed by President McKinley, in 1897, postmaster of Bridgewater, which position he still holds, having been re-appointed in February, 1902, by President Roosevelt. In addition to the offices referred to, Mr. Johnson was for nineteen years a member of the Emery township school board, during which time he labored earnestly to advance educational interests, making the schools among the best in the state; he was president of the board, during the greater part of his incumbency and in that capacity succeeded in introducing a number of reforms, erected several fine modern buildings, and brought the educational system up to its present high standard of efficiency.

Mr. Johnson was married, in 1884, to Miss Jennie Campbell, of Byron, Illinois, and is the father of two children, Margaret, a graduate of the normal department of Huron College, and Mary, who is also an educated and cultured young lady, both daughters living at home with their parents.

Fraternally Mr. Johnson is a Mason of high degree, belonging to Eureka Lodge, No. 71, at Bridgewater; Salem Chapter, No. 34, Royal Arch Masons, and Salem Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in both of which organizations he has held important positions.

BERNARD SLOWEY, a leading representative of the business interests of Irene, South Dakota, was born in Wisconsin, October 3, 1852, his parents being Patrick and Catherine (McCabe) Slowey, both natives of Ireland. The father was born in 1814 and was a young man when he came to the new world and took up his residence in Wisconsin, where he carried on operations as a farmer for several years with good success. In 1872 he brought his family to South Dakota and took up three hundred and twenty acres of government land in Yankton county. He made the journey overland by teams. His first home in this state was a log house with a dirt roof, and he used oxen as well as horses in breaking his land. He continued to improve and cultivate his land until he had a good farm and he continued to make his home thereon until his death, which occurred in February, 1902. His wife had died in August, 1884. Both were devout members of the Catholic church and he was a Democrat in his political affiliations.

In the family of this worthy couple were nine children, of whom Bernard is the eldest. Catherine is now the wife of Patrick Cunningham, a farmer residing in Utica, Yankton county. Mary is the wife of Michael Cunningham, also a resident of Utica. Thomas lives on the old homestead. John married Tracie Burns and is engaged in farming in Yankton county. Elizabeth is the wife of James Murray, a resident of Irene. Patrick is represented on another page of this volume. Ellen is the wife of Mat Murray, who makes his home in Yankton. Peter married Maud Cook and lives on the old homestead. All were given good educational advantages and Ellen taught school for one term. They are now well situated in life.

Bernard Slowey passed his boyhood and youth in Wisconsin and was about twenty years of age when he came with his father to Yankton county, South Dakota. Six years later he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of government land in this county, nine miles west of Irene, and he broke and improved the place, converting it into a fine farm. He was married in 1878 to Miss Isabelle McKeachie, by whom he has had eight children. Three of the number are now deceased, three others are married and two are still at home with their parents.

Renting their farms in the winter of 1902-3, Mr. Slowey and his brother Patrick moved their families to Irene, where they have erected nice homes. They also built a first-class livery and feed stable and are now in control of the best business of the kind in town. The subject is independent in politics, voting for the man rather than the party and he and his family are communicants of the Catholic church.

STENGRIM HINSETH, a practical and enterprising agriculturist of Yankton county, was born on the 27th of March, 1842, in Thronhjem Stift, Norway, in which country his parents, Ingebrigt and Maret Hinseth, spent their entire lives. In their family were nine children, the subject being the next to the youngest. He remained in Norway until after reaching man's estate and was there married in 1868 to Miss Carie Sesager. One child was born to them in that country and in 1870 the young couple with their baby came to the new world, their destination being Yankton county, South Dakota, where Mr. Hinseth took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land two miles west of Irene. Their first home here was a little dugout, where the family lived in true pioneer style, while Mr. Hinseth converted the wild land into well-tilled fields, breaking the sod with ox-teams. The grasshoppers destroyed his crops on more than one occasion, but he steadily and persistently worked his way upward to the goal of success and is today one of the wealthiest men of his community. In 1878 he secured a timber claim of one hundred and sixty acres and has since added to his property until he now owns six hundred acres of fine land, worth fifty dollars per acre. Two hundred acres of this is devoted to pasturage, as he is extensively engaged in the raising and feeding of stock of all kinds, including horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He is also financially interested in a creamery and elevator at Irene and a flouring mill at Volin. Upon his farm he erected an elegant frame house in 1901 and has also built a fine barn and other outbuildings, which stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise.

Mr. Hinseth's first wife died on the 15th of September, 1877, leaving three children, and in 1878 he wedded Miss Mattie Christine Stoem. by whom he has six children. The family consists of Maret, now the wife of John Ellifson, a farmer of Yankton county; Ingeborg, deceased; Hannah C.; Albert and Olive, both deceased; Albert O., Ole S. and Ida M., at home. The children have had good school privileges, and the daughters have taken lessons on the piano. Mr. and Mrs. Hinseth are members of the Lutheran church and he affiliates with the Republican party. He has held some minor offices and gives his support to all measures calculated to promote the moral, educational and material welfare of the community in which he lives.

PATRICK SLOWEY, of Irene, was born on the 16th of January, 1865, in Wisconsin, and is a son of Patrick and Catherine (McCabe) Slowey, who are mentioned more fully in the sketch of Bernard Slowey on another page of this volume. When a little lad of seven summers the subject was brought by his parents to South Dakota and here he grew to manhood amid pioneer scenes, assisting his father in the development and cultivation of the home farm until after he attained his majority. He not only gained an excellent knowledge of agricultural pursuits but also obtained a good practical education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-six he bought one hundred and sixty acres of wild land from his father, and in due time transformed the place into a good farm. In the winter of 1902-3 he rented the farm and removed to Irene, where in partnership with his brother Bernard he has since engaged in the livery business with good success. They are also interested in raising horses and are good judges of fine stock.

On the 26th of November, 1891, Mr. Slowey married Miss Ellen Murray, and to them have been born six children. They are members of the Catholic church and he is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is not bound by party ties, but votes for the men whom he believes best qualified for office. Pleasant and genial in manner, he is very popular in social circles and is well liked by all who know him.

HERMAN FRIER, a well-known citizen of Irene, now living a retired life, is a native of the fatherland, born in Prussia, Germany, January 2, 1830, and is a son of William and Caroline (Gunter) Frier, who were life-long residents of Prussia. They had but two children and the younger, William, never came to the United States, but died in Germany.

Herman Frier was reared and educated in his native land and continued to make his home there until 1854, when he crossed the ocean and settled in Wisconsin, making his home in that state until 1870. In the meantime he was married, in 1857, to Miss Julia A. Wheeler, a daughter of John B. and Minnie (Hittenrod) Wheeler, who were natives of Saxony, Germany, and came to the United States in 1851, their remaining days being spent in Wisconsin. By occupation Mr. Wheeler was both a farmer and shoemaker. His children were John, Frank, Herman, Joseph, Sana, Eliza, Mary, Minnie and Julia. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frier, namely: Charles F., who is now quite well-to-do and lives in Wisconsin; Mary, deceased; Sarah, wife of William Patrick, of Kansas; Emma; Louis W. and Anna R., both deceased; Delia M.; Matilda I.; George H., who is running a dray line in Irene; Joseph A.; Arthur E., who is operating the home farm for his father; and Florence J., deceased.

Before leaving Germany Mr. Frier had learned the miller's trade, which he followed for many years after coming to this country, and he repaired and put in operation a number of mills in South Dakota, having removed to Riverside township, Clay county, in 1870. Later he was engaged in milling in Lodi for nine years. He secured one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Clay county, while he greatly improved, setting out trees and erecting a good brick residence and a barn at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. He was one of the first settlers of that locality, the Indians being still quite numerous when he took up his residence there. His family then numbered a wife and five children, and his possessions consisted of one team of horses and a cow, but he steadily set to work to improve his fortunes and success attending his effort he is now able to lay aside all business cares and live retired, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

When his adopted country became involved in civil war Mr. Frier offered his services to the government, enlisting in 1863 in Company D, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. This regiment reinforced the Red river expedition and took part in the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi. It then marched through Arkansas to Little Rock, and on to Missouri in pursuit of General Price, taking part in the engagement at Waynesburg. From there they went to St. Louis and proceeded thence to Nashville, where they were engaged in battle. Later they went to New Orleans and assisted in the capture of Spanish Fort, after which they proceeded to Montgomery, Alabama. While stationed in that city peace was declared and the news came of President Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Frier was confined in the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, for some time, and at the close of the war received an honorable discharge and returned home. He is a stanch supporter of the Republican party and its principles and while residing in Clay county, South Dakota, he took quite an active part in public affairs, now serving his third term as alderman of Irene, as assessor of his township, and as school director for thirty years. He belongs to no church, being a freethinker, but his life has been upright and honorable in all respects and no man in the community stands in higher regard than Herman Frier.

NELS C. ANDREWS, who is now acting as manager for J. H. Queal & Company, of Minneapolis, his home being in Irene, was born on the 14th of August, 1868, in Racine, Wisconsin, and is a son of Christ and Marie (Nielsen) Christensen, natives of Denmark. Coming to America in 1868 the father first settled in Wisconsin, where he made his home until 1877, and then removed to Turner county, South Dakota. There he secured one hundred and sixty acres of government land and for several years devoted his time and energies to the improvement and cultivation of his place, though by trade he is a wagonmaker, having followed that occupation in the old country. He also worked with a brother at wagonmaking in Racine, Wisconsin, and to his own industry, perseverance and economy is due his success in life. In religious faith he is a Baptist and in politics is an ardent Republican. His family consists of six children, namely: Christine, now the wife of Nick Nielson, a farmer; Tillie; John, who married Minnie Olson; Mary, wife of C. F. Frederickson, a farmer of Turner county, South Dakota; Anton, who is operating the home place for his father; and Nels C., of this review.

Nels C. Andrews spent his early life upon a farm and had good educational advantages. After attending the public schools for some years he entered Sioux Falls College at Sioux Falls, in 1896, completing the scientific course and graduating with the class of 1899. For ten years he successfully engaged in teaching school in Turner county, being in charge of the city school at

Viborg a part of the time, but as previously stated he now holds the position of manager for J. H. Queal & Company, at Irene, Yankton county.

In 1895 Mr. Andrews was united in marriage to Miss Christine Olson, a daughter of Christ and Marie (Nelson) Olson, who were born in Denmark and are now living in Turner county, South Dakota. Her father is a very up-to-date and prosperous farmer, being now the owner of eleven hundred and twenty acres of good farm land in this state. He has a family of five children, namely: Christine, Nels, Frank, Victor and Arthur. The sons are still at home. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are Rubie V., Una Z., Pearl B. and Newell C.

Although comparatively a young man, Mr. Andrews has already met with fair success in life and is the owner of some town property in Irene. He is an honored member of several civic societies, belonging to the Masonic lodge at Centerville; Yankton Consistory, No. 1; the Modern Woodmen Camp, No. 2323; the Danish Brotherhood, No. 141; and the Order of Home Guardians, No. 2. Politically he is a stalwart Democrat, and he has taken quite an active and influential part in local politics. His fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, have called upon him to serve as justice of the peace, town clerk, alderman and mayor of Irene and his official duties have always been discharged in a commendable and satisfactory manner.

JAMES LINCOLN STEWART, M. D., conspicuous among the leading physicians and surgeons of Irene, is a native of Minnesota and the son of William Riley and Albina Stewart, the father born in Connecticut, and still living, hale and hearty at the age of eighty-eight, the mother also living and in her seventy-sixth year, having been born and reared in the state of New York. William Riley Stewart is the son of Marvin and Mehitable (Clark) Stewart, the former of Scotch lineage, although a native of England, the latter a descendant of one of the earliest white families of the United States, several members of which, in an early day, intermarried with various Indian tribes. The aboriginal strain has been apparent in the family for a number of generations, and, far from being deplored, those inheriting the blood are proud of the fact, the Doctor in particular, as it has had much to do in making him a genuine American and giving him much more than ordinary interest in the land of his nativity. Albina Drew, who married William Riley Stewart, is the daughter of Gilbert and Mary (Debow) Drew, both members of old and highly respected families of York state, the former a son of Samuel and Mollie (Townsend) Drew, the latter of Garret and Elizabeth (Barnnes) Debow. The most remote ancestor on the maternal side of whom the Doctor has any definite knowledge is his great-great-grandfather, Gilbert Drew, father of the Samuel Drew, who married Mollie Townsend, as noted above.

Dr. James Lincoln Stewart was born November 22, 1865, in Minnesota City, and spent his youthful years on a farm, working in the summer time and attending the public schools of winter seasons, until attaining his majority. Meantime the intellectual discipline received in the schools of his native town was supplemented by a course at the State Normal School at Winona, where he was graduated in 1886, and later he attended for some time the State University, devoting a part of the interim to agricultural pursuits and teaching, in this way earning means to defray the expenses of his collegiate training. Having decided to make medicine his life work, Dr. Stewart, after a preliminary course of reading under the direction of a competent instructor, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, from which institution he was graduated in 1893, and immediately thereafter he began the practice of his profession at Hurly, South Dakota. After remaining eight months at that village, he sought a new and wider field in the town of Irene, at which place he is still located. The Doctor early associated himself with the progressive members of the profession, and has availed himself of every possible opportunity to enlarge his knowledge and perfect his skill, being at this time identified with the South Dakota State Medical Society, Sioux Falls Medical

Association, the American Medical Temperance Association and the American Medical Association, holding at this writing the position of secretary of the South Dakota State Medical Society and serving in the same capacity with the Association of State Medical Secretaries. For several years he was a member of the legislative committee of the South Dakota Medical Society and while serving as such was instrumental in bringing about much important medical legislation. He was elected, in 1902, a member of the house of delegates of the American Medical Association, which held its sessions at Saratoga Springs, New York, in June of that year.

Dr. Stewart exemplifies in his own life the theories which he advocates and for which he has long contended, that good health can only be secured and maintained by strict observance of temperance and correct living. To this end he has always been a total abstainer from everything in the shape of intoxicants, has never used tobacco in any form, and believing tea and coffee to be harmful in their effects upon the human system, discards both beverages, besides being temperate in the use of food and abstaining from all habits and indulgences calculated in any way to interfere with the normal functions of any of the bodily powers, at the same time maintaining that serenity of mind is necessary to equanimity and harmony in the human organism. He has unbounded faith in his chosen calling and believes that when properly applied, there is no profession which is so potent in uplifting the human race physically, morally and intellectually.

Politically, Dr. Stewart yields allegiance to no party, being independent in the matter of voting and supporting the principles which in his judgment best conduce the public good. While manifesting but little interest in secret fraternal organizations, he nevertheless holds membership with the Modern Woodmen of America, Brotherhood of American Yeoman and Order of Home Guardians societies, and in religion subscribes to the Baptist faith, having been a member of the church of that name since his young manhood.

On September 19, 1893, the Doctor was united in marriage, at Hurley, South Dakota, with Miss Myra Judson, whose father, Rev. T. H. Judson, was perhaps the first Baptist missionary sent to the state. Three children have blessed this union, namely: James Earl, born July 13, 1894; Howard Monroe, June 27, 1896, and Joy Myra, whose birth occurred on February 8, 1901.

REV. HEINRICH P. UNRUH, one of the popular and successful farmers of Bon Homme county, was born in Volhynia, Ostrog, Russia, on the 25th of February, 1865, and is a son of Rev. Peter and Mary (Siebert) Unruh, both of whom were likewise born in Russia, being of German lineage and speaking the German language. Their ancestors removed from Germany into southern Russia a number of generations ago. The father of the subject was engaged in agriculture and in service as a minister of the gospel in his native land until 1874, when he emigrated thence to America, and with his family located in Hutchinson county, South Dakota, being one of the first settlers in that section, where he took up two hundred and twenty acres of government land, the same being entirely unreclaimed and located in the vicinity of Silver Lake. His equipment upon coming to the county consisted of a few household effects, a wagon, a yoke of oxen and two cows. He began his career here in true pioneer style, the original family home being a rude sod house, but in due time he brought his land under profitable cultivation and made the best of improvements on the property, becoming one of the honored and successful farmers of the county, where he and his wife still maintain their residence, residing on the old homestead which has been their place of abode for the past thirty years. He is a Republican in politics and both he and his wife are members of the Mennonite church. To them were born ten children, of whom all are living, the subject having been the second in order of birth, while five of the number were born after the removal of the family to America.

Rev. Heinrich P. Unruh was a lad of nine years at the time of his parents' immigration to the United States, and had received his early educational training in the excellent German schools of his native land, while he supplemented this by attending school as opportunity afforded after coming to South Dakota, though the advantages were of course meager in the early days, while his services were much in requisition in connection with the work of the home farm. He continued to assist his father in the management of the homestead until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, when he initiated his independent career, having received from his father a gift of eighty acres of wild land in Turner county, this state, together with a yoke of oxen. He remained on this place two years, breaking the greater portion of the land, and then, in 1888, disposed of the property and purchased his present homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, in Bon Homme county. The place was partially improved, and had a sod house, in which he continued to reside until 1901, when he erected his present commodious frame residence. Mr. Unruh cultivates three hundred and twenty acres of land, of which one hundred and sixty are rented. He receives a nice income from butter, eggs, produce and stock, and nets from seven hundred to eight hundred dollars yearly from hogs. The farm has a good orchard, is well fenced and is one of the attractive and valuable places of the county, while the subject is known as an energetic and indefatigable worker and as a man worthy of unqualified confidence and esteem, which are freely accorded him. In politics he supports the Republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the Mennonite church.

On the 18th of February, 1886, Mr. Unruh was united in marriage to Miss Lena Schultz, who was born in Russia and who is a daughter of Henry Schultz, who was one of the pioneers and successful farmers of Bon Homme county, where his death occurred in 1880. His wife is still living and resides in the home of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Unruh have eight children, whose names are here entered, with respective dates of birth: Benjamin, February 3, 1887; Peter, October 5, 1888; Susan, May 27, 1890; Jonathan, January 30, 1892, died September 9, same year; Anthony, November 12, 1893; Elizabeth, January 19, 1896; Anna, September 17, 1897; and William, September 1, 1899.

In reference to his services as a minister of the gospel it may be said that Mr. Unruh was elected a minister by the members of the Mennonite church at Loretta, Bon Homme county, on January 4, 1889, and was confirmed and ordained on the 15th of February following by Bishop Benjamin P. Schmidt. He has since then served in the Christian ministry without salary. He works faithfully for the sake of Christianity and is greatly interested in the education of young children, having himself been a teacher of the German language for some time at Loretta.

CHRISTIAN HARTMANN is to be considered in every sense a pioneer of South Dakota and of Bon Homme county, where he is the owner of a fine landed estate and where he is held in high estimation by all who know him. He has been the architect of his own fortune, having come to America as a young man and without financial reinforcement, and having gained prosperity and independence through energy, perseverance and honest and earnest endeavor.

Christian Hartmann is a native of Oadalum, province of Hanover, Germany, where he was born on the 12th of November, 1840, being a son of Conrad and Lena (Langkap) Hartmann, who passed their entire lives in the fatherland, the former having been a wagonmaker by vocation. They became the parents of four children, of whom the subject is the youngest. Johanna is the wife of Christopher Lattamann, of Oadalum; Ludwig is a resident of Biarbaum Mill; and Henry died when twenty years of age. The subject was reared in his native land and received his educational training in its excellent schools. After leaving school he gave his attention to sugar manufacturing until 1869, when he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in America, landing in New York and thence making his way westward to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained ten days, after which he embarked on a Missouri river steamboat and started forth in search of a location. He came up the river to Niobrara, Nebraska, across the river from South Dakota, and in that locality he took up a squatter's claim of one hundred and sixty acres, in what is now Knox county, Nebraska, the nearest neighbor being twenty-five miles distant, while game of all sorts was abundant and the Indians much in evidence. Two years after he had taken his claim the same reverted to the government, which demanded the land for military reservation purposes. In 1873 Mr. Hartmann took up an Indian pre-emption claim in township 92, Bon Homme county, South Dakota, and later secured a homestead claim adjoining and this property is an integral part of his present estate. For several years after coming to this section Mr. Hartmann was employed by the government as engineer in a sawmill, receiving seventy-five dollars a month in recompense for his services and utilizing this income in the development and improvement of his ranch. In 1877 he went to the Indian territory, where he continued in government employ for the ensuing five years, at the expiration of which, in 1882, he came with his wife to the farm in this county and settled down to agricultural pursuits and to the raising of live stock, with which lines of enterprise he has ever since been identified. He is now the owner of twelve hundred and eighty acres of valuable land, and the place has the best of improvements, the original and diminutive log house having given place to a commodious frame residence, which he erected in 1885, the same having been the second frame dwelling built in this section of the county, while he has since remodeled and otherwise improved the building. His entire ranch is well fenced and three hundred and twenty acres are under cultivation, the balance being utilized for grazing purposes and for the raising of hay, etc. He has a large and substantial barn and other good farm buildings, has set out a grove of trees, now well matured, and the place is one of the attractive ones of the county and bespeaks thrift and prosperity. Mr. Hartmann gives special attention to the raising of cattle and horses of excellent grade, as well as hogs and sheep, having an average herd of one hundred head of cattle, and having shipped three car loads of cattle and hogs in 1903. The home is one in which are found evidences of refined taste, books, works of art, a piano, etc., adding to its attractions, while its hospitality is genial and kindly, the latch-string ever hanging out. In politics Mr. Hartmann is a stanch Republican, but has never sought or desired official preferment, though he shows a helpful interest in local affairs of a public nature. He is a member of the Lutheran church, in whose faith he was reared, and his wife is a member of the Congregational church.

At Perkins, South Dakota, on the 3d of July, 1881, Mr. Hartmann was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Knight, who was born and reared in Duquoin, Illinois, and who was a resident of Cleardale, Kansas, at the time of her marriage, being a daughter of Albert Knight, a pioneer of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hartmann have eight children, all of whom still remain in the home circle, though the sons and two daughters are at this time students in the State Normal School at Springfield, this county. The names of the children are here entered in order of birth: Leona, William, Mary, Ellen, Carl, Albert (died when six months old), Lassara and Grace.

ISAAC SCHMIDT, of Perkins, Bon Homme county, was born in Heinrischdorf, Russia, on the 13th of August, 1859, and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah Schmidt, who were likewise born and reared in that same province, where the father was engaged in milling, weaving and farming until September, 1874,. In 1786 Catharine II of Russia invited the Mennonites in Germany to settle in Russia, granting them religious liberty. Many of them accepted the invitation and established their homes there. In 1870 strong efforts were made by Rusian officials to have the edict repealed and thus make all male residents subject to military duty. Then Mr. Schmidt decided to emigrate with his family to the United States, landing in New York, and immediately afterward coming to the territory of Dakota. They remained two weeks in Yankton and then Mr. Schmidt entered claim to three hundred and twenty acres of government land in what is now township 93, Bon Homme county, and the original home of the family was a dugout of the type so common in the early pioneer epoch. He developed a good farm and he and his wife still reside on the place, being numbered among the sterling pioneers of the county and having the high regard of all who know them. He is independent in his political proclivities and both he and his wife are members of the Mennonite church, exemplifying their faith in their daily walk. They had many vicissitudes and privations to encounter in the early days of their residence in the territory, and the work of developing the farm was accomplished with meager facilities, while Mr. Schmidt found employment in various ways in order to earn the money with which to provide for his family and carry forward the improvement of his place, which is now one of the best in this section. In the family were nine children, all of whom are living and well placed in life, the subject of this sketch having been the fifth in order of birth.

Isaac Schmidt secured his early educational discipline in the denominational school of his fatherland, and was a lad of fifteen years at the time of the family immigration to America. Owing to the conditions of time and place he received but little schooling after coming to Dakota, but he has gained a broad fund of knowledge of practical order through personal application and through experience in connection with the active affairs of life. As a boy he assisted in cutting hay on the pioneer farm, utilizing a scythe for this purpose, and the first property which he accumulated though his own efforts was a cow. At the age of fifteen years he began working on the farm, for a stipend of six dollars a month, being thus engaged for three years and with his savings he purchased a pair of steers, which he used for a team. At the age of twenty years he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in township 93, this county, and this constitutes his present finely improved ranch. The land is under a high state of cultivation, is well fenced, has an orchard of twelve acres, which yields good crops, while in addition to general farming and stock raising Mr. Schmidt devotes special attention to gardening, being one of the most successful horticulturists in this section. In 1894 he erected his present attractive residence, and the other buildings on the place are of substantial order, all giving evidence of thrift and prosperity. He is independent in his political views and is essentially public-spirited and progressive, taking an interest in all that conserves the general welfare of the county and state in which he has made his home from his boyhood days and to whose development he has contributed his quota. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Mennonite church, in whose faith they were reared.

On the 5th of May, 1878, Mr. Schmidt was united in marriage to Miss Aganela Unruh, who was born in Heinrischdorf, Russia, on the 21st of January, 1858, being a daughter of Henry Unruh, who died in Russia. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have six children. Henry, who married Miss Kate Boese, and who is a successful farmer and schoolteacher of this county, having one son; and Benjamin, Annie, Bertha, Lena and Mary, who remain at the parental home. All the children receive good educational advantages, and all are proficient in music.

LYMAN BURGESS, who is now living retired in the city of Vermillion, Clay county, is a native of Whtaser, Norway, where he was born on the 16th of November, 1829, being a son of Burguf and Holberson Ingburg, his own surname being derived according to the custom of his native land. The father of the subject was a teacher by vocation, and passed his entire life in Norway, where he died in 1838. His widow, when well advanced in years, came to America in 1843, and passed the remainder of her life in the home of her son Oliver, in Fillmore county, Minnesota, her death occurring in 1857. In the family were nine children, of whom only two are now living, Oliver, who is a prominent and influential farmer of Wisconsin; and Lyman, who is the immediate subject of this review. All of the other children died in infancy.

Lyman Burgess received his early educational discipline in his native land, and when he was but fourteen years of age, in 1843, he came to America in company with his older brother, Oliver, who was twenty-two years old at the time. They located in Dane county, Wisconsin, and there the subject found employment as clerk in a general store in the village of Janesville, while later he worked in a local wheat market. At the age of eighteen years he purchased a farm of eighty-five acres, in Dane county, that state, disposing of the property a few years later. In 1860, as a young man of thirty-one years, Mr. Burgess came to the territory of Dakota, driving an ox-team through from Wisconsin and arriving in Clay county in July of that year. Here he preempted one hundred and sixty acres, all being entirely wild and unimproved, while buffaloes and other wild game were abundant in the locality and the Indians frequent visitors. He erected a log house on his embryonic farm and initiated the onerous labor of reclaiming the land to cultivation, perfecting his title to the property in due course of time. This land he still retains in his possession, and it has been under cultivation for a longer period than practically any other tract in this section. He has accumulated adjoining lands, so that the area of his ranch at the present time is seven hundred acres, while it is one of the best improved and most valuable farms in the county, being situated in Fairview township, three miles from Vermillion. He erected a large and commodious residence on the farm, and also has the best type of farm buildings aside from the dwelling. In 1893 Mr. Burgess erected an attractive modern residence in the city of Vermillion, where he has since lived retired from active business, though he still maintains a general supervision of his farm, which he rents. He for many years devoted special attention to the raising of fine live stock in connection with his diversified farming, and he gave preference to the Durham breed of cattle, of which he always had many fine specimens. Mr. Burgess is a man of marked mentality and broad information, having read widely and with much discrimination, and keeping at all times in touch with the issues and questions of the day, while he has been animated by that liberality and public spirit which ever proves potent in furthering the general welfare and advancement. He is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and served for many years as a member of the board of township trustees, while for two years he was a member of the board of county commissioners. In 1861 he was elected to represent Clay county in the first territorial legislature, and he has taken an active part in public affairs in the days past, being now inclined to relegate such work to younger men, having "borne the heat and burden of the day" and played well his part as one of the founders and builders of an opulent and splendid commonwealth. It may be said that when he took up his residence in Clay county the present thriving and attractive little city of Vermillion was a mere trading post, having only a few buildings and a population of about ten individuals. Religiously Mr. Burgess is in sympathy with the creed of the Lutheran church.

On the 9th of May, 1856, in Cambridge, Wisconsin, Mr. Burgess was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Lee, who was born in Norway in 1840 and came to the United States when eleven years old, being a daughter of Eric and Agot (Johnson) Lee, natives of Norway, who were numbered among the early settlers of the Badger state. Andrew Lee, the youngest of the four children, was one of the prominent pioneers of South Dakota and one of its most distinguished and influential citizens, having served as governor of the state in 1896. He is now engaged in the general merchandise business in Vermillion and also has extensive farming and stock interests. Of the nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Burgess a brief record is given in the following and concluding paragraph of this brief sketch, entered in tribute to one of the sterling pioneers of the state.

Charlotte, who is now at the parental home, was for twelve years a successful and popular teacher in the high school at Sioux City, Iowa;

Dorothea, Hannah and Ellis are also at home; Clara is the wife of Hans J. Smith, who is engaged in the merchandise business at Akron, Iowa, and they have one son, Ralph; Grace and Pearl are at the parental home; Bergo L., who is associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Smith, in the general merchandise business in Akron, Iowa, married Miss Louise Young, and they have two daughters, Ellen and Carlon; Eric A., who was graduated in the law department of the State University, at Vermillion, in 1889, is now a leading member of the bar of Sioux City, Iowa; he married Miss Mary Fry, and they have one son, Lyman Taylor. All of the children are college graduates, and each of the daughters received good musical training, while all have been successful teachers, Pearl at the present time taking a post-graduate course in music.

AARON CARPENTER, who is associated with his sons under the firm name of A. Carpenter & Sons, in the ownership and operation of the Vermillion Nursery and Fruit Farm, which is located in the immediate proximity of the city of Vermillion, is a native of the old Green Mountain state and a scion of a family whose name has been identified with American history from the colonial epoch, when the original progenitors in the new world came hither from England and established a home in New England. He was born in Concord, Vermont, on the 7th of July, 1826, and thus will soon join the ranks of the octogenarians. He is a son of Jedidiah and Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Carpenter, both of whom were born and reared in New Hampshire, whence they removed to Vermont, where the father was engaged in farming until 1858, when he came to South Dakota, being one of the earliest settlers in Clay county, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death here occurring September 21, 1886, at which time he was eighty-four years of age. His devoted wife died in Vermont, in 1847, at the age of fifty-one years. They became the parents of four children, namely: Lyman, who died in Washington in 1900; Aaron, who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Mary, who is the wife of Charles Stacey, of Vermillion; and John, who died in Washington, in 1898.

In 1858 the subject's father located in Nebraska, and two years later first stepped foot on the soil of the territory of Dakota. From Dubuque, Iowa, he made the trip overland with oxteams, and he located just across the Missouri river in Dixon county, Nebraska, where he remained until 1861, in February of which year he took up his permanent residence in Clay county, South Dakota, where he took up government land, here passing the remainder of his life. The country was on the very frontier of civilization, and Vermillion was then nothing more than an isolated trading post. The subject was reared and educated in Vermont, and was thirty years of age at the time when he came with his father to the west. In 1861 he established his permanent home in Clay county, this state, taking up one hundred and sixty acres of government land, and erecting a log house on the same, after which he turned his attention to the reclamation of a farm from the virgin wilderness, and here he has ever since mainained his home, the farm being one of the best improved and most eligibly located in the county, adjoining the city of Vermillion. In 1873 Mr. Carpenter began the propagation of fruits of various kinds, and he has since devoted special attention to this line of enterprise, while his fruit farm and nursery are among the best to be found in the state, the business ramifying into the most diverse sections of South Dakota, as well as into adjoining states, while the firm of which he is at the head enjoys the highest reputation for reliability and for the excellence of all products. The nursery department of the enterprise offers the best of products in apples, crab-apple, plum, pear, cherry and other trees, while special attention is given to the raising of scions in the small fruit-line, as well as roses, garden roots, flowering plants of varied kinds, ornamental shrubs and forest-tree seedlings, evergreens and shade trees. From the Vermillion farm in season are shipped large quantities of fruit, and the same finds a ready market at the maximum prices. In the year 1903 more than twenty thousand grafts were put out in the nursery.

In politics, Mr. Carpenter is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and he has ever taken an active interest in public affairs. He was a member of the territorial legislature for two terms—in 1867 and 1868-69—and was a member of the first board of county commissioners of Clay county, whose organization was effected in 1862. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the United Brethren church, and have long been active in church and social affairs.

On the 21st of June, 1849, in Concord, Vermont, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Carpenter to Miss Kezia Russell, who was born and reared in Middlesex, that state, being a daughter of Rev. John M. and Sarah (Foss) Russell, her father having been a clergyman of the Baptist church. Of the four children of the subject and his wife, we offer the following information: George L. who was born on the 9th of March, 1862, is associated in business with his father, as a member of the firm of A. Carpenter & Sons, and has the practical management of the enterprise at the present time, being a careful and able business man and one who is thoroughly informed in the practical and theoretical details of fruit culture and general nursery work. He was married on the 12th of October, 1887, to Miss Mary Auther, a daughter of James Auther, of this county, and they have five children, namely: Ellen K., Arthur A., Francis M., William A. and Joseph W. He is a Republican in politics and is a progressive and loyal citizen of the state in which he has passed practically his entire life. Alba, the oldest of birth, is a resident of Fort Gamble, Washington, where he is engaged in farming; he married Emma Ridell, of Yankton, May 22, 1872, and they have two children living, Jennie May Hicks and Ethel K. Johnson. John, who was born on the 14th of October, 1869, is still at the parental home and is an active member of the firm of A. Carpenter & Sons, being an able coadjutor of his father and brother; and Carrie M. is the wife of Edward Coles, a successful farmer of this county; they have one child, George A.

HENRY L. FERRY was born in Burlington Iowa, on the 6th of September, 1838, and is a son of Silas and Flavia (French) Ferry, the former of whom was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Massachusetts. The paternal grandfather of the subject was present at the time of the great Wyoming massacre in Pennsylvania, but managed to escape with his life. His father was a native of France, and emigrated thence to America in the colonial era of our national history, locating in Pennsylvania. The parents of the subject were married in the old Keystone state, and shortly afterward removed to Olean, New York, where they continued to reside until 1837, when they started for Iowa, arriving in March of that year. They located in Burlington, and there the father engaged in draying. About 1858 he removed to the vicinity of Muscatine, that state, where he became the owner of two farms, and there he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring on the 10th of May, 1863. His wife was summoned into eternal rest on the 10th of May, 1863, both having been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while in polities he was originally a Democrat.

Henry L. Ferry was reared on the pioneer farm and early began to assist in its cultivation and improvement, while his educational advantages in his youth were those afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. He continued to assist in the work and management of the homestead farm until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he started out on his own responsibility, passing about two years in Illinois, where he was variously employed, and then returning again to the homestead in Iowa. He was married in March, 1861, and on September 9th of the same year he enlisted as a private in Company I, Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he served four years. His command was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in many of the notable battles of the great internecine conflict through which the Union was perpetuated. He was a participant in the battle of Shiloh, the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, the Meridian raid and was under General Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and in the ever memorable "march to the sea," after which his command was in the campaign through the Carolinas, and after the surrender of Lee marched on to the national capital and took part in the grand review of the victorious armies. He received his honorable discharge, at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 15th of July, 1866. After the close of the war Mr. Ferry returned to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he remained until the autumn of 1867, when he came with his wife to the territory of Dakota and entered claim to one hundred and sixty acres of government land, in Fairview township, Clay county. He labored strenuously in the development and improving of his farm, and in 1881 Mr. Ferry purchased an adjoining quarter section, and the entire farm is under effective cultivation, improved with excellent buildings and is recognized as one of the valuable places of the county. Mr. Ferry continued to reside on the homestead and to actively supervise its affairs until 1899, when he purchased an attractive residence in the city of Vermillion, where he has since lived practically retired. He and his wife have been for many years active and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have taken a prominent part in religious work. In politics Mr. Ferry gave his allegiance to the Democratic party until 1895, since which time he has been arrayed as a stanch supporter of the principles of the Populist party. He has twice been nominated for the state legislature, being defeated on each occasion, with the other party candidates. In 1899 he was elected a member of the board of education of Vermillion, serving four years. He was one of the first men in the state to become identified with the Grange movement, and was the leader in the order for a number of years, having been the organizer of the first grange in the state, in 1878, within which year he effected the establishing of ten such organizations in Clay. He is one of the valued members of Miner Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, in his home city, and manifests a deep interest in his old comrades in arms.

On the 26th of March, 1881, in Muscatine county, Iowa, Mr. Ferry was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Reyburn, who was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of March, 1835, being a daughter of Callin and Mary (Callin) Reyburn, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Virginia. Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Ferry we incorporate the following data in conclusion of this review: Henrietta is the wife of Emmett C. Chapman, of Muscatine county, Iowa, and they have five children, while it should be noted in the connection that of the latter one is married, while the subject and his wife have one great-grandchild; Cora M. is the wife of M. B. Hampton, of Charles Mix county, this state, and they have seven children; Arthur V., who is a printer in Vermillion, was for seven years the editor and publisher of a weekly paper, the Monitor, at Wakonda, this county; he married Miss Cora Usher and they have five children; Collin R. is in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and maintains his headquarters in Vermillion; Orin S., who married Miss Della Usher, is a successful farmer of this county; Lucius, who married Miss Kate Herring, has charge of the homestead farm; and Phillip H. is in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. Lucius and Philip served two years each in the Philippines, having been members of Company A, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, and they ably sustained the family reputation for loyalty and military prestige.

REIN TALSMA, one of the successful and prominent farmers of Bon Homme county, was born in Friensland, Holland, on the 8th of November, 1846, and is a son of Mattheus and Reintje Talsma, the former of whom passed his entire life in Holland, where he was a gardener by vocation, while the latter came to the United States in 1870 and located in Sioux county, Iowa, where she passed the remainder of her life, her death occurring in 1879. Of the five cildren in the family the subject of this review was the second in order of birth, while of the number all are living except two. The subject was reared to maturity in his native land, where he was afforded the advantages of the excellent national schools, after which he was engaged in carpentery until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when, in 1868, he immigrated to America, believing that here were to be found superior opportunities for the attaining of definite success through individual effort. He had learned the trade of carpenter in Holland, and upon coming to the United States he located in Marion county, Iowa, where he followed his trade and worked on farms for the ensuing six years. At the expiration of this period, in 1874, he came as a pioneer to South Dakota, being thus numbered among those who initiated the strenuous work of development and civic progress. He made the overland journey with a wagon and team of horses and two yoke of oxen, being thus better prepared to take up the work of reclaiming new land than was the average pioneer of the period. He took up three hundred and twenty acres of government land in township 93, Bon Homme county, the tract being entirely wild, and soon after his arrival he completed the erection of a sod house of the primitive type, and he then set himself vigorously to the work of placing his land under cultivation, while during the long intervening years he has developed one of the valuable farms of the county and made the best of permanent improvements on the same, including the erection of his present handsome and commodious residence in 1899, while about the home is found a well-matured grove of trees, all of which were planted and nurtured by himself.

On the 26th of May, 1873, Mr. Talsma was united in marriage to Miss Grietje Ferwerda, who was born and reared in Holland, whence she came to America in 1873, their marriage being solemnized in the state of Iowa. The great loss and bereavement of Mr. Talsma's life came on the last of April, 1901, when his loved companion was summoned into eternal rest, at the age of forty-nine years. They became the parents of twelve children, all of whom are living except two, the names being here entered in order of birth: Reina, John, Bertha, Winnie (died at the age of five years), Matthew, Fred (a son who died in infancy), Winnie (2nd), Katie, Fred (2nd), Lucretia, Margaret and Clarence.

CARROLL F. EASTON, an honored resident of Aberdeen and for many years very closely identified with the material interests of South Dakota, was born in Lewis county, New York, August 31, 1857. His father, Francis M. Easton, a general merchant of Lowville, died when Carroll F. was about ten years old, after which the latter worked on a farm for his board, in this way spending the greater part of his time until a youth of fourteen, when he went to Philadelphia, where he earned a livelihood for some time by selling small articles on the streets of the city, subsequently discontinuing that line of business with the object in view of learning the hatter's trade. After a short experience in that capacity, he quit the shop and entered a store, accepting a very responsible position for one so young, but he discharged his duties faithfully and well and gained the confidence of his employers, who insisted that the young clerk remain with them and become permanently attached to the establishment. Not being pleased with the idea of devoting his life to mercantile pursuits, young Easton resigned his place, after less than a year's service, and in 1874 went to Lanesboro, Minnesota, where his uncle, J. C. Easton, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, had some time previously established a bank. Entering the institution in a clerical capacity, he soon demonstrated unusual efficiency, and on the death of the cashier, which occurred a little later, he was promoted to the latter position, at the same time becoming practically the manager of the bank, his uncle being absent the greater part of the time. Few young men of the age of eighteen have such a burden of responsibility resting upon them, and yet as cashier and acting president Mr. Easton managed the bank quite successfully, and the five years during which he was in charge were the most flourishing of its history.

J. C. Easton was a man of large wealth and wide influence, and in addition to owning the

Southern Minnesota Railroad, established a number of banks at different places in Minnesota and Wisconsin, one of these being the establishment referred to. At the end of five years noted above, the subject became interested in a bank at Tracy, Minnesota, starting the business with a limited capital of perhaps six hundred dollars, which he had saved, but from this small beginning the institution steadily grew in the confidence of the community until within a comparatively short time its deposits amounted to over fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Easton's previous experience in banking enabled him to manage the institution in which he was interested in an able and business-like way, but the title under which it was conducted being the same as the bank owned by his uncle, the latter objected by reason of prior right to the name. Refusing to yield to his uncle's importunities to close out the bank, he continued the business with constantly increasing success, and shortly afterwards, in partnership with two other parties, started another bank at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which under the name of Easton, McKinney & Scougle, soon became the leading monetary institution of that city. About the same time, 1880, these parties established several branches at various points in South Dakota, the more noted of which were those at Yankton and Dell Rapids, all beginning with small capital, but gradually growing and extending their influence until becoming permanent fixtures in the respective localities. Subsequently Mr. Easton disposed of his interests in several of the Dakota banks, but kept the one at Tracy, Minnesota, which he continued to manage with success and financial profit for a period of fifteen years. In 1881 he moved to Aberdeen, organizing a banking business at Wolsey under the style of Easton, Vance & Company, and later the Bank of Davies & Easton at Bowdle. Through these institutions he handled, in addition to the general local business, a great deal of eastern capital, which was loaned at good rates of interest. Mr. Easton served five or six years as president of the First National Bank of Aberdeen, but some years after retiring from that position he disposed of all of his banking interests and turned his attention to various other lines of business. For a number of years he dealt very largely in real estate, making a specialty of farm property, which he bought and sold quite extensively, not only in South Dakota, but throughout several other western states and territories. At one time he was engaged in raising fine blooded cattle of the Hereford breed, and owned a ranch of three thousand six hundred and eighty acres of valuable grazing lands in Brown county. He bought and shipped live stock on an extensive scale, while operating this ranch, and in addition thereto was also interested in the cattle business in old Mexico, where he and C. E. Reid, also of Aberdeen, owned a ranch of fourteen thousand acres, which they managed with encouraging success for a period of ten years, selling it at the end of that time.

In his various business transactions Mr. Easton has not been actuated solely by a desire for gain, much of his endeavor being in the way of inducing a substantial and thrifty class of people to purchase homes and become permanent residents of South Dakota. He has done a great deal to advertise the advantages of the state, not in a loud, sensational manner, but in a more quiet way, based upon truthful representation with which none of the many who came here through his influence have ever found fault, but on the contrary have always found his statements verified by fact. He improved a great deal of his property before selling and in this way provided a large number of comfortable homes, which he sold to settlers on the installment plan. This plan he has found most judicious in every respect, as it redounds not only to his own financial advantage, but places the opportunity of securing a home within easy reach of the man of moderate means. He still devotes his attention to improving and selling property, also handles a great deal of farm and grazing land, and does an extensive business, second in volume to that of no other man in the city of Aberdeen similarly engaged. He is one of the wide awake, progressive men of his city, county and state, is deeply interested in public affairs, and in different official capacities, as well as in his private dealings, has always advanced public improvements and championed every laudable enterprise for the general welfare of the community. Politically he is a straight-out Republican and an untiring worker for the success of his party. He was a member of the city council and of the school board, and president of the Masonic Temple, being a thirty-second-degree Mason.

Mr. Easton was married, in 1884, to Miss Eva Burns, of Caledonia, Minnesota, and is the father of three children, Russell B., a student of Rensselaer Institute, Troy, New York; Violet, still a member of the home circle, as is also Hazel, the youngest of the family. In closing this brief review of Mr. Easton's active and eminently honorable and useful career, it is but just to observe that his life is one deserving of the greatest praise, for to him, perhaps, as much as to any one man is due the remarkable growth and prosperity of the section of South Dakota in which he resides. His name will always be conspicuous on the roll of eminent men who have conferred honor on Aberdeen and the northeastern part of the state, and the distinction accorded him of being a leader in all that concerns the material well-being of the commonwealth has been fairly and honorably earned. His prominent position in business circles he owes to his own exertions, his years of energetic labor and his untiring perseverance, combined with sound judgment, clear insight and the exercise of that executive ability which never falls short of the accomplishment of high and noble purposes. He is respected and esteemed for his many manly qualities, as well as for his remarkable influence in building up and strengthening the body politic along material and other lines, and his personal friends throughout his adopted state are numberless.

FREDERICK DAHLENBURG, one of the sterling pioneers of Bon Homme county, where he has maintained his home for thirty years, is a native of the fair old city of Berlin, Germany, where he was born on the 28th of July, 1843, being a son of John and Mary Dahlenburg, both of whom were likewise born in that city, the father having been a wagonmaker by trade and having followed the same in his fatherland until 1878, when he emigrated thence to the United States, where two of his sons had preceded him, and he located in Grant county, Wisconsin, and there both he and his estimable wife passed the remainder of their lives, his death occurring in 1880, while she passed away in 1900. They become the parents of five children, namely: Mary, who is the wife of John Ness, of Grant county, Wisconsin; Charles, who is one of the representative farmers of Bon Homme county, South Dakota; Minnie, who is the wife of Fred Jack, of Grant county, Wisconsin; Frederick, who is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Augusta, who is the wife of Charles Belz, of Lancaster, Wisconsin.

Frederick Dahlenburg was reared to maturity in his native city, in whose excellent schools he secured his early educational discipline, after which he turned his attention to army service, in which he was engaged until 1873, when he came to America, in company with his wife. They located in Grant county, Wisconsin, in April of that year and there remained until May, 1874, when they came to what is now the state of South Dakota, where our subject's brother, Charles, had located in the preceding year, and here they became numbered among the early settlers of Bon Homme county. Mr. Dahlenburg entered a homestead claim of government land, in township 93, and this one hundred and sixty acres constitutes an integral portion of his present fine landed estate. He began the improvement of his land, establishing his home in a primitive sod house, and through his indefatigable energy and good management the wild land has been transformed into a fertile and productive farm, while as prosperity has attended his efforts he has added to the area of his ranch from time to time until he is now the owner of six hundred and seventy-two acres, of which three hundred and fifty acres are under a high state of cultivation, while upon the place have been made the best of improvements, including the erection of a modern farm dwelling, and the large and substantial barn. Good fences surround and intersect the ranch, and on the place are to be found a good orchard and fine groves of shade trees, all planted by the owner. Mr. Dahlenburg secures excellent yields of wheat, oats and corn, giving special attention to the propagation of corn, and he is also one of the successful stock growers of the county, having an excellent grade of cattle and hogs, while he also raises horses for his own use. Mr. Dahlenburg is independent in his political views, and he and his wife are zealous members of the Lutheran church, and enjoy the highest degree of respect and confidence in the community in which they have so long made their home.

In his native city of Berlin, on the 28th of November, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dahlenburg to Miss Matilda Steffien, a daughter of August Steffien, who passed his entire life in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlenburg have five children, to whom they have given excellent educational advantages, and of them we enter the following brief record: William, who is associated with his father in the management of the home farm, was married on the 19th of February, 1903, to Miss Delia Paul, who was born and reared in Linn county, Iowa; Annie is the wife of Charles Orth, who is engaged in the furniture business at Tyndall, this county; and Henry, Frederick, Jr., and Robert remain at the parental home and are attending the local school.

PHILETUS N. CROSS, of Yankton county, was born in Ohio on the 1st of August, 1833, and is a son of Philetus Cross, Sr., who was also a native of the Buckeye state. In 1840 the father took his family to Wisconsin, becoming a well known and successful farmer of that state, but he spent his last years in Minnesota, where he died at a ripe old age.

The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Wisconsin. It was in the fall of 1869 that he came to South Dakota and took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Clay county, giving his time and attention to the improvement and cultivation of that place until 1883, when he sold out. He passed though all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life and had his crops destroyed by the grasshoppers three years and by floods at other times. Throughout his active business life he has continued to engage in agricultural pursuits and is today a resident of Gayville, Yankton county. where he now makes his home.

In 1860 Mr. Cross was united in marriage to Miss Emma Jane Maxon, by whom he had eight children, and after her death he was again married in December, 1887, his second union being with Mrs. Sarah (Cronk) Blodgett, a native of Ohio. Her former husband was Myron Blodgett, one of the honored early settlers and successful farmers of Yankton county, having come here from Iowa, in the spring of 1869, and taken up government land. He died on the 16th of April, 1883, honored and respected by all who knew him. Besides his widow he left five children, one of whom is now deceased. The others are all married and nicely located.

Politically, Mr. Cross is a Republican with prohibition tendencies, being a strong temperance man, and in early life he took quite an active and prominent part in local politics, efficiently serving as county commissioner in Clay county, South Dakota, for a time. He was also a member of the territorial legislature in 1879-80 and was regarded as one of the most influential men of his community. During the dark days of the Civil war Mr. Cross offered his services to the government, enlisting in Company C, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and he was holding the rank of second lieutenant when he received his discharge. He has long been an active worker in the Methodist church, and for the past sixteen years has been an evangelistic minister.

OLE NIELSEN, one of the leading and representative citizens of Yankton county, was born in Denmark on Christmas eve, December 24, 1853, and is a son of Niels and Juliana (Hanneke) Oleson, also natives of that country. The first twenty years of his life the subject spent in his native land and in 1873 came to the United States. After spending one month in Minnesota, he came to Yankton county, South Dakota, and with the interests of this state he has been actively identified ever since. In 1875 his parents and the remainder of the family removed from Denmark to South Dakota and the father now lives retired in Yankton at the age of seventy-six years, while his wife has reached the age of seventy-three years. Both hold membership in the Lutheran church, and the father votes with the Republican party. Their children are Ole, of this review; John; Dora, now the wife of Jake Nissen, of Yankton; Estine; Selia; Fred; Christian; Andrew, deceased; and Helen. All were given good school privileges and Helen, who is still at home, has become quite proficient in music. She is the only one of the children born in the United States.

In 1874 Mr. Nielsen, whose name introduces this sketch, took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Yankton county and constructed a dugout, which was his first home here. Two years later he offered his right to this property for a yoke of steers, but was refused and in 1902 it sold for over six thousand dollars, having devoted six or seven years to its cultivation and improvement. He then removed to Yanton, where he ran a dray line for seven years, and in 1889 bought his present farm near Mission Hill, which is an improved place of one hundred and sixty acres. He has since remodeled the residence, barns and sheds and made other improvements which add greatly to the value and attractive appearance of the place. He carries on general farming and is also engaged in the buying, feeding and sale of stock, having sixty head upon his place during the winter of 1902-3. He makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs and Percheron horses and upon his farm he raises corn, wheat, oats, timothy and alfalfa.

In June, 1880, Mr. Nielsen was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Andrasen, who is also a native of Denmark, where her parents lived and died. Unto the subject and his wife were born two children, but Julia died in infancy. Harry is now fourteen years of age and is attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Nielsen support the Lutheran church and he is a member of Mission Hill Camp, No. 7209, Modern Woodmen of America. He votes for the men whom he believes best qualified for office and takes a deep interest in school work.

HARRY H. MAUPIN, one of the representative business men and honored citizens of Egan, Moody county, is a native of the Old Dominion, having been born in the beautiful mountain town of Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, on the 9th of March, 1868, and being a son of Junius F. and Elizabeth Maupin. In 1870 his parents removed to Washington, D. C., where his father was employed in the government printing office for twenty years. In politics he was a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party. The subject secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of the national capital and thereafter continued his studies in a private school at Standardsville, Virginia, where he completed a course in higher mathematics, history, the classics, etc., being graduated as a member of the class of 1885. After leaving school he learned the drug business in Washington, where he remained until 1888, when he came to South Dakota and located in Elk Point, Union county, where he secured employment in the drug store of J. S. Talcott. Later he removed to Sheldon, Iowa, where he was similarly engaged in the establishment of Fletcher Howard, being a registered pharmacist in both Iowa and South Dakota. In 1891 he returned to the latter state and located in Beresford, Union county, where he engaged in the drug business on his own responsibility. About two years later he sold his business to Ramsdel Brothers and then removed to Dell Rapdis, Minnehaha county, where he was in the employ of M. E. Collins until the spring of 1897, when he came to Egan, where he has ever since maintained his home. For a short interval he was here employed in the drug establishment of Taylor Brothers and then purchased the business, which he has since successfully continued, having a well-equipped establishment and carrying a comprehensive stock. In 1901 he was appointed postmaster at Egan, and has since been incumbent of this office. He established and equipped the Egan Telephone Exchange and also organized the Farmers' Egan Telephone Company, of this place, having disposed of the local exchange on the 1st of October, 1903. He was for a short time editor and publisher of the Egan Express, which he sold to R. E. Hartman, the present publisher. He served for two years as justice of the peace, and has at all times been foremost in support of all enterprises tending to further the upbuilding and material prosperity of his home town and county, while in politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party. Mr. Maupin became a member of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias while a resident of Beresford, this state, and was elected commander of the same, while he was twice a delegate to the grand lodge of the order in the state. He is also affiliated with Tyrian Lodge, No. 100, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Egan.

At Elk Point, this state, on the 22d of January, 1890, Mr. Maupin was united in marriage to Miss Emlura S. Morris, the only daughter of Hon. Emery Morris, who was a member of the territorial legislature in 1872, being one of the honored pioneers of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Maupin have one son, Morris Luverne, who was born on the 2d of December, 1890.

BERNART SIKMANN, a well-known resident of Yankton county, was born in Munster, Germany, on the 2d of February, 1843, his parents being lifelong residents of that country. At the age of twenty-seven years, in 1870, he left his native land and came to the United States, first locating in Dubuque, Iowa, where he spent a year and a half. He next went to Arkansas, where he remained nine months, and then returned to Iowa, making his home there until 1878, when he came to South Dakota, Yankton county being his destination. After working for others for nine months he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land eight miles north of the city of Yankton, but did not immediately turn his attention to agricultural pursuits. For two years he was employed in a brickyard and in 1875 embarked in the same line of business on his own account, operating that yard for eight years. He met with success in that undertaking and erected for himself a fine brick residence and two barns. During the flood of 1881 he lost a kiln of brick and his house was damaged to some extent, his loss amounting to about one thousand dollars. In 1882 Mr. Sikmann bought one hundred and eighty acres of wild land in Yankton county and engaged in its operation in connection with the manufacture of brick in Yankton. He built a good residence and barns upon his place in 1892 and in July of that year took up his residence there, it being still his home, though he continues to own property in the city to the amount of about eight acres. His farm now comprises two hundred and eight acres, which with the assistance of his sons he has placed under a high state of cultivation.

On the 3d of June, 1880, Mr. Sikmann was united in marriage to Miss Lena Mader, a daughter of Henry and Christina Mader, who were both natives of Germany, but were living in New York at the time of Mrs. Sikmann's birth. In 1873 her father brought his family to South Dakota and entered a tract of wild land in Yankton county, soon becoming a well-known and successful farmer of this locality. He died April 23, 1894, having survived his wife for several years, she having passed away on the 15th of May, 1877. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Sikmann have been born five children: Fred, now twenty-one years of age; Joseph, Frank, Rosa and Lillie (died July 21, 1891). All are at home and have been given good common-school educations, the daughter being still a student in the local schools. Socially the family is one of prominence in the community where they reside, and the wife and mother is a member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Sikmann is a Democrat in politics and does all in his power to insure the success of his party.

W. L. PALMER, a prominent banker at Carthage, was born at Watertown, New York, in 1844, attended the public schools and later took a course in a commercial college at Poughkeepsie. When nineteen years old he went over to the Brooklyn navy yards and offered his services in the cause of his country. His enlistment occurred in August, 1863. In 1866 he obtained an honorable discharge and shortly thereafter engaged in the hardware business, but two years later built at Watertown the first manilla paper mill ever erected in the United States. He began the manufacture of paper flour bags on a large scale and did a thriving business in this line for a number of years, but finally decided to cast in his lot with the enterprising emigrants then swarming to the territories beyond the Missouri. It was in 1881 that he turned his face westward, stopping in Chicago, but going to South Dakota in the following year. Taking up his residence at Langfort, he established the James River Bank of Palmer, but in 1888 came to Carthage, where he founded the bank of that name and is at present the owner of the Farmers' Bank. Mr. Palmer is an ardent Republican and many prominent offices at the hands of his party have been within his reach had he not persistently declined owing to reluctance to take the time from his important business affairs. At one time he was vigorously urged by the Republican press to accept the nomination for secretary of state, and this movement was aided by prominent Republicans all over the state, but Mr. Palmer politely declined this alluring honor. He has been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic ever since its organization in 1867, and was elected commander of the South Dakota branch in 1899. He filled that office for one year and is now quartermaster general of the department.

In October, 1883, Mr. Palmer was married to Miss Stella Driscoll and they have one child, Miss Edna, a pretty and vivacious girl of fourteen summers.

PARK DAVIS, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, one of the leading lawyers of South Dakota, was born in Athens, Windham county, Vermont, September 24, 1837, son of Elijah and Miriam Davis. His father died when the subject was quite young and left him largely dependent on his own resources for advancement. He attended Leland Seminary at Townshend, Vermont, and in 1862 was graduated from Middlebury College. He read law under Butler & Wheeler, prominent attorneys of Jamaica, Vermont; was admitted to the bar in Windham county in 1864; and in February, 1865, commenced the practice of his profession at St. Albans, Vermont, with Dana R. Bailey, under the firm name of Bailey & Davis. Later he was admitted to the supreme court, the circuit court of the United States, and the supreme court of the United States. He prospered as a general practitioner of law at St. Albans until 1879, when he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and, in connection with Hiram F. Stevens, of that city, successfully practiced his profession until September 1, 1881. Then he temporarily withdrew from the law and engaged with his brother-in-law in a mercantile venture at Albany, New York, under the firm name of Gray & Davis. In October, 1885, he went to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, formed a partnership with his old friend and former partner, Dana R. Bailey, and since has ranked as one of the leading lawyers of his state. In 1874 he represented St. Albans in the general assembly of Vermont and was a prominent and influential member of that body.

Mr. Davis is highly distinguished in Masonic circles. He served three terms as grand master of Masons of Vermont. His record in this important office was a brilliant one. Since coming to South Dakota he has been honored with the office of grand high priest and many other positions of honor and trust by the Masonic fraternity. He is the author of a treatise on Masonic trials and forms for procedure which have been incorporated into a monitor published by the grand lodge of Vermont.

Mr. Davis was married at Townshend, Vermont, October 27, 1863, to Delia S. Gray and they have two children, Henry P. and May L. Mr. Davis is one of Sioux Falls' leading citizens and is favorably known throughout the state. He is an able lawyer, a genial gentleman and his record as a man is without reproach.

JAMES STANAGE is one of Yankton county's native sons, for he was born here on the 11th of May, 1862, and is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, his parents being John and Bridget (Murnan) Stanage, both natives of Ireland. They were married, however, in Minnesota. For some years the father was in the government employ in that state, being connected with the commissary department until 1871. During the 'fifties he was sent by the government to Fort Pierre, South Dakota, and in 1861 he secured one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Yankton county, where he made his home until called to his final rest on the 22d of July, 1898. He was in several Indian raids during his connection with the army, and was a man well known and highly respected. He took an active interest in political affairs, being an ardent Democrat, and was a member of the first territorial legislature. Both he and his wife were earnest and consistent member of the Episcopal church. She is still living and continues to reside on the farm of two hundred acres left by her husband.

In the family of this worthy couple were four children: John, who now operates the old homestead and owns two other farms here; Mary and Elizabeth, who are also at home with their mother; and James, of this review. All were given good educational advantages and the daughters have engaged in teaching school for several terms.

James Stanage remained under the parental roof until he attained his twentieth year and then started out in life for himself as an agriculturist, operating a rented farm for three years. At the end of that time he purchased two hundred acres of wild land in Yankton county, which he has since broken, fenced and improved by the erection of a good house and barns. He keeps a good grade of horses, cattle and hogs, and is meeting with fair success in business.

On the 14th of October, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Stanage and Miss Kate Garvey, a daughter of Edward Garvey, one of the early settlers and successful farmers of the county. Nine children blessed this union, namely: Katherine; Ray; George; Ethel; Frank; John, who died at the age of eighteen months; Mark; Blanch, who died at the age of sixteen months; and Leone. The older children are now in school. Mr. and Mrs. Stanage are members of the Catholic church and he is a Democrat in politics. Fraternally he is identified with Mission Hill Camp, No. 7209, Modern Woodmen of America.

ALBERT S. HARVEY is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born in Dodge county, on the 27th of February, 1855, and being a son of Wiles and Harriet Harvey, the former of whom is now deceased, he having been a farmer by vocation. The subject's educational advantages were those afforded in the public schools of his native county, and from his youth up he has been identified almost continuously with agricultural pursuits. He continued to reside in Minnesota until 1878, when, as a young man of twenty-three years, he decided to cast in his lot with the territory of Dakota, toward which the tide of immigration had begun to set in. He arrived in what is now Moody county in March of that year, and took up a homestead claim of three hundred and twenty acres of government land, in Colman township, being one of the first to settle in that section, while the population of the county at the time was summed up in a small number of families, the land being practically all in its primitive condition and bearing slight resemblance to the condition which today obtains, with attractive villages, well-cultivated farms, churches, schools and all other evidences of an advanced civilization. Mr. Harvey began life here in a modest way, his original dwelling being a rude sod house of the sort so common in the early pioneer era, and through energy, perseverance and good management he has developed a fine farm, being now the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of most arable land, while the place is improved with good buildings and yields excellent returns for the labor expended in its cultivation. Mr. Harvey has shown a proper interest in all that has touched the general welfare and material advancement of the county, and has aided the cause of education and all other enterprises for the enhancement of the prosperity of the community, while in politics he is a stanch adherent of the Populist party.

Mr. Harvey has been twice married. In 1884 he wedded Miss Frances Scoville, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, and whose death occurred in 1889. She is survived by two children, Gilbert and Volney. On the 21st of February, 1895, Mr. Harvey married Mrs. Emily Morse, who was born in Wisconsin and who was a resident of Colman at the time of her marriage, while she is a daughter of C. L. Meeker, who was numbered among the early settlers in Moody county. Of this union has been born one child, Myrtle. One stepson and all four of the children still remain at the parental home.

CHARLES POWER, one of the representative business men of Lake county, is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born in Fillmore county, on the 17th of August, 1858, and being a son of William and Margaret (Knox) Power, both of whom were born and reared in Ireland, while their marriage was solemnized in Ireland. The parents of the subject immigrated to America in 1854, and about 1856 took up their residence in Fillmore county, Minnesota, where they developed a farm, having been early settlers of the county. He there remained until 1868, when he died. In 1872 the mother and six children came to South Dakota. His widow is still living, at the venerable age of eighty years, and makes her home with her son, Joseph. This worthy couple became the parents of eight children, of whom six are living.

The subject of this review remained at the parental home in South Dakota until he had attained the age of twenty years, having in the meanwhile received his rudimentary educational discipline in the district schools. He then, in 1872, came as a youthful pioneer to the present state of South Dakota, and he passed the first five years thereafter in Minnehaha county, working on various farms and in the meanwhile attending school in Sioux Falls, where he completed a course in the high school. In 1879 Mr. Power came to Lake county, where he took up three hundred and twenty acres of government land and forthwith bent his energies to its reclamation and improvement. His success became cumulative, and as prosperity attended his efforts he added to his landed possessions in the county, until he is now the owner of six hundred and forty acres of valuable land, of which about five hundred are under effective cultivation, while he has made the best of improvements of a permanent nature. His farm is located in Wentworth township, two miles east of Wentworth, where he maintains his home and where he owns a considerable amount of realty aside from his elevator and attractive modern residence. Mr. Power continued to reside on his ranch until 1887, when he removed to Wentworth and established himself in business as a buyer and shipper of grain, while he later erected his present elevator in the village. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and takes a lively interest in local affairs of a public nature. He served three years as president of the village council of Wentworth, and was chairman of the township board for two years. Fraternally he is affiliated with Wentworth Lodge, No. 156, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Wentworth Camp, No. 4980, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 3d of August, 1898, Mr. Power was married to Miss Minnie Peters, who was born in West Bend, Washington county, Wisconsin, and who is a daughter of Henry and Minna (Schultz) Peters. Mr. and Mrs. Power have a winsome little daughter, Fern, who was born on the 21st of March, 1901.

ANDREW LARSON, whose farm is located seven miles from Flandreau, the attractive county seat of Moody county, is a native of Norway, where he was born in October, 1845. His parents died when he was a boy, and he was reared to maturity in his fatherland, securing his early education in the national schools, and thereafter being engaged in fishing until 1867, when he came to the United States and settled at La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he found employment in connection with the great lumbering industry of that state, continuing to make his headquarters in La Crosse for eleven years, at the expiration of which, in 1878, he came to the territory of Dakota and became one of the pioneers of Moody county, where he entered claim to one hundred and sixty acres of government land, which constitutes a portion of his present finely improved ranch. He labored sturdily and unceasingly, meeting with his quota of trials and discouragements, but his courage never flagged, and his determination and perseverance have had their reward in the good gift of prosperity and independence, for his success has kept pace with the development and progress of the country, which he has seen transformed from a wild and desolate section to one marked by all the evidences of a splendid civilization. He is the owner of six hundred and forty acres of land, the greater portion of which is under cultivation and devoted to diversified agriculture, while he has made the best of improvements of a permanent nature, including the erection of a good farm residence and a large and substantial barn, besides other requisite farm buildings, for the care of stock, produce, implements, etc.

Mr. Larson has also been very successful as a stock grower and gives preference to the shorthorn type of cattle, and to the Poland-China swine. In politics Mr. Larson gives his support to the Republican party, as do also his sons. Both he and his wife are prominent and consistent members of the Lutheran church, in whose work they take an active interest.

DAVID EASTMAN, one of the prominent and influential citizens of Wilmot, Roberts county, was born in Allegany county, New York, on the 1st of June, 1847, being a son of Tilton and Ann (Palmer) Eastman, both of whom were born and reared in Steuben county. The family lineage is of English, German, Scotch and Irish extraction. The Eastmans are English, the paternal grandmother was German, the maternal grandfather, Joshua Palmer, was Irish, and his wife was Scotch. Tilton and Ann Eastman removed in 1864 to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, where he was a farmer known for integrity and ability. Both died in South Dakota. David Eastman was about seventeen years of age at the removal to Minnesota, where he grew to manhood under the effective discipline of the farm, while he attended the common schools and the graded school at Plainview. He was associated with his father until he had attained the age of twenty-five years, when he engaged in teaching at Belleview, Minnesota, and was identified with the profession for five years, when he was for two years engaged in farming in Blue Earth county, Minnesota. In 1878 he located six miles south of the site of Wilmot where he entered government land, devoting himself to its reclamation and cultivation. In 1884 he was elected register of deeds and county clerk, remaining incumbent of the dual office for four years, having removed to Wilmot. He then engaged in the farm implement business and to the negotiating of farm loans and represented leading fire-insurance companies. In April, 1895, he was appointed deputy state commissioner of school and public lands, being elected commissioner in 1898. He rendered valuable service in this important office four years, when he retired to his pleasant home in Wilmot, where he has since given his attention principally to the supervision of farming interests, whle he is president of the Farmers' State Bank of Wilmot, and also does a general real-estate business. Mr. Eastman has ever accorded allegiance to the Republican party, and was a member of the state central committee for a number of years. He was sergeant-at-arms of the state senate during the sessions of 1893 and 1895. He and his family attend the Presbyterian church and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Dramatic Order of Knights of Khorassan.

On the 24th of May, 1884, Mr. Eastman was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Wilson, who was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the

3d of January, 1851, being a daughter of William L. and Janette Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman have two daughters, Jessie May and Florence I.

WILLIAM H. PARKER was born in Danville, Pittsylvania county, Virginia, May 4, 1847. He served in the United States army from the 24th day of June, 1861, until the 26th day of October, 1866, when he resigned from the army while stationed at Fort Kearney, in the then territory of Nebraska. After leaving the army he entered the law department of Columbian College, Washington, D. C., graduating with the class of 1868. Since this time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession with the exception of three years that he was collector of internal revenue of the territory of Colorado, being appointed by President Grant. While holding the position of collector of internal revenue he resigned to accept the appointment of assistant United States attorney, and subsequently was appointed United States attorney of that terriory. He removed to South Dakota in July, 1877, where he has been constantly engaged in the practice of his profession, being at the present time state's attorney of Lawrence county. He was a member of the constitutional convention that framed the constitution of South Dakota and a member of its first legislature.

O. M. OSBON, son of Joseph and Rhoda (Reed) Osbon, was born at Ripley, Ohio, May 20, 1846, but owing to the removal of his parents to Illinois, was reared and educated in the last mentioned state. His father being a farmer, the son went through the usual routine of helping on the farm during the busy season and picking up his schooling during the months of winter. Though still a boy at the outbreak of the civil conflict, Master Osbon, like all typical young Americans, was eager for "the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war" and finally gained his desire by being allowed to enlist in October, 1862, as a member of Battery A, Second Illinois Light Artillery. Though only sixteen years old, he was entrusted with the charge of a number of recruits with instructions to convey them to Helena, Arkansas, a duty which he performed with promptness and fidelity. The youthful volunteer had enough danger and adventure to satisfy even the most ardent seeker after such things, inasmuch as he participated in many of the important battles of the Civil war before receiving his honorable discharge in 1865. He has not, however, escaped the perils incident to exposure and returned to his Illinois home shaking with a genuine attack of old-fashioned "chills and fever." In hope of obtaining relief from this ailment he sought the salubrious climate of Colorado, but eventually found his way to Kansas, and it was after reaching the state made famous by John Brown and the "border ruffians" that he entered the field of journalism. His first venture in this line was with the Waterville Telegraph, but in 1884 he disposed of this plant to remove to Missouri, where he spent six years in the combined occupation of farming and editing. It was in 1897 that Mr. Osbon "made his bow" to the public at Howard in the first issue of "The Spirit of Dakota," a weekly paper devoted to the best interests of Miner county and the dissemination of Republican principles. During his residence in Kansas Mr. Osbon served three terms in the state legislature and was the first mayor of Westmoreland, county seat of Pottawatomie county, in the same state. He was also commander of the Kansas department of the Grand Army of the Republic and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1873 Mr. Osbon married Miss Oral E. Reed, a native of Ripley, Ohio, and has six sons: Orman K., Will M., Kenneth A., Guy, Don and Clarence.

DANIEL BROWN, present judge of Miner county, was born in Jackson county, Indiana, February 11, 1835, and it has been his fortune to owe allegiance to five of the great commonwealths until eventually he found a permanent abiding place in the "land of the Dakotas." When Mr. Brown appeared in the scene, there was no organized educational system in the Hoosier state, such schools as they had being of the primitive character supported by private benevolence, the teachers "boarding around" and taking uncertain pay from patrons of the neighborhood. It was by irregular attendance at such fountains of learning that Mr. Brown acquired the rudiments of knowledge out of the old-fashioned speller and Pike's Arithmetic. When twelve years old his father migrated to Illinois, where he purchased land in Stephenson county and lived by farming the same until 1870. At this juncture Mr. Brown abandoned the paternal homestead and removed to Republic county, Kansas, but after a residence there of two years located in Franklin county, Nebraska. He lived in this county for twelve years and then made the final migration, as the result of which he became a permanent resident of South Dakota. When Mr. Brown settled in Spink county in 1884, the population was still sparse and the country undeveloped, but conditions speedily changed for the better as emigrants continued to pour in from all parts of the world. Until 1886 his occupation had been that of farming, but about that time he entered the practice of law, which vocation he has continued up to date. In politics he had been a Democrat until the formation of the People's party, but when that movement assumed form in the west Mr. Brown became one of the active participants. In 1897 he settled in Miner county and in 1900 he was nominated and elected on the fusion ticket as candidate for judge of Miner county, and two years later was re-elected on the fusion ticket and is now serving his second term in that office.

On December 24, 1857, while residing in Illinois, Mr. Brown was married to Deborah J. Cain, who died about two years later, leaving no issue. February 6, 1861, Mr. Brown married Miss Catherine Hawk, and has had five children, of whom those living are Mrs. Jennie Craig, D. F. and C. P. Brown. Since his residence at Howard Mr. Brown has proven himself a useful and intelligent citizen. He is a student of public questions and especially well informed on the great economic issues which have divided parties so radically since the memorable campaign of 1889. He was painstaking and industrious as a farmer, equally so in the transaction of legal business and brought to the bench a good stock of common sense as a basis for correct interpretation of the law.

JOSEPH CABALKA, a highly esteemed resident of Yankton county, was born in Bohemia in 1858 and is a son of Joseph and Katie (Vavaruska) Cabalka. The parents were married in their native country and when they arrived in the new world they took up their abode in Chicago, where they remained for two and a half years. In 1870 they came to South Dakota, bringing their children with them and here the father secured a homestead claim upon which he lived until called to his final rest. He always carried on agricultural pursuits and in this manner provided a comfortable living for his family. He had six children, all of whom are yet residents of South Dakota and are representatives of its agricultural interests. The widowed mother is now living with her son Anton upon his farm in Yankton county and has attained the age of seventy years. She bore the maiden name of Rosa Czwomka.

Joseph Cabalka, whose name introduces this record, was but a young boy when the parents emigrated to the new world and with them he came to Dakota when he was but twelve years of age. He continued to attend the public schools here until he reached the age of fourteen and his educational privileges in the United States supplemented the early advantages which he had received in Bohemia. Through the summer months he assisted his father in the cultivation of the home farm and after putting aside his text-books he devoted all of his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. He has made farming his life work and is today a well-known representative of agricultural interests in Yankton county.

In the year 1886 Mr. Cabalka was united in marriage to Miss Rosie Czwonka, who was born in Poland, and by this union they have become the parents of four children: Anton, Charles, Annie and Sophia, all of whom are yet under the parental roof. The parents are communicants of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Cabalka takes no active part in political affairs, preferring to devote his attention to his business pursuits. He has depended upon his own resources from an early age and his labor and enérgy have formed the foundation upon which he has built his success. He is now a well-known farmer and his property is constantly increasing in value because of the excellent care which he takes of it.

HERMAN H. GAREY, of Mount Vernon, Davison county, was born in Oswego county, New York, on the 6th of December, 1859, being a son of James W. and Susanna (Griffin) Garey, of whose three children he was the first in order of birth. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native state, and when he was about ten years of age his parents removed to Iowa, where he continued to attend the district schools until he had attained the age of twenty years. He then learned the art of telegraphy, and for three years was employed as telegraph operator and station agent by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at various points in Iowa. In the autumn of 1888 he came to South Dakota, having previously been employed in a banking institution in the state of Nebraska for about three and one-half years. Upon coming to the present state of South Dakota he located in Mount Vernon, where he established the Davison County Bank, of which he became one of the principal stockholders, while he served as cashier of the institution until 1900, when he resigned his executive office, though still retaining his capitalistic interest in the bank. In 1892 Mr. Garey organized the Mount Vernon Milling Company and in 1896 he further manifested his progressive spirit by effecting the organization of the Mount Vernon Co-operative Creamery Company, while he was also actively identified with the organization of the Mount Vernon Merchandise Company, in all of which concerns he still retains a financial interest, while all have exercised important functions in connection with the industrial advancement of this section of the state. In 1900 Mr. Garey established himself in the real-estate business, and in the line he has built up an extensive and prosperous enterprise, to which he devotes much of his time and attention. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but his many business interests are so insistent in their demands that he takes no active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while he is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 24th of February, 1889, Mr. Garey was united in marriage to Miss Mary Samuels, of Mount Vernon, South Dakota, she being a daughter of John and Sarah Samuels.

JOSEPH PETERKA, a native son of Yankton county, was born here in November, 1879, and is a son of Frank and Mary (Behensky) Peterka, both of whom were natives of Bohemia. In their childhood days they left that country and came to the United States, settling with their respective families in South Dakota, where they were married. Upon his arrival here in 1869, the father secured one hundred and sixty acres of land and subsequently he purchased two more quarter sections so that at the time of his death he was the owner of a very valuable property, comprising four hundred and eighty acres. Establishing his home here in an early day he took an active part in the work of development and improvement and became an influential and leading citizen. He served as school director for many years and the cause of education found in him a warm friend. His political support was given the Democratic party and he kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day. His widow is still living on the old homestead and is now fifty-two years of age. Since her husband's death she has purchased four hundred acres of rich and arable land and her property holdings now aggregate seven hundred and twenty acres, the entire farm being utilized in the work of carrying on agricultural interests. Much of the land is cultivated and large portions are used for pasturage, for stock raising is carried on extensively on this place. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Peterka were born nine children, of whom one sister is now deceased. The others are Rudolph, John, Frank, Joseph, Mary, Charles, Rosy, Emmil and James. All are now living in this state with the exception of Frank, who has gone to Colorado for the benefit of his health. Rudolph and John are merchants in Mica, where they are carrying on general mercantile pursuits.

Joseph Peterka was educated in the public schools of this county, continuing his studies until he attained his majority and gaining a broad and comprehensive knowledge to which he is continually adding by reading and observation. When he had reached man's estate he resolved to follow as a life work the occupation to which he had been reared and continued to operate his father's old homestead. He was married to Miss Annie Hladke, of Yankton, the wedding being celebrated on the 22d of April, 1902. Mr. Peterka is a young man of good business ability and readily comprehends intricate business situations and problems. He views things from a practical standpoint and he also possesses the enterprising spirit which has been the dominant factor in the splendid development of the west.

WILLIAM J. THORNBY, one of the influential pioneers of the state and an honored citizen of Deadwood, was born in Greenwich, Washington county, New York, on the 27th of April, 1856, and is a son of James H. and Catherine (Conron) Thornby, the former of whom was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and the latter in the city of Troy, New York. The paternal grandfather of the subject likewise bore the name of James Hanna Thornby, and, like his son and namesake, was born in County Armagh, of the fair Emerald Isle. He was a member of the Inniskillen Dragoons and served under Wellington in the battle of Waterloo, while the medal for bravery which was accorded him at that time by the crown is still retained in the possession of his descendants. James Hanna Thornby, the father of the subject of this review, was reared and educated in his native land, where he remained until 1846, when he made a trip to America. At the time of the Irish rebellion of 1848 his loyalty to his oppressed fatherland led him to return and tender his services in defense of the righteous cause of his compatriots, and he was accompanied by Hon. A. L. Morrison, now collector of internal revenue in New Mexico, both being imprisoned after the overthrow of the rebellion in which they took part. They were incarcerated in Carlow jail, near the city of Dublin, where they were held for six months, at the expiration of which they received pardons. Mr. Thornby then came again to America, and located in the city of Troy, New York, where he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1870, while his wife passed away in 1874. Of their five children the subject is the eldest, and all are yet living, there being four sons and one daughter.

Colonel Thornby, as the subject is familiarly known, received his early educational training in the public schools of Troy, and in 1870, when about fifteen years of age, entered the foundry of Fuller & Warren, in that city, where he learned the trade of patternmaking, which he there continued to follow until 1876, when he set forth for the Black Hills, inspired by a love of adventure and a desire to learn what fortune had in store for him. He left Troy in November of that year and came through to Cheyenne, Wyoming, arriving on the 1st of December and there waiting to join the first freighting train enroute to his final destination. This train left for the Hills in March, 1877, and was known as Wade's Fast Freight. There were about three hundred men in the party and all were well armed, the majority having come from Montana, California, Missouri and Colorado, and all being attracted by the discoverey of gold in the Black Hills, while it is a noteworthy fact that our subject was the only eastern man in the company. They made the trip in nineteen days and, owing no doubt to the numerical strength, were not molested by the Indians. They arrived in Deadwood in April, and here Colonel Thornby entered the employ of

A. W. Merrick, proprietor and publisher of the Deadwood Pioneer, with whom he remained two years, having been the pioneer up-gulch reporter for the paper and having full charge of its circulation in this district. The Colonel was the only man who succeeded in making the journey between Deadwood and Lead during the memorable and terrific snow blizzard of March 12-15, 1878, in which so many sacrificed their lives. The snow was five feet deep on the level and he broke the trail and carried through his papers. In May, 1879, he left the employ of the Pioneer and joined Professor Walter P. Jenney on his trip to the southern Black Hills district, where he assisted in the completion of some important geological and topographical work which the Professor had initiated in 1875, at the behest of the government. On the 15th of June, 1879, while out on an incidental expedition with Prof. W. P. Jenney, the subject and his companion located the now famous Hot Springs, which have become a popular health and pleasure resort. In that year the Colonel located in Custer, and was elected the first assessor of Custer county, serving two terms, while in 1886 he was further honored by being elected county judge, presiding on the bench for two years, with ability and marked discrimination. In 1892 he was elected to the state senate, representing the district comprised of Custer and Fall River counties, and he served in this dignified position during the third general assembly of the state legislature in 1893. In the meanwhile he had become interested in the development of the mica-mining industry in this section, and realizing the value of scientific knowledge in regard to the mining and handling of the various precious and industrial metals, he entered the State School of Mines, at Rapid City, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1896. He also took a two-years course in metallurgy, and thus is specially well equipped for all kinds of work. In 1886 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the School of Mines, serving five years in this capacity and being president of the board during the last year. In 1897 the Colonel established upon his own responsibility an assay office at Ragged Top, Lawrence county, conducting the same one year, at the expiration of which, in 1898, when the government opened an assay office in Deadwood, he returned to this city to assume the duties of the office of melter in the office, having been appointed to the position at the start and having ever since continued to serve in the capacity, while he has gained a high reputation for his careful and accurate work. In 1893 he was one of the judges in the mining department at the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, being the only such representative from any of the gold-mining states of the Northwest, while in 1882 he was appointed commissioner to the mining exposition in Denver, taking his specimens by bull train to Cheyenne, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles, and thence forward by rail to Denver. In 1890 and 1891 he had charge of the Black Hills mineral exhibits in the corn palaces in Sioux City, Iowa. The Colonel was one of the three promoters and organizers of the Black Hills Mining Men's Association in 1901 and in 1897-8 he was president of the Custer County Agricultural, Mining and Stock Raising Fair Association, which, during his regime, held two fairs in Hermosa, that county, the same having been the most successful ever held in the Black Hills district.

In politics the subject is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and takes an active part in the promotion of its cause, while fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the commandery degrees, and also those of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and also with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. He is well known throughout the Black Hills and his circle of friends is circumscribed only by that of his acquaintances.

On the 26th of July, 1894, Colonel Thornby was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Youmans, who was born and reared in Winona, Minnesota, and who comes of a stanch old Revolutionary stock. She is a niece of Prof. Edward Livingston Youmans, the founder of the Popular Science Monthly and Youman's Chemistry. She is a woman of gracious presence and fine intellectual attainments, and was a teacher in the State Normal School at Spearfish, South Dakota, for some time prior to her marriage. Of this union have been born two children, Mary Youmans and Catherine Moore.

HERMAN BISCHOFF, city treasurer of Deadwood, was born in Wittenberg, Prussia, on the 29th of May, 1849, being a son of Herman and Marie (Schuz) Bischoff, who were likewise native of the same place, the former dying when the subject was a child of about one year, while the latter passed away in 1897. Mr. Bischoff received his early educational training in the excellent schools of his fatherland, and thereafter was employed in mercantile houses in the city of Wittenberg, until 1868, when he decided to seek his fortune in America. He arrived in due course of time in the port of New York city and thence came westward to Chicago, where he secured a position in a grocery in the Haymarket Square, later made notable by the riot in which a number of brave policemen met their death. He continued to reside in the western metropolis until after the ever memorable fire of 1871, and followed up the course of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was then in course of construction toward the Pacific coast. He located in Laramie, Wyoming, where he followed various occupations until 1877, the well-known humorist, "Bill" Nye, having at that time been incumbent of the office of justice of the peace in the town. In March, 1877, Mr. Bischoff arrived in what is now the attractive city of Deadwood, South Dakota, the place at the time having been a ragged but stirring mining camp. From this point he made two freighting trips to Cheyenne, and then, in August, 1877, he joined a party of one hundred and fifty men who started forth with teams on the great stampede to the Big Horn district of Wyoming, where gold had been discovered but a short time previously. The subject took out supplies with which to open a general merchandise store in the new mining camp, but the alluring tales of the gold to be secured proved to have the most meager foundation, as has often been the case, and but few of the adventurous gold seekers met with appreciable success. After prospecting in the mountains for three or four months Mr. Bischoff returned to Cheyenne, Wyoming, from which point he engaged in freighting to Deadwood, while in 1877 he established his permanent residence in the latter place. In 1879 he here engaged in the machinery and farming implement business, in company with John Farley, the firm being pioneers in this line of enterprise. Their establishment was destroyed in the great fire which practically wiped out the town in 1879, but they resumed business and successfully continued the same until 1883, when disaster again overtook them, when they lost practically their entire stock in the flood which swept part of the city. This second misfortune practically reduced the financial resources of Mr. Bischoff to the lowest ebb, and he thus accepted the position of bookkeeper at the D. & D. smelter, and the Homestake store at Lead City and in 1890 was made deputy county treasurer, under Kirk G. Phillips, retaining this incumbency for a period of four years, at the expiration of which, in 1898, he was elected city treasurer, of which office he has ever since remained in tenure, by successive re-elections, while on two occasions no opposing candidate was entered for the office, and he has been re-elected without opposition for the fourth term.

Mr. Bischoff has been to a considerable extent engaged in the promoting of mining interests in this section, and has recently effected the organization of the Lexington Hill Gold Mining Company and the Gold and Copper Mining and Development Company, of which he is secretary, being a stockholder in each and assistant secretary of the former. He owns valuable real estate in the city, including his attractive modern residence. In politics he gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with Eureka Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is secretary at the time of this writing, and with Deadwood Lodge, No. 51, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Dakota Lodge, No. 1, Improved Order of Red Men. He is also a valued member of the Black Hills Mining Men's Association and the Business Men's Club of Deadwood. He became an active member of the South Deadwood Hose Company, a volunteer fire company, in 1879, and is still a member, being one of the oldest in organization. During his long and faithful service he was foreman four years, secretary for six years, besides other offices, and at present he is the chairman of the board of trustees.

On the 29th of March, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bischoff to Miss Alice Baker, a native of Missouri and a daughter of John Baker, who was postmaster of Deadwood from 1898 until 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Bischoff have four children, namely: Eugene, Madge, Ivan and Alice.

HENRY C. MUSSMAN, proprietor of the Mussman House, one of the well-equipped and popular hotels of the state, is one of the representative citizens of Chamberlain and is now a member of the state legislature from his district. He was born in Cook county, Illinois, April 25, 1857, and is a son of William and Sophia (Heitzig) Mussman, of whose four children he is the eldest of the three surviving. His sister Sophia is the widow of Frank Parker and resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as does also the younger sister, Mary, who is not married. The father of our subject was born in Hanover, Germany, where he was reared and educated and where he learned the trade of ship carpenter. He followed a seafaring life for many years and visited all the principal ports in the world. About 1848 he located in Cook county, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until December, 1857, when he removed with his family to Houston county, Minnesota, where he purchased government land and became a pioneer farmer, there continuing to reside about seven years, at the expiration of which he sold his farm and engaged in the hotel business in Brownsville, that county. About eight years later he removed thence to Iowa, locating in the town of Decorah, where he continued in the hotel business until his retirement, in 1890, when he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in December, 1899, while his devoted wife passed away in 1860. In early years he was a Democrat, but subsequent to 1875 was a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church and were folk of sterling character, honored by all who knew them.

The subject of this sketch remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he began to depend upon his own resources. For several years he was in the employ of the lumber firm of Knapp, Stout & Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, making his headquarters in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and being engaged principally in rafting logs down the Mississippi river to the headquarters of the company. Later he was employed about three years as traveling salesman and then took up his abode in Iowa, where he was engaged in traveling for a brewing company for three years, at the expiration of which, in 1880, he came to Running Water, Dakota, where he became interested in the business of the firm of Chester B. Dyke & Company, wholesalers and distributors of beer over a wide area of country, and also proprietors of the Riverside hotel. A disastrous fire wiped out their business in February, 1881, and shortly afterward our subject came to Chamberlain, which was scarcely a year previous a village of a few tents and no permanent buildings, and here he was engaged in the liquor trade until 1888, when he sold out his business. He was thereafter variously engaged at different points in the Union for several years. Being a machinist by trade, he worked for a time in Minneapolis, where he had charge of the Lowrey's electric-car shops, while in 1892-3 he assisted in installing the sewerage system in Grand Forks, North Dakota. In 1895 he returned to Chamberlain and assisted in the construction of the pontoon bridge across the Missouri river at this point, and during the summer of the following year he was collector of the bridge, operated on the toll system. In 1897 Mr. Mussman was appointed water commissioner of Chamberlain, in which capacity he served one

HENRY C. MUSSMAN.

year. He has been identified with the hotel business in the town for about nine years, Mrs. Mussman having assumed the management of the Arlington hotel here about a year prior to his return to Chamberlain. Later they conducted the Tremont and the Merchants' hotels, in turn, and in December, 1898, rented their present building, known as the Mussman house, and this is one of the leading and most popular hotels in the city, no pains being spared in catering to the wants of the traveling public, while Mr. and Mrs. Mussman are known as the most genial and courteous, as well as capable, hotel folk.

Mr. Mussman has ever been a stalwart Republican and has taken an active interest in the party cause. In the fall of 1902 he was elected to represent the seventeenth district in the state legislature, and he is proving an able member of that body. He is identified with Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also with the local organizations of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 24th of April, 1879, Mr. Mussman was united in marriage to Miss Mary Takal, of Decorah, Iowa, and they have five children: Mack H., who assists in the management of the hotel and who is secretary of the state fire commission; and Gertrude, Fannie, Charlotte and William, all of whom are at the parental home.

ADELBERT H. BOWMAN, M. D., one of the popular and able physicians and surgeons of the city of Deadwood, is a native of Rock county, Wisconsin, where he was born on the 27th of October, 1851, being a son of William P. and Charlotte L. (Boynton) Bowman, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York, the former being a son of Thaddeus Bowman, who was born in Vermont, of old colonial stock, while the maternal grandfather of the Doctor was Ephraim Boynton, who was born in Massachusetts, being a descendant of one of the valiant minutemen of that state who gave so mateial service in the cause of independence during the war of the Revolution. This honored ancestor was Captain John Boynton, who was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, on the 8th of September, 1736, and he held the rank noted during his service in the Continental line. The original American progenitor in the line was John Boynton, who settled in Rowley, Massachustts, in 1638, and Captain John mentioned was of the fifth generation, having been a son of Joseph, who was a son of Joseph, who was a son of Ephraim, who was a son of the original settler in Rowley. The father of the Doctor manifested the same intrinsic patriotism and loyalty during the war of the Rebellion, in which he served as a member of the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery during the latter part of the great civil conflict. In the spring of 1866 he removed with his family to Osage, Iowa, and he and his devoted wife now reside in Spencer, that state, where they celebrated their golden wedding in 1897, while both are well preserved in mental and physical vigor, the father, at the venerable age of eighty years, being still actively engaged in the mercantile business. Of their eleven children eight are still living, the subject of this sketch having been the third in order of birth.

Dr. Bowman received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Wisconsin, and was about fifteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Iowa, where he continued to attend the public schools until 1869, when he entered the Cedar Valley Seminary, at Osage, that state, where he pusued his studies during the winter months until 1872. Later he took up the study of medicine under Dr. McAlister, of Spencer, Iowa, and in 1876 entered the renowned Rush Medical College, in the city of Chicago, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated on the 25th of February, 1879, receiving his well-earned degree of Doctor of Medicine and coming forth admirably equipped for the work of his chosen profession. He initiated his professional career in his home town of Spencer, Iowa, where he continued in successful practice until 1887, when he came to Deadwood, where he met with success from the start and where he now controls a large general practice as a physician and surgeon. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Iowa State Medical Society, the South Dakota State Medical Society and the Black Hills Medical Association, of which he is president. In politics the Doctor is arrayed as an intelligent and loyal supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party and fraternally he is identified with Central City Lodge, No. 22, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Dakota Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Dakota Commandery. No. 1, Knights Templar; and Naja Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. At the time of the Spanish-American war the Doctor enlisted as assistant surgeon in the First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, with which he served ten months in the Philippines, returning to his home in March, 1899.

On the 16th of October, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Bowman to Miss Ida Potter, who was born in West Springfield, Pennsylvania, being a daughter of Riley and Hulda (Austin) Potter, the former of whom was engaged in merchandizing at West Springfield at the time of his death, which occurred in 1884, while his wife passed away in 1900. Dr. and Mrs. Bowman are the parents of three children, namely: Laura L., Potter and Dorothy.

ALBERT W. COE, one of the honored pioneers and prominent business men of the city of Deadwood, is a native of Madison county, New York, where he was born on the 14th of August, 1833, being a son of Albert E. and Mary (Bridge) Coe, both of whom were likewise natives of that county, the former having been born in the same ancestral homestead as was the subject. The grandfather, who bore the name of David Coe, was a native of Middletown, Connecticut, while the name has been prominently identified with the annals of New England from the early colonial epoch. The ancestry is traced back in direct line to Roger Coe, who was burned at the stake in England, during the reign of Queen Mary, so commonly known as "Bloody Mary." The original progenitor in America was Robert Coe, who emigrated from the "tight little isle" to this country in 1634. From one of his three sons the subject of this review is directly descended. A number of representatives of the family rendered valiant service in the cause of independence during the war of the Revolution, and the subject's daughter, Miss Clara D., is thus entitled to and maintains membership in the Daughters of the Revolution. David Coe was a lad of twelve years at the time of his parents' removal from Connecticut to Oneida county, New York, where he was reared to manhood. He married at the age of twenty-one years and thereafter removed to Madison county, that state, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits and where he passed the remainder of his life. The father of the subject passed his entire life in that county; he died in 1887, and his wife passed away in 1844. They became the parents of six sons and three daughters, of whom one of the sons and one of the daughters are still living.

Albert W. Coe, who was the third child in order of birth, was reared to the study discipline of the home farm and secured his education in the common schools of the locality and period. Upon attaining his legal majority he set forth to seek his fortunes in the west. He located in what is now the city of Chicago, where he remained until 1856, when he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as one of the pioneers of the Cream City. and there continued to make his home for nearly thirty years—until the time of his removal to what is now the state of South Dakota. It may be consistently noted in the connection that a brother of his present wife was the third white child born in that city. Mr. Coe was one of the charter members of the Milwaukee board of trade and was for a number of years prominently identified with the commission business, after which he engaged in the hardware business, in which he there continued until 1883, when he came to South Dakota and located in Deadwood, where he has since maintained his home. Here he became associated with J. K. P. Miller in the grocery business, of which they continued for some time, then disposing of the enterprise and engaging in the real-estate business; of which the subject assumed control upon the death of his honored partner. He has since been identified with this line of enterprise and has been concerned in many important transactions and assisted materially in the developing of the great resources of this section of the state. Mr. Miller, with whom he was so long associated, was the promotor and builder of the Deadwood Central Railroad and the Deadwood street railway, while Mr. Coe was secretary of both companies during the building of both systems, while after their completion he held the office of manager until the properties were sold. Mr. Coe is at the present time a member of the Business Men's Club, of Deadwood, and also the Mining Men's Association, while he is a member of the directorate of the Franklin Hotel Company and the Masonic Benevolent Association. He is one of the prominent and honored members of the Masonic fraternity in the state, and is at the present time treasurer of the lodge, chapter and commandery with which he has affiliated, while he has attained the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is also affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1897 he had the distinction of serving as grand master of the Masonic grand lodge of the state, and he is at the present time president of the South Dakota Masonic Veteran Association, having been a Mason for more than forty years.

On the 13th of July, 1854, Mr. Coe was united in marriage to Miss Emeline Gregg, who, like himself, was born and reared in Madison county, New York, and she died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1857, leaving no children. On the 31st of March, 1859, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Coe to Miss Sarah D. Gregg, a daughter of Hendrick Gregg, who removed from Madison county, New York, to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1836, being numbered among the early settlers in that locality and being one of the honored pioneer farmers of the Badger state. Mr. and Mrs. Coe have one son, Albert G., and a daughter, Clara D. The former was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 18th of April, 1860. and is now associated with his father in business. On the 18th of September, 1883, he was united in marriage to Miss Agnes L. Foster, who was born in Racine, Wisconsin, being a daughter of Alfred Foster, who removed thence to Milwaukee when she was a child, so that she was reared and educated in the latter city. Of this union was born one child, Alberta, who died in infancy. Albert G. is a member of the Olympian Club, and, like his honored father, has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish-rite Masonry, while his political faith is that of the Democratic party. The daughter, Clara D., also assists in the management of the business interests of the Coe establishment. She has been active in the affairs of the Order of the Eastern Star and has officiated as worthy matron of the local lodge.

WILLIAM S. ELDER, of Deadwood, is a native of Warsaw, Coshocton county, Ohio, where his birth occurred on the 15th of October, 1858, being the son of John G. and Jane Elder, of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. The father, who was also born in the county of Coshocton, still lives there and is a farmer by occupation; the mother, who before her marriage bore the name of Jane Moffatt, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, being descended on the father's side from a Revolutionary soldier who in an early day settled in Orange county, New York.

William S. Elder was reared in his native state, and after attending for some years the public schools entered an academy at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was prepared for college. With this training he became, in 1882, a student of Princeton College, New Jersey, and in due time was graduated from that institution, finishing the classical course and receiving his degree in the year 1886, immediately after which he accepted the position of reporter of the New York Commercial Advertiser. After one year in this capacity he resigned his position and in 1887 started for Dakota, arriving at the Black Hills on April 21st of that year, when he at once engaged in journalism, as editor of the Black Hills Weekly Herald, which paper he published from August to the following December. In 1888 Mr. Elder began reading law at Deadwood in the office of

Moody & Washabaugh, the leading legal firm of the city, and one year later was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession. He soon obtained his share of patronage, built up a lucrative business, achieved the reputation of an able lawyer, and in addition to his legal work, took an active interest in the growth and development of the city, by encouraging all laudable enterprises calculated to promote these ends. He was elected in 1902 on the citizens' ticket to represent the second ward in the city council, and as a member of that body labored earnestly for the municipality. Mr. Elder was one of the organizers and promoters of the Black Hills Mining Men's Association, and, with such associates and co-workers as S. W. Russell, George S. Jackson, W. J. Thornby, Harris Franklin and R. H. Driscoll, who compose the personnel of the enterprise, pushed the undertaking to successful issue, being made a director and later secretary and treasurer, which offices he fills at the present time. He was also a leading spirit in organizing and building up the Imperial Gold Mining and Milling Company, which now has the largest dry crushing cyanide plant in the Hills, being president of the company, also its legal counsel. To Mr. Elder's energy and business-like methods the above enterprises owe much of the success which has characterized their history. Wide-awake, enterprising, full of enthusiasm and optimistic in all the term implies, he has demonstrated qualities of leadership and shown himself able to cope with and overcome adverse circumstances and to carry out successfully and worthily any undertaking to which he addresses himself.

Mr. Elder is positive in opinion, energetic in action, a man of honesty, independence of spirit and great executive ability to manage extensive enterprises. He is a Democrat, and since coming west he has been influential in the councils of his party, locally and throughout the state. He was secretary of the county central committee in 1892, and one year later was chosen state committeeman from Lawrence county, in both of which capacities he rendered valuable service.

Mr. Elder is a married man, his wife, who was formerly Miss Maude Eccles, of Chicago, having borne him one child, a son by the name of Duncan Elder. Mr. and Mrs. Elder are members of the Congregational church of Deadwood and move in the best social circles of the city.

JAMES C. MOODY, a member of one of the strongest law firms in the state, that of Moody, Kellar & Moody, of Deadwood, is a native of the Hoosier state, having been born in Jasper county, Indiana, on a farm near the town of Rensselaer, on the 3d of January, 1863, while in 1864 his parents came to what is now South Dakota and located in Yankton, the original capital of the territory. He secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of that city, being graduated in the high schools as a member of the class of 1882, and having in the meanwhile learned the printer's trade. Soon after leaving school he came with his father to Deadwood, where he forthwith identified himself with the newspaper business. In 1884 he effected the purchase of the plant and business of the Deadwood Pioneer, the first paper published in the Black Hills district, being associated in the purchase with William H. Bonham, the present proprietor. He continued to be identified with the publication of the Pioneer until 1888, when he disposed of his interest in the enterprise. Mr. Moody early became interested in political affairs in the territory, as his father was specially prominent in public affairs in the early days, being one of the pioneer members of the bar of the territory. He thus went through the early territorial campaigns with his father, ex-Senator Gideon C. Moody, concerning whom much specific data is entered within the pages of this publication. After the election of his father to the United States senate, in 1889, the subject left South Dakota and went to the city of Washington, where he remained for several months as a newspaper correspondent, and thence went to the territory of Oklahoma, where he was for a time engaged in newspaper business, while he also superintended the compilation and publication of the first statutes of the territory. He next engaged in literary work in Kansas City, Missouri, where he also began a careful study of the law, securing admission to the bar of that state in 1893. He then returned to Oklahoma, locating in Perry, where he was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession for three years, at the expiration of which, upon the invitation of his father, he returned to Deadwood to enter the law firm of Moody, Kellar & Moody, of which his father was the senior member. This is one of the leading firms of corporation lawyers in the state and controls a very extensive and representative practice. In 1902 the subject was elected to represent Lawrence county in the state senate, serving during the eighth general assembly and proving a valuable working member of the upper house. In politics he is a stanch Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and Black Hills Mining Men's Association. He was married in 1891 to Miss May Willliams, and as a fruit of this marriage they have two children, Curtis and Eleanor May.

MALCOLM CHARLES CAMPBELL, of Lead, was born in Brock township, province of Ontario, Canada, December 25, 1849, and is the son of Peter and Catherine (Macfee) Campbell, the father a farmer, contractor and millwright. When Malcolm was quite small his parents moved to Bruce county, Ontario, and it was in that part of the country that he grew to young manhood on a farm, obtaining the meanwhile a limited education by attending a few months of each winter season a school three miles distant from his home. On attaining his majority he went to Marquette, Michigan, where he worked for some time at carpentry, later finding employment in a livery stable, the two kinds of labor occupying his attention until 1873, when he changed his location to Ishpeming, where he followed contracting and building until his removal the same year to Michigamme. From the latter place he subsequently went to Lance, Michigan, where, in addition to erecting a number of dwellings and other buildings, he constructed during the fall and early winter of 1873 seventeen miles of road for the government, which being finished, he worked for some time in the Calumet and Hecla mines at Hancock. Later he built twenty-seven residences at Osceola for a mining company. In the summer of 1875 he went to Copper Harbor, where he was employed for some months building homes for another mining company, going from that town the following winter to Oconto, Wisconsin, near which place he worked in a lumber camp until the ensuing spring, when he started for Dakota.

Owing to the trouble then existing in the Black Hills, Mr. Campbell did not complete his journey, but returned to Wisconsin, where until the winter of 1876 he sold a patent right, making the city of Oshkosh his headquarters. The latter part of the above year he returned to Hancock, Michigan, where he remained until May, 1877, at which time he again turned his face westward, reaching Crook, Dakota, on the 25th of June. Immediately after his arrival, he made one of a party of five that started out on a prospecting tour, spending about one year in that capacity, during which time the little company traveled over a large section of the territory, expeeriencing many interesting vicissitudes and meeting with a number of thrilling adventures, also locating several valuable mining properties, which subsequently yielded rich returns. In the winter of 1877 Mr. Campbell located in Deadwood and resumed his trade, which he followed in that city until the spring following, when he engaged as carpenter and millwright with the Homestake Mining Company at Lead City. After remaining with that large and wealthy corporation until 1886, he resigned his position to take charge of the Campbell Hotel at Lead City, which he had erected three years previously, and which as originally constructed, consisted of fifteen rooms, a capacity entirely inadequate to meet the rapidly increasing demands of the traveling public. Shortly after assuming the duties of "mine host" he began adding to the building and the improvements continued until the number of apartments increased from fifteen to seventy. He made the Campbell the leading hotel in Lead City, spared neither pains nor expense in furnishing it throughout with the latest modern improvements and during the twenty years of his management it became widely and favorably known as a first-class stopping place. As a landlord, Mr. Campbell justified the expectations of the most critical and exacting of his numerous guests, being always pleasant and agreeable, and hesitating at no reasonable sacrifice for the entertainment and comfort of those seeking his hospitality.

Mr. Campbell has been an influential factor in the public affairs of Lead since locating in the city, and he is now serving his third term in the common council, having been a member of that body since about 1895. He is a Republican in politics and an active party worker, the success of the local ticket upon divers occasions being largely the result of his untiring efforts in its behalf. His fraternal relations are represented by the Odd Fellows, Elks and Pythian orders, in all of which he has held important official positions.

On the 6th day of July, 1899, Mr. Campbell contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Margaret McKinney, a native of Missouri, but at the time of her marriage a resident of the Black Hills. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have an entertaining family of four children, all sons, their names in order of birth being as follows: Malcolm P., William A., Walter D. and George Albert.

HON. WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, of the Homestake Mining Company, was born in Calais, Washington county, Maine, on the 25th of February, 1846. When four years old he was taken by his parents to Detroit, Michigan, and in 1855 accompanied the family to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he lived until the breaking out the great Rebellion. In August, 1862, although but a lad of fifteen, young O'Brien enlisted in Company A, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, with which he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of war until honorably discharged on the 24th of August, 1865, participating during his period of service in a number of battles and minor engagements, among the more noted of which were Nashville, Tennessee, siege of Mobile, Alabama, Tupelo and Gun Town, Mississippi. He was with General Sibley during the Indian war of Minnesota in the fall of 1862, and the summer of 1863 took part in much of the hard fighting with the savages. At the close of the war he returned to Minneapolis, but after remaining the following winter in that city, decided to go to Montana territory, where he was convinced more favorable opportunities awaited him. Accordingly he procured a wagon and an ox-team, and with his outfit started west, with Helena as an objective point. In due season he reached his destination, and from that time until 1877 he devoted his attention to mining and lumbering in Montana, Nevada, Washington and Arizona.

From Nevada Mr. O'Brien came to Dakota and after spending about seven months in the Black Hills, returned to that state, thence in 1880 to Arizona, where he continued variously employed until his removal, in 1883, to Idaho. In 1885 he again returned to South Dakota, and since that time has been almost continuously employed at the celebrated Homestake Mining Company, in the Black Hills, serving in various capacities, such as laborer, miner, sampler, timekeeper, state inspector of mines, shift boss and foreman of the mines, proving in every situation faithful to his every obligation, and at all times making the company's interests his own. His series of continued promotions from the humble position of a common laborer with pick and shovel to the high and responsible station of foreman of one of the largest and richest mining properties in the world, demonstrate the strong fiber of which the man is made and indicate the confidence and esteem in which he is held by those to whom his services have been rendered.

When the constitutional convention was called in 1890 Mr. O'Brien was a member of the house of representatives and the following year he was chosen to represent Lawrence county in the state senate. His record while a member of those latter bodies was eminently honorable, creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents, and his name appears in connection with some of the most important legislation of the the different sessions.

In 1894 Mr. O'Brien was furthered honored by being appointed state mining inspector, in which capacity he served the commonwealth until his resignation for the purpose of accepting the more lucrative position with the Homestake Mining Company, which he has since so ably and worthily held. He has been for many years an influential worker in the Republican party, and in the fall of 1896 was nominated sheriff of Lawrence county, but by reason of the overwhelming strength of the opposition that year failed of election, although running ahead of other candidates on his ticket.

Mr. O'Brien, on the 2d day of December, 1885, was happily married to Miss Bessie Treweek, a native of Cornwall, England, the union resulting in the birth of three interesting children whose names are Ida W., Flora B. and Elizabeth J. Mr. O'Brien is public-spirited, an expert in the great industry to which he has so long devoted his time and energies, and his popularity with all classes and conditions of people is by no means circumscribed by the narrow limits of the community in which he lives. Wherever known he is esteemed for his many admirable qualities of head and heart, and as an honorable man and upright citizen he ranks with the most enterprising and progressive of his contemporaries. He is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to E. M. Stanton Post, No. 81, at Lead.

HENRY ROSENKRANZ, of Central City, was born in Germany, on October 14, 1846, and came with his parents to the United States when he was nine years old. The family settled twenty miles east of Buffalo, New York, and there the father engaged in farming. Henry lived at home until he reached the age of sixteen, attending the district schools and aiding in the work on the farm. His mother died on June 12, 1902, and his father is still living on the New York homestead, being eighty-six years old. At the age of sixteen the son went to work in a brewery in Buffalo, and after four years of faithful service there secured a position as foreman in a similar establishment at Niagara Falls. He remained there until 1868, then moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he passed two years, again working in a brewery. In 1870 he went to Helena, Montana, and soon after his arrival at that place found employment in the mines at Unionville for a few months, then went into a distillery at Helena. In the following spring he turned his attention to prospecting in the neighborhood of that city, and during the summer joined a government survey under the direction of Professor Marsh. He was with this expedition four months when he was taken ill and returned to Helena, where he was laid up eight months. In 1872 he again went to work in a brewery, this time at Helena, remaining there so employed until 1876. In July of that year he started for the Black Hills and arrived at Deadwood on August 10th. He at once found employment in drain ditching, working at this until the next spring. He then opened a retail liquor store at Central City. In September of that year, 1877, he went with several other men on a prospecting expedition through the hills west of the town. They encountered a band of hostile Indians who killed all their horses and one man named Thomas Carr. On his return from the disastrous trip Mr. Rosenkranz started a brewery at Central City in partnership with Dan Warner, and in 1880 he bought Mr. Warner's interest and became sole owner of the plant and business. He conducted the enterprise until 1890, when he suspended operations and went into the coal and ice business, at the same time doing considerable prospecting in the vicinity of the town. The year 1893 was passed on the reservation where he had cattle, and in 1894 he reopened his saloon at Central City, continuing the business until April, 1903, when he again sold out. It is his present intention to retire from active business for a time and take a well-earned and much-needed rest, spending some time in California. He is interested in a large extent of mining property in the Black Hills, and also owns considerable real estate at

Central City and Deadwood. His place is properly among the old-timers, as he was an early settler here, and he is a valued member of the Pioneers' Society of the Black Hills.

On September 5, 1873, Mr. Rosenkranz was married at Helena, Montana, to Miss Louise Kaiser, a native of California. They had four children, Lizzie, Annie, Lillian and Clara. Their mother died on December 14, 1887, and on December 31, 1889, at Lead, this state, Mr. Rosenkranz married a second wife, Miss Mary Nudericker, a native of Austria. He belongs to the Odd Fellows at Deadwood and the Red Men at Central City.

EUGENE F. IRWIN, timekeeper for the Homestake Mining Company, Lead City, South Dakota, was born in Clinton, DeWitt county, Illinois, on June 27, 1865. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant of General Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, and his great-grandfather, Hiram Smith, was an aide-de-camp on the staff of General William Henry Harrison during the war of 1812. William R. Irwin, the subject's father, is a native of Ohio, and for a number of years resided in Illinois, but in 1881 removed to Missouri, where he has since been practicing law. He served five and a half years in the United States army, participated in many of the noted campaigns of the great rebellion, and after the close of the war was stationed for some time at Ft. Laramie, Wyoming, retiring from the service with the rank of captain. Mattie M., wife of William R. Irwin, and mother of the subject, is at the present time actively engaged in Grand Army and Woman's Relief Corps circles and for the past thirty years has been prominently identified with the mission work of the Presbyterian church.

Eugene F. Irwin was reared in his native state, received his education in the public schools of Clinton and remained in Illinois until 1881, when he accompanied his parents upon their removal to Nebraska. From 1881 to 1883 he worked as an apprentice on the Waterloo Gazette, but the latter year quit the office and entered the railway service with headquarters at Blair, Nebraska. After spending a short time railroading he resigned his position and in 1884 resumed newspaper work as compositor on the Blair Pilot, in which capacity he continued about one year. Severing his connection with the Pilot office, he worked for some time with the Cromwell Lumber and Grain Company, at Craig, Nebraska, and on quitting that firm returned to railroading, which he followed at various places and in various capacities until 1893. While thus engaged, he filled the position of bill clerk in the Omaha freight office, was station agent at different points, ticket agent and train dispatcher, quitting the same at Chadron, Nebraska, on April 26th of the year noted to enter the employ of the Homestake Mining Company at Lead, South Dakota, with which large and wealthy enterprise he has since been identified as timekeeper.

Mr. Irwin's career has been varied and active and, in the main, financially successful. He has the unbounded confidence of the wealthy corporation with which he is connected and discharges the duty of his responsible post with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned, enjoying not only the high esteem of his superiors, but the kindest regard of his associates and fellow workmen as well. Mr. Irwin is a Republican in politics and ever since old enough to exercise the right of franchise has been an active worker for the success of his party. In April, 1902, he was elected mayor of Lead City and his administration of the municipal government has been satisfactory in every way to Democrats as well as Republicans.

Mr. Irwin is a zealous Mason and enjoys worthy prestige in the fraternity, having been honored with a number of important official positions. He joined the blue lodge in October, 1886; the Royal Arch degree, February, 1890; Knights Templar, July, 1890; thirty-second or Scottish Rite degree, April, 1893; Shrine, August, 1892; Order of the Eastern Star, 1891, and Royal and Select Masters, August, 1895. He has served as worshipful master of Golden Star Lodge, No. 9; high priest of Golden Belt Chapter, No. 35, Royal Arch Masons; eminent commander of Dakota Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; grand junior warden and grand senior warden of the grand commandery of Knights Templar, of South Dakota; grand junior warden and grand master of the first veil, grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of South Dakota; grand royal arch captain and grand principal sojourner of the same chapter, and grand junior deacon of the grand lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. By the foregoing list it will be seen that Mr. Irwin has held many of the most prominent positions within the power of the brotherhood to bestow, his elevation to the same attesting his capability and high standing in an order where merit and not prestige is the pathway to honorable station.

Mr. Irwin was married, in Waterloo, Nebraska, July 29, 1886, to Miss Lucy M. Royce, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of northern Vermont, and whose family has long lived in that state. Three children have been born of this union, namely: Georgie D., Helen F. and Edith F., all living.

M. VINCENT MULCAHY, M. D., who is successfully established in the practice of his profession in Vermillion, Clay county, comes of stanch old Irish lineage and is a native of the dominion of Canada, having been born in the town of Orillia, province of Ontario, on the 28th of January, 1868. He is a son of Thomas and Mary (Collins) Mulcahy, the former of whom was born in Ireland, whence he came to Canada in his youth, and he is still living there. His wife was a native of Canada and of Irish descent, and there her death occurred in 1875. Dr. Mulcahy completed the curriculum of the public schools in his native town, being graduated in the Orillia high school as a member of the class of 1885. He then entered the medical department of the University of Toronto, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1889, while in the same year he completed a course in the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the same city, receiving license to practice in the province of Ontario. To further advance himself in the knowledge of his profession the Doctor took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic Institute in the year 1890, which fact is indicative of his devotion to his profession and his desire to keep in close touch with all advances made in the same. In 1890 he entered upon the practice of medicine at Smith Falls, Canada, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which he came to South Dakota and established himself in practice at Elk Point, Union county, where he built up a successful practice, there continuing his residence until 1898, when he located in Vermillion, where he now controls an excellent and representative practice. In 1897 he took a second post-graduate course in the Polyclinic Institute in New York City. He served as superintendent of the board of health of Union county while a resident of Elk Point, and he is at the present time medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, and others of importance. He holds membership in the South Dakota State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, while fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has passed the capitular degrees; the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 2d of October, 1892, Dr. Mulcahy was united in marriage to Miss Laura Fox, of Orillia, Canada, and she died on the 23d of February, 1898, leaving one child, Vera. On the 2d of July, 1901, the Doctor consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Bertha Chamberlain, of Pasadena, California.

JOHN BAGGALEY, of Deadwood, is a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, born June 26, 1849, in the town of New Hope, where his parents, Francis and Ann (Mulcaster) Baggaley, settled about two years prior to the date of his birth. Francis Baggaley, a native of England, was by occupation a flax dresser, his father having been a manufacturer of pottery on an extensive scale in the county of Yorkshire. The Mulcasters, for several generations, were miners, the family still holding large coal interests in various parts of England and Wales. Francis Baggaley moved from Pennsylvania to Connecticut when the subject of this sketch was quite small, thence to Andover, Massachusetts, and still later to New York city, where his death occurred in 1890; his wife dying in January, 1883, in Albany, New York.

John Baggaley, as already indicated, was a child when his parents moved to Connecticut and Massachusetts, and his first educational experience was in the schools of Andover, in the latter state, where he acquired a fair knowledge of the branches constituting the prescribed course of study. At the age of fifteen he laid aside his books and entered a newspaper office, to learn the printer's trade, but after serving a short time gave up the business and started out to make his fortune by other means. When about seventeen years of age he left home and went to Missouri, where he worked at different places as a farm hand during the ensuing six years, at the expiration of that time joining his parents at Galesburg, Illinois, to which place they had in the meanwhile removed. From 1872 to 1877 he operated an express business at Galesburg, but in April of the latter year he came to Deadwood, South Dakota, from which place he started out on a prospecting tour.

Mr. Baggaley devoted about nine years to prospecting, during which time he traveled over various parts of the territory, acquiring a practical experience in mining and meeting with the vicissitudes which usually attend people engaged in this not always successful search after hidden wealth. In the main, however, he was reasonably fortunate as he succeeded in locating several valuable properties, which ultimately resulted greatly to his advantage, besides organizing and promoting a number of mining enterprises from which he received a liberal income. He became a stockholder of the Iron Hill Mining Company, of which, for the past twelve years, he has been secretary and treasurer. About one hundred and twenty-five men were employed and the property was among the most productive mining properties in the Black Hills country prior to the low price of silver.

In 1886 Mr. Baggaley discontinued promoting as a specific work, and since that time has devoted his attention principally to the brokerage and commission business, later adding real estate, in all of which lines he has a large and lucrative patronage. He has a wide correspondence with all sections of the Union, by means of which he has induced men of capital to invest their surplus in the Black Hills and other parts of South Dakota. In connection with his regular business, he has recently been dealing in curios of all kinds, for which there is always a great demand by tourists, his stock of these articles being large, valuable and representing much labor and expense in the collecting.

Mr. Baggaley served as treasurer of Deadwood from 1896 to 1898, inclusive, and proved a capable and popular official. As a Republican he is interested in politics, but is more of a business man than a politician, devoting his attention closely to his interests, with the result that he is now the possessor of a fortune of considerable magnitude, which through his energy is being continually augmented. Mr. Baggaley was initiated into the Odd Fellows order at Galesburg, Illinois, in 1876, and has been actively identified with the fraternity ever since, being at this time a leading member of Eureka Lodge at Deadwood. Years ago he united with the Baptist church, and began the earnest Christian life which he has since lived, being one of the pillars of the congregation worshiping in Deadwood. He was the first clerk and treasurer of the church in this city, both of which positions he held for a number of years, and since about 1898 he has been a deacon, besides contributing liberally of his means to the support of the gospel, both at home and in other places.

The domestic life of Mr. Baggaley dates from 1870, on August 22d of which year he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Jennie Evans, daughter of Edward and May Evans, of Brookfield, Missouri, where the ceremony was solemnized. The children born of this union, three in number, are May E., who married J. C. Gregory, editor of the Auburn Argus, Auburn, Washington; Maud A., wife of A. H. Stillwell, the subject's business associate, and George F., who is also a partner of his father in the latter's various enterprises. Thus in a somewhat cursory way have been set forth the leading facts and characteristics in the life of an enterprising, broad-minded man, who has indeed been the architect of his own fortune and who, standing four square to every wind that blows, exercises a wholesome influence upon the community of which he has been a respected and honored citizen.

COL. JOHN L. JOLLEY, of Vermillion, Clay county, is a native of the city of Montreal, Canada, where he was born on the 14th of July, 1840, being a son of James and Frances (Lawlor) Jolley, both of whom are now deceased. In 1846, when he was a lad of six years, his parents removed to the city of Hamilton, Ontario, and there he secured his early educational training in a private school. In 1853 the subject began working at the trade of harnessmaking, in the employ of his father, and thus continued until May 1, 1857, when he removed to Portage City, Wisconsin, where he began the study of law the following year, prosecuting his technical reading with much zeal and being admitted to the bar of the state in October, 1861.

On August 21, 1862, Mr. Jolley enlisted as a private in Company C, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, and he continued in active service until the close of the war, having participated in many important engagements and having risen to the rank of second lieutenant of his company, receiving his honorable discharge as such, at Mobile, Alabama, on the 4th of July, 1865. He then returned to the north and took a short course of study in the Eastman Commercial College, in the city of Chicago. On the 10th of July, 1866, John L. Jolley came to the territory of Dakota and became one of the pioneers of the present flourishing city of Vermillion, Clay county, where he established himself in the practice of his profession, in which he has ever since continued, having gained distinctive prestige in the same and being one of the oldest practitioners in this section of the state. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party and has long been a prominent figure in its local ranks, wielding much influence in its councils in the state. In 1884 he was delegate from the territory to the national Republican convention, which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency, and he has been frequently a delegate to the territorial and state conventions. He was four times elected a member of the territorial legislature and twice represented his county in the state legislature, after the admission of South Dakota to the Union. In 1891 he was elected to congress, to fill the unexpired term of the late Hon. John R. Gamble. In 1877 Mr. Jolley was chosen as the first mayor of the city of Vermillion, and in 1885 he was again called to the chief executive office of the municipality. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1889 and at all times has been recognized as a citizen of utmost loyalty and highest public spirit. Fraternally he manifests his abiding interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining membershp in Miner Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic.

On the 20th of April, 1874, near the city of Dubuque, Iowa, was solemnized the marriage of John L. Jolley to Miss Harriet J. Grange, and they are the parents of three children, viz: Frances, who is the wife of Hon. Charles H. Dillon, a prominent member of the bar of Yankton, this state; Charles W., who is a successful farmer of Clay county, and Mary L., who remains at the parental home.

DANA REED BAILEY, one of the distinguished members of the bar of Minnehaha county, and county judge, is a native of the old Green Mountain state, having been born in Montgomery, Franklin county, Vermont, on the 27th of April, 1833. He was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and after completing the curriculum of the district schools, he continued his studies in Leland Seminary, at Townshend, Vermont, and finally completed his education in Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, in 1858. He taught three terms in the district schools, was for six months an instructor in a select school, and later was a teacher in the Beekman school, at Saratoga Springs, New York, for one year. In June, 1856, Judge Bailey began reading law and in the following year entered the office of the late Chief Justice Royce, of the supreme court of his native state, under whose preceptorship he continued his technical reading for some time. He then entered the Albany Law School, at Albany, New York, where he was graduated in April, 1859. In the following month he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, locating in Highgate, Vermont, being there established in practice until the 1st of September, 1864. In that place he held for two years the office of town agent and for an equal period was trustee of the United States reserve fund. He was also deputy collector of the United States customs at Highgate, having charge of the office for three years and three months, while for six months he acted as special agent of the war department. In 1863 he was appointed secret aid of the United States treasury department, serving in this capacity for three years. On the 1st of September, 1865, Judge Bailey opened a law office in St. Albans, Vermont, and on the 3d of the following February he entered into a professional partnership with Park Davis, while a year later H. C. Adams became a member of the firm. The subject was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1868, and was a member of the state central committee of the party in Vermont two years. He served two years as state's attorney of Franklin county, and in 1870 was elected a member of the state senate, being chosen as his own successor two years later and serving with marked ability and distinction, having been chairman of the judiciary committee, while by vote of the joint legislature he was appointed one of a committee of five to investigate the Vermont Central Railroad, which investigation was not concluded until July, 1873. He was for two years a member of the board of school directors of St. Albans.

In 1869 Judge Bailey became identified with the interests of the west, having, in 1871, laid out the town of Baldwin, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, of which he was the original proprietor. He there built the Matchless flouring mills and was the owner of three sawmills and half-owner of two grain elevators. He had in the meanwhile taken up his permanent abode in the town and for a decade was there engaged in the manufacture of flour and lumber and in farming and merchandising as well. For several years he maintained a large herd of high-grade shorthorn cattle, selling the same in 1877, in the Chicago market, for the highest average price offered for any herd in the United States in that year.

In 1874 Judge Bailey removed to Baldwin, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where he served three years as president of the municipal council, as treasurer one year and as school director for seven years. In 1877, at the Republican district convention, he was nominated by acclamation for the state senate, as representative of the twenty-fourth senatorial district, comprising seven counties, and in the county in which he resided he received in the ensuing election all the votes cast, with the exception of fifty-seven, the total vote being three thousand one hundred and thirty-one, while the Republican nominee for the lower house of the legislature had only ninety-nine majority in the county. He was chairman of the judiciary committee in the senate during the session of 1879. In 1880 the Judge was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of St. Croix county, and was re-elected in each of the two succeeding years, resigning his position on the 19th of December, 1882, at which time he was also chairman of the board, and on the 21st of the same month he arrived in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he has ever since maintained his home. From the time of his arrival until March, 1884, he had charge of the Dakota business of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, and on the 11th of the month last mentioned he opened a law office here, in the Masonic Temple, being the first tenant to occupy rooms in the new building, and here he actively resumed the practice of his profession. In January, 1886, he formed a co-partnership with Park Davis, who had been his professional colleague in Vermont many years previously, and in 1888 William H. Lyon became a member of the firm, which was known as Bailey, Davis & Lyon, and which held a foremost position among the legal associations of the territory and state during the entire time of its existence. Judge Bailey served as city attorney of Sioux Falls from 1885 until 1889, and on the 21st of August, 1890, upon the resignation of Charles O. Bailey, he was appointed state's attorney for Minnehaha county, retaining this office, by subsequent re-elections, until 1895, when he resumed the private practice of his profession. In November, 1900, he was elected county judge of Minnehaha county, serving for a term of two years and being then re-elected, in 1902, for a second term of equal duration. In the territorial days the Judge was for two years a member of the Republican central committee of the territory, and in 1895-6 he was a member of the state agricultural board. In 1899 he edited and published a history of Minnehaha county, a valuable contribution to the history of the territory and state in the field covered, and the work is considered authoritative, gaining distinctive commendation from those most capable of judging its true merits. Judge Bailey has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party and has been prominent in its councils in the three states in which he has lived and labored so effectively. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order.

WILLIAM C. NOTMEYER, register of deeds of Hughes county, was born in the city of Bismarck, North Dakota, on Christmas day, 1877, being a son of Henry L. and Nellie (Inman) Notmeyer, both of whom were born in Ohio. At the time of the Mexican war Henry L. Notmeyer offered his services to his country, but failing to secure a commission he engaged in a survey in Kansas and during the winters of those early years he was with Colonel W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) on expeditions in hunting buffaloes on the great western plains, the animals being shipped to the markets in Cincinnati and St. Louis. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted as a member of the Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served until victory had crowned the Union arms, participating in the battles of Vicksburg, Shiloh and many other of the famous battles incidental to the great civil conflict. In an early day he came to what is now North Dakota and located in the frontier village of Bismarck, where he remained until 1881, when he came with his family to Pierre, the attractive little capital city of South Dakota, where he engaged in the grocery business. Here he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1894. He was well known to the old-timers of the territory, was a man of inflexible integrity and had a host of friends in the two great commonwealths which originally constituted the extensive domain of the territory of Dakota. His wife died in the year 1880 at Bismarck; of their three children, two are living. Prior to settling in Bismarck he had been a scout in Kansas, during the Indian troubles, having been appointed to this position by Colonel Cody, who was chief of scouts at the time.

The subject of this sketch received his educational training in the public schools of Pierre, and thereafter was for several years employed as bookkeeper in the cattle and loan establishment of March Brothers. On the 28th of April, 1898, he enlisted as a private, and was later promoted to sergeant, in Company A, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel A. S. Frost, being mustered in at Sioux Falls and thence proceeding with the command to San Francisco, where they embarked at once for Manila, making the voyage by way of Honolulu. Their first engagement with the insurgents occurred on the 4th of February, 1899, in Manila, the conflict continuing on the following day, while on the 23d of the same month they had other spirited engagements on the outskirts of the city, while they were again engaged with the natives on the 28th. On the 4th and 5th of May they moved out and captured the town of San Fernando, where they remained on provost duty until May 24th, when they again were in battle, as were they also on the 25th, this being the last active engagement in which the regiment took part. They then returned to Santa Mesa, three miles distant from Manila, where they recruited before returning, remaining there stationed about four weeks, at the expiration of which they were again called into the field and kept on duty until they returned to San Francisco, by way of Japan, having been mustered out on the 5th of October, 1899. Mr. Notmeyer while thus in service well upheld the military prestige gained by his honored father, and was always found at the post of duty.

After the close of his military career he returned to his home in Pierre, and was instrumental in the organization of Troop B, First Squadron, South Dakota Cavalry, National Guard, located at Pierre, of which troop he was made first lieutenant. In November, 1900, he was elected register of deeds of Hughes county, in which capacity he has since continued to serve, having been chosen as his own successor in 1902. He is a real-estate dealer to some extent and also contracts for the construction of cement sidewalks, curbing, etc., being associated with the cement firm of Stover & Engelsby, and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. He is a very active member of Pierre's volunteer fire department, and has served several years as first assistant chief. Religiously he is member of the First Methodist church of the capital city.

On the 16th of May, 1900, Mr. Notmeyer was united in marriage to Miss Arlie B. Pond, who was born in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and who is a daughter of Albert A. Pond, now a well-known citizen and business man of Pierre.

MORITZ ADELBERT LANGE, deputy superintendent of public instruction in the state of South Dakota, was born at Smith Mills, Chautauqua county, New York, on the 28th of January, 1855, and is a son of Moritz Jacob Lange, who was born in Grossenhein, kingdom of Saxony, Germany, on the 5th of March, 1824, and who came to America in 1848, with the renowned Franz Sigel, who rendered so brilliant service in defense of the Union during the war of the Rebellion. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Margaret J. Dawley, and she was born in Gowanda, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 25th of October, 1835, being of stanch English lineage. The original ancestors in the new world settled on Long Island in 1700, and a collateral relative was Ethan Allen, of historic fame. In 1856 the parents of our subject came to the west and took up their residence in Decorah, Winneshiek county, Iowa, being numbered among the pioneers of the Hawkeye state, where the father engaged in farming and where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. Moritz A. Lange was a mere infant at the time of the family removal to Iowa, where he was reared to manhood, having completed the curriculum of the graded schools of his home town and having then engaged in teaching, by which means he earned the funds which enabled him to avail himself of higher educational advantages. He was graduated in Stanford Seminary, at Stanford, Iowa, in 1872, and thereafter completed the normal course in the Decorah Institute, in Decorah, being graduated as a member of the class of 1874. He continued his residence in Iowa until 1878, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and cast in his lot with the pioneers of McCook county, where he filed entry on the west half of section 26, range 102, township 55, perfecting his title in due course of time and improving the property, which he retained in his possession until 1902, when he disposed of the same, receiving forty dollars an acre, though he is still a land holder in the county. He promptly identified himself with the industrial and public affairs of the county, having served as county surveyor for the decade from 1880 to 1890, while in 1892 he was again chosen as incumbent of this office, serving one year. He has taken a prominent part in educational work from the early days to the present, having been county superintendent of schools from 1882 to 1894, while in 1895 he was appointed institute conductor, in which office he did an admirable work. In 1897 he was appointed deputy superintendent of public instruction for the state, and in 1903 he was again appointed to this office, of which he is in tenure at the time of this writing, giving practically his entire time and attention to his executive duties and enjoying marked popularity in the educational circles of the state. In politics he has ever given an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is affiliated with Eureka Lodge, No. 71, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Bridgewater, this state; Salem Chapter, No. 34, Royal Arch Masons, at Salem; and Capital City Chapter, No. 39, Order of the Eastern Star, at Pierre, where he has maintained his home since 1903.

In Decorah, Iowa, on the 2d of April, 1879, Mr. Lange was united in marriage to Miss Eva May Punteney, who was born on the 2d of January, 1861, and they have one son, Moritz Arthur, who was born September 14, 1880, and who was married to Miss Susie May Evans, on the 11th of November, 1902.

JOHN E. MALLERY, one of the representative business men of the city of Pierre, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in the village of Waukau, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, on the 10th of December, 1858, and being a son of Ebenezer J. and Jane E. (Silsbee) Mallery, both of whom were born in the state of New York, whence they came to Wisconsin and became numbered among its pioneer settlers. They are still both living, the father being a farmer by vocation and a man of prominence and influence in his community. The subject received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native town, completing a course in the high school and supplementing this by a thorough course in the Janesville Commercial College, at Janesville, Wisconsin. After leaving school he secured employment as a school teacher in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and he continued to reside in Wisconsin until 1882, when he came to South Dakota, where he has since made his home, and he has built up an excellent business in Pierre, being known as a loyal and progressive citizen. In politics he accords a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, though he has never been an aspirant for office, and fraternally he is identified with Tent No. 8, Knights of the Maccabees, while both he and his wife are valued members of the Congregational church in their home city.

On the 23d of February, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mallery to Miss Nancie Shove, who was born in Waukau, Wisconsin, on the 4th of February, 1858, being a daughter of Francis and Mary (Hallows) Shove, who are now both dead, Mr. Shove having been for many years engaged in the farming business in Waukau. Mr. and Mrs. Mallery have three daughters, all of whom remain beneath the home roof and all of whom are popular in the social circles of the capital city, their names being as follows: Blanche J., Jennie P. and Miriam I.

IRA L. NICHOLS, of Elk Point, Union county, has the distinction of being a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Belmont county, Ohio, on the 12th of June, 1853, and being a son of Balaam and Abigail (Hatcher) Nichols, the former a farmer by vocation. After duly availing himself of the advantage of the common schools of his native state Mr. Nichols continued his studies for some time in Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, and later entered Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1879, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For about three years he was successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools of Ohio, and then took up the study of the law at St. Clairsville, Belmont county, under the preceptorship of the well-known firm of A. H. and W. Mitchell. In 1882 he came to the present state of South Dakota and took up his residence in Elk Point, where he was admitted to the bar, becoming one of the early practitioners in the county and having soon gained distinctive precedence as an able and discriminating trial lawyer and counselor. He has remained continuously in practice, and has had to do with much important litigation during the intervening years. He has ever accorded a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and on its ticket, in 1884, he was elected state's attorney of Union county, while the same preferment came to him again in 1888, 1900 and 1902, so that he is incumbent of this important office at the time of this writing. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being affiliated with the lodge and chapter of the same in his home town.

On the 2d of July, 1881, Mr. Nichols was united in marriage to Miss Mary Emma Hewetson, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, and they have three children,—Charles B., Albert H. and Nellie C.

HIRAM C. SHOUSE, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Plankinton, merits consideration in this work as one of the able physicians and surgeons of the state. He was born in Johnson county, Indiana, August 10, 1844, being a son of Lewis and Sarah (Kelly) Shouse, of whose eleven children only four are living, namely: David, Louisa and Harrison, all of whom are resident of the state of Illinois; and Hiram C., whose name initiates this paragraph. The father of the Doctor was born in Germany, in 1800, and the mother was a native of Ireland. Lewis Shouse emigrated to America, in company with one of his brothers, when eighteen years of age, resided for a time in Kentucky and thence made his way to Indiana, where he engaged in teaching in the common schools, having thus devoted his attention to pedagogic work in one building for the long period of eighteen years, while later he was engaged in farming, while for several years prior to his death he was engaged in merchandising, his death occurring in 1883, while his wife passed away in 1867, both having been members of the Campbellite or Christian church, while in politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican.

Dr. Shouse was reared on the home farm and in his youth received a good common-school education. At the age of seventeen years, in July, 1861, he tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting in Company G, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until late in the following year, when he received his honorable discharge. In 1864 he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and receiving his discharge in October of that year, after which he continued in the government employ for some time as forage master. On the 15th of February, 1862, the Doctor was severely wounded in the engagement at Fort Donelson, being injured in the leg, arm and hand. After the close of the war he returned home, where he remained until January 1, 1867, when he entered the Illinois Soldiers' College, at Fulton, Illinois, where he was graduated in 1871, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the same year he was matriculated in the Hahnemann Medical College, in Chicago, having previously devoted three years to reading medicine under the direction of Dr. A. O. Blanding, of Lyons, Iowa, while he was prosecuting his studies in the Soldiers' College. He was graduated in medicine in the spring of 1873, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He soon afterward located in Davenport, Iowa, where he built up a large and remunerative practice. In 1885 he came to Plankinton, South Dakota, with the intention of remaining but a brief interval, but the outlook appeared so favorable that he determined to take up his permanent residence here, and the success that has here attended his professional endeavors has amply proved the wisdom of his choice, for he controls a very large and representative practice and has the esteem of all who know him. He is public-spirited and progressive, is independent in his political views, voting in support of men and principles meeting the approval of his judgment, and in 1900 he was a delegate of the People's party national convention, while he has frequently served as delegate to state and county conventions, though invariably refusing to permit his name to be used in connection with nomination for office. He and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist church. He is a member of the South Dakota State Medical Society, is superintendent of the county board of health and fraternally is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Home Guardians, the American Yeomen and the Fraternal Brother-

HIRAM C. SHOUSE, M. D.

MRS. H. C. SHOUSE.

hood, being examining surgeon for the local lodges of each of these orders and also for the New York Life Insurance Company.

On the 14th of October, 1874, Dr. Shouse was married to Miss Jennie Jacobs, of Fulton, Illinois, and of their eleven children eight are living, namely: Alice J., a graduate of the Sioux Falls University, class of 1893, who was for four years superintendent of schools for Aurora county, being the youngest incumbent of such office ever known in the history of the state, is now the wife of B. J. Thompson, of Denver, Colorado; Willis D. is a member of the class of 1905 in the law department of the State University; James B. is instructor in mathematics in the high school at Red Wing, Minnesota, having graduated from the literary department of the State University, class of 1891; Arthur C. is a student in the State University; Aion W. is a graduate of the Plankinton high school, and will enter the university in 1904; and Kara, Raymond and Gerald are attending the public schools, the Doctor making it a special effort and ambition to afford all of his children the best possible educational advantages. Mrs. Dr. Shouse departed this life January 4, 1904, at the age of forty-seven years, and at the time the following mention was made in the local paper:

> On last Friday morning the sad news was passed around that Mrs. H. C. Shouse had answered the last summons and but the earthly remains were left of one of Plankinton's most respected residents, a noble Christian mother and wife. The final summons came late Thursday evening, after an illness extending over a period of a year. The cause of her illness baffled the most expert medical knowledge and she suffered greatly until within a short time of her death when all pain left her and, with it, hope for the saving of a useful life.
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> To the members of the bereaved family the most sincere sympathy is extended, and, in conclusion we can but echo the following sentiments expressed by Rev. Janes in his remarks concerning the dead woman:
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> "Death has invaded our community and taken from us one of heaven's choicest gifts, a devoted Christian mother and a virtuous woman.
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> "What can we say in honor of our departed sister and loved one, but to tell of her patient toiling, her unselfish devotion, her daily sacrifice to her home and family which was dearer to her than any other earthly thing. All those among her large circle of acquaintances understand as well as the speaker, how much of her thought and labor was given to the interest of her children, how anxiously she watched over them and how earnestly she sought to promote their moral and intellectual development. When those faithful mothers leave us here we wonder if there is not a larger place awaiting them in the world beyond.
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> "Our departing sister had the larger part of her family here, but some had preceded her to the better world and were there waiting to give her welcome. She went out from one home where there were tears and sorrow into another where there was gladness."

MARTIN E. CURRAN, one of the most honored citizens of Fort Pierre, was born in Port Washington, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, on the 22d of February, 1849. His father, Thomas Curran, who was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, whence he accompanied his parents on their removal to America, became one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, where he died when our subject was a boy of about eight years, the mother surviving a number of years. The subject passed his early youth in Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he received his educational training in the common schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, to which he continued to devote his attention in Wisconsin until coming to South Dakota, in 1883. He took up his residence in Fort Pierre and turned his attention to contracting and building, meeting with success in this vocation, in which he has ever since been concerned, being one of the reliable and straightforward business men of the town and one whose name is a synonym of absolute integrity. Upon the organization of Stanley county, in 1890, he was elected its treasurer, serving three years and giving a most satisfactory administration of fiscal affairs, while in the same year he was elected city treasurer, of which position he remained incumbent for six consecutive years, while for an equal period he held the office of treasurer of the school district, being a member of the board of education and one of its most progressive and valued workers for nine years, within which time was erected the fine union school building in Fort Pierre, his influence having been most potent in bringing this improvement to a satisfactory issue, so that the building stands in a sense as a monument to his enterprise and public spirit. Within late years his hearing has become quite seriously impaired and he has thus refused to accept further nomination for public office though he still maintains the deepest interest in all that concerns the progress and material and civic prosperity of his home town and county as well as the state of his adoption. He is a man of broad information, having read widely and with marked discrimination and having an excellent library of the best standard literature. He is well known in the county and has the unqualified respect of all classes. In politics he is a stanch Republican and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while in 1884 he was one of the organizers of the local lodge of Good Templars in Fort Pierre, taking an active part in its work until the organization lapsed, after a period of about three years.

At Stevens Point, Wisconsin, on the 16th of June, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Curran to Miss Charlotte E. Coleman, who was born and reared in that state, and they have four living children, Harry, Richard, Clinton and Wallace. Harry, the eldest of the children, enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Regiment of United States Volunteers, with which he went to the Philippines, serving nineteen months and being mustered out in the city of San Francisco. In April, 1901, he was in the state of Washington, and since that time his parents have lost all trace of him, causing to fall upon them a great burden of grief and constant anxiety.

E. R. SCHMIDT, of Tea, Lincoln county, South Dakota, is a native of Germany and was born February 22, 1853. He was brought to America when quite young, and lived with his parents until young manhood, the meanwhile attending at intervals the public schools of Wisconsin, where he lived until 1873. In the latter year he accompanied the family to Lincoln county, South Dakota, where he married Miss Emma Erb, and immediately thereafter moved into a half section of land in Perry township, where he carried on agriculture and stock raising with encouraging success until the year 1895, when he disposed of his farm and took up his residence in the village of Tea. Since the latter year Mr. Schmidt has been proprietor of a general store in the above town, and he now commands an extensive and lucrative patronage, being one of the most enterprising and succesful business men in the northwest part of Lincoln county. He carries a full stock of merchandise demanded by the general trade, manages his affairs with excellent judgment and occupies a prominent place in commercial circles.

ALONZO A. COTTON, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Vermillion, Clay county, is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in Cedar county, on the 28th of October, 1861, and being a son of Luzerne and Mary A. (Dwigans) Cotton, the former of whom is now engaged in the real-estate business at Jennings, Louisiana, while the latter died at Jennings in 1889. The Doctor received his early educational training in the public schools of Iowa City, and then entered the state university, in the same city, where he completed the scientific course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1884, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. He was then matriculated in the homeopathic medical department of the same great institution, where he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated in 1886, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In January of the following year he engaged in the active practice of his profession in Sioux City, Iowa, where he remained for the ensuing five years, after which he was in practice at Dixon, Nebraska, for one year, removing thence to Vermillion, South Dakota, in 1893, and having here been specially successful in the upbuilding of a large and representative practice. In politics the Doctor is a stanch Republican, but so exigent are the demands placed upon his time and attention by his professional duties that he has not found it expedient to take an active part in political affairs, though he is essentially loyal and public-spirited in his attitude. He is a member of the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity in his home city of Vermillion, and both he and his wife are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

At Newton, Iowa, on the 17th of September, 1886, Dr. Cotton was united in marriage to Miss May E. Lyon, who was born and reared in that state, and they are the parents of six children, namely: Earl L., Carl, Schuyler, Daniel L., Alonzo and Cornelia M. Mrs. Cotton is a graduate of the class of April, 1886, of Drake University (medical department), Des Moines, Iowa, and she and Mr. Cotton combine the practice of medicine. Dr. Cotton is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of South Dakota, and the Quadri-state Homeopathic Society, the headquarters being at Sioux City; also the American Institute of Homeopathy, it being the national society. Mrs. Cotton is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, Ladies of the Maccabees and the Degree of Honor. Mr. Cotton is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, Modern Brotherhood of America, Yeomen and other kindred societies.

L. K. LORD, president of the First National Bank of Parker, Turner county, is a native of the state of Connecticut, having been born at Stafford Springs, on the 31st of December, 1851, and being a son of John K. and Sarah (Spellman) Lord, the former of whom was born in Maine and the latter in Connecticut, while both families have long been identified with the annals of New England history. The father of the subject was a contractor by vocation, and both he and his wife died in the state of Connecticut.

L. K. Lord was reared to manhood in his native state, in whose public schools he secured his early educational training. He continued his residence in Connecticut until 1883, when he came to the west and located in the state of South Dakota, where he was engaged in the grain business. He was one of the projectors and organizers of the First National Bank of Parker, which was founded in 1887 and of which he has been president since then. It is one of the popular and substantial financial institutions of the state, basing its operations on a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, while its deposits have now reached the notable aggregate of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Lord devotes the major portion of his time and attention to the executive duties devolving upon him in this connection and to the management of his other capitalistic and industrial interests.

On the 29th of October, 1872, Mr. Lord was united in marriage to Miss Nettie M. Converse, who was likewise born in his native town of Stafford Springs, Connecticut, being a daughter of Orrin and Marietta Converse. Mr. Lord is a Mason, having attained the Royal Arch degree, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. In 1902-3 he was president of the South Dakota Bankers' Association.

SAMUEL EDGAR FOREST, cashier of the First National Bank of Britton, Marshall county, is a native of the city of Brooklyn, New York, where he was born on the 23d of April, 1865, being a son of Samuel A. and Lydia E. (Mortimer) Forest, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in the state of New York, while they are now living in St. Paul, Minnesota, moving there from Brooklyn in 1886, the father being a merchant by vocation. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in his native city, in whose public schools he secured his early educational discipline, while in 1880 he entered the celebrated Polytechnic Institute of that city, where he completed the collegiate course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1884. He initiated his business career in 1884, when he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company, in New York city. He remained with that company for three years. In 1887 he came west to St. Paul, and in 1889 to Britton, South Dakota, and engaged in the lumber and coal business in the firm of Hamilton & Forest. He served as county treasurer of Marshall county in 1896. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Bank, of which he was cashier, but when the Citizens' was succeeded by the First National Bank he continued as cashier of the latter.

In politics Mr. Forest is a member of the Republican party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the chapter and commandery, and the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the local organization of the Mutual Benefit Association.

On the 24th of January, 1900, Mr. Forest was united in marriage to Miss Frances C. Hall, who was born in Canandaigua, New York, being a daughter of S. P. and Mary Hall. They have one daughter, Margaret Elizabeth.

JOHN ALBERT CLEAVER, a representative business man and popular citizen of Huron, Beadle county, was born in Havana, Mason county, Illinois, on the 28th of October, 1860, being a son of Hiram R. and Isabelle (Wilburn) Cleaver, the father being a druggist by vocation and being long one of the prominent business men of Havana. The subject received his early educational training in the public schools of his native town and later continued his studies in the Presbyterian College, at Lincoln, Illinois. Upon leaving school he initiated his business career by securing a position as bookkeeper for a firm of retail implement dealers, in Havana, Illinois, and in 1881 he engaged in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility, in his native town of Havana. In 1884 he entered the employ of the A. J. Hedges Header Company, in the capacity of traveling representative, and he came to the territory of Dakota in the interest of the company, and, as he states the case, he "managed to get mixed up in the Highmore cyclone in 1885 and was scared out of a year's growth." He passed the winter of 1886-7 in South America, as a representative of the same company, which was succeeded by the Acme Harvester Company in 1891, and Mr. Cleaver facetiously remarked to the writer that he "went with the assets," passing the years 1891 and 1892 in Lincoln, Nebraska, as the local representative of the company, while during the ensuing two years he was in the home office of the company, at Pekin, Illinois, while in 1895 he returned to South Dakota and took up his residence in Huron, where he has since maintained his home, being the general agent of the same company for this state.

In 1898 Mr. Cleaver was elected mayor of Huron, his administration proving so acceptable that he has ever since been retained at the head of the municipal government, by successive yearly elections. Fraternally he is identified with Huron Lodge, No. 26, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Huron Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; Lacottah Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, in which he is captain of the guard at the present time; South Dakota Consistory, No. 4, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls. He is one of the prominent and popular members of the time-honored fraternity, and in 1900 and 1901 served as the grand master of the Masonic grand lodge of the state. He also is affiliated with Huron Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master workman. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church in Huron. While a resident of Illinois Mr. Cleaver was for five years a member of the National Guard of the state.

On the 27th of December, 1882, Mr. Cleaver was united in marriage to Miss Effie Pierce, of Havana, Illinois, she being a daughter of John and Mary Pierce.

JAMES H. DWYER, one of the leading business men of Clay county, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born on a farm near Woodstock, on the 10th of April, 1850. His boyhood days were filled with arduous work on the farm, and he secured such educational advantages as were afforded in the district schools, which he attended in an irregular way until he had attained the age of fourteen years. By this time he had grown dissatisfied with home and farm life and determined to set forth to seek his fortunes and prove his independence, though but a mere boy. He made his way to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he secured employment in a sawmill, receiving two dollars a week and board in compensation for his services. He was thus employed for one summer and then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he secured work in the Tremont House, which was then the leading hotel of the city. He was an attache of this hostelry for two years, after which he was employed one year in the Briggs House, from which he went to the Hyde Park hotel, which was then a summer resort, located seven miles distant from the center of the city. It is interesting to note in the connection that the fine hotel of the same name and in nearly the same location is now in the very heart of the finest residence district of the south side division of the great western metropolis. Mr. Dwyer was employed there until 1869, when he came to what is now South Dakota, making his way to Clay county and here taking up a homestead claim of government land, in April, 1871. He forthwith began to improve his land and place it under cultivation, and he continued to there devote his attention to farming and stock growing until 1887, when he removed to the village of Wakonda, where he engaged in the hardware business, beginning operations with a capital of nine hundred dollars. With the growth and development of this section his business has steadily expanded in scope and importance and is now one of the leading enterprises of the sort in this section, his trade being derived from a wide area of territory naturally tributary to the thriving town. An evidence of the success which he has attained is that afforded by the fact that he is now worth about thirty thousand dollars. He was mayor of the town for two years, but has never been ambitious for public office. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared. In 1895 Mr. Dwyer became a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, while at the present time he holds the office of worthy advisor.

On the 22d of December, 1874, Mr. Dwyer was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Colagau and they are the parents of six children, whose names, in order of birth, are as follows: Mary (now Mrs. E. W. Babb), Lizzie, Thomas, Ella, Harry and Leowa.

MORRIS J. CHANEY, who, since 1893, has been engaged in banking at Wakonda, South Dakota, was born in Ogle county, Illinois, October 1, 1858, the son of Osborn and Amanda (Rice) Chaney, the father for many years a successful lumber merchant of the county noted. The subject spent his youthful years under the parental roof and after obtaining his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place, entered the East high school in the city of Rockford, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1878. Following his graduation, Mr. Chaney devoted two years to teaching and at the expiration of that time went to Iowa, locating in 1880 at Newell, Beuna Vista, where for a period of thirteen years he was engaged in farming and stock raising, making a specialty of fine cattle. He met with most encouraging success as an agriculturist and stock man, and during the time mentioned succeeded by close attention and good management in accumulating a handsome capital, with which, in 1893, he established a bank in Wakonda, South Dakota, where he has since lived and prospered.

Mr. Chaney is essentially a self-made man, and his career since beginning life upon his own responsibility has been creditable in every respect. The bank of which he is now proprietor and executive head is one of the popular and successful financial institutions, not only of Clay county, but in the southeastern part of the state, being liberally patronized by the leading business men of Wakonda, and proving a great stimulus to the industrial and commercial interests of a large section of the surrounding country. Since locating at Wakonda he has manifested a lively interest in the growth and prosperity of the place, giving his encouragement and material aid to enterprises making for the common good and using his influence to further all laudable measures tending to the moral, as well as the material welfare of his fellow men. His fraternal relations are represented by the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for the past twenty years he has been a regular attendant of the Congregational church, though originally a Baptist in belief. By reason of there being no church of the latter denomination where he has spent the last twenty-three years of his life, he has given a generous support to other religious bodies, being a devout believer in Christianity and always endeavoring to exemplify its beauty and great value in his daily walk and conversation.

On the 18th day of November, 1886, at Portageville, New York, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Chaney with Miss Helen McFarline, of that place, the union being blessed with three children, namely: Florence C., Dorothy L. and Morris A. Mr. and Mrs. Chaney, with their children, constitute a happy household and the family is one of the most highly respected in Wakonda. Politically Mr. Chaney votes the Republican ticket and while deeply interested in the welfare and success of his party and widely informed relative to the leading questions and issues of the day, he is too much immersed in business to become a politician or to seek the honors and emoluments of office.

HARRY ELMER PHELPS, the present able and popular incumbent of the office of state's attorney of Marshall county, was born in Hillsdale, Mills county, Iowa, on the 23d of June, 1876, and is a son of Phineas and Fanny V. (Fogg) Phelps, the former of whom was born in New Hampshire and the latter in Maine, while the ancestry is of mingled English, Scotch and Welsh strains. When the subject was a child his parents removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and in the public schools of that fair city he received his early educational training, being graduated in the South high school in June, 1895, after which he was matriculated in the law department of the University of Minnesota, in the same city, completing the prescribed technical course and being graduated on the 2d of June, 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and being duly admitted to the bar of the state. He initiated the active work of his profession in Minneapolis, where he was engaged in practice one year, at the expiration of which, in March, 1900, he came to Britton, South Dakota, where he has since won recognition and distinctive prestige in his profession, while he has proved a very discriminating and capable public prosecutor, having been elected state's attorney of Marshall county in November, 1902. In politics he accords an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party and is an active worker in its behalf in the various campaigns. Fraternally he is identified with the local lodges of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 13th of June, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Phelps to Miss Vivian E. Furber, who was born in Owatonna, Minnesota, on the 31st of January, 1875, being a daughter of Charles M. Furber, of Britton, South Dakota.

JOHN EDMUND McDOUGALL, a representative citizen of Britton, Marshall county, as the name implies, comes of stanch Scottish lineage on the paternal side, and he is a native of Prince Edward Island, having been born in the village of Campbellton, on the 24th of February, 1860. He is a son of John and Grace (Mercerau) McDougall, the former of whom was born on Prince Edward Island, while the latter was a native of New Brunswick. The paternal grandparents of the subject were of pure Scotch lineage, being representatives of the sterling clan McDougall, of the highlands of the fair land of hills and heather. Both were born in Scotland, whence they emigrated to America about the year 1820, settling in Malpeque, Prince Edward Island, and there passing the remainder of their lives. The mother of the subject represented the Scotch, Irish and French strains, her father having been a Scotchman. She died when our subject was but thirteen years of age, and his father subsequently married Miss Jennie McLean, five sons and four daughters having been born of the first union and one son to the latter union. The father died in the month of May, 1902.

John E. McDougall was reared on the homestead farm and received his educational discipline in the public schools of his native place. He remained at home until he had attained the age of twenty years, having in the meanwhile learned the carpenter's trade. At the age noted he went to Maine and thence to Massachusetts, being absent about nine months, after which he returned home, where he remained a few months, at the expiration of which, on November 23, 1880, he started for the west, locating in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in the work of his trade. In November, 1883, he went to Norton, Massachusetts, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Isabel R. Munro, and six weeks later he returned, with his bride, to Minneapolis. In August, 1884, a son was born to them, Edward James, who was graduated in June, 1904, from Pittsburg Academy, Minnesota, and is now at home. On the 26th of December, 1884, Mrs. McDougall was summoned into eternal rest, her remains being interred in Maple Hill cemetery, Minneapolis. On the 25th of May, 1886, Mr. McDougall left Minneapolis and came to Britton, Marshall county, South Dakota, where he has ever since maintained his home. During his residence in Minneapolis he followed his trade, having been for three years foreman for the firm of McCleary & Quigley, and thereafter having been independently engaged in contracting and building, in which line of enterprise he has successfully continued in Britton, many evidences of his skill and ability being found here. He has ever accorded an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, in whose ranks he has been an active and valued worker, having been a member of the state central committee for two years, and also having served as a member of the county central committee, while in 1896 he was president of the Republican club of Marshall county. In May, 1904, he was nominated by the Republican party for lieutenant governor. In 1900 he was captain of a Roosevelt rough-rider company, which had a membership of seventy-five and which was much in evidence during the campaign of that year. In November, 1900, Mr. McDougall was elected to represent his county in the lower house of the state legislature, having been the first Republican elected to this office in the county in four years. His record was such that a further manifestation of popular appreciation was given in the election of November, 1902, when he was elected senator from the thirty-second district, comprising the counties of Marshall and Day, being thus a member of the upper house during the eighth general assembly, in 1903, and being made chairman of the appropriation committee, while he was also assigned to other important committees, proving an efficient working member of the deliberative body and still farther fortifying himself in popular esteem. On the 14th of October, 1884, Mr. McDougall united with the Andrew Presbyterian church, in Minneapolis, and in 1887 was admitted by letter to the First Presbyterian church of Britton. He organized a Sunday school in the church in January of that year, and continued as its superintendent for the long period of ten years, at the expiration of which he resigned, and during the ensuing four years refused to accept the position again, though urged to do so. In January, 1901, however, he again resumed the duties of the superintendency, and has since continued to fill the office, his earnest and zealous labors being greatly appreciated, while he is also active in the other departments of church work.

In July, 1883, Mr. McDougall became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in January, 1888, he was primarily instrumental in the organizing of Britton Lodge, in Britton, having been its first noble grand and having represented the same in the grand lodge of the state. He is also affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was worshipful master for two years, while he has also served as treasurer and chaplain of the same. He is identified with the Royal Arch Masons, and also with the local organizations of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Mutual Benefit Association. On the 3d of August, 1901, he was mustered into the South Dakota National Guard and on the same day was elected captain of Company A, Third Regiment, located in Britton, while on the 1st of April, 1902, he was promoted to the office of major of the First Battalion of this regiment, of which office he remains incumbent at the time of this writing.

On the 13th of June, 1893, Mr. McDougall consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Nettie A. Marsh, of Britton. She was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and is a daughter of George J. and Amanda Melvina Marsh. Her mother is dead, while her father resides near Kalamazoo, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. McDougall have two children, Tyrrell Glenn, who was born on the 29th of March, 1894, and Portia Lois, who was born on the 24th of November, 1896.

GEORGE BINGHAM, who is presiding with ability on the bench of the county court of Marshall county, is a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born in the city of Buffalo, New York, on the 8th of December, 1865, and being a son of Stamford and Mary (Boddy) Bingham, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in England, while they came to America when young. Stamford Bingham was engaged in law practice in the city of Buffalo at the time of the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, and he promptly tendered his services in defense of the Union, going to the front with a New York regiment of volunteers and proving a loyal and valiant soldier. He was severely wounded while in the army and never recovered from the effects of this injury, his death occurring in the city of Buffalo, in 1870, his wife dying in the same year at Buffalo, while of their three children two are yet living.

Judge Bingham passed his youthful years on a farm in Minnesota and early became inured to hard work, while his educational privileges were confined to the public schools. He remained in his native state until 1877, when he removed to Minnesota, where he remained until 1886, when he came to South Dakota and located in Marshall county. In 1889 he began the reading of law in the office and under the direction of H. R. Turner and J. H. McCoy, showing marked powers of application and assimilation and being so well fortified in technical knowledge as to gain admission to the bar of South Dakota in 1892. He began the practice of his profession in Britton, where he has ever since maintained his home, and he gained distinctive success and prestige as an able trial lawyer and counselor, securing a representative clientage and continuing in active practice until November, 1900, when he was elected county judge of Marshall county, making an excellent record on the bench and being chosen as his own successor in the election of 1902, for a second term of two years. In politics he gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and is a prominent figure in its local councils, while he is known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen commanding the high regard of all who know him and are appreciative of sterling character. In 1902 Judge Bingham established in Britton the Marshall County Bank, and of the same he is cashier at the time of this writing, being the principal stockholder, while the institution has been successful from the time of its inception.

In March, 1891, Judge Bingham was united in marriage to Miss Eva Chadwick, who was born in Iowa, being a daughter of Henry J. and Mary (Thom) Chadwick, who are now residents of Marshall county, South Dakota. Judge and Mrs. Bingham have five children, Charles, Stella, George, Webster and Marion.

WILLIAM R. DONALD, editor and publisher of the Marshall County Sentinel, of Britton, Marshall county, comes of stanch Scottish lineage and is a native of the fair Emerald Isle, having been born in Newry, County Down, Ireland, on the 8th of November, 1854, and being a son of Robert and Katherine Donald, both of whom were likewise born in Ireland, where they passed their entire lives, the father having been a coachman to a gentleman.

The subject was reared to maturity in his native town and received his early educational discipline in the excellent national schools, while in 1870, at the age of sixteen years, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in Newry, becoming a skilled artisan in connection with the "art preservative of all arts." He continued to reside in Ireland until 1871, when he came to Canada in August, and resided at St. Mary's, Perth county, Canada, until 1882, when he came to Andover, South Dakota, remaining there until June, 1886. In the latter year he located at Langford, where he continued until 1902, and then came to Britton and purchased the Sentinel, which he has since conducted. In politics he has ever accorded stanch allegiance to the Democratic party; fraternally is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Modern Brotherhood of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Royal Neighbors of America. He and his wife are both zealous and valued members of the Presbyterian church.

On the 20th of November, 1895, Mr. Donald was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Anders Byer, who was born at Bound Brook, New Jersey, on the 4th of January, 1864, being a daughter of Charles and Rosa Byer. Mr. and Mrs. Donald have no children.

DAVID L. PRINTUP, of Britton, Marshall county, is a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born in Fultonville, Montgomery county, New York, on the 29th of December, 1857, and being a son of Lieutenant Colonel William H. Printup, United States army, who was likewise born in the state of New York, being a scion of the sturdy Holland Dutch stock who early settled in the Mohawk valley. The subject secured his early educational discipline in the district school of his native town, later attended the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, at Fort Edward, and the high school at Schoharie, New York, and in June, 1877, he entered the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, where he was graduated in June, 1881, while his post-graduate degree was received in June, 1883. He was honorably discharged from the United States navy in the month and year last mentioned, as midshipman, having served in this capacity on naval vessels from July, 1881, up to that time, in European, Asiatic and North and South American waters. In August, 1883, Mr. Printup came to what is now the state of South Dakota, and in February, 1885, he took up his permanent abode in Britton, where he was engaged in the business of driving deep wells until 1887, when he was appointed deputy register of deeds, in which capacity he served until 1890, inclusive, in which year he was elected register, serving from 1891 to 1894, inclusive, and giving an admirable administration of the affairs of the office. In 1895 he was elected cashier of the state bank of J. Voak & Company, of Britton, and in 1896-7 was the local representative of the Perkins Brothers' Company, of Sioux City, a printing and publishing firm. In January, 1898, he engaged in his present business enterprise with E. A. Cooper, in which he has been very successful, having handled a large amount of city and farming property, grazing lands, etc., while he has made a specialty of the extension of financial loans on approved real-estate security, and is the representative of a number of the leading fire and life insurance companies and gives careful attention to collections. He is an out-and-out Republican, unswerving in his allegiance and never diverted by heretical movements in the party ranks, while he is one of the local leaders in party affairs, being chairman of the Republican central committee of Marshall county at the time of this writing, and having shown much skill in the manoeuvering of his forces. He is identified with the Odd Fellows lodge and Daughters of Rebekah degree, and also with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the United Commercial Travelers.

He attends the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Printup is a member.

On the 26th of April, 1890, Mr. Printup was united in marriage to Miss Manon H. Gamsby, who was born in Dodge Center, Minnesota, on the 17th of October, 1867, being a daughter of Ralph and Rosalthea Gamsby. Mr. and Mrs. Printup have one child, a winsome little daughter, Dorothy. Mrs. Printup was appointed by Governor Herreid as a member of the ladies' auxiliary board of conventions and charities, to fill a vacancy, and was then appointed for a full term.

EDWARD C. TOY, one of the representative business men of Andover, Day county, was born on a farm near Columbus, the beautiful capital city of the state of Ohio, on the 18th of December, 1857, and is the youngest of the seven living children born to Harrison and Rebecca (Brobeck) Toy, the former being of English and the latter of German descent. Harrison Toy enlisted as a soldier in an Ohio regiment of volunteers soon after the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion and was in active service for three years, receiving his honorable discharge and returning to his home, where he died a few days later, as the result of injuries and hardships endured while in the army. The subject was a lad of about seven years at the time of his father's death, and passed his boyhood days principally on the home farm, while his educational training was secured in the public schools of Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he completed a partial course in the high school. He early became inured to the sturdy work of the farm, and after leaving school was successfully engaged in teaching for several terms, also clerking in a store, and being thus engaged until he had attained the age of twenty-one years. In 1880 he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was associated with his brothers Frank, John and Seymour in the general store business until the latter part of the year 1884. In the spring of 1885 he came to Andover, Dakota territory, and here has ever since maintained his home. He became identified with farming interests and also established himself in the general merchandise business, to which latter he is now giving his entire time and attention, though he is still the owner of an excellent farm in the county. In politics he has ever accorded an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and was continuously incumbent of some one or other of the village and county offices until his election to the state senate, in 1899, since retiring from which dignified and responsible position he has not permitted his name to be used in connection with nomination for any office. He and his wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church in their home town and enjoy the utmost popularity in the social affairs of the community.

On the 13th of June, 1886, Mr. Toy was united in marriage to Mrs. Olive J. Curtice, of Andover, who was born in Stewartville, Minnesota, being a daughter of William Smith, a representative citizen of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Toy have two children, Victor and Horace, aged respectively fifteen and nine years at the time of this writing, in May, 1904.

PHILIP A. GROSS, of Webster, Day county, is a native of Sweden, where he was born on the 23d of May, 1865, being a son of Benjamin and Johanna Gross, of whose four children he was the second in order of birth. The subject was reared in his fatherland and there received his educational training in the well-equipped national schools. At the age of sixteen years he emigrated to America and located in Hutchinson, Minnesota, where he was employed until the spring of 1884, when he went to Illinois, where he passed the summer. He then returned to Minnesota and there remained until the autumn of 1885, when he came to Day county, South Dakota. In the following year he purchased relinquishment claims and turned his attention to farming, developing and improving his property and continuing to be successfully identified with agricultural pursuits until the autumn of 1892, when he rented his ranch and took up his residence in the town of Webster. Here he found employment in connection with the management of the lumbering business conducted by H. O. Frank, with whom he remained in this capacity for two years, after which he was for six years employed by Mr. Frank in the buying and shipping of grain. He then entered into the employ of the Miller Elevator Company, and they have since conducted a most prosperous business, the concern having a well-equipped elevator and controlling a large and important business. Mr. Gross is a man of indefatigable industry and it may be noted in this connection that during his eleven years' residence in Webster he has never lost a day's pay, having always been found at his assigned post. He is the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres, one mile distant from Webster, and is also the owner of village property, having four dwellings in Webster and renting three of the same, as does he also his farm.

In his political proclivities Mr. Gross is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and takes a deep interest in public affairs of a local nature. He is a member of the city council of Webster, and in 1904 was made the nominee of his party for the office of sheriff of the county. Fraternally he is identified with the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 7th of June, 1890, Mr. Gross was united in marriage to Miss Emma Olsen, who was born in Sweden, and they have five children, Vina, Cora, Mabel, Herman and Dewey.

JOHN J. McCAUGHEY, one of the leading business men of Aberdeen, being president and general manager of the Aberdeen Hardware Company, is a native of the state of New Jersey, having been born in the historic old town of New Brunswick, Middlesex county, on the 11th of June, 1857, and being a son of Robert and Agnes (Cummings) McCaughey, the former of whom was born in County Antrim, Ireland, about twelve miles distant from the city of Belfast, on the 12th of March, 1833, while his wife was born in the same locality, on the 12th of January, of that year. The paternal grandfather of the subject was a weaver and a designer of shawl patterns, and removed from Paisley, Scotland, in which city he became one of the leading designers of the famous Paisley shawls, to Ireland in the fall of 1832, just prior to Robert McCaughey's birth. The latter and a younger brother were born in Ireland and two older brothers and two sisters in Scotland. From Ireland he immigrated with his family to America and located in the city of Philadelphia, where he was associated with two of his sons, John and William, in the manufacturing of shawls. About 1858 or '9 the grandparents moved to Wisconsin, near Madison, there continuing to reside until the close of their long and useful lives. Robert McCaughey was a child at the time of the family immigration to the United States, and in his youth he learned the tanner's trade, continuing to follow the same in New Jersey until 1860, when he came west and joined the family near Madison, Wisconsin. He was there engaged in farming until the autumn of 1875, when he removed to Kasson, Dodge county, Minnesota, where he devoted his attention to farming for the ensuing five years, at the expiration of which he came to the present state of South Dakota, being among the first to file claim to government land in township 120, range 62, Spink county, making entry on the 28th of May, 1880, while he did the first plowing in said township. June 11, 1880, he and his son John J. first filed on land in range 63, but this filing was rejected, as the land had not as yet been thrown open, and thus each of them secured claims in range 62. In the spring of 1881 the remainder of the family came to the county from the old home in Minnesota, and the land secured here in the early pioneer epoch is still retained by the family, the same being located in LaPrairie township and being well improved and under effective cultivation.

John J. McCaughey received his educational training in the public schools of Wisconsin, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Minnesota and eventually to South Dakota, as noted. He remained on the farm until the spring of 1884, when he accepted a position as traveling salesman for farming machinery, being thus engaged for one year, at the expiration of which he established himself in the implement and farming machinery business at Northville, Spink county, where he continued operations two years. He then disposed of his interests in that line, and thereafter was engaged in the buying and shipping of grain until the autumn of 1896, when he became traveling representative of the Acme Harvester Company, of Pekin, Illinois, covering a very considerable territory in the northwest and being thus engaged until the spring of 1899, when he and W. G. Wells purchased the hardware business of E. O. Mead, of Aberdeen, which was thereafter continued under the firm name of Wells & McCaughey until the 1st of January, 1902, when the subject effected the purchase of his partner's interests and forthwith organized the Aberdeen Hardware Company, which was duly incorporated under the laws of the state. He became president and general manager of the company and has since remained incumbent of this important dual office, while he is directing the business of the concern with consummate discrimination and ability. The company utilize a store fifty by one hundred and forty-two feet in dimensions, with basement, and also have a large warehouse located on the line of the Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad. They carry a full and comprehensive stock of heavy and shelf hardware, stoves, ranges, paints, oils, glass, etc., while in addition to controlling a large and representative retail business their jobbing trade is one which is far ramifying and constantly expanding. In politics Mr. McCaughey is stanchly aligned with the Republican party, but has had no ambition for official preferment. He has attained to the thirty-second degree of Scottish-rite Masonry and is also affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 11th of June, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McCaughey to Miss Nettie L. Austin, who was born in Minnesota, being a daughter of Philip B. Austin, who was one of the honored pioneers of LaPrairie township, Spink county, where he located in 1881, there continuing to reside until 1900, when he removed to the city of Aberdeen, where his death occurred August 26, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. McCaughey have one son, Lester, who is employed in the establishment of which his father is the head.

MICHAEL F. BOWLER, a representative business man of Groton, Brown county, was born in Sparta, Wisconsin, on the 15th of October, 1871, and is a son of William and Bridget (Maloney) Bowler, both of whom were born in Ireland. As a young man William Bowler emigrated from the Emerald Isle to America, remaining for a number of years in the eastern states and then removing to Wisconsin and settling near Sparta, where he engaged in farming, having been one of the pioneers of that section and having attained definite success. His devoted wife passed away in 1896, and he is now living practically retired in the city of Sparta. Of the nine children in the family eight are living at the present time, the subject of this review having been the sixth.

Michael F. Bowler was reared on the home farm and duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, after which he completed a course of study in the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business College, at Valparaiso. Shortly after leaving school, in 1882, he came to South Dakota and joined his two brothers, Patrick and John A., at Groton, the elder of the two having been here established in the implement business at the time. This brother, John A., was one of the pioneers of the state, and was one of the first to engage in business in Groton, where he continued to maintain his home until 1894, when he removed to Sioux Falls, where he has since resided, being president of the Western Surety Company, of that city. The subject assumed charge of the business in Groton after the removal of his brother and has since continued the same most successfully, handling all kinds of farming machinery and implements and having a trade extending over a wide radius of country. The enterprise is still conducted under the name of his brother, who was the pioneer implement dealer of the town, and who is still associated in the business. The subject also carries on operations most successfully in the handling of real estate in Brown county, and also is agent for a number of the leading insurance companies. He is the owner of a stock farm of two hundred and sixty-five acres, twenty-two acres of the property being within the corporate limits of Groton, and he makes a specialty of raising the Chester White swine and registered Hereford cattle. Mr. Bowler is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party and is one of the leaders in its local ranks. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster of Groton by President Cleveland and was reappointed under President McKinley in 1897, the appointment having originally been made by Cleveland, but the commission not having been sent forward until after President McKinley was installed in the presidential chair. His term expired in 1898.

On the 30th of August, 1898, Mr. Bowler was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Robinson, who was born in Minnesota, being a daughter of Franklin C. Robinson, now a representative citizen of Groton. Mr. and Mrs. Bowler have three children, namely: Maurice Clifford, Marvin Edwin and Margaret Jane.

GUSTAVUS C. THORP, deceased, who was one of the leading citizens of Britton, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, on the 24th of December, 1847, being a son of Alexander and Martha Thorp, who were likewise born and reared in that state, where the respective families were founded in an early day, the lineage on the paternal side being of stanch English origin. Mr. Thorp secured his early educational training in the public schools and supplemented this by a course of study in the academy at Hightstown, New Jersey. When about twenty-three years of age he secured a position as United States revenue officer in Virginia, and later he engaged in the manufacture and sale of illuminating oils in New York city, having been secretary of the New York Refining Company from 1880 to 1885. In November, 1886, he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, and located in Britton, Marshall county, where he continued to make his home during the remainder of his life, save for an interval passed in North Dakota, as will be noted. Upon locating in Britton he established himself in the real-estate business, having confidence that this section of the Union would experience a rapid development as its attractions and magnificent natural resources became more fully known. He succeeded in building up a most prosperous enterprise in this line of business, showing marked discrimination and initiative power. He continued to be identified with this business until the time of his death, which occurred on the 11th of May, 1901. From 1891 to 1894 Mr. Thorp was an incumbent of the responsible office of inspector of immigration for North Dakota, having headquarters at Pembina, that state, and his work in that department was highly commended by the commissioner of immigration. Mr. Thorp at all times manifested a lively interest in the public affairs of his town, county and state, and his aid and influence were extended in support of all measures tending to conserve progress and material prosperity. He was a stalwart and zealous adherent of the Republican party and was an influential factor in its councils in South Dakota, representing his county repeatedly in both territorial and state conventions and having done much to promote the party cause. He will be remembered as one of the loyal and progressive citizens who were influential in molding public opinion and directing civic affairs in the state during its infancy. His death was deeply deplored by public men throughout the commonwealth, while his loss was felt as a personal bereavement by the wide circle of loyal friends whom he had gathered about him. Mrs. Thorp became associated with her husband in the real-estate business and after his death continued the enterprise with marked success, largely extending its ramifications during the years 1901-2, when there was marked activity in transaction in realty. She still controls a satisfactory and profitable enterprise and is recognized as a woman of exceptional executive ability and mature judgment. She retains her home in Britton, where her circle of friends is coincident with that of her acquaintances.

On the 24th of September, 1876, Mr. Thorp was united in marriage to Miss Chestina S. Greene, who was born in Oxford, Maine, on the 13th of May, 1849, being a daughter of Jonas and Louisa Greene. Her father was a man of prominence in the old Pine Tree commonwealth, and served for several terms as a member of the state senate. Mr. and Mrs. Thorp became the parents of one son, Walton W., who was graduated in the law department of the University of Minnesota, as a member of the class of 1904. He is at present adjutant, with rank of lieutenant, of the First Battalion, Third Regiment, South Dakota National Guards.

WILLIAM T. CLARK, one of the representative business men and popular citizens of the thriving town of Bath, Brown county, was born in Randolph, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the 6th of March, 1864, being a son of Samuel and Julia (Howse) Clark, and there he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, while he received his educational training in the public schools, having been graduated in the high school at Cambria, Wisconsin, as a member of the class of 1882. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching in the district schools during the winter terms, while he continued to assist in the work of the home farm during the summer seasons, following this plan until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, at which time, in the autumn of 1887, he came to Bath, South Dakota, as a teacher in its public schools, while later on he devoted two winters to pedagogic work at other points in the county. In 1888 he opened a hardware store in Bath, and later became associated with William Fisk and added a grocery department, while in 1893 he became sole owner of the business, which is extended to include all lines of general merchandise demanded in connection with his trade. In 1898 Matthew Kerr became a partner in the enterprise, and so continued until his death, three years later, since which time the subject has again remained in sole control, having purchased the interest of his deceased partner. Mr. Clark carries a stock reaching an average valuation of about eight thousand dollars, while his annual business has attained an annual average of about fifteen thousand dollars. Mr. Clark is also manager of the Farmers' elevator at Bath, the same having been purchased in 1901 by a stock company composed of farmers in the vicinity, each owning a small block of stock. This company ships from its elevator about sixty-five thousand bushels of wheat each year and its interests are ably handled by the subject, who is himself a stockholder, while he is also the owner of a well-improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres, one and one-half miles southeast of the town. Mr. Clark takes a deep interest in political affairs and gives his allegiance to the Republican party, being frequently a delegate to local and state conventions. Fraternally he is a prominent member of Bath Lodge, No. 117, Ancient Order of United Workmen, which he has represented in the grand lodge of the state.

On the 27th of November, 1886, in his native town of Randolph, Wisconsin, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Phelps, who was likewise born and reared in that state, and they have two children, Ruby and Carl.

THOMAS M. STUART, register of deeds of Marshall county, and a well-known stock grower, was born at Colerain, Londonderry county, Ireland, on November 18, 1855, the son of John and Jane M. Stuart, both natives of Londonderry county. The father was for years a linen merchant at Colerain, and there died in 1894. His widow still resides on the old homestead.

Thomas M. Stuart received a collegiate education at Queen's College, Belfast. Leaving college he served an apprenticeship with a wholesale dry-goods house at Belfast. In 1874 he came to the United States, and for six months clerked in a large mercantile house at Indianapolis, Indiana.

In 1880 he engaged in the importation of woolen goods, which he distributed from New York city, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Minneapolis and other centers. He was engaged in this line of business until 1890, when, his health failing, he came to South Dakota and in 1892 engaged in farming and stock raising in Marshall county. In 1902 he was elected by the Republican party to the office of register of deeds. Mr. Stuart continues his farming and stock raising, making a specialty of shorthorn cattle and Arabian horses. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Degree of Honor and Brotherhood of American Yeomen organizations.

Mr. Stuart married Genevieve Kingsbury, who was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Benjamin Kingsbury, an oil man of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart are members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN J. REES is a native of Wales, having been born on the 21st of January, 1839, and being a scion of stanch old Welsh stock. His paternal grandfather, George Rees, was a farmer of Pembrockshire, as was also the maternal grandfather, John Johns. The subject was the eldest of the four children born to William and Elizabeth (Johns) Rees, the latter of whom died when he was but nine years of age, while his father later contracted a second marriage. In 1852, when the subject of this sketch was a lad of twelve years, his father came with his family to America and settled near Utica, Oneida county, New York, where he engaged in farming, a vocation which he had followed in his native land. He remained in the old Empire state until 1857, when he removed with his family to Portage county, Ohio, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1860, after which the members of the family became scattered, the home being broken up.

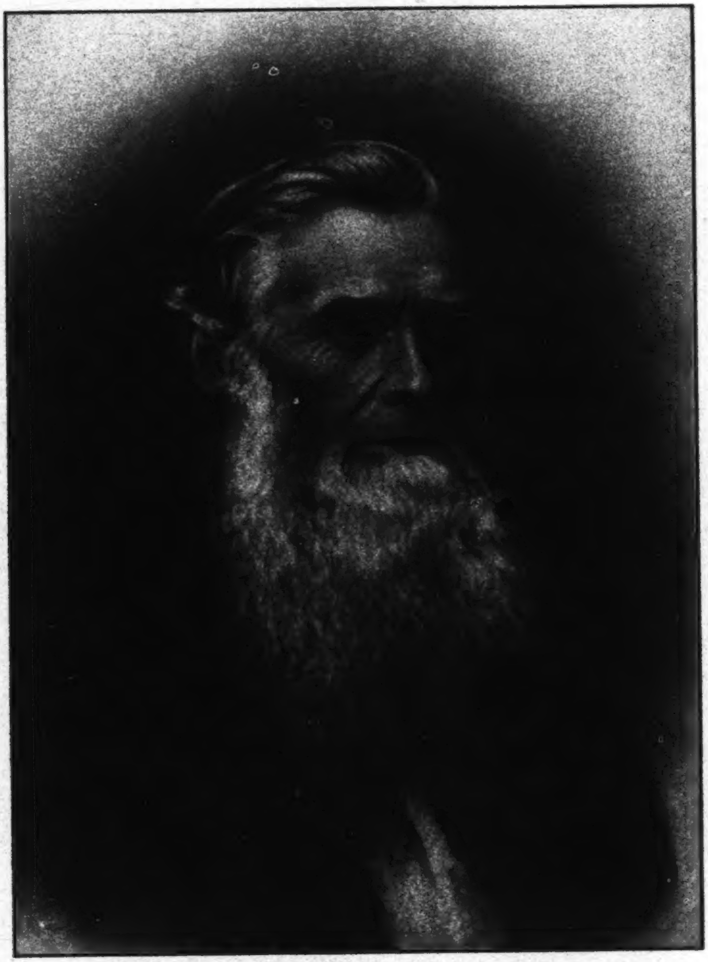
John J. Rees secured his preliminary educational training in the schools of his native land, and after coming to the United States continued his studies in the common schools as opportunity afforded, while he early began to render his father effective assistance in the work of the farm. He continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he showed his loyalty to the country of his adoption by tendering his services in defense of the Union. On the 21st of April, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company F, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, this being one of the first regiments recruited and sent into the field from Ohio, in the three-months service. After the expiration of his original term Mr. Rees re-enlisted, for three years, and thereafter continued at the front until physical disability compelled his retirement from the service. Upon being mustered in his regiment was sent to Benwood, West Virginia, and the year 1861 was passed in that state. He participated in the battle of Cross Lanes and in December of that year the regiment moved to Romney, West Virginia, where it lay in camp until the following March. In the spring of 1862 the subject took part in the battles of Winchester and Port Republic, and later was in the engagement at Cedar Mountain and in the second battle of Bull Run. Soon afterward he suffered a severe attack of malarial fever, and he never fully recovered from the effects of the disease, his disability finally becoming such that he received his honorable discharge on the 4th of March, 1863. He thereupon returned to his home in Ohio, where Governor David Tod gave him a captain's commission in the Home Guard, in which he served until the close of the war. He purchased a farm of fifty acres in Ohio and gave his attention to its cultivation, in so far as his health would permit. In 1867 he leased a tract of coal land and continued to engage in coal mining and farming for the ensuing thirteen years, meeting with excellent success.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. Rees disposed of his property in Ohio and came as a pioneer to what is now the state of South Dakota. Locating in Edmunds county, he entered claim to the southwest quarter of section 15, Powell township. He secured pre-emption and tree claims at this time and later a homestead, the three tracts constituting one body, and by hauling lumber and supplies from Aberdeen, thirty-five miles distant, was able to erect a good house and establish a comfortable home, his provisions in this line being far better than those of the average pioneers of the section and period. At that time no other buildings were to be seen from his home, and to the east of his place there were but a few shanties to indicate the claims of the new settlers. Mr. Rees is now the owner of a finely improved landed estate of four hundred and eighty acres, and also leases additional land, having control of and cultivating all of section 15, Powell township.

From the early days Mr. Rees has been a prominent figure in local affairs of a public nature, and he was one of the first to be elected justice of the peace in the county, while in 1898 he was given a distinctive token of popular esteem in being elected to represent his district in the state legislature, while his fidelity and able service in the capacity gained to him unqualified commendation on the part of his constituency. He is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, having voted for Abraham Lincoln and having never since wavered in his fealty to the "grand old party." He has served many times as a member of the Republican central committee of Edmunds county and has rendered effective aid in the various campaigns in the county.

In 1863 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rees to Miss Mary A. Thomas, a daughter of John W. Thomas, of Talmage, Ohio, in which state she was born and reared. Of their children we enter the following brief record: William is engaged in the grain business at Ipswich, the county seat of Edmunds county; Frank is engaged in the general merchandise business in that place; Arthur; George, and Hattie. Ida and Edith remain at the parental home.

JOEL W. PARKER.—Most consistently may we enter memoir in this work to one who stood as one of the honored citizens and pioneer business men of Sioux Falls, and who through the long years of an active and useful life ever retained the high regard of his fellow men, by reason of his sterling attributes of character. Joel Webster Parker was born on a farm in Oneida county, New York, on the 28th of March, 1817, being a son of Joel and Mary (Benham) Parker, the former of whom was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and the latter in Hartford, Connecticut, while both families, of English extraction, were early established in America, having been founded in New England in the colonial epoch of our national history. The paternal grandmother of the subject was a cousin of the renowned lexicographer, Noah Webster. Mr. Parker was educated in the common schools of the old Empire state, where he was reared to maturity on the homestead farm and where he continued to maintain his residence until about 1836, when he removed to Ohio, where he remained until 1841, when he numbered himself among the pioneers of Illinois, where he was engaged in the merchandise business, selling goods from a wagon, as was the general custom of the locality and period, the major portion of the mercantile business of the section being accomplished by this method. In 1852 he opened a general store in Warren, Jo Daviess county, that state, where he built up a prosperous enterprise, there continuing operations until 1868, when he removed to Hillsboro, Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the same line of enterprise until 1875. He then removed to Millston, Jackson county, that state, where he established himself in the mercantile and lumber business, continuing operations there until 1879, when his health became so impaired as to prompt his removal to what is now the state of South Dakota, in the hope of recuperating his energies under the invigorating climatic conditions. He accordingly disposed of his business in Wisconsin and took up his abode in Sioux Falls, which was then a small and straggling frontier town. Here he engaged in the retail lumber business in company with his son, James W., concerning whom specific mention is made on another page of this compilation. The enterprise was originally conducted under the firm name of J. W. Parker & Son, and upon the admission of James W. Leverett to the firm the title was changed to



JOEL WEBSTER PARKER.

the Sioux Falls Lumber Company, under which name the business has since been continued, his son being now at the head of the concern.

In 1886 Mr. Parker disposed of his interest in this enterprise and thereafter devoted his attention to the management of his various capitalistic and property interests. He was always found in the forefront as a progressive citizen. lending his influence and tangible aid in the promotion of all measures tending to conserve the material upbuilding and the civic advancement and prosperity of his home city and state, while his circle of friends was ever coincident with that of his acquaintances. One who has all of reason to appreciate him and his sterling character has spoken of him as follows: "He was a most kindly, lovable, Christian gentleman, and all of his friends and acquaintances are the better for having known him."

Mr. Parker did much for the material advancement of Sioux Falls, having erected a number of good buildings and having been a generous subscriber to public enterprises. In politics he gave his allegiance and stanch support to the Prohibition party, and thus showed in a significant way, as did he in all the relations of life, that he had the courage to stand boldly forward as an advocate of and worker for those principles which he believed to be right. He was humanity's friend, and as such did all in his power to uplift his fellow men and enrich their lives, this spirit, not less than definite principle, accounting for the exalted attitude which he maintained in political matters. He was an uncompromising foe to the liquor traffic, as was he to all else that tends to lower the standard of human ideals, and his labors in the moral field, in which he taught not less by personal example than by precept and kindly admonition, were such as to justify the revering of his memory for all time to come. While Mr. Parker thus took an active concern in public affairs, he never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of office, and withheld himself from the contentions and turbulence of active political affairs. He was one of the zealous and influential members of the Freewill Baptist church of Sioux Falls, and was a deacon in the same at the time of his death, having rested from his labors and passed forward to the life eternal on the 14th of April, 1893, at the venerable age of seventy-six years. He was a distinct man, one of forceful individuality and one whose life counted for good in an ever-widening angle of beneficent influence.

On the 26th of February, 1845, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Parker to Miss Mary W. Colburn, who died on December 6th of the following year, without issue. On the 23d of July, 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Brown Colburn, who survives him. She was born in Sacket Harbor, New York, being a daughter of Charles and Rebecca Colburn and a lineal descendant of Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who came from England to America in 1636. Mrs. Parker still resides in Sioux Falls, surrounded by a wide circle of devoted friends and sustained and comforted by the gracious and hallowed memories of the past and the hope of the future reunion with the loved and devoted husband by whose side she walked down the pathway of life for so many years. She became a member of the Presbyterian church prior to her marriage, but afterward attended the Freewill Baptist church, of which her husband was a member, formally identifying herself with the same and becoming an active factor in the church work. Mr. and Mrs. Parker became the parents of seven children, namely: George and Mary E., who are deceased; Carrie A.; James W., who is individually mentioned elsewhere in this work; Jessie R., wife of Rev. J. C. Mitchell, pastor of the Unitarian church of Lebanon, New Hampshire; Fannie C., and Sarah, who is deceased.

CHARLES ALBERT LUM, well-known citizen of Aberdeen, South Dakota, and treasurer of the Aberdeen Mill Company, was born at Utica, New York, October 23, 1849, the son of Charles L. and Cornelia (Battel) Lum, both of tives of New York state, and both now deceased.

Charles A. Lum was reared at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, New York, to which point his parents removed from Utica. In 1869 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where for fifteen years he held the position of cashier in a large wholesale and jobbing house. In July, 1885, he came to Aberdeen and became interested in the milling business, and has since continued. He was for a time secretary and treasurer of the Dakota telephone lines.

Mr. Lum married Anna Elliott, the daughter of Charles Elliott, of Louisville, Kentucky, and to this union two sons and one daughter have been born, namely: Elliott, Berenice and Robert. Mr. Lum is a member of the Masonic order, and he and family belong to the Episcopal church.

JAMES H. SHEPARD, who occupies the chair of chemistry in the State Agricultural College at Brookings, is a native of the state of Michigan, having been born in Lyons, Ionia county, on the 14th of April, 1850, a son of Daniel E. and Lydia M. (Pendell) Shepard. His grandparents in the paternal line were Seth and Ruth (Perry) Shepard, natives of the state of Vermont, and John Shepard, the eminent jurist of New York, was of the same family line. The father of the subject was one of the sterling and honored pioneers of Michigan, and at the time of his death, in 1855, he was engaged in farming at Pewamo, that state, being survived by his widow and their two sons, James H., the immediate subject of this sketch, and William E. The latter was imbued with the spirit of adventure and in 1870 he went on a prospecting tour for gold in British Columbia, and nothing has since been heard from him or the members of his party. There was a great uprising of the Indians in that section at the time and it is supposed that the valiant little party suffered death at the hands of the savages.

Professor Shepard was but five years of age at the time of his father's death and he was then placed in the home of his paternal uncle, W. Proctor Shepard, of Maple Rapids, Michigan, with whom he remained two years. At the expiration of this period he became an inmate of the home of his maternal uncle, Henry Pendell, while two years later he found a permanent home with Albert W. Reynolds, an influential farmer and capitalist, residing near Concord, Jackson county, Michigan. He remained with Mr. Reynolds until he was able to depend upon his own resources, having attended the public schools until he had attained the age of eighteen years. He then entered Albion College, at Albion, Michigan, paying his expenses through his own efforts and there continuing his studies for three years. After completing his sophomore year, classical course, he became principal of the schools at Athens, Calhoun county, that state, retaining this incumbency one year, after which he was matriculated in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he completed the scientific course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1875, receiving at the time the degree of Bachelor of Science. Soon afterward he was chosen superintendent of the public schools at Holly, Michigan, where he remained two years, after which he held a similar position in the city of Marquette, that state, for an equal length of time. The next two years he was superintendent of the schools at Saline, that state, and then he passed a year in post-graduate work in his alma mater, the University of Michigan. He next became the instructor in natural sciences in the seminary at Ypsilanti, Michigan, this being practically the first high school ever established in the United States. He remained there for seven years, doing most efficient work and then, in 1888, came to Dakota. While a resident of Ypsilanti Professor Shepard published a text-book on chemistry, and the same is now used by the best schools in the Union, having passed through a number of revisions at his hands. It is used in three or four hundred colleges and normal schools and in more than one thousand high schools, while the work was republished in England, by the Isbisters, and is now being used in Europe. It has practically superseded every text-book on the subject which was in the market at the time of its introduction. At the time when Professor Shepard prepared the text for this able work he was a young man and comparatively unknown in the field of science, and his manuscript was first put through the test of being submitted to expert criticism in three of the great educational institutions of America, Yale, Harvard and Johns Hopkins University, and the favorable reception which has been accorded indicates the technical superiority of the work. After coming to Brookings, South Dakota, he issued an abridged course in chemistry, and this book has been extensively used in smaller and more elementary schools. In autumn of 1888 Professor Shepard took up the supervision of the chemical department of the State Agricultural College of South Dakota, the institution having at that time been maintained under the supervision of the still undivided territory of Dakota. In that year he equipped the laboratory and did the first work in analytical chemistry ever done in the state. For a time he was at the head of the departments of physics and pharmacy, continuing in charge of the same until the growth of the department of chemistry demanded his entire attention. In the meanwhile he had given special time and attention to training two young men for the special work of the other two departments mentioned, and they still remain in charge of the same, being numbered among the valued instructors of the college. Professor Shepard was vice-president of the institution for ten years and for five years was director of the government experiment station here maintained. He was for two years director of farmers' institutes in the state, and in 1901 received the appointment of state engineer of irrigation, of which office he is still incumbent. Within the last fifteen years he has issued many publications on the water, soils, crops, etc., of the state, in which line his services have been of inestimable value, while at the same time he has consecutively given his personal supervision to the work of the chemical department of the college and that of chemistry in the local experiment station. At the time of this writing he is giving special attention to investigation and experimentation in connection with the nitrogen control of the cereals, while under his direction are being carried on the milling and analyzing of the maccaroni wheats, which the United States department of agricultural is introducing in the state. He is also employed as a chemical expert for the state dairy and food commission and acts in the same capacity for the state in those cases requiring his services.

He is the owner of a quarter section of valuable land, one mile east of the college, and there he is giving special attention to the breding of Duroc Jersey swine, Shropshire sheep and Jersey cattle, all stock being thoroughbred and registered, having one of the finest herds of Duroc Jersey swine in the northwest, while he is also growing the maccaroni seed wheat for the government experiments.

In politics Professor Shepard is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree, being a charter member of the commandery in Brookings. He holds membership in the American Association of Natural Sciences and also in the Society of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church of Brookings, in which he is an elder and teacher of the bible class in the Sunday school, this being one of the largest classes in the state. His wife also is active in the church work, having been formerly secretary and treasurer of the Central South Dakota presbytery.

On the 28th of June, 1888, Professor Shepard was united in marriage to Miss Clara R. Durand, who was born in the city of Ypsilanti, Michigan, on the 30th of May, 1867, being a daughter of Seneca and Helen R. (Phelps) Durand, the lineage in the agnatic line tracing back to stanch French extraction. Seneca Durand was a son of Samuel W. and Catherine (Oren) Durand, the former of whom was born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1806, while he later became a resident of the state of Pennsylvania, where he held a position as superintendent of masonry in the employ of the state. He later became a pioneer of Geauga county, Ohio, where he was for a time engaged in mercantile pursuits, later becoming a drover. He was a prominent figure in the political affairs of Ohio, having been the first Democratic member of the state legislature from the Western Reserve. Seneca Durand was born in Pennsylvania, in

1832, and was a child at the time of his parents' removal to Ohio, where he received his educational training. In 1858 he married Helen R. Phelps, of Westfield, New York, daughter of L. F. and Cornelia M. (Dustin) Phelps. His wife died on the 15th of October, 1902, at the home of the subject of this sketch. They were the parents of three children, namely: DeLacy, who is a railroad man, residing in Lansing, Michigan; Samuel, who died at the age of two years; and Clara R., who is the wife of Professor Shepard, of this sketch. To Professor Shepard and wife have been born the following children: Helen Bernice, born in Ypsilanti, Michigan, July 25, 1889; Albert Durand, born June 27, 1891, and James Henry, Jr., born April 12, 1896.

DYER H. CAMPBELL, the able and popular sheriff of Brookings county, is a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born in the town of Edinboro, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of November, 1858, a son of John W. and Susan (Walker) Campbell, the former of whom was likewise born in that county, in 1817, being a son of John and Mary (Laughrey) Campbell, who were natives of Scotland, the grandfather having emigrated thence to America in the early part of the seventeenth century. He located in Pennsylvania, where he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. The father of the subject was likewise identified with the great basic art of agriculture and was also engaged in the mercantile business in Edinboro, while he served two terms as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. In 1865 he removed with his family to Olmstead county, Minnesota, where he was engaged in farming for the ensuing three years. In 1869 he removed to the town of Rochester, that county, where he was for six years an attache of the office of register of deeds. He served as justice of the peace and held other offices of local trust and responsibility, his death occurring in Rochester in 1887, while his widow was summoned into eternal rest in 1892, at Moorhead, Minnesota. Of their three children we enter the following brief record: John V. is a resident of Erie, Pennsylvania; Martha J. became the wife of Arthur G. Lewis, of Moorhead, Minnesota, and is now deceased, and Dyer H. is the immediate subject of this sketch.

Dyer H. Campbell was seven years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Pennsylvania to Minnesota, and there he attended the district schools until the family located in Rochester, where he continued his studies in the public schools for two or three years. At the age of fifteen years he initiated his independent career, securing a position in a meat market in Rochester, and being thereafter employed in the same and in a grocery about three years. He then secured a position in an abstract insurance office, in which he remained until 1881, when he came to Brookings, Dakota, having been married about two years previously. Upon arriving in Brookings he secured a position in what was then the Brookings County Bank, but is now the First National Bank, where he held the office of assistant cashier until the institution was reorganized, as the First National Bank, in 1883, from which time forward he continued to retain the position of assistant cashier until the 1st of January, 1903, when he resigned his office to assume the duties of the shrievalty, having been elected sheriff of the county in November of the preceding year, as the candidate of the Republican party. Sheriff Campbell served for fifteen terms as city treasurer of Brookings, while for seventeen years he was secretary of the Brookings Building and Loan Association. For the past twenty years he has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is one of its prominent representatives in the state, being at the present time grand master of the grand lodge in South Dakota. He is also a member of Brookings Lodge, No. 24, Free and Accepted Masons, as well as of the Modern Woodmen of America and other fraternal bodies of auxiliary character. He has served four years as chief of the fire department of Brookings, and has been chosen as incumbent for another term of two years. He is one of the wheelhorses of the Republican party in the county, and is chairman of the county central committee at the time of this writing, while he has been a delegate to various state and county conventions of the party. He and his family attend the Presbyterian church.

On the 9th of November, 1879, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Emma Haber, a daughter of George and Melissa Haber, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in the state of Ohio, and of this union have been born six children, namely: Walter, who is serving as deputy sheriff; Bertha is the wife of E. F. McCarl; Arthur, Martha and Horace, who remain at the parental home; and Harriet, who died at the age of one year.

JAMES G. HOPKINS, of Keystone, was born on January 12, 1870, at Lexington, McLean county, Illinois, and is the son of Joseph and Louisa (Hemline) Hopkins, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Illinois. In the spring of 1877 the father came to the Black Hills, leaving his family on the farm in Illinois, and arriving at Rockerville in March. He remained there until the following spring, then located at Rockford where he engaged in mining and prospecting. In June, 1881, his family joined him at Rockford, and they all lived at that place until the spring of 1885, when he bought a ranch near Custer on which they settled. The son had but limited opportunities for schooling, and they were found chiefly at Rockford. When he reached the age of thirteen he went to Deadwood and found employment in the mines. By industry and capacity he gradually rose through mine and mill work to the position of amalgamator, and in 1889 went to Hill City in the employ of the Harney Peak Mining and Milling Company. Before the end of the year the parents also moved to Hill City where they have since had their home. Mr. Hopkins worked for the Harney Company two years, and at the end of that period opened a butchering business in partnership with Mr. Van Allen and under the firm name of Van Allen & Hopkins. At the end of the first year he sold his interest to his partner and went to Oregon under contract with a mining company operating in the eastern part of the state. Six months later he left the service of this company and returned to Hill City, arriving in November, 1892. He again went to work for the Harney Peak Company and the following spring came to Keystone as amalgamator in the Keystone mill, a position he held until the fall of 1894. He then engaged with the Holy Terror Company as amalgamator, being the first man employed as such by that company, which was started about that time. Later he worked in the mines until he was disabled by an accident in the spring of 1897, and after recovering from the effects of this he was employed on a hoisting engine until June, 1900, when he resigned to take his place as manager of the Hayes & Hopkins Supply Company, of Keystone, which he had organized in the preceding October. This company conducts an extensive business in general merchandise, and carries as complete a stock of goods as can be found in the city. The volume of its business is large and its patrons are among the best classes of the people. Mr. Hopkins is also interested in the cattle industry in company with his brother on a ranch near Custer, and has some valuable mining property. He is a Knight of Pythias and a Modern Woodman, with membership in the bodies at Keystone.

On May 19, 1889, Mr. Hopkins was married at Hill City to Miss May E. Wakefield, a native of Illinois, who died on October 20, 1894, at the birth of her only child, Ira M. On January 3, 1897, he married a second wife at Keystone, Miss Alice A. Hayes, also born in Illinois. They have three children, Earl A., Hazel and Joseph.

JOHN H. LUND, county judge of Day county, and a representative member of the South Dakota bar, is a native of Norway, where he was born March 31, 1859. He was an infant of nine months when his parents, Helge and Inga Lund, came to America. The parents first settled in Columbia county, Wisconsin, from where they removed to Emmet county, Iowa, in 1867. Judge Lund passed through the common schools, and then entered Luther College at

Decorah, Iowa, where he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1885 he went to Campbell county, South Dakota, and in 1886 he left his claim in that county and went to Aberdeen, and entered the law office of M. J. Gordon, subsequently chief justice of the state of Washington. After two years as a student in Judge Gordon's office he was admitted to the bar on April 4, 1888. On the 19th of June, 1888, Judge Lund located in Webster. In 1894 he was elected state's attorney for Day county, and in 1896 was re-elected to the same office. In 1900 he was elected county judge of the county, and was re-elected in 1902, and at the present time is the nominee of the Republican party for another term of the same office.

JOSEPH HARE, owner and editor of the Keystone Republican, a publication devoted to the mining interests of the Black Hills in South Dakota, was born in 1853, at Franklin Center, province of Quebec, Canada, and is the son of William and Alice Hare, natives of Portadown, County Armagh, Ireland. At the age of fourteen Mr. Hare enlisted in the Canada militia, and was at the last Fenian raid at Trout River Lines in 1867. He served in his command seven years, being a first lieutenant at the age of eighteen. He moved to Franklin Grove, Illinois, in 1874, and after a residence of two years at that place, migrated to Boone county, Nebraska, where he passed nine years. He engaged in the newspaper business at Cedar Rapids, Nebraska, owning a one-half interest in the Era of that town. In 1885 he moved to Box Butte county, in that state, and founded the town of Hemingford there, establishing at the same time the Hemingford Gleaner, the first newspaper in the county. In 1889 he located at Hill City, South Dakota, and established the Hill City Tin Miner. He also became postmaster of the town and rendered efficient service to its people in this capacity for four years. In 1895 he located the Bismarck ranch, since which time he has lived on this ranch and at Keystone, purchasing the Recorder at the latter place in 1902. He has always been a Republican in politics, and has given his party faithful and helpful service from his early manhood.

On September 11, 1873, at Hemingford, province of Quebec, Mr. Hare was united in marriage with Miss Louisa S. McFee, a native of that town. They have seven children, Donald M., Alicia L., William, Lyle, Charles, Stella and Madeline.

THE HEGEMAN FAMILY.—The interesting pages of American history would not be complete if the biographer failed to mention John, Adrian and Peter Hegeman, the three brothers who, in an early day, came to Dutchess county, New York, from Holland, being direct lineal descendants from William, Prince of Orange. This notable and interesting family were of that stanch and hardy pioneer class who were known well in every community with which they came into touch, for their integrity and simplicity of truthful uprightness. After a limited residence in Dutchess county, they moved into Saratoga and Albany, New York.

Adrian Hegeman, the second brother of this interesting family, was the great-grandfather of the branch of this family now located in South Dakota, and was married to Bashaba Palmer, in New York. His life was spent in canal building, boating and shipping, and he was the father of eight children, whose names are given in order of their birth: Cornelius, Micah, Peter, John, Esther, Sallie, Peba and Jane, four boys and four girls. The old Dutch burial ground of Clifton Park, New York, contains the remains of both Adrian and Bashaba Hegeman, who died at Half Moon, Saratoga county.

John Hegeman is the grandfather of the Dakota branch, and was married to Ere Johnson in 1818. By hard labor and careful management they, in time, became known as among the most thrifty of the local families where they then resided, having also come from Holland and settled in Saratoga, New York, where the father, John Hegeman, was actively engaged in farming, milling and lumbering for a number of years.

His wife departed this life in the year 1854, and he in the year 1860, in the county of Fulton, New York. The names of the children of John Hegeman are as follows: Peter J., John A. (died in infancy), Margaret (also died in infancy), Caroline, Hezekiah, Bethsheba, Martha A., Micha and Hannah, nine children in all.

Peter J. was also father of nine children, Adrian (died in infancy), Magdaline (died in infancy), Eva A., Peter J., Daniel (died in infancy, Eva Ann, John A., Jennie, and Sarah C., who is the wife of John H. Hendrecks.

Hezekiah Hegeman was the father of George and Hezekiah, Jr., both of whom reside in the city of Schenectady, New York.

Martha Hegeman was married to James H. Roberts, of Fulton county, New York, and to this union were born the following children: Netta, Minnie, John and Ella. Micah Hegeman is the father of two children, Julia and Roy, now deceased, while Hannah, the youngest sister, married Darius Baker, and to them were born five children, namely: Nellie, Carrie, Bennie, Alice and Hannah.

Peter J. Hegeman is the father of the South Dakota lineage of the Hegeman family, and grew to manhood in the state of New York, where he married Miss Catharine Allen, who was a daughter of Daniel Allen, a native of Scotland. Catharine Allen's mother, Magadaline Houghtaling, was what was known as Mowhawk Dutch, of New York, and her mother was a daughter of Lord Etherington.

The Allens came as early settlers into the state of New York and were of Scotch descent. Daniel Allen was one of seven sons, and the Houghtalings are still residents of New York state, and are a thrifty and well-to-do people.

Peter J. Hegeman was married in Perth, New York, and afterwards settled in Gloversville, the same state, engaging actively in the occupations of farming and manufacturing, in which city he lived until 1864, when he moved to Sparta, Wisconsin, and there again engaged in manufacturing until the year 1878, when he moved to Brookings county, South Dakota, and settled eight miles east of where the town of White is now located, taking up one hundred and sixty acres of land as a homestead, and also a tree claim, remaining upon said land and cultivating it for eight and one-half years, after which time he moved to White and there lived a retired life until the year 1892, in which year his wife Catharine passed away upon the 27th day of May. His home having been broken by the hand of death, he then removed to the town of Brookings and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Eva A. Wright, where he died, October 16, 1900.

Peter J. Hegeman was a man who lived an upright, honorable life, and was well spoken of by his fellow citizens, thus going down to his grave in peace, and showing that the ancestral teaching of the Hegeman family, which tenaciously clung to the religion of the Methodist Episcopal church, had not been taught to him in early childhood in vain. The above statements will, however, only appear too modest when we state that under urgent and peculiar circumstances Peter Hegeman walked to Brookings, twenty-three miles, in order to be present and to aid in the organization of a Masonic lodge in that place, he having previously became a member of the above order in Gloversville, New York, in the year 1860.

CLARENCE A. BARTLETT, editor and publisher of the daily and weekly Capital Journal, at Pierre, was born in West Vienna, Oneida county, New York, on the 29th of June, 1859, and is a son of Aldis and Mary (Chisholm) Bartlett, the former of whom was born in Vermont, of English descent, while the latter is of Scotch ancestry and was born in the state of New York, where their marriage was solemnized. The Bartletts were numbered among the early Puritan settlers of the New England colonies, and the great-grandfather of the subject of this review was a soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution and was a brother of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Chisholm family was established in America in the early part of the nineteenth century, the founders of the same in the new world having come hither from Scotland. In 1865 Aldis Bartlett removed with his family to Minnesota and located in Fillmore county, where he and his wife still maintain their home, being numbered among the honored pioneers of that section.

The subject of this sketch received his early educational training in the public schools of Fillmore county, having completed a course in the grammar school at Preston, and having thereafter been a student in Curtis College, in the city of Minneapolis. In 1880, when twenty-one years of age, he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and became ticket agent and cashier for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Pierre, while in the same year, as deputy county treasurer, he opened the first set of books for Hughes county. In 1886 he was transferred to the city of Deadwood as agent for the Fremont & Elkhorn Railroad and the Northwestern Express, Stage & Transportation Company, remaining a resident of that city until 1890, and having in the meanwhile accumulated a nice sum through judicious speculations in mining properties. In the year last mentioned he returned to Pierre, and here made notable investments, having erected two substantial business blocks and also other buildings and thus identifying himself permanently with the capital city. In 1900 he effected the purchase of the Capital Journal, which was established in 1881, being the oldest paper in this section of the state, as previously noted, and of this he has ever since continued as owner, publisher and editor, both the daily and weekly editions being models in their line and exerting much influence in local and state affairs of a public nature. In politics Mr. Bartlett has ever been a radical adherent of the Republican party, in whose cause he has rendered most effective service in a personal way and through the medium of his paper. In January, 1893, he was appointed deputy county treasurer, in which capacity he continued to serve for eight consecutive years, while in November, 1900, he was elected treasurer, being chosen as his own successor in the election of November, 1902, so that at the time of this writing he has been consecutively identified with the administration of the fiscal affairs of the county for the long period of twelve years. Fraternally he is a member in good standing of the local organizations of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 15th of September, 1894, Mr. Bartlett was united in marriage with Miss Elsie M. Gleason, who was born in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on the 2d of December, 1871, being a daughter of Alonzo and Sarah Gleason. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have six children, namely: Aldis, Eveline, Elsie, Elwin, Cora and Ella.

TRUELS MADSEN, an extensive and successful stock grower of Stanley county, but who maintains his home in the city of Pierre, is a native of Kolding, Denmark, where he was born on the 14th of December, 1850, being a son of Lawrence and Magedlene Madsen, the former of whom devoted his attention to a woolen mill in the fatherland until 1869, when he came to America, in company with his wife, and located in Yankton, territory of Dakota, where he engaged in the stock business, remaining a resident of that county until 1882, when he joined his only son, the subject of this sketch, in whose home he passed the remainder of his long and useful life, his death occurring in 1894. His devoted wife passed away in 1898, and of their two children one is yet living, being a resident of America.

Truels Madsen received his early educational training in his native land, where he remained until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when he came to America and joined his father, arriving in Yankton on the 12th of August, 1872. Shortly afterward he initiated his independent career, though he was hardly more than a boy at the time. He located on the James river, in Hudson county, where he took up land, and in that locality he continued to be actively engaged in farming and stock raising until the spring of 1881, his energy and good management bringing him due success. He then came to Pierre, where he has since made his home and headquarters, though he passes much of his time on his ranch, which is located twenty-two miles to the west of Pierre, on the Bad river, so that an ample supply of water is afforded. He runs from one to two thousand head of cattle, principally graded Hereford, while he also has a large band of sheep upon the ranch each season, while he raises draft and road horses in large numbers. He is a man of strong individuality, and his genial and generous qualities are in harmony with his sturdy physique, the significance of this statement being patent when we note that he weighs two hundred and thirty-five pounds. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 14th of December, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Madsen to Miss Caroline M. Olson, who, like himself, was born in Denmark and who accompanied him on his emigration to America. Of this union have been born eleven children, and the family circle has not been broken by the hand of death. The names of the children in order of birth, are as follows: Kruse, Marie, Hannah, Laura, Margaret, Nellie, Lawrence, Christenia, Allis, Carrie and Truels.

RICHARD W. MATHIESON, one of the prominent and honored citizens of Fort Pierre, Stanley county, was born in Colesburg, Delaware county, Iowa, on the 5th of August, 1849, and is a son of Robert and Ann (Wood) Mathieson, the former of whom was born in Scotland, where records extant trace the lineage back through thirty-four generations, while the latter was born in England. The father of the subject was killed in the Indian massacre at Spirit Lake, Iowa, in 1857, his devoted wife surviving him by several years. The subject came with other members of the family, including his widowed mother, to the territory of Dakota in the spring of 1862, settling first in Bon Homme county and removing thence, in the fall of the same year, to Yankton, which was the family home for several years, Mr. Mathieson having completed his early educational training in the public schools of that city. In 1863 he entered upon an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in the office of the Union and Dakotan, a paper published in Yankton, and on the 29th of February of the following year he enlisted in Company B, First Dakota Cavalry, of which William Tripp was captain, and in the same year accompanied his regiment on the expedition to the Yellowstone river, under General Sully. In 1865 he took part in the expedition to Devil's Lake, and was mustered out of the service in November of that year, at Sioux City. Thereafter he was for some time employed at his trade, and also identified with early surveying work in the territory. Thereafter he conducted a wood yard and farmed and freighted four miles below Yankton for about five years. In the spring of 1871 he went to Colorado, where he was engaged in prospecting and mining during the major portion of the next eighteen months. In 1873 he made a trip up the Missouri river with a mule-team and assisted in the erection of Fort Lincoln, and in 1874 had charge of the sutler's teams in General Custer's expedition to the Black Hills. There he panned out about fifty cents, in gold dust, which he brought back with him, the amount being sufficient to prove to others that gold was to be found in that section. In September, 1874, he was associated with another man in the building of a skiff, in which they came down the Missouri river from Bismarck to Yankton. In March, 1875, Mr. Mathieson went to the Black Hills with a stock of merchandise, and disposed of the same, returning to Yankton in the fall. He then purchased teams and engaged in freighting to the Black Hills, making the enterprise a most profitable one and continuing the same until 1882, when he disposed of his outfit and purchased a stock of general merchandise in Fort Pierre, in company with his brother, George D., while they also purchased a bunch of cattle and engaged in the raising of stock. After two years the partnership was dissolved, the subject taking the cattle while the brother retained the store as his share. In 1887 our subject removed his cattle to the range on the Cheyenne river, and when the reservation of that name was opened up he took up his residence in Fort Pierre, where he has since maintained his home, while simultaneously he removed his cattle to a ranch at the Bad river, at the mouth of the Grindstone river, where he has since continued to be engaged in stock growing on an extensive scale. Mr. Mathieson has ever taken a deep interest in the civic and material development and progress of the state of which he is a sterling pioneer. He served one term as a member of the board of commissioners of Stanley county and one term as mayor of the city of Fort Pierre. Fraternally he is affiliated with the following named bodies: Hiram Lodge, No. 123, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Fort Pierre; Pierre Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, in the capital city of the state; De Molay Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, in Yankton; and Lodge No. 75, Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Fort Pierre.

On the 28th of August, 1884, Mr. Mathieson was united in marriage to Miss Clara B. Pratt, who was the adopted daughter of David Pratt. She was born in Anoka, Minnesota, on the 14th of March, 1862, and is a daughter of Jonathan L. and Emily Nash, who died when she was a child. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Mathieson we enter the names, with respective dates of birth: Maud E., July 28, 1886; Kenneth W., June 19, 1890; Donald E., December 19, 1897.

FRED. W. DRICKEN, an able and represenative member of the bar of South Dakota, being now engaged in the practice of his profession in White, Brookings county, is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in West Bend, Washington county, on the 2d of September, 1875, and being a son of William and Caroline (Seibert) Dricken. William Dricken came to South Dakota and located in Brookings county, as a pioneer.

Judge Dricken was a child of about three years at the time of his parents' removal to this state, and he passed his boyhood days on the homestead farm, in Afton township, where he secured his preliminary educational discipline in the district schools, later continuing his studies in the public schools of White, which he attended until he had attained the age of sixteen years. In 1893 he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso, Indiana, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science.

He was educated in the law, in the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar of South Dakota, September, 1897, and forthwith established himself in the practice of his profession in White. His intrinsic loyalty and patriotism, however, soon led him to lay aside for a time the work of his profession, for in the spring of the following year he enlisted as a private in Company G, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, with which he shortly afterward proceeded to the Philippine Islands, where he remained in service for the following eighteen months. He was twice promoted for bravery and meritorious service and was recommended for a third promotion, having been mustered out with the rank of sergeant. He participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, and with the others of his command made a record which reflects lasting honor upon his state. He returned to his home in the autumn of 1899 and the next day after his arrival reopened his office in White and resumed the work of his profession, in which he has been eminently successful, gaining a prestige which many an older practitioner might well envy. He now practices before the United States district and circuit courts and has presented not a few important cases in the former. In 1900 he was elected county judge, and so ably exercised his functions on the bench that he was chosen as his successor in the fall of 1902, for a term of two years, so that he remains in tenure of the dignified and responsible office at the time of this writing. Politically the judge was reared in the faith of the Republican party, and he has never wavered in his allegiance to the same, while he has taken an active part in furthering the party cause and has been a delegate to various state, congressional and county conventions. He is affiliated with the Masonic order and with the

Order of the Eastern Star, of which last his wife likewise is a member.

On the 29th of July, 1902, Judge Dricken was united in marriage to Miss Mabelle A. Brown, who was born in Chicago, and who is a daughter of Dexter G. Brown, a prominent citizen of Aberdeen, South Dakota. Mrs. Dricken is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

JOHN T. POTTER, of Keystone, is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born on September 14, 1847. He is the son of William E. and Elizabeth (Lewis) Potter, the former also a native of Boston, and the latter of historic Plymouth, in the same state. They were descendants of old colonial families, active and prominent in the early history of New England, the members of which bore their parts creditably in the affairs of that section in peace and war. The father's American ancestors came to this country and settled at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1635 and the mother's to Plymouth in 1630. The paternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, participating in the siege of Boston and many other important engagements, and in subsequent wars members of both families have served their country with efficiency and manly courage. Both families have maintained their homes in Massachusetts from the time of their first arrival on American soil. Mr. Potter's father was a bookkeeper and accountant in Boston, and there the son grew to the age of twenty years and was educated for mercantile life. In 1877 he came west to Earlville, Iowa, and during the next two years was engaged in merchandising there. In 1879 he returned to Boston and entered the service of a large wholesale house, first in the establishment and later as traveling salesman. In 1880 he came to Fort Meade to take a position in the post trader's store, and he remained there employed in the store until the post tradership was abolished in 1883, when he came to Sturgis and opened a dry-goods and gents' furnishing store of his own. The town had then only a village organization, and soon after his arrival there he was elected chairman of the board of trustees. When the place was incorporated as a city he became its first mayor. In the fall of 1890 he was elected to the state senate on the Republican ticket, thus becoming a member of the second state legislative assembly. In the ensuing sessions of the body he demonstrated that he had legislative capacity of a high order, shrewdness in the management of public business and a wide knowledge of the needs of the state and his section in particular. He has always been prominent in public and social affairs at Sturgis, and is recognized on all sides as one of the leading and most useful citizens of the community. He has long been active in Freemasonry, and while living at Fort Meade organized a Masonic lodge at Sturgis, which he served four years and a half as its worshipful master. He was successful in trade at Sturgis and conducted a large business. In 1891 he sold out and went to Chicago, where he secured employment with Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, wholesale dry-goods merchants, with whom he remained until 1901. He then returned to this state and locating at Keystone, taking charge of the Keystone Trading Company as manager. This company was formed by the consolidation of the Bee Hive, owned by J. C. Haines, and the Stone-Pinney Company's store, which had been doing business at Keystone for a number of years. By the consolidation and necessary enlargement of the stock the Keystone Trading Company became the largest general merchandising establishment in this part of the Hills. It is incorporated, with J. O. Haines, of Rapid City, as president and Mr. Potter as secretary, treasurer and manager, the latter being also one of the principal stockholders. He is enterprising and progressive, makes a study of the needs of his trade and is diligent in providing for them, and always enforces the upmost integrity and fair dealing on the part of his employes toward his patrons. In fraternal relations he is an enthusiastic Freemason, belonging to lodge, chapter, council and commandery in the fraternity, and taking a leading part in the work of each.

On September 5, 1865, Mr. Potter was married at Boston, Massachusetts, to Miss Fannie F.

Trott, a native of that city. By virtue of his ancestry and through his own desire Mr. Potter is an honored member of the Sons of the Revolution at Boston, Massachusetts.

JOHN F. MURPHY, of Rapid City, one of the most enterprising and progressive of South Dakota's citizens, is a native of Ireland, born on June 20, 1835, and remained in his native land until he reached the age of eighteen years. In 1853 he came to the United States and settled at Cincinnati, where he served an apprenticeship in a foundry. After completing this he worked at his trade there and at St. Louis for a number of years. In 1858 he started for Pike's Peak overland, in company with one other man, they having a wagon and two yoke of oxen. When they reached Denver they found hard times and the people suffering great hardships. There was no work and food was extremely scarce, many persons being almost in a starving condition. They sold their wagon and oxen and Mr. Murphy tried to go down the Platte river, in a boat, but was wrecked near where Columbus now stands. He then took the stage for Omaha, and from there he went to St. Joseph, where he secured work at his trade. When Mr. McGregory, the discoverer of gold in Colorado, ordered machinery for a stamp mill Mr. Murphy cast it. This was the first stamp mill that went into the state, and it is much to his credit that it was well made and did its work in a satisfactory manner. He worked at his trade in St. Joseph until the beginning of the Civil war, when he went to Cincinnati and after working at his trade for awhile opened a foundry of his own there. This he continued to operate for four years. The plant was then destroyed by fire, and soon after that Mr. Murphy returned to St. Joseph and began an enterprise in the lumber business, which continued for a year, after which he dealt in grain and produce up and down the Missouri for a time, following this with pork packing at Brownville for four years. The winter of 1874-5 he passed on the board of trade in Chicago, dealing in pork. Being stricken with the gold fever in the spring of 1875, he started with seven others for the Black Hills. They proceeded as far as the Red Cloud agency, hidden in freight wagons so as to escape the vigilance of the soldiers who were ordered to prevent everybody from entering the Hills. When the agency was reached Mr. Murphy took a contract to furnish wood for it and enrolled his companions as choppers. They spent a week there cutting down trees when observers were looking, and at other times were busy making pack saddles. When everything was ready they started north over an unknown country; but they reached Hot Springs in safety and then went on to Custer City. Claims were located on French Creek and later on Spring Creek, but before the end of the year General Crook ordered them out of the country. Mr. Murphy went to Sidney and bought the Calamity Jane mine, which was named after the renowned woman cowboy and Indian fighter, and was located two miles and a half from Custer. After wintering at Brownville, Nebraska, he started again for the Hills, arriving at Custer City in February. He brought a sawmill, which had been brought to Custer, the first ever set up in that section, and when the stampede to Deadwood started he closed the mill down. He had then a number of oxen, and buying others and some wagons, he engaged in freighting between Cheyenne and Deadwood, continuing this work until 1880, when he moved the mill to Rawhide Buttes, Wyoming. During the next two years he ran his sawmill and selling it in 1883, he went to Laramie, Wyoming, where he bought a large flock of sheep which he brought into the Hills, placing them on Battle creek near the site of the present town of Hermosa. In the spring of 1884 he took up a ranch on the creek about four miles from Hermosa, and since then this has been his home ranch. It comprises four thousand acres, for all of which he has deeds. Since the death of his wife, in 1891, he has lived much of the time at Rapid City, with his daughter, Mrs. Robert Boyd. Since starting with sheep in 1863 he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to this branch of the stock industry, and is now the oldest and most extensive sheep grower in the state. The Mills brothers ran sheep in this country before he came, but they are gone and he is now the patriarch of the business in this part of the world. His flocks cover one hundred and fifty miles of territory, north and west, many large bands being leased out on shares; and in addition to his home ranch he has extensive tracts of land elsewhere in various places. Although never taking an active part in partisan politics, he is public-spirited and enterprising for the welfare of the community, and is highly respected by all who know him.

On January 14, 1868, Mr. Murphy was married, at St. Joseph, Missouri, to Miss Mary Ryan, a native of Ireland, who came to this country with her parents in childhood. She died on April 11, 1892, leaving four children, Mary E., now Mrs. Robert Boyd, Paul C., Catherine C. and Dolly Agnes. Paul is associated with his father in business, the firm name being John F. Murphy & Son.

J. GEORGE LAMPERT.—Having come to the Black Hills region in his childhood and passed the greater part of his life in this section, J. George Lampert, of Keystone, one of the rising and prominent young business men of that portion of the state, is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the west and in full sympathy with the enterprise and aspirations of its people. He was born on March 13, 1871, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and is the son of Jacob and Lena (Kresse) Lampert, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Germany. In 1875 the family moved to Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and in 1881 came to South Dakota, arriving at Rapid City in June. Mr. Lampert was ten years old at that time, and had been without much opportunity for schooling in his previous residences, so he received his scholastic training mainly in the schools of that town, also taking a course of special instruction in the State School of Mines, located there. Thereafter he was employed in a merchandising establishment at Rapid City until 1892, when he moved to Hill City and secured work in mills for three years, coming to Keystone in the fall of 1895. He at once secured an engagement with the Holy Terror Mining Company to work in its mill and in that and the Keystone mill was employed as an amalgamator until February 11, 1902. At that time he bought stock in the Hayes-Hopkins Supply Company, and took a position in the store as assistant secretary and treasurer of the company. He is an active and zealous member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, in lodges at Keystone. On June 25, 1902, at Keystone, he was married to Miss Edna M. Clifford, a native of Nebraska.

GEORGE A. CLARKE, of Keystone, Pennington county, was born April 3, 1849, at the bustling little city of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and he is the son of Frederick J. and Maria L. (Sayward) Clarke, descendants of old New England families, the former being a native of Connecticut and the latter of Massachusetts. In 1856 the family moved to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where George grew to manhood and was educated. After leaving school he engaged in the grain business at that place until 1874. He then went to Atchison, Kansas, and after a residence of two years there, came to the Black Hills, arriving at Custer on May 4, 1876. He was in business at various places in the Black Hills until 1878, then moved to Rapid City, where for awhile he was occupied in the lumber industry and later followed merchandising, remaining there until 1893. In that year he closed out his interests at Custer and located at Keystone, which was a new camp at that time. Here he opened an assay office, and being an experienced and well-qualified assayer, he soon built up a lucrative business, which he is still conducting. He is well known throughout the Hills as one of the progressive and representative men of Keystone, and having been studious and observant in his profession, has made valuable contributions to the scientific and technical knowledge of his section. He has a rare and valuable collections of fossils taken from the Bad Lands, which show the sort of animal life prevalent in that part of the country during the prehistoric ages. In addition to his work as an assayer he is extensively interested in mining, being president of the Red Canyon Stucco Company, which he helped to organize and which has one of the largest and most valuable deposits of gypsum in the United States. He is also secretary of the Mt. Aetna Mining and Milling Company.

On October 4, 1874, Mr. Clarke was married, at Washington, Kansas, to Miss Susan Seidenbender, a native of Iowa. They have two children, Charles A. and Grace C. The son is an engineer by occupation and resides most of the time at Keystone. The daughter is the wife of a Mr. Graham.

WILLIAM BIRD, a representative farmer and stock grower of Spink county, is a native of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he was born on the 23d of October, 1843, being the seventh in order of birth of the nine children of William and Elizabeth Bird. The father of the subject was born in England, whence he came to America in 1842, becoming one of the pioneer farmers of Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life, his wife likewise dying in that state, while of their children five are still living. The subject was reared to the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm and early began to assist in its reclamation and cultivation, remaining at home until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he gave prompt evidence of his loyalty and patriotic ardor, by responding to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry—Colonel Starkweather and Captain Fairchild—and was mustered into service in the following month. He proceeded with his command to the front, and, crossing the Potomac with Patterson at Williamsport, took part in the battle of Falling Water, continuing on active duty until the expiration of his three-months term of enlistment. In August, 1862, he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company E, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Guppy, and with his regiment he marched from Covington, Kentucky, to the city of Louisville, where they embarked on a transport packet boat for Memphis, Tennessee, and thence continued onward, under General Sherman, to Haines Bluff, in rear of Vicksburg, taking part in the engagements at that point and then returning and participating in the conflict at Arkansas Post. In this engagement Mr. Bird received a severe wound and was sent to the hospital in the city of St. Louis, where he received his honorable discharge, in August, 1863. He then returned to Wisconsin, where he devoted his attention to grain buying, in Iowa county, until 1881, when he came to South Dakota and took up a homestead claim of government land, six miles southeast of the present town of Mellette, where he has ever since devoted his attention to general farming and stock growing, in which he has met with distinctive success, making a specialty of raising of the shorthorn type of cattle. He has since added an entire section to his ranch, so that he now has a well-improved and valuable landed estate of eight hundred acres. In politics he has ever given his allegiance to the Republican party, with which he identified himself at the time of its organization and in 1891 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, proving a valuable working member of the deliberative body of the legislature and being honored with a reelection in 1893, thus serving two consecutive terms. He is at the present time treasurer of the school board of his district and is loyal to all duties of citizenship. Religiously he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 21st of December, 1892, Mr. Bird was united in marriage to Miss Annie Meigs, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, being a daughter of Gardner Meigs, a well-known resident of the Badger state. They have three children, Lavisa E., Mary R. and Geneva A., all at the parental home.

BENJAMIN M. MITCHELL, an enterprising and prosperous pioneer of the Black Hills and other portions of the northwest, is a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, born on March 19, 1843, and is the son of Walter and Matilda (Masters)

Mitchell, natives of Maryland. Benjamin's paternal grandfather came to America in company with the great-grandfather of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Mr. Lee securing land in Virginia and Mr. Mitchell in Maryland. The father of Benjamin was a farmer and moved to Kentucky and later to Ohio in the early days, and in the latter state he was occupied in farming until his death. The son grew to the age of twenty and was educated in his native state. In February, 1863, he enlisted in defense of the Union in the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, in which he served to the end of the Civil war, being most of the time in the Army of the Mississippi. He was mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth on March 9, 1866, and after a short visit to his Ohio home, settled in Linn county, Missouri, where he remained busily engaged in farming until 1874. He then went to Denver, Colorado, and after passing two years there, came to the Black Hills in the spring of 1876, arriving at Deadwood on May 9th, having prospected all the way up from Custer. He continued his activity in this line on his own account in and around Deadwood until the spring of 1880, when he moved to what is now Keystone. That year he and others located the "Bullion" claims, which promise to be the best paying property in the Hills, and also the "Columbia," which is full of promise. Mr. Mitchell has put in twenty-three years prospecting and mining in this section of the country and is one of its oldest settlers. He is known and esteemed throughout the whole mining country of the northwest, is an active Republican in politics, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a highly estimable and universally admired citizen.

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL POPE, of Keystone, Pennington county, was born on March 27, 1830, at St. Louis, Missouri, and is the son of William and Eliza (Douglas) Pope, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. His forefathers came to America in colonial days and several members of the family were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. His maternal grandparents were among the first settlers in Missouri and aided in bringing that great state into being. He grew to the age of twenty in his native city and received his education in its public schools. In 1859 the family moved to Springfield, Illinois, where they were living at the beginning of the Civil war. Volunteering in defense of the Union in that memorable contest, he received a staff appointment as captain, and when his uncle, Gen. John Pope, applied to President Lincoln, who was a friend of the family, to have his nephew assigned to duty on his staff while he was in command of the Army of Virginia, the request was granted and the captain served on his uncle's staff during the whole time of his command of that part of the Federal forces. In the spring of 1864 General Sully applied to have the captain go with him on an expedition up the Missouri to quiet the Indians, and he was attached to this expedition and its works are matters of history. It fitted out at Sioux City with three thousand men and proceeded up the river to the site of old Fort Rice, which General Sully then built. Captain Pope was in command of the Prairie Battery, and on the trip he met Father De Smet who gave him his first information of the prevalence of gold in the Black Hills. They had a number of engagements with the Indians, one of which, in the Bad Lands at the headwaters of the Little Missouri, was disastrous to the savages, but the whites escaped with small losses. Captain Pope was mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth in February, 1866, and in the spring of that year he went to Montana. Locating at Fort Benton, he followed merchandising for a year and was then appointed agent for the Indians on the upper Missouri. After four years' service in that capacity, he was appointed by President Grant, in the fall of 1870, superintendent of Indian affairs in New Mexico. He held this position three years, after which he remained in the territory two more, engaged mostly in mining. In 1875 he went to California, where he passed four years mining, then went to Fort Keogh on the Yellowstone in Montana. There he was manager of a large post trader and general store until the fall of 1880, when he came to Deadwood in this state. A year later he moved to Harney, a mile and a half from Keystone, where he conducted a store two years and afterward engaged in prospecting and mining. Since 1884 he has lived at what is now Keystone, which he helped to found, there being no town at the point when he settled there, and has been continuously connected with the mining industry in this section. For three years he was bookkeeper for the old Keystone Mining Company, and in 1902 accepted a position in the office of the Holy Terror Mining Company, which he still holds. He has a number of mining claims of his own which are full of promise. Fraternally, he belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

ANDREW G. WILLIAMS, who has been a resident of Gettysburg, Potter county, for the past score of years, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Portage, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the 12th of February, 1861, and being a son of O. P. and Mary A. Williams, his father a real-estate and insurance agent. He secured his educational training in his native town, where he duly availed himself of the advantages afforded by the public schools, and continued his residence in Wisconsin until 1880, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and took up his residence in Gettysburg in 1884, where he now controls a large and flourishing real-estate business, his books showing at all times most desirable investments in town property and farming and grazing lands. He is one of the popular and public-spirited citizens of Gettysburg and a man of much force and initiative ability. Fraternally he has attained the thirty-second degree in Masonry, belonging to Aberdeen Consistory.

ARTHUR C. VAN METRE.—It is with feelings of respect and admiration that the writer essays the task of entering a brief memoir of one of the earliest pioneers of the great territory of Dakota, a man of distinct individuality, intrepid courage, exalted integrity and noble generosity,—Arthur C. Van Metre, who lived up to the full tension of the early life on the great western frontier, whose life was one of adventure and many vicissitudes and who left his impress on the history of the territory and state. We can not do better than to quote somewhat fully from an article concerning him which appeared in the Stock Journal of Fort Pierre at the time of his death: "Arthur C. Van Metre, familiarly known as 'Van,' is no more. Sunday morning (January 18, 1903), while walking along the road on Bad river, he fell into the arms of Carl Mathews, who was with him, and died almost instantly, aged sixty-four years, nine months and sixteen days. He was born at Winchester, Virginia, on the 2d of April, 1837, and there attended school until he had attained the age of eleven years, when he went to Missouri, where he remained with relatives until he was sixteen, when he joined the General Harney expedition as teamster and went to Fort Leavenworth, being with him on the Platte and coming to Dakota in 1855, when only seventeen years old. In the following year he assisted in building the old fort, which stood about four miles north of the present site of the city of Fort Pierre. He married Mary Aungie, a five-eighths Sioux Indian girl, in Sioux City, Iowa, on November 28, 1858, and located on the Vermillion river, Dakota, where the town of Vermillion now stands. It was then but an Indian village and it was there that his eldest daughter was born. She was the first white child born within the limits of the territory of Dakota, but history has not hitherto recorded the fact, because of the Indian blood in her veins. He built the first ferry on the Vermillion and transferred all the government troops as well as the Indians. He coveted for his children what circumstances had denied to him personally, and saw that they were all well educated. His son John T. was admitted to the bar in 1890 and was the first man of Sioux extraction ever given that distinction.

"During his early years in Dakota he endured all kinds of hardships. He was thoroughly conversant with Indian life and customs and was present at the signing of the treaty opening the

Sioux reservation, at the Cheyenne river agency, in 1889. It was through his influence that Chasing Crow, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, from Bad river, signed the bill when the hostile Indians threatened to kill the first man who put his name to the treaty. He acted as interpreter at that time, as he was well acquainted with the language of the Sioux. He was a very successful manager of his affairs and was at one time one of the wealthiest men in Clay county. He was one of the founders of Vermillion and was an active participant in many of the transactions which are recorded as a part of our state history. Arthur C. Van Metre was one of the noble characters who, leaving the advantages and benefits of civilization behind, plunged into the unknown regions of the new west. To all who knew him there is a feeling of sadness for the loss of a dear friend."

It may be said farther in connection with the subject's life here in the pioneer era that he was with General Harney in his various movements in the west until 1857, and during much of the time he was the driver of the General's private ambulance. He was appointed to carry the government express for the government from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Randall, Dakota, and in the connection met with many hazardous experiences and hardships, often holding out in the accomplishment of his purpose when old and more experienced men quailed from the ordeal. On one occasion he was compelled to kill his horse and lie by its side in order to keep from freezing, while he often found it necessary to hide in the brush to avoid the hostile Indians. His wife was a daughter of Henry Aungie, who was of three-fourths Indian blood, his ancestry being French on the paternal side. He was an interpreter for the American Fur Company, and his wife was a half-breed Indian, her ancestry being Scotch on the paternal side. Mr. and Mrs. Van Metre became the parents of five children, namely: Viola, who is the wife of Lewis D. Bentley, of Evarts, this state; Jane E., who is the wife of Charles W. Waldron, of Fort Pierre; Alvira K., who is the wife of William P. Oakes, of Fort Pierre; John Todd, who was named in honor of General Todd, and is a lawyer by profession, ritory and state. . He served as one of the early being located at White Earth agency, in Minnesota, in the government employ, while he was sent by the government to attend the golden jubilee of the late lamented Queen Victoria; and Charles Luther, who is a successful farmer and stock grower on the Bad river, Fort Pierre being his postoffice address. Mr. Van Metre was devoted to his wife and children, who were ever the objects of his most solicitous care and unqualified affection, and while he was a typical frontiersman his noble characteristics were most gratefully shown in his home life. In 1858 he located in Vermillion, being the first white settler in Clay county, and he there engaged in farming and trading, while at one time he was there engaged in the livery business. In 1876 he went to the Black Hills, upon the discovery of gold, and was one of the owners of the first mill established in this section for the handling of the ore. He established a freighting business to Deadwood and bought and sold supplies on his own account. He lost heavily in these ventures, by reason of the unsettled condition of affairs in the hills, one of the powerful companies causing him to be unable to continue his operations in opposition. After returning to Vermillion, in 1878, he disposed of a portion of his landed interests in Caly county and moved to Brule county, where he engaged in trading and stock growing, soon recouping his fortunes to a considerable extent. In 1882 he located in Pierre, and in the same year went to Montana with his sons and sons-in-law on a buffalo hunt, and on the expedition several hundred of the animals were killed, while the subject had his sight nearly destroyed by the premature discharge of his rifle. In 1883 he returned to Dakota and took up his abode in Fort Pierre, establishing a ranch on the Bad river and continuing to be engaged in stock raising and trading until his death, which resulted from heart disease, his wife having passed away on the 15th of July, 1894, a true-hearted, noble woman and one who was ever his faithful and loyal companion and helpmeet. Mr. Van Metre was a Democrat of the old school and rendered much service to his party in the ter-sheriffs of Clay county and in 1879 was elected to the same office in Brule county, while fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order, being affiliated with the lodge at Vermillion. In concluding this brief memoir we quote from an appreciative estimate written by his long-time friend, John L. Jolley, at the time of the death of the subject: "Good bye, Van! The memories of the many happy hours your old friends have passed in your genial company will live while life lasts. All is good that we can remember about you. The world at large may not sing your praises, but in the heart of hearts of all the old settlers of both Dakotas you have a place, and each old friend, in the quiet of his home, will shed many burning tears when he learns that our old happy, merry, brave, honest, gallant, kind, generous, chivalrous and unselfish 'Van' is no more."

WILLIAM J. LILLY, formerly assistant master mechanic for the Homestake Mining Company, at Lead, and now engaged with an English mining company at El Oro, Mexico, is a native of England, and may almost be said to have been born to his business. His life began on December 26, 1859, and he is the son of Richard and Ann (Clark) Lilly, also English by nativity. His mother died when he was yet a child, and when he was ten years old his father emigrated to the United States, leaving him in the care of relatives in his native land. There he received the greater part of his education, remaining until 1874, when he joined his father in the Lake Superior imining regions, where the parent was master mechanic for a large mining company. He went to work in the mechanical department of the mines under the direction of his father, with whom he remained three years. In 1878 he came to the Black Hills, arriving in May. Here he prospected and worked at placer mining on his own account three years, then for a number of years was employed by various mining companies putting up machinery and running shops. In 1888 he took a course of training at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Chicago, and at its conclusion returned to the Hills and again went to work in the mining industry. Since then he has taken a course in mechanics with the Scranton Correspondence Schools. In 1890 he made a prospecting trip through Oregon and Washington, and in 1891, being back in the Hills, engaged in mechanical work for different companies for nearly a year. In June, 1892, he again entered service in the Homestake Company, working in the machine shops and putting up machinery. In December, 1901, he was promoted assistant master mechanic, a position which he filled most acceptably in every respect, until recently, when he resigned his position with the Homestake Company, and accepted a position as master mechanic for the El Oro Mining and Railway Company, a large English firm, operating extensively in the republic of Mexico. He is well educated, an excellent penman, a skillful draughtsman, and in other respects is well qualified for his work, having acquired facility in it by technical study and active practice. Throughout the communities where he has resided he is well esteemed for his business capacity, his active and helpful interest in public affairs and his genial and companionable social qualities.

On August 30, 1892, at Spearfish, this state, Mr. Lilly was married to Miss Bina Faartoft, a native of Denmark. They have two children, Arthur R. and Edna M. Mr. Lilly is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to the camp of the order at Lead.

FRED DE KRAFFT GRIFFIN, the able editor and publisher of the Walworth County Record, at Selby, has the distinction of being a native of the national capital, having been born in the city of Washington, D. C., on the 16th of January, 1862, and being a son of Robert C. and S. Adelaide Griffin, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that city. The lineage on the paternal side is traced back to Lawrence Griffin, who settled near Leonardtown, Maryland, in 1742, having emigrated from England, his native land.

Baron J. C. P. de Krafft, the maternal great-grandfather of the subject, assisted L'Enfant in laying out the city of Washington, and his son, Lieutenant de Krafft, was with Decatur at Tripoli, as a member of the United States navy. The Baron's grandson, Rear Admiral de Krafft, of the United States navy, died within recent years, having well upheld the prestige of the honored name which he bore.

The subject was reared in his native city, in whose public schools he received his early educational discipline, having been graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1878. He initiated his association with the "art preservative of all arts" on the 1st of January, 1881, when he secured a position in the office of the Evening Critic, of Washington, while from 1884 to 1887 he was employed in the treasury branch of the government printing office. In July of the latter year he came to the present state of South Dakota and located in Bangor, Walworth county, and on the 18th of the following September he became the editor and publisher of the Central Dakotan, the name of which was changed to the Walworth County Record in 1890, since which time he has continued the publication under that title, while the office and general headquarters of the paper were removed from Bangor to Selby in 1900. In his political proclivities Mr. Griffin is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party, and personally and through the columns of his paper he has done much to further its success in the state, being one of the party leaders in his section and having served for several terms as chairman of the Walworth county central committee, while for six terms he was a member of the Republican state central committee. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of the Maccabees, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

On the 10th of February, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Griffin to Miss Emma B. McNelly, who likewise was born and reared in Washington, D. C., being a daughter of Arthur and Mary McNelly. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin have seven children, the first two having been born in the capital city and the others in Walworth county, South Dakota, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Charles, Evelyn, Fred, Arthur, Elton, Clifford and Edwin.

HON. SYLVESTER JONES CONKLIN was born in Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, May 5, 1829, and is of Holland-Dutch descent on his father's side and Welch and French on the side of his mother. His father died when he was but four years of age, leaving the widow without other means than her own labor to support three children, of which the subject was the eldest. At the age of twelve years he was apprenticed to a shoemaker and tanner; at the age of sixteen years he had mastered both trades and worked as a journeyman until he was eighteen years of age, when he went into the business of tanning and shoemaking for himself. In 1856 he left the shoebench and took the stump for John C. Fremont, then the first Republican candidate for the presidency. The defeat of Fremont nearly broke his heart and in January, 1857, he disposed of his business and settled in Waterloo, Wisconsin. There he studied law and was admitted to practice in the circuit and supreme courts of that state, and also in the district, circuit and supreme courts of the United States. In 1859 he was elected to the Wisconsin state legislature and served one term. He enlisted for service during the Civil war and served in the several capacities of regimental quartermaster, post quartermaster, post commissary, and judge advocate of a general court martial. He was mustered out at Leavenworth in December, 1865, and at once resumed the practice of his profession, being again elected to the Wisconsin legislature in 1869. He accepted an appointment in the United States revenue service, in which he served over four years, and then engaged in journalism in Waterloo, Wisconsin, until the spring of 1879. In April of that year he removed to Watertown, South Dakota, and established the Dakota News. Five years later he sold that paper to Hon. A. C. Mellette, and established Conklin's Dakotan, also at Watertown, for which he obtained a large circulation in both South and North Dakota. He continued its publication until 1896, when he was so severely injured in a railroad accident in Sioux Falls that for a year and a half he was unable to attend to his paper and was compelled to suspend its publication. His recovery was slow, but eventually he regained in a measure his former health and usefulness. At the first organization of the South Dakota Press Association he was chosen its president and was twice thereafter reelected to the same position, and, although the demand was almost unanimous, he declined further election.

During his long residence in South Dakota, Mr. Conklin has persistently refused to hold office, but he has ever taken a deep pride in the military affairs of his state, and, seeing that they were at a low ebb and that the state militia had practically ceased to exist, he accepted the appointment he now holds, being commissioned adjutant general of the state by Governor Herreid on the 9th of March, 1901. He was induced to undertake these duties because he firmly believed that he could organize a militia that would compare favorably with other states possessing like opportunities and means. Since that time he has recruited a state guard composed of twenty-nine companies, and has held two battalion encampments, one at Yankton and the other at Aberdeen, and three annual encampments of all arms. During this time he has, as required by law, discharged the duties of adjutant general, quartermaster general and chief of ordnance and commissary. Governor Herreid, in his biennial message to the legislature of 1903, speaking of the reorganization of the militia, said: "For this work I selected a man whom I knew, from a long personal acquaintance, to be pre-eminently qualified by education, experience and individual force of character for the manifold duties devolving upon the adjutant general. On March 9, 1901, thoroughly aware of the difficulties to be encountered, Hon. S. J. Conklin accepted the appointment, and from that day until this hour he has, with singular energy and enthusiasm, devoted all his time to the service of the state. How well he has succeeded, even beyond the most sanguine expectations of his friends who prevailed upon him to undertake the work and who expected success, will be manifested by a careful perusal of the report of his department."

Now, at the age of seventy-five years, General Conklin is possessed in a remarkable degree of the energy and executive ability which has characterized his entire history. He is manifestly a self-educated and self-made man, for while the record of his life shows that he had little opportunity for schooling, his ability as a writer and speaker tell the story of toiling hours in manhood's years while others slept, to acquire the store of knowledge with which he has been armored for every occasion and every duty he has undertaken to perform.

General Conklin was married in 1848, to Miss Mary Wait, and three children were born to this union, namely: Alice, Emmet F. and Charles A. Mr. Conklin was again married, in 1884, to Miss Mattie Greenslate, and again, in 1895, to Mrs. Anna Duff. Fraternally the General is a Mason, having attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

NICHOLAS J. SCHLACHTER, a popular and progressive business man of Gettysburg, Potter county, is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born on a farm in Sheboygan county, on the 9th of October, 1865, and being a son of Thomas and Martha Schlachter, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in the old country. The father of the subject took up his residence in Wisconsin in the early 'fifties, being one of the pioneers of Sheboygan county, and in the Badger state he continued to maintain his home until 1883, when he located in Sully county, South Dakota, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. In his family were four sons and five daughters, all of whom are living except two, the subject having been the fifth child. Nicholas J. Schlachter secured his educational training in the public schools of his native county, and at the age of fourteen years entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, becoming a thoroughly skilled artisan. He accompanied his parents on their removal to South Dakota, and during the first year was engaged in freighting from Pierre to the Black Hills, after which he worked at his trade in Deadwood, while in the fall of 1883 he assisted in the erection of the court house in Pierre. The following spring he went to Fairbank, Sully county, where he engaged in contracting and building on his own account, his success there being excellent during the period when the town was booming, and after the reaction came he was for a few months employed as clerk in the store of Allen & Heale, at Fairbank. The following year he engaged in dealing in horses, and in 1887 he put in a crop of wheat on his father's ranch, the venture proving a failure, as the crop was destroyed by hail. He then took up his residence in Gettysburg, where he has ever since maintained his home. The town of Fairbank had by this time fallen into decadence, and he there purchased twenty-seven buildings and removed a part of them to the prosperous village of Gettysburg, where he disposed of the same at a profit after putting them into good order on lots which he had purchased for the purpose. He thereafter was actively engaged in business as a contractor and builder for several years, and about three-fourths of the business and residence buildings in the town stand as monuments to his skill. In 1895 he erected the present attractive high-school building. In 1896 Mr. Schlachter established himself in the lumber business, and he has been an independent operator in this line ever since, having successfully held his ground against the encroachments of the various combines and having built up a large and prosperous business, as is evident when we note the fact that he handles annually an average of about one hundred thousand dollars' worth of dressed and plain lumber. He is an excellent judge of values, has exceptional facilities and has given a service to patrons which has begotten the utmost confidence in his integrity and his absolute fairness in all his dealings. He is the owner of a number of pieces of valuable real estate in the town, and is known as one of its most progressive and public-spirited citizens. In 1900, convinced of the value of creamery facilities in the county, through the promotion of the dairy interests, he erected a modern creamery in Gettysburg and another at Onida, in Sully county, these being the first in the two counties. For a time his labors were attended with but questionable success, but his courage and his confidence in ultimate success never wavered, and he has been able to find both amply justified. At Gettysburg he receives the cream from Sully county as well as from Potter county, and during the summer months he turns out about twelve thousand pounds of butter a week, disposing of the product in the markets of Chicago and New York. While other ventures of the sort have proved failures he has brought to bear that energy and good management which have made for definite success, and he receives the product from about ten thousand cows, which fact indicates the value of the undertaking to the farmers of this section. In politics he is stanchly arrayed in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and while never ambitious for public office he has served several terms as a member of the village council. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In January, 1894, Mr. Schlachter was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Van Wald, of Gettysburg. She was born in Wisconsin, in which state she was reared, being a daughter of Len and Mattie Van Wald. Of this union have been born two sons, Guy and Leo.

ABRAHAM D. GRIFFEE, register of deeds of Potter county, is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in the city of Oskaloosa, on the 21st of September, 1861, and being a son of Abraham and Nancy (Higgenbotham) Griffee, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Ohio, while their marriage was solemnized in the state of Ohio. The Griffee family is of German extraction and was founded in the old and patrician state of Virginia in the early colonial era, with whose history the name has been prominently identified. The father of the subject was reared and educated in Virginia, and as a young man removed thence to Ohio, where he maintained his residence for a few years, and then about 1840, made the long overland journey to Iowa with team and wagon, being accompanied by his wife and their three children, the other four of the children in the family having been born in the Hawkeye state. He became one of the pioneers of Mahaska county, where he reclaimed and improved a valuable farm, and there he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1886. He became a man of prominence and distinctive influence in the community and passed away in the fullness of years and well-earned honors. His devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest in 1899, and of their children all are still living, the subject of this review having been the sixth in order of birth.

Abraham D. Griffee was born in the town of Oskaloosa, Iowa, and from his sixth year was reared on the farm and in his youth was accorded the advantages of the excellent public schools of his native state, completing a course in the high school at Oskaloosa. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until 1884, when he came to South Dakota and took up land in Faulk county, whose organization had been effected about a year previously. Upon this pre-emption claim he made good improvements, the place being eligibly located near the village of Seneca, and there he continued to be engaged in farming and stock growing until 1893, while he still retains possession of the property, which has greatly appreciated in value in the intervening years. In the year mentioned he came to Gettysburg, the official center of Potter county, and here engaged in the grain business, owning an interest in the elevator here, and he continued to be identified with this line of enterprise for the ensuing five years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his interests in the same and turned his attention to the lumber business, at which he was engaged until 1900. In 1900 he was elected to the office of register of deeds of Potter county. He gave an able and systematic administration of the office and was chosen as his own successor in the fall of 1902, for a second term of two years. He manifests a lively interest in public affairs and is an uncompromising Democrat in his political adherency, having been an active worker in the party cause. Mr. Griffee is a man of ability and has been successful in his business affairs since casting in his lot with the people of South Dakota. In addition to his landed interests in Faulk county he is also the owner of valuable realty in Potter county. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodman of America and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 2d of February, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Griffee to Miss Mary E. Douglas, who was born and reared in Lonaconing, Maryland, being a daughter of Capt. John W. and Ellen Douglas, and a sister of Herbert Douglas, who is now an official of the Crow Creek Indian reservation. Mr. and Mrs. Griffee have one daughter, Rhea, who was born on the 19th of July, 1887.

OLIVER ELTON MESICK, one of the leading business men of Gettysburg, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Princeton, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, on the 30th of June, 1861, and being a son of David S. and Elizabeth Jane (Moore) Mesick, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York. The Mesick family is of stanch Holland Dutch extraction, and the original progenitors in America, located at Troy, in the state of New York, in the early colonial epoch, while representatives of this sterling Knickerbocker family were numbered among the earliest settlers in the vicinity of the present capital city of Albany. The Moore family, of Scottish extraction, was likewise early established on American soil. The father of the subject removed from New York to Wisconsin in 1856, becoming one of the pioneers of Green Lake county, where he improved a valuable farm, upon which he continued to reside until his death, in October, 1901, at the venerable age of seventy-three years. His wife died in April, 1897, on the home farm. They became the parents of five children, of whom four are living, the subject of this review having been the third in order of birth.

Oliver E. Mesick was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm, and was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of his native state, having completed a course in the school at Princeton, Wisconsin, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880. In 1893 he was matriculated in the law department of the University of Minnesota, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, while he was admitted to the bars of Minnesota and South Dakota in the same year.

After graduating from the high school Mr. Mesick engaged in teaching in the public schools of Wisconsin, proving successful in his pedagogic efforts and continuing the same until 1883, when he came to South Dakota and located in Potter county, being one of the very first settlers in the county, which was not formally organized at that time, while he was the first to pay taxes in the county, and still holds as a souvenir the first receipt for taxes issued by the county, the same bearing date of January, 1885. He filed on a tract of four hundred and eighty acres of government land five miles southeast of the present village of Forest City, and forthwith instituted the improvement of his claim, while he also engaged in teaching school at irregular intervals until 1893, having been principal of the public schools in Gettysburg during the last three years of his service in this line. In the year mentioned he entered the law department of the University of Minnesota. After leaving the University he returned to Gettysburg and here established himself in the practice of his profession, in which he met with gratifying success, and he served during 1897-98 as state's attorney of the county. Prior to entering the law school he had become interested in the agricultural implement business in Gettysburg, being associated with August Maas, under the firm name of Mesick & Maas, the enterprise being carried on by Mr. Maas during the subject's absence while in the university. Upon his return he divided his attention between his professional work and his implement business, and the latter so rapidly increased in scope and importance that he found it expedient to practically withdraw from the practice of law that he might give his entire attention to his business interests. In 1901 he purchased Mr. Maas' interest in the business, which he has since individually continued, carrying a large and complete stock of agricultural implements and machinery, and owning the three commodious warehouses utilized in the connection, while he also owns and operates the large grain elevator near the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and he also does a large business in the handling of coal, being the leading dealer of the county. His office building he still owns and utilizes, while he is the owner of other realty in the county in addition to the properties noted. He retains his original pre-emption claim, and also three other quarter sections adjoining, and the family improved ranch is devoted to general farming and stock growing. In politics Mr. Mesick gives an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is affiliated with Gettysburg Lodge, No. 83, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is worshipful master at the time of this writing; he is also a member of the Modern Woodman of America. He is a member of the Baptist church and his wife belongs to the Congregational church.

On the 17th of September, 1902, Mr. Mesick was united in marriage to Miss Minerva C. Carter, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, being a daughter of Louis and Margaret Carter, who now maintain their residence in Ripon, Wisconsin.

SAMUEL E. ATKINSON, who is numbered among the progressive and representative citizens of Gregory county, is a native of Toledo, Tama county, Iowa, where he was born on the 24th of August, 1869, being a son of William and Margaret (Guthrey) Atkinson. The former was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, near the old homestead of President Buchanan, and as a youth he assisted in planting trees on this historic place. William Atkinson lived a life of signal usefulness and honor and attained the venerable age of eighty-four years, his death occurring in 1891. The mother still lives with her daughter at Little Rock, Iowa. The father of the subject was reared to manhood in the old Keystone state and was there employed in rolling mills and in the great steel works in the city of Pittsburg for a number of years. In 1868 he removed to Tama county, Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1885, when he removed to Brown county, Nebraska, where he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, developing and improving a good farm and there continuing to reside until about two years prior to his death, when he took up his abode in Little Rock, Iowa, where he passed the residue of his life in the home of his only daughter, Mary, who is now the wife of Romance E. Botkin, of Little Rock, she having been their third in order of birth in a family of four children, all of whom are living. James resides in Mt. Vernon, South Dakota, and Hamilton is a resident of Remsen, Iowa, the subject of this review being the youngest of the children. The parents were worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics the father was a stanch Republican.

Samuel E. Atkinson received his educational training in the public schools of Iowa and Nebraska, and continued to assist in the work and management of the home farm until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, when he began an apprenticeship at the barber's trade, in Coleridge, Nebraska, continuing to follow this as a vocation for two years, after which he became identified with the real-estate and loan business, in which he has since successfully continued, having been established at various places and having been a resident of South Dakota since 1901. In 1901 he established himself in this business in Fairfax, where he was the first to establish the enterprise of making loans on farming properties in the county, having in the year 1901 placed one hundred and sixty thousand dollars on lands. Here he has also built up an excellent business in the general handling of real estate, while he is the owner of valuable town property and has represented on his books at all times many desirable investments. In his political proclivities he is a stalwart Democrat, and fraternally is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 22d of December, 1887, Mr. Atkinson was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude M. Jones, who was born in Toulon, Stark county, Illinois, on the 15th of October, 1872, being one of the eight children of Reuben S. and Martha (Taylor) Jones, the father being a successful farmer of the county mentioned. Mrs. Atkinson was reared and educated in the schools of Illinois and Nebraska, where he was successfully engaged in teaching for eight years, while she is is also an accomplished musician and has acted as church organist and choir leader in the various towns in which she and her husband have lived since their marriage. Both belong to the Methodist Episcopal church of Fairfax. One child, a girl, was born June 27, 1899, but died in infancy.

JAMES B. CLARK, member of the firm of Clark & Sparling, dealers in general merchandise in Gettysburg, was born on a farm in Harrison county, Ohio, on the 1st of December, 1846, being a son of Joseph and Sarah (Dunlap) Clark, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, while both died in Ohio, where the father gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until the time of his demise. His grandfather was of English lineage and came to America prior to the war of the Revolution, in which he served as a loyal soldier in the Continental line.

The subject was reared on the homestead farm and was afforded the advantages of the common schools. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until 1878, when he removed to Nebraska, becoming a pioneer farmer of Pawnee county, where he remained until April, 1883, when he came to South Dakota to repeat his pioneer experiences in Potter county. He filed entry on one hundred and sixty acres of government land, twelve miles southwest of the present attractive village of Gettysburg, and there improved a valuable farm, on which he was actively engaged in diversified agriculture and stock raising until 1890, when he was elected to the office of register of deeds, while at the expiration of his term he was re-elected as his own successor, thus serving four consecutive years and giving a most acceptable administration. Upon retiring from office he established himself in the general merchandise business in Gettysburg, and has ever since been prominently and successfully identified with this line of enterprise. He continued the business individually until March, 1903, when he admitted John E. Sparling to partnership, under the firm name indicated in the opening paragraph of this sketch, Mr Sparling being the husband of his eldest daughter and the subject of a personal sketch on another page of this work. In politics Mr. Clark is a stanch adherent of the Republican party; and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, being affiliated with Aberdeen Consistory.

On the 26th of April, 1876, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Jameson, who was born and reared in Harrison county, Ohio, being a daughter of William and Sarah Jameson, and they are the parents of three daughters, namely: Maud C., who is the wife of John E. Sparling, associated in business with the subject; Nellie, who is a clerical employe in the Potter County Bank, of which her father is a stockholder; and Elizabeth, who is at the time of this writing assistant principal of the public schools at Redfield, Spink county.

EDWIN M. STARCHER, president of the Gregory County State Bank, at Fairfax, Gregory county, is a native of West Virginia, having been born in Ripley, Jackson county, on Christmas day of the year 1863, and being a son of Jacob L. and Marian G. (Webb) Starcher, the former of whom was likewise born in Jackson county, that state, in 1832, while the latter was born in the city of Charleston, West Virginia, at that time having been still an integral portion of the Old Dominion state. The father of the subject was reared and educated in his native state and is a man of high intellectuality and marked business acumen. In his earlier years he was a successful teacher, having been thus engaged in different places, while he also followed mercantile pursuits as a young man, being now identified with this line of enterprise in Ripley, West Virginia, where he was also engaged in the banking business for some time. He has accumulated an estate of four hundred thousand dollars, the same representing the results of his own efforts since the close of the Civil war. He was a stanch Union man during that crucial epoch and was sheriff of his county at the time, and he is a stanch Democrat in politics. He visited various portions of the great northwest in a very early day, having been with a government surveying party which made its way up the Red river through what is the present state of South Dakota, the same being then on the very frontier of civilization. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and both he and his devoted wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church. They have only two children, the elder of whom, Floyd, is now a resident of the city of Richmond, Virginia.

When the subject was a child of six years his parents removed to the state of Minnesota, and located in Hastings, in whose public schools he secured his early educational training. In 1880 he entered the Northwestern Ohio Normal University, at Ada, where he continued his studies for one year. He then entered the law department of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, and was there graduated in June, 1888, coming forth well equipped for the practice of his chosen profession. Shortly after his graduation Mr. Starcher came to South Dakota and located in the town of Wheeler, Charles Mix county, where he established himself in the practice of law, and that he soon gained popularity and professional prestige is evident when we revert to the fact that within the first year of his residence here he was elected state's attorney of his county, of which office he remained incumbent for two years, proving an able and discriminating prosecutor. This was before the admission of the state, and he served as the last district attorney and first state's attorney in that county, being in office at the time of the admission of the state to the Union. He continued in the active practice of his profession in that county for a period of ten years, at the expiration of which, in 1898, he took up his residence in Fairfax, where he has since maintained his home. In his youthful days he was employed in a drug store and gained a thorough knowledge of the business, being now a registered pharmacist. He has been consecutively engaged in the drug business ever since he came to South Dakota, and thus it may be seen that he is distinctively a man of affairs, having a great capacity for work and that of a successful order, both in professional and business lines. When he took up his residence in the present thriving little city of Fairfax, in 1898, the county had not yet been organized, and he was prominently identified with public affairs here from the start. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and as a candidate of the same he was elected the first county judge of Gregory county, to which dignified position he has since been three times re-elected, being incumbent of the office at at the present time and having made an enviable record on the bench, as has he also in the active practice of his profession. He has also served for four years as city attorney, having been the first and only occupant of the position in this city. He is the owner of the only drug store here, is president of the Gregory State Bank and is the owner of valuable realty in the village and county. As if all these interests were not sufficient to tax his powers of supervision, Judge Starcher is also engaged in the abstract business, having an excellent system of records and being the pioneer in this line in the county. He and his wife are communicants of the Episcopal church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 11th of November, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Starcher to Miss Marian B. Helenbolt, who was born in Minnesota, being a daughter of Harry and Mary E. (Blake) Helenbolt, who removed to Nebraska when she was a child, her father being now one of the successful farmers of that state.

JOHN E. SPARLING, of Gettysburg, Potter county, being a member of the general merchandise firm of Clark & Sparling, is a native of "merrie old England," having been born in the town of Barwick-in-Elmet, Yorkshire, on the 27th of October, 1870, and being a son of George and Sarah (Dyson) Sparling, who were born and reared in the same locality. The father and the subject came to America in 1883, and reached Spink county, South Dakota, in April of the same year, where they remained about two years and then removed to Potter county, where the father of the subject was engaged in farming until 1889, when he removed to Gettysburg and engaged in the hardware business. In 1894 he removed to Bowdle, Edmunds county, South Dakota, and in 1899 he took up his abode in Marshall, Minnesota, where he has since devoted his attention to the implement business. The subject received his early educational training in his native town and after coming to the United States continued his studies in the public schools of South Dakota, as opportunity permitted. He was associated with his father in the general merchandise and implement business until the spring of 1899, and thereafter he was engaged in the implement business in Bowdle, Edmunds county, this state, until the spring of 1903, when he became associated with his father-in-law, Mr. Clark, in the mercantile business in Gettysburg, as noted in the initial paragraph of this article. He is independent in politics and has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish-rite Masonry, being identified with the consistory at Aberdeen, and with the temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Sioux Falls, while he also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 6th of May, 1896, Mr. Sparling

wedded Miss Maud C. Clark, daughter of James B. Clark, of Gettysburg, and they are prominent in the social circles of their home town, enjoying marked popularity in the community.

SAMUEL WOODARD COSAND, a representative citizen of Potter county, was born on a farm in Boone county, Indiana, on the 27th of June, 1843, being a son of Samuel and Mary Cosand. The father was born in North Carolina. The original progenitor of the Cosand family in America was the great-grandfather of the subject, who was born and reared in France and who was one of the valiant soldiers who accompanied General Lafayette when he came to this country to assist the struggling colonists in their war for independence. He continued to serve under the noble general mentioned until victory had crowned the colonial arms, and then located in North Carolina, where a grateful government presented him with a large grant of land. The father of our subject was reared to manhood in his native state, where he continued to make his home until 1820, when he came west to Indiana, making the trip with a team and small wagon and thus conveying all of his worldly effects. He was one of the pioneers of Boone county, where he reclaimed a farm in the midst of the sylvan wilderness, and there he and his devoted wife passed the remainder of their lives, the father passing away on June 6, 1863, and the mother on April 16, 1876. The eldest son, Robert, served as a soldier in an Indiana regiment during the war of the Rebellion, and is now living in Indiana.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the pioneer homestead in Indiana, early becoming inured to hard work, while his educational advantages in his youth were necessarily somewhat limited. Alert in his mentality and appreciative of the value of knowledge, this deprivation did not constitute a serious handicap, and through strenuous personal effort and application he rounded out in due time what may well be designated as a liberal education. On the 16th of July, 1862, at the age of nineteen years, Mr. Cosand signalized his intrinsic loyalty and patriotism by enlisting as a private in Company D, Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, commanded by Colonel A. O. Miller. He was mustered in at Indianapolis and thence proceeded with his regiment to Louisville, Kentucky, where they were assigned to Wilder's brigade, in the Army of the Cumberland. They were sent to Tennessee and soon led the advance against General Bragg, through Hoover's Gap, where they had a severe engagement, being attacked, just after passing through the gap, by Hardy's entire corps. This was the first occasion during the war that the new Spencer rifles were brought into active service, and they proved disastrous to the enemy, the four regiments holding their position until the regular infantry came up to reinforce them, the same night, and each man had fired three hundred rounds in the engagement. The regiment continued to serve under General Thomas until after the battle of Jonesburg, having taken part in the battle of Chickamauga, where has recently been created a handsome monument in memory of the brigade of which the subject was a member. After the battle of Nashville they were organized into a cavalry corps and placed in the command of General Wilson, under whom they served in Georgia, having a number of spirited engagements. With the others of his regiment, Mr. Cosand was honorably discharged, on the 6th of July, 1865. He then returned to Indiana, where he remained a brief interval, after which he went to Iowa, where he engaged in teaching school, and also in farming and dealing in live stock. In 1870 he returned to Indiana, having in the meanwhile made a careful and comprehensive study of the law, and he was admitted to the bar of his native state, after which he located in Warsaw, Indiana, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1879, when he located in Burlington Junction, Missouri, where he was engaged in practice for two years, after which he returned to Indiana, where he remained until 1883, when he came to Potter county, South Dakota, which was organized in that year, and took up a tree claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and also filed on another claim of one hundred and sixty acres. In 1885 he was elected state's attorney of the county, being the first incumbent of the office in the county, and holding the position two years, after which he returned to his ranch, four miles south of Gettysburg, where he continued to devote his attention to farming and stock raising until March, 1894. In 1898 he served again as state's attorney, filling out the unexpired term of Mr. Medbury, who died while in office. In 1890 Mr. Cosand was a candidate for attorney general of the state, on an independent ticket, but met defeat with the rest of the ticket. In 1900 he was again elected to the office of state's attorney, serving two years, since which time he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and to the supervision of his fine ranch. His farm, which is the original tree claim, is well improved and under a high state of cultivation, while he is also the owner of valuable realty in Gettysburg, where he has maintained his home since 1894. In politics he is an independent and fraternally is identified with Meade Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 15th of November, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cosand to Miss Mary J. Dormire, who was born and reared in Union county, Indiana. She died on the 8th of August, 1882, and is survived by two children, Carl, who is residing in Gettysburg, and Nellie, who is now the wife of Grant M. Lambert, who is farming six miles south of Gettysburg. On the 15th of November, 1883, the subject consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Elizabeth Cisco, who was born in Shelby county, Ohio, being a daughter of William and Percilla (Bowersox) Cisco. This marriage was the first one solemnized in Potter county.

MATTHEW OWENS, who has charge of the business of the Tuttle Lumber Company at Humboldt, Minnehaha county, claims as the place of his nativity the old Pine Tree state, having been born in Franklin county, Maine, on the 5th of June, 1852, and being a son of Thomas and Abigail (Tarr) Owens, the former of whom was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, while the latter was born in Maine. The father of the subject was reared and educated in the Emerald Isle, where he remained until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, when he emigrated to America, where he believed better opportunities were afforded for the attaining of success through individual effort. He located in the state of Maine, where his marriage occurred, and in 1852 he removed thence with his family to Wisconsin, becoming one of the pioneers of Lafayette county, that state, where he continued to reside until 1864, when he located in Wabasha county, Minnesota, where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until his death, his wife also passing the closing years of her life in said county. Of their twelve children five are yet living, the subject of this sketch having been the ninth in order of birth.

Matthew Owens passed his boyhood days in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where he secured such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools, in the meanwhile assisting his father in the work of the farm. At the age of twenty-one years he secured employment in a hardware store at Plain View, Minnesota, and there learned the tinner's trade, to which he gave his attention until 1879, when he came to the present state of South Dakota and cast in his lot with its pioneers. He arrived at his destination on the 22d of July and shortly afterward filed entry upon a homestead claim in Buffalo township, Minnehaha county, retaining the property in his possession for two years and then exchanging the same for a farm about a mile distant from the same. There he continued to be engaged in farming and stock growing for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which he removed to Madison, Lake county, where he followed the work of his trade for the following four years, within which time he assisted in the erection of the normal school building and other large structures. He thereafter devoted his attention to the cultivation of his farm until 1891, when he took up his residence in Montrose, McCook county, and there engaged in the hardware business. In the following year he sold his farm, and in December, 1893, his hardware establishment was destroyed by fire, entailing practically a total loss, with no insurance indemnity, and under these adverse conditions he found it expedient to again resume work at his trade, which he there followed for two years. In 1898 Mr. Owens came to Humboldt and accepted his present position in charge of the local interest of the Tuttle Lumber Company, in which connection he has accomplished an excellent work in extending the scope of the business, while he is also a stockholder in the Farmers' Bank and the owner of good town property. In politics Mr. Owens is arrayed in support of the principles of the Populist party, and he has shown a deep interest in public affairs and in the furthering of the cause of his party. He has held various township and school offices, and in 1890 was candidate on the independent ticket for representative of his district, making a spirited canvass, but meeting defeat with the remainder of the ticket. He is identified in a fraternal way with the local lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also with that of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 13th of October, 1875, in Minnesota, Mr. Owens was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Fricke, who was born in the state of New York, of stanch German lineage, and of their children we enter the following brief record: Earl G. died at the age of nine years; Mabel I. completed her education in a normal school at Winona, Minnesota, and is now a successful teacher in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Alfred E., who was born in the original sod house built by his father on section 3, Buffalo township, on the 30th of December, 1880, a winter memorable in the annals of the state by reason of its extreme severity, was a young man of fine character and marked ability, and a most promising life was cut short by his death, at Lead, in the Black Hills, on the 22d of March, 1904; Mattie was graduated in the state normal school in Madison, as a member of the class of 1904, and remains at the parental home, as do also the younger daughters, Annie and Minnie.

THOMAS H. AYRES, president of the Gas Belt Land and Abstract Company, with headquarters at Pierre, was born on a farm four miles from Akron, Summit county, Ohio, on the 3d of October, 1865, and is a son of Homer C. and Emma T. (Fessenden) Ayres, who removed to Osceola, Iowa, when he was a child. There the subject attended the public schools until he had attained the age of fifteen years, and his further discipline was secured under those conditions which have been consistently designated as offering the advantages of a liberal education, that is, he thoroughly learned the printer's trade. In 1884, at the age of eighteen years, he came to the territory of Dakota, and began the publication of a paper known as Plain Talk, in Vermillion, Clay county, continuing its publication until 1891 and making it a potent factor in local and political affairs. He then went to North Dakota and assumed the editorial management of the North Dakota Independent, at Grand Forks, the same being the official organ of the Farmers' Alliance of the state. During the campaign of 1892 he was secretary of the Populist state central committee of North Dakota, Governor Shortridge and the other candidates on the fusion state ticket being elected. He was later associated with W. R. Bierly in the publication of the Daily Grand Forks News, but in 1893 returned to Vermillion and resumed the publication of Plain Talk, being thus engaged until August, 1901, when he sold the plant and business to W. R. Colvin, the present owner and publisher. On the 12th of January, 1897, Mr. Ayres was appointed secretary to Governor A. E. Lee and retained this incumbency during that executive's two terms. In 1900 he did special newspaper work during the session of the legislature, and in July, 1901, he here engaged in the real-estate business, in which he individually continued operations until December, 1901, when he associated himself with John I. Newell in the organization of the Gas Belt Land and Abstract Company, which is incorporated for ten thousand dollars and which already controls a large and important business and which is exerting distinctive influence in furthering the progress of this section of the state, Mr. Ayres having been president of the company from the time of its inception. In February, 1903, he was chosen a member of the Pierre capital committee and is taking a most active interest in the work of the committee in connection with strenuously maintaining the claims of Pierre against other towns which are striving to wrest the capital from the city. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

In Sioux City, Iowa, on the 11th of June, 1892, Mr. Ayres was united in marriage to Miss Cora Kelsey Smith, who was at the time a teacher in the public schools and who was born in Florence, Vermont. They have four children, Clara, Fanny, Homer and Rollin.

ARTHUR LINN came to the territory of Dakota in December, 1869, locating at Yankton. In January, 1870, he purchased the Union and Dakotian, the only paper at the capital and the first paper issued in the territory. He took an active part in territorial affairs, political and otherwise, and was elected chairman of the Republican county committee in 1870, and took a leading part in the campaigns of 1870, 1872, 1874 and 1876. His first newspaper experience was gained in the editorial rooms of Harper's Weekly in 1858, when a boy. The editor of Harper's Weekly in 1858 was John Bonner, a warm friend of Mr. Linn, and he offered him a position, which was accepted. He remained in Harper's until the summer of 1860, going to the editorial rooms of the New York Herald, then under the personal management of the elder Bennett, with Fredric Hudson as editor in chief. During Mr. Linn's connection with Harper's Weekly he met nearly all the prominent people of the nation, including Edward Everett, Stephen A. Douglas, Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, the blind preacher, Mr. Milburn, ex-President Fillmore, General Thomas, Francis Meagher, and all the prominent literary men and women of that time.

When the echoes of rebellion rolled up from Charleston, Mr. Linn was with the Herald, and had the honor of climbing the flagstaff on the old Herald building, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, and raising the first American flag put up over any newspaper building in New York City. After the news came that Sumter had fallen, a patriotic mob composed of thousands visited every newspaper office in the city the next day and compelled every one of them to purchase a flag and show their colors. The raising of the flag over the Herald office on the afternoon of April 14, 1861, saved that office from the demonstrations which followed.

On August 23, 1861, Mr. Linn enlisted and became a member of Company H, Tenth New York National Zouaves, and joined the regiment at Fortress Monroe. It is not material to this sketch how old Linn was when he enlisted, but as a matter of record it may be stated that he was just fourteen years and eight months old when he donned his zouave uniform in New York city, but the recruiting officer was made to believe that he was eighteen, or he could not have become a soldier. He served three years in the Army of the Potomac, and was on guard on the beach at Fortress Monroe the night the "Monitor" arrived from New York and chal-

ARTHUR LINN.

lenged Lieutenant Worden and his boat as he was seeking a pilot so that he could go to the relief of the frigate "Minnesota," which ran into a sand bar while going to the relief of the "Cumberland" and "Congress," which were destroyed by the "Merrimac" in the fatal encounter March 8, 1862. He took part in the capture of Norfolk, Virginia, May 10, 1862, which resulted in the destruction of the "Merrimac," and Linn saw her burn and then blow up in the night, after the Union troops had captured Norfolk and Portsmouth. From Norfolk his regiment was ordered to join General McClellan's army in front of Richmond, and his regiment was one of the first to meet the onslaught of Hill's corps at Mechanicsville, which opened the seven-days fight in front of the rebel capital. After the bloody campaign his regiment was sent to Washington, along with the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the bloody battles which stayed Lee's advance against Washington, and again marched to meet Lee at Antietam and again at Gettysburg.

Mr. Linn was mustered out at Norfolk, Virginia, August 23, 1864, and was offered a position with the field staff of the New York Herald, with headquarters at City Point, and the Herald was the only paper that had headquarters within the sacred circle which surrounded General Grant at City Point during the siege of Petersburg. In the fall of 1865 Linn returned to New York, and in March, 1866, left for Iowa to visit relatives at Charles City, and, strange as it may seem, he had not visited his old home on Staten Island, below the city, until February, 1904, when he was a guest of President Hill to witness the launching of the great steamship "Dakota," at New London, Connecticut, February 6th. After the launching he visited the scenes of his boyhood in New York, Brooklyn and Staten Island, and returned to his home at Canton, South Dakota, better satisfied with his home and state than ever before.

During the summer of 1872 Mr. Linn made a visit to Spotted Tail's hostile camp, half way between the Missouri river and the Black Hills, and while on that trip was shown a bag of gold by old James Bordeau, which he easily proved came from the Black Hills. On Mr. Linn's return to Yankton he published a full account of the matter, with such proof as to convince all that there was plenty of gold in the Hills, and from that time the excitement grew and continued to develop until finally the white man had driven the Indians out and the great stampede of 1876 began. Linn's account was the first evidence of the great wealth of the Hills, and in 1873 the famous Collins expedition was organized at Sioux City, which was stopped by General Hancock. In 1874 General Custer was sent into the Hills to explore the country and Linn's account was found to be correct. In 1875 a few daring gold hunters got into the Hills, but the Indians and soldiers drove them out. In 1876 a stampede began which the Indians were powerless to stop, and the history of the famous Deadwood gulch began. In 1897 Arthur Linn was appointed commandant of the South Dakota Soldiers' Home and remained in command until May, 1901, when his successor was chosen. Mr. Linn returned to Canton and again took charge of his paper which had been in charge of his son Arthur during his absence, and he says he expects to remain in the editorial harness for the balance of his active life, and continue to promote the best interests of the state which he has done so much for. He was secretary of the territorial council during the session of 1874-75, but declined a second term in 1876-7.

Mr. Linn is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a member of Consistory No. 1, of Yankton, and is also a Knight Templar. He is the editor and proprietor of the Dakota Farmers' Leader at Canton and owns one of the best printing plants in the state.

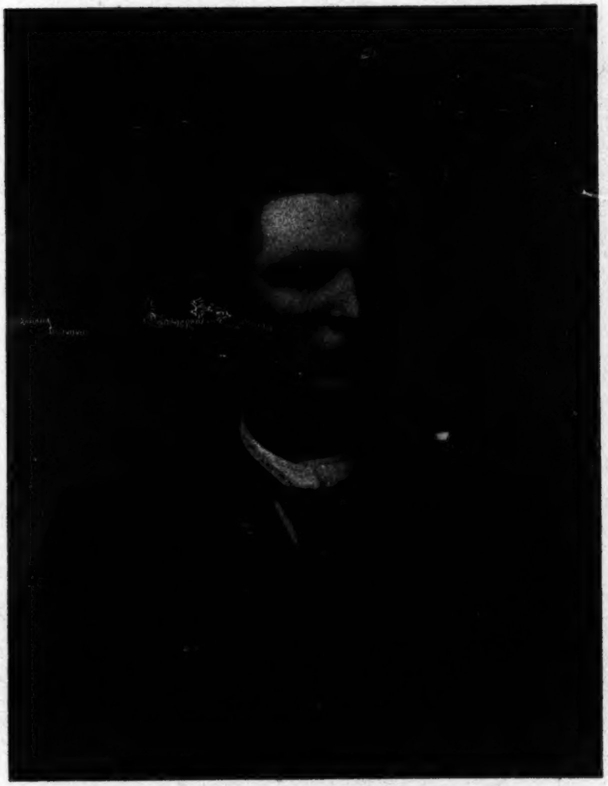
On June 7, 1870, Mr. Linn married Etta Brown, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. E. M. Brown, of Montpelier, Vermont. Three children came to bless their home, but only one remains, Florence Jean Etta, born November 24, 1890. The eldest son, Arthur Edward, born May 8, 1876, died January 21, 1901. Alexander, born November 24, 1880, died May 18, 1895.

Mr. Linn is a member of the Methodist church, and the oldest newspaper editor in the state. He has seen Dakota grow from fourteen thousand people in 1870, to nearly five hundred thousand in 1904, and expects to see a population of one million before he retires from the active management of the Leader.

GEORGE W. BURNSIDE, the able chief executive of the municipal government of the beautiful city of Sioux Falls, is one of the representative business men of the place and a progressive and public-spirited citizen. Sioux Falls owes to him a perpetual debt of gratitude and approval for what he has accomplished in her behalf, and as mayor of the city his course has been that of a broad-minded, liberal and independent executive,—one whose policy has been dictated by consummate tact and good judgment.

George Washington Burnside was born in Delaware county, New York, on the 3d of November, 1858, being a son of Thomas and Mary (Walley) Burnside, the former of whom died in August, 1892, while the latter was summoned into eternal rest in June, 1902, the father having been a carpenter by trade and vocation. The subject received limited educational advantages, having attended the public schools of his native county during his boyhood, while he was a student in night schools in Iowa for a short time. At the age of thirteen years Mr. Burnside left the parental roof and went to Linn county, Iowa, where he lived in the home of his uncle for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which, when fifteen years of age, he located in Cedar Rapids, that county, and initiated his independent career. He there learned the mason's trade, becoming a skilled artisan in the line, and he continued to follow his trade in Iowa until 1883, on the 28th of April of which year he arrived in Sioux Falls, where he established himself in business as a contractor and builder, continuing operations in this line for the ensuing three years. In 1888 he established himself in the omnibus and general transfer business, and in the following year also added a livery department to his enterprise, while another feature of the business was the undertaking department, the equipment being of the best throughout. His became the leading concern of the sort in the city and he successfully continued operations until August, 1903, when he disposed of the livery and transfer business, still retaining the undertaking branch, which he continues to conduct. Mr. Burnside was one of the promoters and organizers of the Citizens' Telephone Company, which was incorporated on the 1st of January, 1902, and which inaugurated business in July of the following year, with a thoroughly complete and modern plant. He was made vice-president of the company at the time of its organization, and in September, 1903, was chosen general manager, of which office he has since been incumbent, giving his attention to the duties involved and also to the superintendence of his undertaking business.

In the spring of 1886 Mr. Burnside was elected city marshal, serving two years. In 1893 he was elected to represent the fifth ward on the board of aldermen, being retained in this position five successive terms and making a most creditable official record. In 1898 he was the Republican nominee for the mayoralty and was defeated by only ten votes, and in 1900 he again became the nominee of his party for this office and was victorious at the polls, giving so able an administration as to gain to him distinctive popular confidence and endorsement, as was shown in his re-election as his own successor in 1902, the consensus of opinion being that the city has never had a more discriminating, independent, conscientious and public-spirited executive. It was in natural sequence that he should receive the nomination of his party for a third term, on the 12th of April, 1904, and in the ensuing election he again demonstrated his hold upon popular confidence and esteem, the result being his re-election by about six hundred majority. It should be noted in this connection that he has been from the start an uncompromising advocate of the municipal ownership of such public utilities as the water-works and the electric lighting system, and it is principally due to his indefatigable efforts that Sioux Falls now controls both its fine water and electric systems, the



GEORGE W. BURNSIDE.

water-works being practically completed at the time of this writing. Through this system will be afforded the city a far superior supply of water than that given by the old system, controlled by eastern capital. While he met with much opposition in his plans for the installing of the new plant, he had the courage of his convictions and the determined spirit which enabled him to bring them to consummation, and citizens in general will have cause to commend him for his action for many years to come. The original water company was bonded for four hundred and thirty thousand dollars, while the city has installed a much better plant at a cost of only two hundred and ten thousand dollars. Under Mayor Burnside's administration the city also put in its own electric-lighting plant, which is modern in all respects and gives the best of service at a minimum cost, while he has infused vitality and business-like methods into all other departments of the municipal service, keeping all details under his personal attention and sparing neither time nor effort in his labors to protect and promote the general welfare. He is known as a most liberal and unostentatious supporter of charitable objects and enterprises, and in these lines his aid and influence are ever freely and graciously given.

In politics Mr. Burnside was affiliated with the Democracy until 1896, when he gave his support to the late lamented President McKinley, and since that time he has given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he is a most zealous and enthusiastic worker. Fraternally the Mayor is identified with Minnehaha Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Sioux Falls Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; and Cyrene Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar. He is one of the prominent and influential members of the time-honored fraternity in the state, and is past grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of South Dakota. He is a charter member of El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and of Sioux Falls Lodge. No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 17th of November, 1881, Mr. Burnside was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. Reed, of Vinton, Iowa, and they have three children, Clarence Ambrose, May Reed and Elsie Elizabeth.

PETER B. DIRKS, cashier of the Citizens' State Bank at Oacoma, the first banking institution incorporated in Lyman county, was born in Poland, on the 29th of September, 1869, being a son of Benjamin and Agnes (Schartner) Dirks, whose eleven children are all living. The parents came with their children to the United States in 1885, locating in Turner county, South Dakota, and there the father and mother still maintain their home.

Peter B. Dirks acquired his early education in the German schools of his native land, his parents having been residents of that part of Poland which is under German dominion, and he was seventeen years of age at the time of the family emigration to America. He remained at the parental home for two years after they located in South Dakota and then secured a clerical position in a general store at Marion Junction, Turner county, where he was salesman for three years and bookkeeper for the concern for the ensuing four years, and the knowledge gained through this practical experience has enabled him to attain success and to be recognized as one of the able and progressive young business men of his adopted state. In 1893 Mr. Dirks came to Lyman county and became associated with his brother Isaac in establishing a general store at Dirkstown. Our subject was made postmaster at this point and the village which grew up about their store was named in honor of the two brothers, who were practically the founders of the town. In connection with their mercantile enterprise they became extensively interested in the livestock business, and soon gained a position of prominence in connection with the industrial affairs of this favored section of the state. In 1896 Isaac Dirks was elected county auditor, and the subject removed to Oacoma, the county seat, where he assumed charge of the office, as deputy to his brother. In 1898 he was elected county treasurer, serving one term and then withdrawing from active politics to engage in the real-estate loan business in company with his brother Isaac, under the firm name of Dirks Brothers. Upon him devolved the responsibility of supervising this enterprise, while his brother continued to have charge of their extensive ranching interests. In 1902 the Citizens' State Bank was organized and the subject was elected cashier of the same, and in this capacity he has since given efficient service, gaining to the institution a high standing and marked popularity in this part of the county. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party and is at the present time secretary of the county central committee. He was the prime mover in organizing the Old Settlers' Association of the county, of which he was president for the first two years, since which time he has served as secretary, having been one of the leading spirits in the organization, which now has about four hundred members. He is secretary of the Lyman Creamery Company, whose plant, in Dirkstown, was completed in May, 1903. He is also vice-president of the Bankers' Association of Lyman county and is one of the representative citizens of this section of the state. Fraternally he holds membership in Chamberlain Lodge, No. 126, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Chamberlain Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Dirks is still a bachelor, and enjoys marked popularity in business and social circles.

DAVID MOORE, one of the sterling citizens of Stanley county, and who was prominently concerned in the organization of the county and also of the present county seat, the city of Fort Pierre, is a native of the state of Indiana, having been born on a farm in Washington township, Clay county, on the 18th of September, 1838, and being a son of Levi and Indiann (Slaven) Moore, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Indiana, while both were descended from stanch old Irish stock. Mrs. Moore was the first white child born in the old fort at Terre Haute, Indiana, during the war of 1812. The Moore family was early established in America, and the records show that the paternal grandparents and great-grandfather of the subject were born in Pennsylvania, while the great-grandfather, the grandfather and two brothers of the former were valiant soldiers in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, serving during the greater portion of the time under General Washington. The maternal great-grandparents of the Judge were born in Ireland, and the maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Levi and Indiann Moore continued to reside in Indiana until about 1855, when they removed to Tazewell county, Illinois, where they passed the remainder of their long and useful lives, having become the parents of nine children, of whom five are now living, the subject having been the third in order of birth. Levi Moore devoted the greater portion of his life to agricultural pursuits, and was a man of strong individuality and sterling integrity of character. He died in 1886 and his wife in 1865.

David Moore was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and received his early educational training in the common schools of Indiana and Illinois, having been seventeen years of age at the time of his parents' removal to the latter state. After his school days he continued to be identified with farming until there came the call to higher duty, as the integrity of the nation was menaced by armed rebellion. On the 1st of August, 1862, at Bloomington, Illinois, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being appointed fourth sergeant of his company at the time of its organization, while on the 1st of January, 1863, he was promoted second lieutenant, which office he held until January 5, 1864, when he was made captain of his company, serving as such until the regiment was mustered out, at Galveston, Texas, in July, 1865, while he received his honorable discharge at Galveston, in July, 1865. His command was assigned to the Army of the Frontier in 1863 and was assigned to the Department of the Gulf and was in that department until the end of the war, participating in many important engagements, among the more notable of which may be mentioned the following: Siege of Vicksburg, Yazoo City, siege and capture of Fort Morgan, Alabama, Spanish Fort, Alabama, and other severe battles.

After the close of his long and faithful military service Judge Moore returned to McLain county, Illinois, where he resumed his active identification with the great basic industry of agriculture, to which, it may be said, he continued to devote his attention until 1890. He first located in Hand county in 1883, and in 1884 located in Hyde county, where he took up a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of government land and engaged in farming. In April, 1887, he was appointed postmaster at Highmore, that county, and remained incumbent of this position until April, 1889, in the meanwhile continuing to supervise his farming interests. He resigned the office at the time noted and removed to Fort Pierre, where he aided in organizing Stanley county, in 1889, and the city of which he was a resident, in the spring of 1890, being elected its first police justice. It should be stated that he had held various minor offices while a resident of McLain county, and the appreciation of his ability in a popular way has led to his being called to office at all times, as he has never been an active seeker of the same. In the general election of November, 1892, he was elected county judge of Stanley county, serving two years, and in 1896 he served as state's attorney of the county, making an excellent record as a public prosecutor. In November, 1902, he was again elected to the county bench, for a term of two years, so that he is in tenure of this responsible position at the time of this writing.

Judge Moore has ever been a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, in whose cause he has taken a lively interest at all times. He cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860, and has voted for every Democratic presidential candidate since that time with the exception of General George B. McClellan, in 1864, having been denied the franchise at that time by reason of being absent from home as a soldier. Fraternally he is affiliated with John A. Dix Post, No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic, at Highmore, this state, and retains an abiding interest in his old comrades in arms.

On the 11th of October, 1867, Judge Moore was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Lowery, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 3d of February, 1840, being a daughter of William and Martha Ann (McCoy) Lowery, and the names of the children of Judge and Mrs. Moore are as follows: Levi A., Laura A., John W., Ethel M., Albert L., Alice B. and David L. Laura Ann is the wife of J. F. Comstock, subagent at the White Horse Indian camp. Mrs. Comstock is field matron of the Cheyenne Indian agency and is also past grand chief of the Degree of Honor of South Dakota. Ethel May is the wife of F. W. Hungate, who is engaged in the real-estate business. Alice Belle is the wife of F. J. McGraw, a stockman of Ft. Pierre, South Dakota.

ORVILLE W. THOMPSON, cashier of the First National Bank of Vermillion, Clay county, was born in the town of Vermillion, which is still his home, on the 13th of November, 1871, so that his boyhood days were passed under the territorial regime. He is a son of that honored pioneer, Myron D. Thompson, to whom specific reference is made on another page of this volume, so that it is not necessary to recapitulate the family history at this point. The subject secured his fundamental educational training in the public schools of his native town, having been graduated in the Vermillion high school as a member of the class of 1887, while later he was matriculated in the State University of South Dakota, at Vermillion, where he completed the classical course and was graduated in 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Shortly afterward he became associated with his father in the grain and lumber business, the latter having at the time been a member of the firm of Thompson & Lewis. In 1896 the title was changed to the Thompson-Lewis Company, and two years later the business was incorporated under the style of the Thompson Lumber Company, the subject having been vice-president of this company from the time of its organization. In 1896 he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Vermillion, and he has ever since retained this incumbency, proving himself one of the discriminating and able young financiers of the state and evincing an executive power which has done much to further the prestige of the institution mentioned. Mr. Thompson and his brother, Martin L., organized the Thompson Brothers Cattle Company, of which he is president, and they control an extensive business, having a fine, stock ranch of sixty-five thousand acres, in Potter county.

In politics Mr. Thompson has been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party from the time of attaining his legal majority, and he is one of the active and zealous workers in its cause, being a member of the Republican state central committee at the time of this writing. He is a member of the Baptist church, and fraternally has attained the Knights Templar degree in the Masonic order, being also identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

FRANK W. WEBB, farmer and stock raiser and ex-member of the South Dakota general assembly, was born April 22, 1851, in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, being the son of Erastus and Jane Webb, the latter before her marriage having borne the family name of Clute. These parents, who were natives of New York, migrated to Wisconsin in 1846 and lived in the latter state until the year 1884, when they removed to Brown county, South Dakota, where the father entered land and developed a good farm on which he spent the remainder of his days, departing this life in the month of October, 1894.

Frank W. Webb spent his childhood in his native county and attended the public schools of the same at intervals until his sixteenth year. At that age he went to Nevada where he spent some time at farm work, was also employed for a period in a quartz mill and furnace, after which he devoted his attention to different kinds of manual labor, the meanwhile finishing his educational training in a normal school and giving one year to teaching. On September 28, 1879, he contracted a marriage with Miss Ellen Wilson and in the spring of the year following came to Brown county, South Dakota, locating in Aberdeen township, of which he and a gentleman by the name of C. F. Holms were the first settlers west of Aberdeen. Mr. Webb took up land, built a sod house and for several years lived the life of a pioneer, experiencing the vicissitudes peculiar to this country in an early day. Two years after his arrival the angel of death invaded his home and took therefrom his faithful wife and the tender, loving mother of his three young children. Later, in January, 1884, he chose a second companion in the person of Miss Penila Wilson, who has borne him one child, a son by the name of Roy W. The offspring by his first marriage, three in number, are Sadie, Flossie and Frantie, all at home and, with the other members of the family, constituting a happy and contented domestic circle.

Mr. Webb's career as a farmer has been creditable in every respect and he is today one of the enterprising and successful men of the county, owning a fine tract of land, and in addition thereto his wife has a desirable place of four hundred and eighty acres, which he also manages. He raises abundant crops of grain, which he makes a specialty, and on his place may be seen herds of fine Holstein cattle, also a number of valuable blooded horses, while the splendid condition of his home bespeaks the industry and deep interest with which he prosecutes his labors. Mr. Webb has been an active participant in political and public affairs ever since becoming a resident of Brown county, and in 1896 he was elected a member of the state senate. He entered that body as a Populist, served during the sessions of 1897-8 and became an influential factor in legislative matters, as well as a party leader. During his incumbency he was chairman of the committee on military affairs, also served in several other important committees, besides taking a prominent part in the general deliberations. When the great political reform was inaugurated throughout the west, Mr. Webb threw himself into the movement and since then he has given his allegiance and active support to the People's party. He has held several local positions, spending twelve years as chairman of the board of supervisors for his township and eight years as township clerk, and has also filled the office of school treasurer ever since the township organization went into effect. During the early days of the Farmers' Alliance he was active and influential in disseminating its principles and organizing local societies in different parts of the country, and he was honored at one time by being elected president of the organization in Brown county, the duties of which position he discharged in an able manner.

J. F. HALLADAY, editor and proprietor of the Iroquois Chief and a journalist and politician of state repute, also present state auditor, is a native of Kansas, born in the city of Topeka on the 9th day of September, 1860. Albert Halladay, the subject's father, a native of New York and son of Cornelius and Priscilla Halladay, was reared in Wisconsin, where his parents settled in an early day, and at the age of twenty-one went west, spending a number of years in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, before those states were open for settlement. Later he came to Kingsbury county, South Dakota, and engaged in farming and stock raising, to which he subsequently added the livery business. He has now retired from active business and is living at this time in the town of Iroquois at the age of sixty-nine years. Mary E. Thompson, wife of Albert Halladay and mother of the subject of this review, is also living, having reached the age of sixty-four years. Of her three children, two are living, J. F. and Charles, the youngest of the number, a daughter by the name of Carrie, having died in early childhood.

When J. F. Halladay was quite young his parents moved to Nebraska and it was in the town of Beatrice, that state, that he grew to manhood and received his educational training. After attending the public schools until his fourteenth year, he entered the office of the Gage County Courier, with which paper and the Beatrice Express he spent the ensuing seven years, the meantime acquiring efficiency as a typo, besides becoming familiar with other branches of the printing business. Leaving Nebraska in 1882, he came to South Dakota and accepted a position on the Huron Daily Times, which he held until some time the following year, when he resigned and began work on the Iroquois Herald, one of the leading papers in Kingsbury county. After two or three years of active and effective service with that journal, he became assistant cashier of the Bank of Iroquois, but three years later resigned his position and in 1888, in partnership with Karl Gerner, he started the Iroquois Chief, the entire interest of which he purchased in 1891, since which time he has been sole owner of the plant and editor of the paper. From the start the Chief proved successful and so rapidly did it grow in public favor that within the course of a few years its neighbor, the Herald, was obliged to suspend publication for lack of support. The Chief is a neat, well-edited paper, designed to vibrate with the public and under the able management of Mr. Halladay it has become not only the leading Republican organ of Kingsbury county but one of the most influential political journals in South Dakota. The present circulation is between eight hundred and a thousand, which, with a liberal advertising patronage, returns handsome profits on the capital invested, to say nothing of the lucrative business the office does in the line of general printing. Mr. Halladay is a terse, clear and forceful writer, fearless in discussing the issues of the day, and his able editorials have been influential in shaping the policy of the Republican party in South Daokta, and promoting its success in a number of campaigns. With a single exception he has been a delegate to every state convention within the last twenty-one years, and his influence in these, as well as in local conventions, has always been commanding by reason of his ability as an organizer and leader.

Mr. Halladay served as postmaster of Iroquois during President Harrison's administration, was re-appointed by President McKinley, and held the office for a period of nine years, resigning in July, 1903. In 1902 he was endorsed by every Republican newspaper of South Dakota for auditor of state, and when the convention convened in July of that year he received the nomination by acclamation. His election followed as a matter of course, and he is now filling the high and responsible position with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public. At the Republican state convention held in May, 1904, he was re-nominated by acclamation for state auditor, no other name being suggested. Mr. Halladay served seven years as secretary of the South Dakota Press Association and one year as president, during which time the organization thrived in its every department. He is interested in the local telephone company and the Iroquois State Bank, in both of which he is a stockholder and director, and he is also a director in the Publishers' Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Halladay is a stanch and uncompromising Republican, and at no time during the great Populist uprising throughout the west did he swerve a hair's breadth from the time-honored principles, but on the contrary, did yeoman service personally and through the medium of his paper in preserving the integrity of his party and saving it from dissolution. His influence, always strong and forceful, was felt in every part of the state, and he continued the fight against the popular fallacy until in due time its opposition began to give way and the triumph of true Republican principles became assured.

Mr. Halladay owns one of the most beautiful and attractive homes in Iroquois, the presiding spirit of which is an estimable and refined lady to whom he was united in the bonds of wedlock on May 20, 1886. The maiden name of Mrs. Halladay was Carrie E. Hammond, daughter of Lewis and Lucy Hammond, who were among the early settlers of Kingsbury county, the father now a retired farmer living in Iroquois. Mrs. Halladay attended Paxton College, Illinois, and has borne her husband two children, Edna May and Clinton Frank, aged fourteen and twelve years respectively.

CHARLES LINCOLN MILLETT, president of the Stockgrowers' Bank of Fort Pierre, Stanley county, and treasurer of the Empire State Cattle Company, was born at Belfast, Allegany county, New York, on the 9th of December, 1865, and is a son of William and Jennie E. (Jagers) Millett, the former of whom devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, having been born in Belfast, New York, which continues to be his home, he having now attained the age of seventy-five years, his wife being sixty-four years old at this writing. The great-great-grandfather of the subject was Jonathan Millett, who resided at Palmyra, New York, as did also his son, Samuel, the next in line of direct descent. Samuel married Rachel Douglas on the 17th of February, 1799, she having been a daughter of Samuel Douglas, of Sterling, Connecticut, and a cousin of the late Stephen A. Douglas, United States senator from Illinois. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Milton Millett, who was born at Palmyra, New York, November 30, 1800. He married Philura Sumner and they became pioneer settlers at Belfast, Allegany county. His son William, father of the subject of this review, was born at Belfast, New York, June 5, 1829, and there both he and his wife still reside, honored and revered by all who know them. Both are of Scotch, English and Irish descent, and the Millett family has been identified with the great basic art of agriculture for generations. On the maternal side the subject's great-grandmother Jagers was a first cousin of the poet, Robert Burns. Peter Jagers, the maternal grandfather, was an expert stone mason by vocation and was on the construction of some of the finest buildings in New York city. He came from Yorkshire, England, to America, about 1820, and his wife was a niece of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish patriot.

Mr. Millett received his educational training in the public schools of his native town, where he partially completed a course in the high school, withdrawing about four months prior to the time when he would have graduated, in order to accept a position in the Bank of Belfast. He assisted in the work of the homestead farm until he had attained the age of nineteen years, save when attending school, and was signally industrious in both fields of application. In January, 1885, he was tendered an unsalaried position as bookkeeper in the Bank of Belfast, and at the end of the first year was presented with fifty dollars by the bank and engaged for a second year at a salary of ten dollars a month, the institution again giving him an honorarium of fifty dollars at the end of the second year. In March, 1887, he accepted a position with the Western Loan and Trust Company, of Pierre, South Dakota, whither he came direct from his native town. In June of the same year he was sent to Parker, this state, where he had charge of the company's branch office while the regular manager was absent on a vacation. In July, 1887, he was assistant cashier in the Traders' Bank, at East Pierre, but still continued in the employ of the Western Loan and Trust Company, with which he remained as a valued executive until March 1, 1890, when he resigned his position and associated himself with S. S. Clough, of Pierre, and others and organized the Stockgrowers' Bank of Fort Pierre which initiated business operations the following month, with Mr. Clough as president and Mr. Millett as cashier. In January, 1895, our subject was elected to the presidency of the institution, of which office he has since remained incumbent, so that he has been an executive of the same consecutively from the time of its inception. In April, 1890, he removed with his family to Fort Pierre, and in February of the following year he associated himself with J. L. Keyes in purchasing from the Traversee family their Indian rights to one hundred and forty acres of land lying south of Bad river and partly in the mile square in which the town is included, this property having rapidly appreciated in value, as it can not fail to continue to do. Mr. Millett is a member of the directorate of the Empire State Cattle Company, of which he is treasurer, and he holds in the interest of the same a five-years lease to nearly four hundred thousand acres of the Cheyenne river Indian reservation, the tract being utilized for the raising of cattle. He is also a director of the National Bank of Commerce, at Pierre. In politics Mr. Millett is an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party and is prominent in its councils in the state, being at the present time a member of the state central committee, as a representative of Stanley county. He and his wife are members of the First Baptist church in Pierre, but for more than seven years he has held the position of superintendent of the Sunday school of the Congregational church in Fort Pierre, there being no Baptist organization here.

On the 22d of September, 1887, at Belfast, New York, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Millett to Miss Fanny Ford, daughter of John B. and Martha Ford, of that place. Her paternal grandfather, Treat Ford, was one of the pioneer settlers of Belfast, that state, whither he came on foot from Connecticut, there being no roads through the forests at the time so that he was compelled to make his way by following the trail indicated by blazed trees. Mr. and Mrs. Millett have two children, Helen, who was born May 29, 1897, and Paul, who was born December 24, 1900.

CARTER P. SHERWOOD, journalist, business man and official, was born in Whitehall, Trempealeau county, Wisconsin, August 8, 1862, His father, A. L. Sherwood, was a native of New York, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Nancy P. Parsons, was born and reared in the state of Pennsylvania. These parents were married in the latter state, and some time thereafter moved to Dane county, Wisconsin, where they lived on a farm several years, changing their residence at the end of that time to the county of Trempealeau. Mr. Sherwood continued agricultural pursuits in the latter county until 1880, when he came to Kingsbury county, subsequently removing to Fairmount, Minnesota, where he now resides.

In his youth Carter P. attended the district schools of his native county, also the high school at Whitehall, where he finished his education at the age of eighteen. In 1877 he entered the office of the Whitehall Messenger to learn the printer's trade, and after spending two years at that place and becoming proficient in his chosen calling, accepted a position in the book department of the State Journal at Madison, where he remained until 1883. In that year he came to South Dakota and took an interest in the Leader, published at DeSmet, Kingsbury county, buying out his partner two years later and becoming sole proprietor of the paper. In 1891 the Leader was consolidated with the News and under the latter name the paper continues to make its periodical visits to its numerous subscribers, having within the last ten or twelve years become one of the leading and influential local newspapers in the eastern part of the state.

In addition to his successful career as a journalist, Mr. Sherwood since coming to Kingsbury has been interested in various other lines of endeavor, notably among which being the DeSmet Creamery, one of the largest and best conducted enterprises of the kind in South Dakota. He was a leading spirit in the organization of this concern in 1895, since which time he has been its manager and the success of the creamery is largely due to his untiring efforts and correct and prompt business methods. Mr. Sherwood served for a number of years as a member of the National Butter-Makers' Association, and for a period of five years was secretary of the State Dairy Association. He has also been prominent in the local affairs of DeSmet, and, in addition to holding municipal offices, took an active part in organizing the Building and Loan Association of the town, which he served ably and judiciously in the capacity of secretary. He has always been deeply interested in politics, and since attaining his majority has never swerved in his allegiance to the Republican party.

Mr. Sherwood, in February, 1901, was appointed state food and dairy commissioner, being the first man in South Dakota to hold this important and responsible office. So ably did he discharge the duties of the position that he was reappointed, in February, 1903, and he now holds the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has filled all the chairs in the local lodge, besides being sent at different times to represent it in the grand lodge.

The domestic life of Mr. Sherwood dates from 1888, in April of which year he entered the marriage relation with Miss Elgetha Masters, of DeSmet, daughter of Samuel O. and Margaret A. Masters, natives of New York. Mrs. Sherwood was educated in Corning, New York, and after coming to South Dakota taught for four years in the public schools of DeSmet; she is now the mother of three children, whose names are Vincent, Reginald and Aubrey. The subject and wife are zealous and influential members of the First Baptist church of DeSmet, the former having served the congregation as clerk and trustee, the latter holding the office of treasurer at the present time.

Mrs. Sherwood is also a member of the Degree of Honor, in which she has large influence, having served the local lodge in various official capacities. During 1902 and 1903 she was grand chief of honor for the state of South Dakota and the latter year represented the order in the superior lodge.

J. F. ADAMS, editor and publisher of the Leader, in the village of White, Brookings county, is a native of Mankato, Blue Earth county, Minnesota, where he was born on the 9th of April, 1877, being a son of F. J. and Lena (Kohl) Adams, of whom specific mention is made on another page of this work, so that a recapitulation of the family history is not demanded in this connection. The subject was a child of about two and one-half years at the time of his parents' removal from Minnesota to Brookings, South Dakota, in 1880, and there he was reared to maturity, having prosecuted his studies in the public schools until he was eighteen years of age, when he entered the office of the Brookings Press, where he served an apprenticeship at the "art preservative of all arts," gaining an intimate knowledge of the various details of the printing business. Prior to identifying himself with his present enterprise he worked at his trade in various towns in South Dakota, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and in 1900 established the White Leader, over whose destinies he has since presided, making the paper an effective exponent of local interests and also a local power in political and public affairs, the policy of the paper being uncompromisingly Republican. The Leader is issued on Friday of each week and is an eight-column folio. The office is located in a two-story building, which is owned by Mr. Adams, and its equipment is modern and complete, the job department having the best of facilities for turning out all classes of work customarily handled in a country office.

In politics Mr. Adams is a stalwart Republican, and both in a personal way and through the columns of his paper does what he can for the promotion of the party cause. He is affiliated with White Lodge, No. 3691, Modern Woodmen of America, and is a member of the South Dakota Press Association, in which he takes a lively interest. He and his wife are members of the Daughters of Rebekah, auxiliary to the Odd Fellows lodge, of which he is a member.

On the 25th of July, 1900, Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss M. H. Halstead, who was born in Mankato, Minnesota, being a daughter of F. A. Halstead, now of Mankato. She is a lady of culture and gracious presence and has won a wide circle of friends in White, being prominent in social and church affairs and being a member of the Congregational church. She has excellent literary taste and materially assists her husband in his newspaper enterprise.

F. J. ADAMS, one of the successful business men and honored citizens of White, Brookings county, was born in Cologne, Germany, on the 2d of February, 1852, being a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Adams, who emigrated to America in 1864, taking up their residence in New York city, where he remained two years, the father of the subject being there engaged in the bakery business. In 1866 he removed with his family to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in a manufacturing establishment until 1871, when he removed to Blue Earth county, Minnesota, and took up a tract of government land, near Mankato, being one of the pioneers of that section of the state and devoting the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits. His death occurred on his home place, in 1900, while his devoted wife passed away in 1886, both having been communicants of the Catholic church.

The subject of this review was a lad of twelve years at the time of the family emigration to America, and his preliminary educational discipline had been secured in the excellent schools of the fatherland. He thereafter attended school as opportunity afforded, and after coming to Minnesota he assisted in the reclamation and cultivation of the homestead farm until he had attained the age of seventeen years, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the harnessmaking trade, in Mankato, becoming in due time a skilled workman. In 1872 he went to the city of St. Paul, where he was engaged in the work of his trade for two years, after which he returned to Mankota, where he continued in the work of his trade until 1880, when he came to Brookings, South Dakota, where, in company with his brother Christ, he opened a harness shop, continuing to be associated with the enterprise until 1887, when he disposed of his interest to his brother and removed to the village of White, in the same county, where he has ever since maintained his home. Here he established a harness shop and in the intervening years has built up a good business.

In politics Mr. Adams has ever given an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and he has been prominent as a worker in its ranks since coming to South Dakota, having been a delegate to various party conventions and ever striving to promote the cause. He served for three years as a member of the board of county commissioners, was a member of the board of aldermen of Brookings for eight years, and has served one term on the school board of the village of White. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church, but is not identified with any religious body, being liberal and tolerant in his views. Mr. Adams is one of the prominent and popular members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the state, and at the time of this writing is an officer in the grand lodge of the order, to which same he had previously been a delegate many times. He is a member of the encampment of the Odd Fellows and is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. While a resident of Brookings he was for sixteen years president and manager of the First Regimental Band of that city, being an excellent musician. The band accompanied the South Dakota editors on their trip to the National Park, and also played two weeks at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

On the 30th of April, 1876, Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Lena Kohl, who was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, being a daughter of John and Gertrude Kohl, both of whom were born in Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been born seven children, all of whom are living except one: J. F. is the subject of an individual sketch appearing on another page of this volume; F. C. died at the age of nineteen years; Gertrude is a teacher in the public schools of Brookings county; and Cornelius, Walter, Louise and Anthony remain at the parental home.

R. H. HOLDEN, of White, Brookings county, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Sparta, Monroe county, Wisconsin, on the 26th of November, 1874, and being a son of Nelson H. and Nettie H. (Stewart) Holden, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York, where their marriage was solemnized. The father of the subject read law for some time and continued to make his home in the old Empire state until the latter part of 1860, when he removed to Sparta, Wisconsin, where he was for some time a popular teacher in the public schools, eventually becoming superintendent of schools in Monroe county. In the spring of 1879 he came with his family to South Dakota and located on a homestead claim, in Sherman township, Brookings county, being numbered among the first settlers in this section. He continued to reside on this farm for eight years, in the meanwhile accumulating other tracts of land and becoming one of the prosperous farmers of the county. In 1886 he established himself in the banking business in White, opening what was known as the Citizens' Exchange Bank, of whose stock he was the sole owner. In 1898 he reorganized the institution under the name of the Bank of White, and in 1901 it was incorporated as the Farmers' State Bank of White, and converted into the Farmers' National Bank of White, in 1904, he being one of the largest stockholders. He is now a director of the bank and is one of the town's most influential and honored citizens. Of his eight children we enter the following brief record: Almond N. is a teacher in the state school for the deaf and dumb in San Francisco; Mabel is the wife of Arthur H. Kenyon, a successful lawyer of Spokane, Washington; Nellie is the wife of Dr. Henry H. Clark, who is engaged in the practice of his profession in Watertown, South Dakota; Ralph H. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Florence is the wife of Delbert E. Wood, assistant postmaster at Pipestone, Minnesota; and Pearl, Patience and Netta still remain at the parental home.

The subject of this sketch was a lad of five years at the time of his parents' removal to South Dakota, and he was reared to the age of fourteen years on the homestead farm in Brookings county, in the meanwhile attending the district schools. After the family located in White he entered the public schools, being graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1892. In the following spring he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business University, at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he was graduated in 1895, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then went to the city of Spokane, Washington, where he began reading law in the office of his brother-in-law, Mr. Kenyon. In October of the following year he returned to White and entered his father's bank, being made cashier at the time of the first reorganization, in 1898, while upon the second reorganization, under the present title, he became a stockholder in the institution, in which he acted as assistant cashier until April, 1902, when he was elected to his present office of cashier. He has shown marked discrimination and administrative ability and has handled executive duties to the full satisfaction of all concerned. He is the owner of a section of valuable land, located in Oaklake and Sherman townships and also of two or three residence properties in White, having accumulated about fifteen thousand dollars since leaving school and being one of the progressive and public-spirited young business men of the state which has been his home from his boyhood days. In politics Mr. Holden gives an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, in whose local ranks he has been an active and valued worker, having been a member of the county central committee since 1898 and having been a delegate to several of the state conventions of his party, as well as to the minor conventions. Fraternally he is affiliated with Washington Lodge, No. 111, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is master at the time of this writing.

On the 3d of July, 1902, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Holden to Miss Grace A. West, a daughter of Frank H. West, a prominent citizen of White, and she was summoned into eternal rest only a few months later, her death occurring on the 20th of the following November.

AUBREY LAWRENCE, a member of the well-known law firm of Hall, Lawrence & Roddle, of Brookings, was born in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, on the 13th of June, 1870, and is a son of Philip and Matilda H. (Wilkinson) Lawrence, the former of whom was born in Cornwall, England, while the latter was born in Yorkshire. The father of the subject came to America in 1845 and settled in the town of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, where he served for a number of years as postmaster, while he also conducted a book and stationery store, becoming one of the prominent citizens of the town. He finally removed to Elkader, Iowa, where he became manager of the Clayton County Journal, and later he removed to the city of Milwaukee, where he maintained his home until 1879, when he came as a pioneer to South Dakota, locating in Arlington, Kingsbury county, where he established himself in the general merchandise business, in which he there continued until 1887, when he removed to DeSmet, the capital of that county, where he held the position of cashier of the First National Bank for a number of years. He was clerk of the courts of that county for two terms and also served two terms as judge of probate, while later he was deputy state auditor for four years and assistant secretary of state for an equal length of time. In 1901 he took up his residence in Huron, Beadle county, where he and his wife have since maintained their home and where he is prominently engaged in the real-estate business. Of his two children the subject is the younger, the other, Lulu, having died at the age of eight years. The father of the subject tendered his service in defense of the Union at the outbreak of the Rebellion, enlisting, in 1861, as a member of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was severely wounded in the first battle of Bull Run, but re-enlisted in 1863, and continued in service until the close of the war, having been mustered out as first lieutenant of his company. He is one of the prominent and popular members of the Grand Army of the Republic in South Dakota, and served one term as commander of the order for the state.

Aubrey Lawrence secured his initial educational training in the public schools of Elkader, Iowa, which he attended one year, after which he passed a similar period in the schools of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, whither the family had removed. He was nine years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Arlington, South Dakota, and there he prosecuted the work of the public schools until 1884, when he was matriculated in the State Agricultural College, at Brookings, where he completed a four-years course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1888, with honors, and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. During the time he was in college he also devoted considerable attention to the reading of law, having as his preceptor J. O. Andrews, of Brookings, and after leaving college he went to DeSmet and there entered the office of James F. Watson, with whom he continued his technical reading until 1889, when he was admitted to the bar, at Brookings. Thereafter he was for a short time associated in practice with his former preceptor, Mr. Watson, after which he removed to Sumas City, Washington, in 1890, and there continued the practice of his profession until 1894. In 1891 he was appointed United States court commissioner for the northern district of Washington, and at the age of twenty-one years was elected mayor of Sumas City, serving three terms. In 1894 he removed to New Whatcom, Washington, where he was engaged in practice until 1896, becoming one of the leading lawyers of that section of the state, and also being secretary of the Republican county central committee for two years. In May, 1896, Mr. Lawrence returned to South Dakota and located in Castlewood, Hamlin county, where he engaged in practice, while from 1898 until 1900 he was acting state's attorney of the county, being elected to the office in the latter year, without opposition, while he was re-elected in 1902. May 1, 1903, he resigned the office and came to Brookings, where he entered into a professional partnership with Messrs. Philo Hall and W. H. Roddle, with whom he has since been associated in practice, under the firm name noted in the opening paragraph of this article. In politics he has ever accorded a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and has been active in promoting its cause. He was secretary of the Republican central committee of Hamlin county in 1896 and 1898, and was also president of the McKinley Club of Castlewood during the campaign of 1896. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 12th of November, 1890, Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage to Miss Laura Remington, who was born in Manston, Wisconsin, being a daughter of Captain William N. Remington, who served throughout the war of the Rebellion, having been captain of his company in the Sixth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. In 1880 the Captain came with his family to DeSmet, South Dakota, where his wife still resides, Mr. Remington having died in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have one child, Raymond Aubrey, who was born on the 20th of March, 1892.

NIELS EBBESEN HANSEN, professor of horticulture in the South Dakota Agricultural College, at Brookings, and horticulturist at the government experiment station, was born near Ribe, Denmark, on the 4th of January, 1866, being the youngest child and only son of Andrew and Bodil (Midtgaardt) Hansen. The family came to America in the autumn of 1873, and the first three years were passed in the states of New York and New Jersey. The father was a fresco artist, of sturdy Danish farmer ancestry. In 1876 they removed to Des Moines, Iowa, in whose public schools the subject prosecuted his educational work, having entered the high school in East Des Moines in 1879 and having there been a student for two years. Something over two and one-half years were spent as assistant in the office of the secretary of state under appointment of Hon. J. A. T. Hull, of Des Moines, while secretary, beginning in the fall of 1881, which helped in preparations for college. In 1887 he was graduated in the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, and during his collegiate course he made a specialty of study and investigation and experimentation in horticulture, under Professor J. L. Budd, who attained national distinction and reputation through his effective efforts in introducing Russian fruits, trees and shrubs and in originating new varieties of fruit. The four years immediately succeeding his graduation Professor Hansen spent in practical work in two of the leading commercial nurseries of Iowa, at Atlantic and Des Moines, respectively, and he resigned his position in this connection in the autumn of 1891, when he returned to his alma mater, the Iowa Agricultural College, where he became assistant professor of horticulture under Professor Budd, remaining thus engaged for four years and then resigning to accept his present position, in September, 1895. Four months of the summer and autumn of 1894 were devoted to a study of horticulture in eight countries of Europe, including Germany, Russia, England, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, France and Belgium, while for four years he served as assistant secretary of the Iowa State Horticultural Society. Under commission from Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture of the United States, Professor Hansen was absent from June, 1897, to March, 1898, on a ten-months tour of exploration, securing new seeds and plants for the said department, and in this connection he visited Russia, Siberia, the Crimea, Transcaucasia, Turcomania and other parts of Russian Turkestan and western China. About five carloads of products were obtained, and some of the new seeds thus introduced by the subject have proved so valuable that larger lots have since been imported to meet the demands, notably the Turkestan alfalfa. The two-thousand-mile overland journey made in Asia by the Professor included a trip of thirteen hundred miles in a wagon and seven hundred in a sleigh, and in the connection he encountered several tussels with the strenuous and turbulent Siberian blizzards, in his endeavor to return home by way of Omsk, on the Siberian Railway. At one time he was fully one thousand miles from the nearest railroad, while Kuldja, in western China, was the most eastern point reached. This adventuresome journey showed the remarkable powers of endurance of the young explorer, while the danger involved was the last thing considered by him.

Professor Hansen is an honorary life member of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society and of many other associations in the line of his profession, and he frequently attends their sessions. He is secretary of the plant section of the American Breeders' Association and secretary of the South Dakota State Horticultural Society. He has written many bulletins and papers and contributes much to the agricultural press. In 1890 he wrote and published a "Handbook of Fruit Culture and Tree Planting for the Northwestern States," the same being published in the Danish-Norwegian language. In 1902-3 he assisted Professor Budd in preparing the "American Horticultural Manual," published by John Wiley & Sons, of New York.

The present collection of trees and shrubs at the South Dakota Agricultural College grounds is very extensive and is constantly being enlarged by importations and exchanges. Many novelties are propagated and sent out for trial. The chief feature of the experimental work is the originating of new varieties of fruit, especially from the native Dakota species by hybridizing and by selection from large numbers. At present the one-quarter of a million fruit seedlings on the station grounds is second in number only to that grown by Luther Burbank, of California, who has the largest fruit-breeding establishment in the world. The object of Professor Hansen's work in this direction is to obtain hardy and choice fruits for the northwest, better adapted to this region than any now in cultivation. Already many valuable varieties have been bred up from the native species. In short, the work means the creation of a new pomology.

At La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the 16th of November, 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Professor Hansen to Miss Emma Elise Pammel, who is likewise a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College. Two children, Eva and Carl, have come to bless their home. Mrs. Hansen was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and is a daughter of Louis and Sophia (Freise) Pammel. Professor Hansen is a Lutheran in his religious faith, and fraternally is a Royal Arch Mason, while both he and his wife are affiliated with the adjunct organization, the Order of the Eastern Star. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party.

GEORGE N. BREED, one of the editors and publishers of the Brookings Register, was born in Little Grant, Grant county, Wisconsin, on the 16th of October, 1857, being a son of Samuel S. and Maria J. (Thurston) Breed, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Pennsylvania. The Breed family is of stanch English lineage and the name is one which has been identified with the annals of American history from the early colonial epoch, while it should be noted in the connection that the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was the owner of Breed's hill, on which was fought the battle of Bunker Hill, the latter name having been applied at a later period. Samuel S. Breed was reared and educated in the old Empire state, where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until late in the 'forties, when he removed with his family to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, having in the meanwhile been married to Miss Thurston, who came of English and German descent. To the pioneer state of Illinois he was also accompanied by his father and brothers, and all began improving farms in the county mentioned, being numbered among its earliest settlers. There the father of the subject remained until the early 'fifties, when he removed to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he continued to devote his attention to agriculture until his death, which occurred in 1866, while his wife long survived him, her death occurring in the year 1900, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Breed was a man of sterling character and ever held the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He served as county commissioner of Grant county about eight years and was also chairman of the board of education of his district during that time. Of his seven children four died in early childhood. Byron W., who served with honor and loyalty as a soldier in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion, is now a successful farmer and stock grower of Moody county, South Dakota. Sarah J., who became the wife of William M. Leighton, of Denver, Colorado, is dead. George N., the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the three children who lived to attain years of maturity. William M. Leighton, Jr., son of the subject's sister, has been reared in the home of Mr. Breed, while he also received the care and guidance of his maternal grandmother until the time of her demise.

George N. Breed attended the district school in the vicinity of the homestead farm in Grant county, Wisconsin, until the death of his father, and he then accompanied his mother on her removal to Bloomington, Wisconsin, where he continued to attend the public schools until he was fifteen years of age. He then entered the office of the Lancaster Advocate, at Lancaster, Wisconsin, where he gained his initial experience in the "art preservative of all arts." The paper mentioned was an advocate of the cause of Horace Greeley at the time he was running for the presidency, and when defeat ensued the paper ceased publication, and thus Mr. Breed removed to Platteville, Wisconsin, to finish his trade, where he remained until 1877, becoming a skilled compositor and familiarizing himself with the various details of the newspaper and printing business. Thereafter he was employed in offices at Galesburg, Illinois, and River Falls and Broadhead, Wisconsin, from which latter point he came to Brookings, South Dakota, in October, 1880, becoming one of the pioneers of the town, which had at the time a population of not more than two hundred persons. Here he began the publication of the Brookings Sentinel, disposing of the plant and business in 1883 and thereafter working at his trade until the spring of 1890, when he became telegraph editor of the News, at Aberdeen, this state. In June, 1890, he became associated with Paul Dutcher and returned to Brookings where they began publishing the Brookings Register and in 1891 purchased the plant and business of the Brookings Sentinel, which they forthwith merged into the Brookings Register, to whose publication they have since given their attention, having made it one of the best papers of the sort in the state. It is a six-column quarto and is issued on Thursday of each week, while its standard is a high one, both in point of editorial makeup and letter press. The office is well equipped and the Register has been made a success under the control of the gentlemen mentioned, the firm name being Dutcher & Breed. Mr. Breed, in point of consecutive service, is one of the oldest newspaper men in the state, while he has witnessed the growth and substantial advancement of Brookings and the county from the time of inception. He has been specially insistent in making the paper an exponent of local interests and of the cause of the Republican party, of whose principles he has ever been a stanch advocate, though he has neither held nor sought political office. He has been very prominent in advocating the ownership of public utilities in his home city, and he takes marked satisfaction in reverting to the fact that he was one of the first to urge that Brookings, as a municipality, should own its own electric-light, telephone and water-works systems, and the plan as adopted has proved the wisdom of his admonition, for the two plants are paying the expense of operation and are giving to the citizens a most effective and economical service. He is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was the second superintendent of the first Sunday school ever organized in Brookings, this being at a time when there was but the one church organization in the town. He is a charter member of Brookings Lodge, No. 40, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is noble grand at the time of this writing, while he is also identified with the local organizations of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in the latter of which he was formerly incumbent of the office of financier. He has been a member of the Brookings Cornet Band for the past twenty years, still continuing to give his services in the connection in order that the organization may be kept intact and in good order.

On the 15th of November, 1882, Mr. Breed was united in marriage to Miss Eva J. Thomas, who was born in Hazel Green, Grant county, Wisconsin, being a daughter of Thomas and Caroline Thomas, both of whom were born in England, whence they came to Wisconsin in an early day. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Breed one died in infancy, while the two surviving are Ray, who was born on the 6th of September, 1883, and Lillian, who was born on the 14th of May, 1890, and who is now attending the public schools of Brookings, having distinctive talent as an elocutionary reader, while her brother has shown marked ability in drawing and other art work.

O. C. DOKKEN, cashier of the Farmers' Exchange Bank at Toronto, Deuel county, was born in Eidsvold, Norway, in 1858. In 1869 he immigrated with his parents to the United States, where they took up their residence at Rushford, Minnesota, where they remained till 1873, when the family moved west and came to what is now the state of South Dakota, when they took a homestead near Fish Lake, Deuel county, being among the first settlers in that part of the state. After spending his youth on his father's farm in Deuel county, Mr. Dokken entered the normal school at Mankato, Minnesota, in 1882, and graduated from that institution as a member of the class of 1887. Before, as well as after finishing his course at the normal, he turned his attention to teaching, and in the fall of 1888 was elected to the office of superintendent of schools of Deuel county, which position he occupied for six years. Thereafter he was for seven or eight years engaged in the general merchandise business in Toronto and in 1902 he was made incumbent of his present position, that of cashier of the Farmers' Exchange Bank. In politics Mr. Dokken is Republican. He is married and has a family of four children.

ELMER E. RODABAUGH, junior member of the well-known law firm of Orr & Rodabaugh, of Sioux Falls, who likewise maintains an office in Garretson, comes of stanch old Pennsylvania German stock, and the name which he bears has been for several generations identified with the annals of the old Keystone state of the Union. He was born on a farm in Lycoming county, that state, on the 18th of September, 1862, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Martha W. Rodabaugh, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that county, where the father is engaged in agricultural pursuits, being one of the representative citizens of this section. Our subject received his more rudimentary educational discipline in the public schools of his native county, and thereafter continued his studies in the Central State Normal School, at Lockhaven, while in 1883 he was matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, where he followed the scientific course, being a student in that well-known institution for a period of three years. In 1882 he began teaching in the schools of Pennsylvania, and thereafter continued to follow the pedagogic profession at intervals during a period of eighteen years, meeting with marked success in the educational field. In 1890 he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Sioux Falls, and here engaged in reading law under the preceptorship of Alpha F. Orr, making rapid advancement in his studies, and being admitted to the bar of the state in 1895, since which time he has been successfully established in practice in Sioux Falls, having been associated with Mr. Orr, under the firm name of Orr & Rodabaugh, since 1895, while the firm controls a large and representative business, both as advocates and counselors, maintaining also an office in Garretson, this county, as previously noted. Mr. Rodabaugh is an uncompromising Republican in his political proclivities, and takes an active part in party work in a local sense. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he is affiliated with Unity Lodge, No. 130, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, while he also holds membership in Garretson Lodge, No. 74, Ancient Order of United Workmen. Though not a member of any religious body he has a deep reverence for the spiritual verities and his views are perhaps most nearly in harmony with the tenets of the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church. It should be noted in passing that the subject tendered his services to the government at the time of the Spanish-American war, but was rejected by reason of overweight.

On the 12th of November, 1898, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rodabaugh to Miss Lydia Bailey, who was born in Lancaster, New York, on the 28th of October, 1862, being a daughter of Samuel and Julia Bailey, who are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Rodabaugh have no children.

GEORGE P. WALDRON.—An enumeration of those sterling pioneers of the territory of Dakota and state of South Dakota who won honor and public distinction for themselves and honored the state to which they belonged, would be signally incomplete were there failure to make prominent reference to George Prentiss Waldron, who identified himself with the history of what is now South Dakota nearly a half century ago, when it was on the very border of civilization, and who became a most conspicuous figure in its early history. He held distinctive precedence as an able lawyer, was distinctively a man of affairs and one who wielded a wide influence. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality so entered into his makeup as to render him a natural leader of men and director of opinion, and his name merits a place high on the roll of those who have figured as founders and builders of the commonwealth of South Dakota.

George P. Waldron, the son of Jeremiah and Mary (Scott) Waldron, was born in the historic old town of Farmington, New Hampshire, on the 21st of September, 1821, and in its schools received his early educational training, while later he completed a course of study in the law department of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1843. Shortly afterward he located in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and where he remained until 1854, having in the meanwhile become interested in the shipping of lumber to California, by way of Cape Horn. He was a personal friend of General Benjamin F. Butler, General Wilson, Charles Sumner and other eminent men of New England. In 1857 he came to the west and numbered himself among the pioneers of Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and also became secretary and treasurer of the Western Land and Townsite Company, whose headquarters were in that city, while Senator William B. Allison and other prominent men of the state were associated with him in this company, which had important influence for a number of years in forwarding the development of the industries of the state. In 1859 he came with his family to South Dakota and located in a diminutive settlement which had been established on the site of the present beautiful city of Sioux Falls. During the Indian troubles of 1862 the family sought safety by fleeing to Yankton, and there established a home, Mr. Waldron having been appointed provost marshal by President Lincoln and having served as such during the

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Geo P Waldron

Civil war. He was a member of the first territorial legislature and in the same was the framer of the exemption law, while he was otherwise a prominent figure in public affairs in the territory. After the war he devoted his attention to farming until his removal to Fort Pierre in 1877, where he held the position of United States court commissioner until Stanley county was organized, when he was elected probate judge. He remained a resident of Fort Pierre until his death, which occurred August 26, 1896, while his devoted wife passed away in 1884. Their three children are all yet living, and one still resides in South Dakota.

In the year 1849 Judge Waldron was united in marriage to Miss Lydia E. Jones, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Roberts) Jones, of his native town of Farmington, New Hampshire, where she was born and reared, and she preceded him into eternal rest, her death occurring at Fort Pierre on the 8th of May, 1884. Of their children we enter the following brief record: Charles W. is one of the substantial farmers and stock growers of Stanley county and one of its honored pioneers; Lulu P. is the wife of George R. Pearsons, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; and Augusta is the wife of G. A. Bickle, of Humboldt, Iowa.

ALBERT EUGENE THROOP, of Brookings, was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, on the 20th of July, 1857, being a son of Erastus D. and Angeline (Salisbury) Throop. His father was born in Canada, and when he was twelve years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to the state of New York, where he was reared to maturity. He finally removed to Michigan, settling in Hillsdale county, where he was married. The family there continued to reside until the subject of this sketch was six years of age, when they removed to Montcalm county, that state, where the father turned his attention to the lumbering business, in which he continued to be engaged until his death, which occurred in about 1900. When he took up his abode in Montcalm county the nearest railroad point was forty miles distant and he settled in the midst of the primitive wilds, opening a lumber camp and giving employment to a large number of men. The mother died in Chicago, in 1898, while there for a visit. Erastus Throop was in fair circumstances at the time of his death, but the subject never took any part of the estate, having been dependent upon his own efforts from his childhood and having contributed to the support of the other members of the family until after he had attained his legal majority. In the family were seven children: Ella is the wife of Orlando Scott, of Montcalm county, Michigan; Albert E. is the subject of this sketch; D. L. was killed in Colorado; Volma D. resides on the old homestead farm in Michigan; Alta became the wife of Dr. Sweet, of Crystal Lake, Michigan, and is now deceased; Page still resides in Montcalm county, that state; Maude is the wife of a Mr. Proctor, of Chicago. Owing to the exigencies and conditions of time and place the subject received very limited educational advantages in his childhood, having had no schooling after attaining the age of nine years. His alert and receptive mind has, however, enabled him to make good this handicap, and through the varied experiences of a busy and useful life and through personal application he has rounded out his fund of knowledge and is a man of broad information. At the age of nine years he began to assist his mother in cooking for the workmen, and he continued to be thus employed for three years. At the age of thirteen he was found driving team and buying supplies for the lumber camp, and he continued to give the major part of his time and labor to his father until he was twenty-two years of age. At the age of seventeen he had charge of one of his father's camps, and for fifteen years he ran logs on the pine river and engaged in fishing, while he was employed in the lumber woods for a full score of years. From the age of twenty-two he began to personally receive the rewards of his labors, and he was united in marriage, at the age of twenty-three, to Miss Charlotte Miller, who was born in the state of New York and a daughter of Samuel Miller, who removed thence to Illinois and finally to Michigan, his wife having died when her daughter (Mrs. Throop) was but seven years of age. The subject considers his marriage as having been an auspicious event in his career, and his wife has proved a devoted and able helpmeet. Her fortitude can scarcely be measured by her avoirdupois, since she weighs but one hundred and ten pounds, while her husband tips the scales at two hundred and eighty-five pounds. At the time of their marriage they had not sufficient resources to provide even the most meager equipment for a home, and the struggle was one which tested the loyalty and affection of the young folk, who grew the stronger through the vicissitudes through which they passed, laboring and hoping side by side. After his marriage Mr. Throop first took a job of cleaning out a ditch, from which labor he received eleven dollars, working eight hours a day. Within a short time he had cleared about three hundred and sixty dollars, and he then purchased a tract of wild land, soon selling therefrom enough timber to pay the purchase price, while at the end of the first year he found himself quite well provided with this world's goods, since he was the owner of a team of horses, a cow, a wagon, forty acres of land and five hundred dollars in money. He forthwith gave evidence of his liberality by loaning three hundred dollars to a friend—the outcome being to him a total loss of the amount. With the remaining two hundred dollars Mr. Throop invested in "plug" horses, which he traded for shingles and fencing, his transactions yielding him a good profit. In 1885 he came to Brookings, South Dakota, for a visit, having at the time about one thousand dollars. He was greatly impressed with the country at that season and decided to cast in his lot with the pioneers of this section. By the time he had purchased a quarter section of land and paid for the same a blizzard swept through the state and caused him to wish that he had remained in Michigan, but time proved that he had made no mistake in his original estimate. For his farm here he paid five hundred dollars in cash and gave in addition his personal note for one hundred dollars. He had as yet erected no dwelling on his place and when he arrived here for permanent settlement he had a little span of disconsolate mules, weighing but nine hundred pounds with the harness on, and, as he facetiously expresses it, "They were so heavily mortgaged that they could not switch their tails." In the following spring he erected on his farm a shack thirty-two feet in length, sixteen feet wide, and eight feet in height, one end being partitioned off for the use of his team and the other portion being the family home. In the autumn he built a house sixteen by twenty-four feet in dimensions and twelve feet in height, and thus segregated himself from the live stock. He built this house without having a dollar in his possession and without giving security for the material, and when it was finished he was able to pay only twenty-five cents on the dollar in extinguishment of the claims against him, his yield of grain having fallen far short of expectations. He reserved sufficient wheat for bread and for feed for his stock, selling the remainder and from the amount received he invested in three tons of coal and then found that he had only eight dollars left with which to satisfy the claims of his creditors. He then went to them and stated the circumstances, agreeing to divide his remaining cash equally among them and asking for two years in which to make recompense. The amount which was left to be paid the second year was five hundred dollars, and that year his crop of wheat aggregated only eight hundred bushels, which was sold at fifty cents a bushel. The returns represented all he had available to pay his debts, maintain his family and carry on the farm for the ensuing year, so that it may be seen that the outlook was not altogether propitious or gratifying. In the meanwhile, however, Mr. Throop had purchased an old well-drilling apparatus, which in October he took into Lake county and entered vigorously to work constructing wells for the settlers, his services being in such demand that at the end of two months and three days he hal saved three hundred and nine dollars. The second time he came home from his work in this line he dropped into his wife's apron five hundred dollars in cash, and her query was to ask him whether or not he had been robbing a bank. From that time forward fortune proved more propitious and success attended his efforts. When he first came to the state he was compelled to sow his grain by hand, having no money with which to purchase farming implements which were practically essential. In the early days it was impossible to secure credit, and in July of the first year of his residence here he found himself with no money, no credit and nothing with which to provide for the daily needs of his family. The last loaf of bread had been used for breakfast, this being on Sunday, and it seemed that no avenue was open to provide more. It chanced that the young men of the neighborhood assembled together for a little sport, and finally a foot race was proposed, our subject and his brother, V. D., having in the meanwhile joined the little assembly. The reward to the victor was to be the sum realized by the contribution of the twenty-five cents each to the purse. The brother of the subject was actually weak for lack of proper food, both having gone hungry for several days, and though the former was naturally fleet of foot he was too weak to enter into the contest, but the subject, who was naturally somewhat corpulent, had been better able to withstand the temporary privation and was in good trim for the race, his only difficulty being that he was unable to produce the twenty-five cents as entry fee. This was kindly supplied by a friend in the company, and realizing what the little fund meant to him and his family, it is needless to say that Mr. Throop girded himself for victory, and he was successful, winning the race by one and one-half laps. The wager was then doubled, as was also the distance to be traversed by the contestants, and again victory crowned the efforts of Mr. Throop, who realized two and one-half dollars from his efforts. He immediately sent his brother to Arlington, where was secured a sack of flour, some codfish and a pound of tea. Mrs. Throop made biscuit and cooked a portion of the fish, and the family enjoyed their meal to a greater extent than could the pampered epicure the most extravagant spread. Profiting by his experiences, Mr. Throop has husbanded his resources and is today the owner of eleven hundred and twenty acres of land, all in one body, and also a quarter section.

The entire tract is well fenced, has two good dwelling houses, good barns and other outbuildings, a fine grove of one hundred soft maple trees and five hundred of ash, and a large number of wells, for which ample provision is made for the live stock and for domestic uses. Mr. Throop continued to reside on the farm until the autumn of 1901, when he removed with his family to the city of Brookings, in order to afford his children the superior educational advantages there offered. From the sale of the stock and grain on his farm prior to removal therefrom he received eleven thousand dollars. Mr. Throop is the owner of two valuable pieces of property in Brookings, and is now living practically retired. In politics he was reared in the Democratic faith, but in bringing to bear his personal judgment he determined that the Republican party was eminently entitled to his support, and he has given to the same an unqualified allegiance, having been an active worker in its cause and wielding an unmistakable influence in the public affairs of his county. Of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. Throop we record that Lottie, who is now nineteen years of age, has completed the business course in the State Agricultural College, and it is her intention to now complete the full literary course in the same college; Ross, aged sixteen; and V. D., aged fifteen, are both attending the high school at Brookings.

Later.—Since the foregoing sketch was put in type, Mr. Throop's death has occurred, on February 5, 1904, after an illness of but five days, his remains being laid to rest in Arlington (South Dakota) cemetery.

CHARLES F. ALLEN, of Brookings, was born on March 4, 1869, at Chatfield, Minnesota. He attended the schools of this town until he was thirteen years of age, when he entered the office of the Chatfield Democrat, as an apprentice, working there a couple of years except for one summer, when he worked on a farm. He went to Rochester, Minnesota, in the winter of 1886, and entered the employ of Blakely & Son as foreman of the Record and Union office, where he remained until December, 1899. At that time he went to Brookings and bought the Brookings County Press from George W. Hopp, taking possession on the first of January, 1890. He is still publishing the Press, which has grown and developed into one of the best and strongest weekly papers in South Dakota, occupying what is conceded to be the finest country newspaper office building in the Northwest.

Mr. Allen was married on September 25, 1888, to Miss Julia Garvey, at Rochester, Minnesota, and they have three children, all girls, namely: Norma, aged thirteen; Doris, aged ten; and Mildred, aged six.

Mr. Allen is a member of the South Dakota Press Association, of which organization he has been president. He is also a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On December 19, 1903, he was appointed by President Roosevelt as postmaster at Brookings. He has served as alderman and city clerk at Brookings, and has been an enterprising citizen, doing much for the substantial growth of the city.

PAUL DUTCHER, senior member of the firm of Dutcher & Breed, editors and publishers of the Brookings Register, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Stoughton, Dane county, Wisconsin, on the 9th of August, 1864, and being a son of Curtis E. and Lucinda C. (Mattice) Dutcher, the former of whom was born in May, 1831, and the latter on the 25th of September of the same year. The father of the subject stood representative of one of the early pioneer families of the state of Michigan, his birth having occurred in Bloomfield, Oakland county, that state, while he was a son of William Dutcher, who was born in the state of New York, being of sturdy Holland Dutch stock. Curtis E. Dutcher was reared to manhood in Michigan and as a young man he adopted a seafaring life, becoming a sailor before the mast and visiting all the important ports of the globe. He continued to follow the sea until his marriage, which was solemnized in 1861, and he then located in Stoughton, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the mercantile business, later removing to Lone Rock, that state, where he continued in the same line of enterprise for a time, finally removing thence to Waterloo, Wisconsin, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring on the 15th of April, 1872. His widow, who was born in the state of New York, is now residing in Aberdeen, South Dakota. Of her two children, the younger is the subject of this sketch, while his brother, Ward, is superintendent of the job department of the Daily News office in Aberdeen, this state.

Paul Dutcher secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Waterloo, Wisconsin, where he continued his studies until he was about fourteen years of age, after which he passed one year in the high school at Lake Mills, that state, where his mother was at the time teaching, having followed this vocation for many years and having received her education in a ladies' seminary at Schoolcraft, Michigan. At the age of about ten years the subject began to depend, to a certain extent, upon his own resources, since he was but nine years of age at the time of his father's death. He worked on farms and in various other capacities until he was fourteen years of age, when he accompanied his mother to the city of Milwaukee, where his elder brother was then located. There he served his novitiate in the "art preservative," securing a position in the office of the Evening Wisconsin, and there learning the printer's trade, remaining there employed for a period of five years, at the expiration of which he returned to Waterloo, that state, where he and his brother effected the purchase of the Waterloo Journal, the publication of which they continued for the ensuing two years.

In August, 1884, the subject came to South Dakota and located in Clark county, where he was employed in the office of the Clark Pilot for a brief interval, at the expiration of which he purchased the Raymond Gazette, at Raymond, Clark county, successfully publishing the same for five years. He then removed to Aberdeen and took a position in the office of the Daily News. Six months later he came to Brookings, and on the 1st of June, 1890, he established the Brookings Register, with the publication of which he has since been identified. In the same year he became associated with George N. Breed in the purchase of the Brookings Sentinel, which they consolidated with the Register, and they have since been associated in the conducting of the enterprise, having made the paper a particularly successful one and developed the same into one of the best papers in the state. The Register is stanchly Republican in its political policy and is an appreciated exponent of local interests in all lines. The firm began operations upon a most modest scale, and they now have one of the best equipped newspaper plants to be found in any county seat town in the state, while the job department is maintained at an equal standard of excellence. Mr. Dutcher has been a member of the South Dakota Press Association from the time of its organization until within the past few years, having identified himself with the same in 1884, prior to the admission of the state to the Union. In the Masonic fraternity he has made the circle of the York-rite degrees, being identified with the lodge, chapter, council and commandery in Brookings, as well as the chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, and he has taken a deep interest in the affairs of this time-honored fraternity, being past master of his lodge at the time of this writing, while in 1903 he served as grand steward of the grand lodge of the state. He is also a member of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Dutcher has been an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party from the time of attaining the right of franchise. He served four years as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Seldon, with the rank of colonel, and in 1895 he was assistant chief clerk of the house of representatives in the legislature of the state. He and his family attend the Presbyterian church, of whose board of trustees he was chairman for a period of six years. They have an attractive residence in Brookings and the same is a favorite rendezvous for their wide circle of friends, the family being prominent in the social life of the community. Mr. Dutcher has been practically dependent upon his own resources from the early age of nine years, and on this score it is gratifying to note the distinctive success he has attained in temporal affairs. Of his cherished and devoted mother, who has now attained the venerable age of more than three score years and ten, it may further be said that she came of stanch old Knickerbocker stock. Her father, Lawrence B. Mattice, was born at Middleburg, Schoharie county, and her mother, whose maiden name was Bouck, was a relative of Governor Bouck, who was a prominent figure in the early history of the Empire state.

On the 15th of June, 1885, Mr. Dutcher was united in marriage to Miss Susan M. Adams, a daughter of Hon. Mic Adams, of Columbus, Wisconsin, an honored pioner of that state and a man of prominence and influence in public affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher are the parents of two children, namely: Raymond A., who was born on the 28th of March, 1886, and who is now a student in the State Agricultural College, in Brookings; and Gladys Pauline, who was born on the 25th of August, 1892, being now a student in the public schools.

HANS H. KORSTAD, the able editor of the Individual, published at Brookings, was born in Valders, Norway, on the 11th of July, 1864, and is a son of Helge and Siegrid (Lommen) Korstad, the former of whom was engaged in teaching in the schools of his native land for a number of years, being a man of high intellectuality. In 1870 he emigrated with his family to America and located in Lyon county, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching in a Norwegian settlement, and also entered claims to a homestead, to whose improvement and cultivation he gave his attention, in connection with his other vocation. In 1878 he came to Brookings, South Dakota, securing land in this vicinity and devoting the balance of his days to farming. He died in 1897, and his widow still resides on the homestead farm, which comprises a half section of valuable land. In the family are seven children, all of whom are living, namely: Ole, who resides on the home farm; Hans H., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Peter, who is likewise a farmer of this county; Tollef, who is a resident of Alberta, Canada; John, who is associated in the management of the old homestead; Belle, who is the wife of Rev. Nels Jacobson, of Claremont, this state; and Mary, who remains with her mother, who has now attained the venerable age of seventy-five years, being a devoted member of the Lutheran church, as was also her husband.

Hans H. Korstad was but six years of age at the time of his parents' immigration to the United States, and at the age of eight years he became a student in the public schools of Lyons county, Iowa, having previously attended the Norwegian schools. He continued to there continue his educational work until the removal of the family to Dakota, where at that time educational advantages were most meagre, as the great territory, as yet undivided, was practically on the frontier of civilization. The town of Brookings had not yet been established and no railroads penetrated the territory. During the first few years after coming to what is now the favored and prosperous state of South Dakota, the subject of this sketch found his portion to be that of arduous and consecutive toil, while he had no opportunity to continue his education. Finally a school was established in Brookings, and he attended the same until he had attained the age of twenty years, when he entered the State Agricultural College, at this place, where he completed the general course in 1889, having fully profited by the opportunities there afforded. During 1890-91 he was engaged in teaching and then turned his attention to farming, in which he continued until the autumn of 1896, when he disposed of his land and came to Brookings, where he became associated with Stacy A. Cochran in the purchase of the plant and business of the paper known as the Individual, whose publication they have since continued, our subject being editor and having made the paper an able exponent of local interests. It is issued on Thursday of each week and is non-partisan in politics. The paper has gained distinctive popularity, having a circulation of about one thousand at the time of this writing, while additions to the list of subscribers are being made each week. Mr. Korstad is also the owner of a quarter section of valuable land near Pierre, while he owns his attractive residence in Brookings and also the building in which the office of the paper is located. In politics the subject has given his support to the Populist party, while he is quite in sympathy with the socialistic movement in its higher and legitimate form. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 22d of October, 1899, Mr. Korstad was united in marriage to Miss Dorothea E. Skorr, who was born in Norway, being a daughter of Elias Skorr. Her mother died in Norway, and when Mrs. Korstad was about sixteen years of age she came alone to the United States, where she joined her brother. Her father came to America in 1902 and died at the home of his son, Ole, of Bruce, South Dakota, on the 3d of September, 1901, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Korstad have one son, Elvin H., who was born on the 22d of July, 1900.

CHARLES BRYAN BILLINGHURST was born at Juneau, Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the 17th of April, 1854, and is a son of Charles and Hannah (Barber) Billinghurst, his father being a lawyer by profession. He is a scion of a family of distinctive pioneers, the original American ancestors having located in New England in the colonial epoch, while his paternal great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. His grandfather and father were numbered among the earliest settlers in Dodge county, Wisconsin, where they took up their abode in the territorial days and long before the advent of railroads. Prompted perhaps by inherent pioneer instinct, the subject himself came to Spink county, Dakota territory, in the early days. He attended the common schools of his native town until he had attained the age of twelve years, when, in 1866, he accompanied his parents to Horicon, in the same county, where he completed the curriculum of the village schools, supplementing this by a course of study in the Spencerian Business College, in the city of Milwaukee. He was an ordinarily active boy, but not precocious, being devoted to swimming in Rock river during the summer season and to skating in the winter, varying the latter amusement by occasionally breaking through the ice in dangerous places. He early learned to milk the family cow and to groom the horse, while his good mother shrewdly encouraged him to effort and prompted him to do many domestic chores and to learn how to use his hands by assuring him that there was not a lazy hair in his head. In short, he was just a boy, with all that the name implies. His first work after leaving school was to paint a foundry building for the firm of Van Brunt & Barber, seeding manufacturers at Horicon, and he then became assistant bookkeeper and finally head bookkeeper for the firm, as well as cashier and eventually a traveling salesman for the concern, which he represented in this capacity in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota territory. In 1882 he took up his permanent residence in what is now the state of South Dakota, arriving in Ashton, Spink county, on the 28th of February. Here he opened a bank and engaged also in the real-estate business. He was named as one of the incorporators of the city of Ashton by legislative enactment and was one of its early mayors. In 1886 he was joined by his brother, William S., and they were associated in business, under the firm name of Billinghurst Brothers. In 1899 he removed from Ashton to Pierre, and in the capital city purchased a publishing business, incorporating the enterprise under the title of the State Publishing Company, Mr. Billinghurst having since been the president and treasurer of the same. In November, 1903, he established in Pierre the Daily and Weekly Dakotan. His company published the supreme court reports, session laws and statutes of the state known as Revised Code of 1903. He is an occasional writer for various publications, being the first and only one to draw up a historical sketch of the fiscal affairs of South Dakota, showing state expenditures, assessed valuations, bonding operations and debt per capita annually since the admission of the state to the Union, and these contributions are of great contemporary and permanent value. In the same are also included schedules of all state institutions and of all school and state lands. His fiscal articles continue to be in wide use for reference purposes, recourse being had to the same by state officials and by other citizens interested in the finances and endowments of the state. He has also contributed valuable articles touching the history of Spink county.

At Ashton, Spink county, on the 19th of May, 1887, Mr. Billinghurst was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Bowman, daughter of Hon. Samuel W. Bowman, who settled in Spink county as a pioneer in 1879, becoming one of its most honored and influential citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Billinghurst have two children, Lida, born February 11, 1890, and Florence, born March 10, 1895.

JOHN. W. LAUGHLIN, sheriff of Hughes county, and also deputy United States marshal, was born in the vicinity of Mount Pulaski, Logan county, Illinois, on the 2d of January, 1860, and is a son of Robert H. and Susie (Jackson) Laughlin, the former of whom was born in Union county, Ohio, and the latter in Illinois. The Laughlin family have made an enviable record for loyalty and patriotism since its founding in America in the latter portion of the sixteenth century. The original progenitor in the new world was Patrick Laughlin, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who came to America on a French vessel in 1597, landing in St. Augustine, Florida, and the subject of this sketch has a complete record of all his descendants down to the present time, the work having been carefully and admirably compiled by one of said lineal descendants. The paternal great-grandfather of Sheriff Laughlin was a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, having been with Washington at Valley Forge, and his son John C., who was born in Pennsylvania, was the grandfather of the subject and was an active participant in the war of 1812. Three of the latter's sons ably upheld the military prestige of the family during the Civil war, and one of the number was the father of Sheriff Laughlin. It should be noted in the connection that said Robert H. Laughlin was the first man to enlist in Logan county, Illinois, after the outbreak of the Rebellion. He became a member of Company H, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for three years and six months. He became a prosperous farmer of Logan county.

John W. Laughlin was reared on the old homestead farm in Logan county, Illinois, and secured his early education in the public schools. He continued to be associated in the management of the home place until 1883, when he cast in his lot with the pioneers of Hughes county, South Dakota. He took up government land in Byron township, and there passed the first seven years of his residence in the state, improving the property and being still the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres. Upon leaving his ranch he removed to the village of Blunt, where he became identified with the raising and training of high-grade horses, having owned some of the best standard-bred stock in this section of the state. In May, 1898, at the time of the organization of the well-known regiment designated as Grigsby's Rough Riders, he enlisted as a member of Troop E, and was mustered into the United States service as second lieutenant, while later he was promoted first lieutenant. His command proceeded to Chickamauga Park, where it remained for four and one-half months, its services not being demanded in the active military operations of the war with Spain. A previously published article has said of Mr. Laughlin in the connection that upon receiving his commission as first lieutenant he "Honored the office by uncomplaining, intelligent and loyal service at a time when sickness, hardship and dull routine best tested the soldier's mettle."

Concerning his official service in Hughes county we cannot do better than to quote farther from the same appreciative article published in the Weekly Capital Journal of February 20, 1902: "The fact that Mr. Laughlin was elected to the office of sheriff in 1900—an office most hotly contested in both primary and general elections—is proof of the capacity and worth which secured his appointment as deputy United States marshal in 1901, and testifies to the respect in which his large circle of acquaintances hold him as an honorable, capable and courageous man. Socially he is a good fellow and politically he is an unswerving Republican who will work days and sit up nights to further the interests of his party, which he helps by pulling instead of kicking." Mr. Laughlin is a Master Mason and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Sons of Veterans.

On the 7th of April, 1887, Mr. Laughlin was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Dickey, who was born in Indiana, being a representative of stanch old Kentucky stock. She is a lady of culture and gracious presence, was graduated in the high school of Greensburg, Indiana, and in the Northern Indiana Normal School, in Valparaiso, while in 1892 she was elected county superintendent of schools for Hughes county, South Dakota, giving a most capable administration and remaining incumbent of the office for four years. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin have one son, Robert Virgil.

REV. HENRY STRAKS, A. M., at present pastor of the Reformed church of Harrison, South Dakota, was born of pioneer Dutch parents in a rude cabin in a clearing near Waupun, Wisconsin, on February 13, 1853. His father, John Straks, elder for over fifty years in the Reformed church of Alto, Wisconsin, came to America in 1846 and his mother, Johanna Van Wechel, came in 1848. Henry S. received his common-school education in the common schools of Wisconsin and at the same time by private instruction from his pastors, Revs. J. H. Karsten and R. Pieters. Then he attended a parochial school near his home for five years, where he completed an academic course and at the same time aided his teacher as tutor in the same school. In 1873 he became teacher in the same school, and taught very successfully the same pupils that attended with him for years as fellow pupils. Encouraged by his success as a school teacher, his father sent him for three years to the State Normal School at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He graduated from the elementary department in 1875, and the following year finished the full course so nearly that he concluded to spend his time in teaching the next year. He taught the large village school of his school-boy days successfully for six years, carrying along with his usual work a class in advanced or academic work.

In 1877 the subject was married to Miss Priscilla Neevel, of Alto, Wisconsin, a granddaughter of Rev. G. Baay, the first pastor of his home church. For awhile he was interested at the same time in the mercantile business, at which he spent his spare time during vacation as well as when "school kept," but he soon gave that up. In 1885 he was engaged as principal of the high school of Waupun, Wisconsin, which position he resigned after two years in order to take up his long coveted course in theology to prepare himself for the active work of the Christian ministry. In 1891 he finished a three-years course in the Western Theological Seminary of the Reformed church in America, located at Holland, Michigan. June 21, 1891, he was installed and ordained as pastor of the Second Reformed church of Cleveland, Ohio, which church became very prosperous during his three years' service as almost their first pastor. This charge he resigned in 1894 to accept the pastorate of a larger church and a wider field of usefulness at Maurice, Iowa, which charge he resigned after five years in November, 1898, to become financial secretary and educational agent of an academy of the Reformed church at Orange City, Iowa, then heavily in debt. After clearing away this debt and teaching the mathematical branches the last half year to fill out the year for the principal. Rev. M. Kolyn, who had resigned, he resigned this work to accept the pastorate of the Reformed church of Harrison, South Dakota, August 1, 1901, which church he has served for nearly three years. Mr. Straks was stated clerk of the classis of Iowa for a number of years and is at present member of the board of domestic missions of the Reformed church in America, meeting regularly three times a year in New York city. He is also a member of the board of superintendents of the Western Theological Seminary at Holland, Michigan. For successful work in the gospel ministry and elsewhere the council of Hope College, Holland, Michigan, bestowed on him the degree of Master of Arts in June, 1900. Rev. H. Straks is the father of Rev. John H. Straks, now pastor of the Reformed church of Clymer Hill, Chautauqua county, New York.

SAMUEL WAGNER RUSSELL is a native of Pennsylvania, and paternally is descended from one of the oldest families of New England, tracing his ancestry in an unbroken line to Hon. William Russell, who came to America in 1632 with Lord Seal, and who was one of the founders of Connecticut, as well as one of the first judges of the colony. Later, when the colonies revolted, the Russells espoused the American cause, and a number of the family served with distinction during the Revolution; subsequently they demonstrated their loyalty to the government in the war of 1812, and in the various Indian wars; indeed, the Russells have been represented in every war in which the United States has been engaged, patriotism and love of country being prominent characteristics of the family.

Benjamin S. Russell, father of the subject, was born in Pennsylvania and is living now in Jamestown, North Dakota, being still active in business. Mary Gaskill, wife of Benjamin S. and mother of Samuel W. Russell, and also a native of the Keystone state, departed this life in the year 1891. Samuel Wagner Russell was born September 27, 1857, in Towanda, Bradford county, and received his early education in the schools of his native town, subsequently, in 1871, entering Shattuck School at Faribault, Minnesota. By reason of failing health, however, he was not able to finish his studies; accordingly, in 1873, he quit school and returned home, remaining with his parents until 1877. In that and the following year he took special courses in civil and mining engineering at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, but his health again becoming impaired, he laid aside his studies and during the winter of 1878-9 taught school at Chelton Hills, in his native state. The following summer he went to East St. Louis, Illinois, as bookkeeper for the National Stock Yard Bank, of that place, which position he held for three years, resigning at the expiration of that time to go on the cattle range in Nebraska and Montana.

Mr. Russell enjoyed the free out-of-door life on the range until 1887, when he went to El Paso, Texas, where, in partnership with a Mr. Newman, under the firm name of Newman & Russell, he was engaged for five years in the real-estate and brokerage business. Leaving the latter place in 1892, he located at Eddy, New Mexico, where he dealt in real estate, loaned money, etc., until 1896, when he returned to East St. Louis and accepted a position with the National Stock Yard Company, holding the same until the spring of the year following. Severing his connections with the above concern at the time noted, he went to Miles City, Montana, in connection with one of the largest of the live-stock commission firms, and after remaining at that place until December, 1898, came to Deadwood, South Dakota, where, in partnership with certain gentlemen from Montana, he bought the "Uncle Sam Mine," on Elk creek in Lawrence county. Mr. Russell, in 1899, with his partners, organized the Clover Leaf Gold Mining Company, of which he was made vice-president and treasurer, and he still holds these positions, contributing greatly to the success of the enterprise by his energy, executive ability and correct business management. In 1900 he was elected vice-president of the Black Hills Mining Men's Association, of which he was also one of the original organizers, and in December of the same year he took a leading part in organizing the Black Hills Business Men's Club, being chosen its vice-president, which position he has since filled. In addition to the official relations referred to, Mr. Russell at the present time holds the office of first vice-president of the American Mining Congress, a national organization composed of the leading miners and representatives of the largest mining properties in the United States; this high honor, coming to him unsought, is a recognition of his distinguished abilities as a business and a mining man, also a graceful compliment to him as an enterprising, public-spirited man of affairs and accomplished gentleman. Mr. Russell is a master of the profession to which he has devoted so much of his time and attention, and as a practical miner, familiar with all the varied details of the great mining industry, has few equals and no superiors in South Dakota. By his energy and straightforward business course, he has done much in the way of organizing companies and developing valuable mineral properties, and while advancing his own interests in the prosecution of these various enterprises, he has also been instrumental in promoting the prosperity of his association.

Mr. Russell, at the request of the Black Hills Mining Men's Association, accepted the appointment of commissioner to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition from Governor Herreid and when the commissioners organized, in July, 1903, he was elected president and devoted his energies and best abilities to winning success for the state at the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. Russell is a Republican, but has never entered the arena of partisan politics as an office seeker, having no ambition whatever in that direction, although by nature and training well qualified to fill any public position within the power of the people to bestow. Fraternally he is a thirty-second-degree Mason and in religious matters subscribes to the Episcopal creed, being, with his wife, a consistent member of the church of that name in the city of Deadwood. Mr. Russell has a pleasant and attractive home in Deadwood, his family consisting of himself and wife only. The latter before her marriage, on the 20th of August, 1896, was Miss Mary Logan, of St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Russell was born and reared in the latter city and is the daughter of C. C. and Elizabeth (Finigan) Logan, also of St. Louis.

ANTHONY G. TUVE, the able and honored president of Augustana College, at Canton, was born in Fillmore county, Minnesota, on the 21st of January, 1864, and was the youngest of five children. His parents emigrated from Norway to America in the early 'fifties and his father was among the pioneers of Fillmore county, where he engaged in farming and attained a position of independence. In 1868 the family removed to a farm near Decorah, Winneshiek county, Iowa. Reared in a home puritanical in its simplicity and religious devotion, young Anthony early developed a serious turn of mind, characterized by persistent energy and determination. When entering the public schools at the age of eight years, he had been taught to read and memorize in the Norwegian language, but knew practically nothing of English. His inherent energy and alert mentality soon won him front rank in his classes, however, and at the age of thirteen we find him at the height of the country boy's literary ambition—presiding over the district debating society. After completing the course in the district school he continued his studies for three years in the Decorah Institute, conducted by the late Professor John Breckenridge, a teacher of more than local reputation. The ensuing three years were devoted to teaching in the district schools and completing a course in a business college. After completing a course in pedagogics, Professor Tuve was elected principal of the village schools of Ridgeway, Iowa, where he did a most successful work and attained distinctive popularity. After remaining incumbent of this position for three years he declined re-election, his intention being to take up the study of law. Within a short time, however, he was called to fill the vacant position of instructor in physics and rhetoric in Augustana College, in Canton, South Dakota. Although most reluctant to give up his plans of preparing himself for the legal profession, he was prevailed upon to enter upon his career in connection with the college in the autumn of 1889. The following year, at the age of twenty-six, Professor Tuve was elected president of the institution by the board of regents of the United Norwegian Lutheran church, which, after the union of certain Lutheran bodies, now assumed control of the school. Under his presidency, with the hearty co-operation of faculty and controlling board, the college has steadily progressed and grown in attendance and popular favor.

One of the ambitions of Professor Tuve, together with the stanch friends of the school, was to see it located in new and commodious quarters. After years of persistent and indefatigable effort this desideratum was largely realized, for in the autumn of 1903 a large dormitory and a new college building with modern improvements stood completed. The main building is an imposing structure, built of Sioux Falls granite.

In the hardships incident to pioneer educational work Professor Tuve faithfully stood at his post and by skillful management and persistent and well-directed energy enlisted the confidence and support of others and carried the school through hard times and financial difficulties, with a firm faith in its future prestige and ultimate sucess. The last few years have amply demonstrated the consistency of his attitude in the connection, for the school has attained an enviable reputation and won for itself a permanent place among the valuable educational institutions of the state. The president is a devoted adherent of the Lutheran church, and both by precept and example wields a beneficent influence over the youth who receive instruction in the institution of which he is chief executive, while his genial, kindly and sympathetic nature endear him to the students, who accord him the fullest measure of confidence and respect. President Tuve was united in marriage to Miss Ida Marie Larson, of Ridgeway, Iowa, on the 2d of June, 1893. They have three children: George Lewis, Merle Antony and Rosemond Theresa Marie.

WILLIAM J. ROWLANDS, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Brown county, was born in Wales on the 14th of July, 1846, and was brought to America when one year old and grew to manhood's estate in Columbia county, Wisconsin, where his parents settled on coming to this country. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and on attaining his majority selected that ancient and honorable vocation for his life work, and has followed it ever since, meeting with the success that inevitably attends the man of industry whose efforts are directed by good natural ability, and whose career bears the stamp of earnestness and sincerity of purpose. Mr. Rowlands succeeded well as a farmer and continued his labors in Wisconsin until 1880, in the fall of which year he sold his possessions in that state and became a resident of Brown county, South Dakota. Shortly after reaching his destination he took up a homestead, three miles northwest of Bath, but after holding the same until 1882 and making a number of improvements, he disposed of the place and moved to his present home, three miles north of Plana, where he now owns a finely improved farm of four hundred and eighty acres, a large part of which is in cultivation, the remainder consisting of rich pasture land, peculiarly adapted to live-stock purposes. Mr. Rowlands is an up-to-date agriculturist and as a raiser of fine cattle he has a reputation second to that of few of his fellow citizens similarly engaged. He has prospered greatly since coming west, being the possessor of a beautiful and attractive home, while his business affairs have so worked to his advantage that he is now in independent circumstances. While not a politician in the exclusive sense of the term, he is decided in his allegiance to the Republican party and has been a delegate to a number of conventions, besides rendering valuable service to the ticket. Religiously he subscribes to no creed or statement of faith, but is a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church, to which his wife belongs, contributing of his means to its support, as well as to the building up and sustaining of charitable institutions irrespective of name or order.

The married life of Mr. Rowlands dates from January, 1887, when he was united in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Sarah Morris, of New York, the union being blesed with children as follows: John Howard, Eunice E., Catherine J. and Beulah May.

WILLIAM McGAAN, who is serving most efficiently and acceptably on the bench of the county court of Clark county, was born in the historic old town of Ayr, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 1st of October, 1853, and his forbears have been identified with the annals of Scottish history from the time to which the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary." His parents, William and Agnes (Andrews) McGaan, came to America in 1857, at which time he was a child of four years, and they settled in Knox county, Illinois, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits, while he still resides on the old homestead, having attained the venerable age of eighty-six years at the time of this writing, in 1904. His devoted and cherished wife was summoned into eternal rest on the 2d of October, 1893, having been a lifelong member of the Presbyterian church, as has also her husband.

Judge McGaan was reared on the home farm, near Altoona, Illinois, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools continued his studies in Lombard University, at Galesburg, that state, quitting in his junior year to take up the study of law in the office of the firm of Davis & Thompson, of Galesburg, prosecuting his technical reading with scrupulous care and fidelity and being admitted to the bar of the state in June, 1880, by the supreme court. In the same month he was admitted to partnership in the firm under whose preceptorship he had pursued his law studies, the title being changed to that of Davis, Thompson & McGaan, and he there continued in practice until March, 1883, when he came to South Dakota and located in Clark, as one of its pioneer lawyers. In 1887-8 he served as state's attorney of the county, and in 1898 he was elected judge of the county court, and is now serving his fourth consecutive term in this important office. He has gained a high reputation for his fair and impartial rulings, which are invariably based on the law and evidence, and is known as a man thoroughly well informed in the minutiae of the great science of jurisprudence. For the past ten years the subject has been and is now associated in business with Hon. S. H. Elrod, Republican nominee for governor of South Dakota. He has ever given an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party and has been one of the leaders in its local ranks. In a fraternal way he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America, as is he also with the college fraternity, the Phi Delta Theta.

On the 5th of November, 1889, Judge McGaan was united in marriage to Mrs. Emma L. (Coats) Dice, who was born in White Pigeon, St. Joseph county, Michigan, on the 24th of October, 1859, being a daughter of James and Julia Ann Coats. The only child of this marriage, a son, died in infancy, but Mrs. McGaan has two daughters by her first marriage, Laverne B., now Mrs. W. L. Ware, of Lakota, North Dakota, and Vera M. Dice.

GEORGE BOLLES, a leading real-estate and insurance man of Aberdeen, of which city he is treasurer, was born at Marshall, Michigan, on June 30, 1854, the son of George Nelson and Sarah (Polhemus) Bolles. The father of Mr. Bolles was a native of New York state, and was descended from an old American family, his ancestors having come over from England in 1620, settling in the New England states, and later the family getting into New York state. At an early date the father removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he died about 1885. The mother of the subject died a few days after his birth. George Bolles was reared on a farm, and attended the high school and the Baptist college at Kalamazoo, Michigan. After leaving school, he worked on a farm in summers and taught school in winter for several years, and then entered an insurance office in Kalamazoo, where he continued until 1883, at which time he came to Aberdeen, South Dakota. He at once engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in that town, now city, at the same time taking up land near Ipswich, upon which he settled his family. Mr. Bolles is a Republican in politics, and has served as treasurer of Aberdeen practically all the time since 1885, holding the same at present. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of America fraternities.

Mr. Bolles married Ellen A. Dennis, who was born in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, the daughter of Wilfred and Mary J. (Downey) Dennis, and to their union one son has been born, C. Bliss Bolles.

ALFRED ABRAHAM was born in Chisago county, Minnesota, on the 14th of September, 1856, and is a son of Charles and Beata Abrahamson, both of whom were born and reared in Sweden, where their marriage was solemnized and where two of their children were born. One of the children died on the voyage to America and another shortly afterward, one son died in 1885, while those who survive are four sons and two daughters. In 1853 Charles Abrahamson immigrated with his family to the United States, first locating in La Salle, Illinois, where he remained until the spring of the following year, when he removed to Minnesota and settled in Chisago county, being one of its pioneers and there developing a valuable farm. His wife died in 1886, while he still resides in Chisago county, having attained the venerable age of eighty-four years. While he has retired from active labor he is blessed with excellent health and is enjoying the rewards of his former toil and endeavor, being a man of sterling character and one who has ever commanded the high regard of his fellow men.

The subject of this review was reared on the homestead farm and secured his early educational training in the public schools of his native county. He continued to be identified with the work on the home farm and teaching school until 1882, when he came to the present state of South Dakota. On the 16th of February of that year he took up a homestead claim in Riverside township, Brown county, where he improved a valuable farm, the property now being owned by his brother, John A., who there maintains his home, at the same time being engaged in business and becoming identified with the early history of Groton, South Dakota. Mr. Abraham continued to devote his attention to farming and stock growing until 1889, when he located in Langford, Marshall county, where he engaged in the clothing and men's furnishing-goods business, continuing operations until 1894, when he closed the business. One year later he opened his present store at Claremont, where he handles general merchandise, and here he controls a large and representative business and has a finely equipped and appointed establishment. His brother, John A., was associated with him in the business and in 1899 they opened a lumber yard in connection with their mercantile enterprise, continuing to be associated in the carrying on of both until 1902, when the partnership was dissolved, on the 1st of January, the subject retaining the mercantile and lumber business while his brother assumed the farm previously mentioned as his share, the original claim having in the meanwhile been materially augmented in area. The subject is the owner of a section of well-improved land in the county, renting the same, while in addition to this he has equity in six other quarter sections in the county. Through his energy and good management he has gained noteworthy success since coming to South Dakota, and he is duly appreciative of the advantages which have been here afforded him and takes a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare and advancement of his home town, county and state. In politics Mr. Abraham is a stanch adherent of the Republican party. In 1892 he was elected county treasurer, and was chosen as his own successor two years later, thus serving four consecutive years and giving a most able administration of the fiscal affairs of the county.

On the 11th of November, 1900, Mr. Abraham was united in marriage to Miss Maude E. Griffith, who was born in Lakeview, Michigan, and reared in South Dakota, being a daughter of E. E. Griffith, one of the honored pioneers of the state. They have one son, Arden Louellwyn, who was born on the 13th of October, 1901.

THOMAS J. BILLION, M. D., one of the prominent physician and surgeons of Sioux Falls, is a native of Iowa, having been born in the town of Sibley, on the 25th of October, 1878, a son of Henry and Mary (Rooney) Billion. When he was a child of three years his parents removed to Minnesota, where he received his early educational discipline, the family continuing to reside in that state until he had attained the age of ten years, when they came to South Dakota and took up their abode in Sioux Falls, where the Doctor continued his studies in the public schools, eventually entering the Sioux Falls Normal School. His parents still reside in this city, his father being a commercial traveler by vocation. In 1895 Dr. Billion was matriculated in St. Thomas College, at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he pursued a classical course, remaining in the institution until 1897, when he entered upon the technical work of preparing himself for the profession to which he had determined to devote his life. He became a student in the John A. Creighton Medical College, in Omaha, Nebraska, where he completed the prescribed course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1901 and receiving his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly after his graduation the Doctor returned to Sioux Falls, where he established an office, and here he has since been engaged in the general practice of his profession, in which his efforts have been attended with gratifying success, indicating a popular appreciation of his professional talent and his devotion to his noble and humane vocation. He is a close student of his profession and keeps in constant touch with the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society of South Dakota, and is serving as county physician of Minnehaha county. In politics he is found stanchly aligned in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

CHARLES ALLEN HOWARD, who is succesfully engaged in the real-estate business in the city of Aberdeen, was born in Frontier, Clinton county, New York, on the 16th of July, 1865, being a son of Charles Adams Howard, who was a farmer by vocation, while the maiden name of the subject's mother was Nancy Patterson. Charles Adams Howard was likewise born in Frontier, being a son of Junio Howard, whose father, Antipas Howard, was numbered among the early settlers in that section of the old Empire state. Antipas Howard was born in Andover, Vermont, and was a son of James Hayward, who was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, on the 18th of February, 1724. The latter was a son of Jonathan Hayward, who was the third of the name in America, being a son of Jonathan 2d, who was a son of Jonathan 1st, born in Ashford, Connecticut, in 1692. The last mentioned was a son of John Hayward, who was with Miles Standish in 1643. Martha, the wife of John Hayward, was a daughter of Thomas Hayward, who came from England prior to 1638 and settled Duxbury, Plymouth county, Massachusetts. This data is derived from Volume XI American Ancestry, published in 1898. The subject is also a grandson of Rebecca J. Spaulding, also representing one of the old and prominent families of New England, the ancestry being fully traced in the Spalding Memorial, published in 1897.

Charles A. Howard, the immediate subject of this review, was reared on the old homestead farm and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools of his native county. By the death of his father, in 1877, he was thrown upon his own resources, and went to Ontario, Canada, in the following year, at the age of thirteen. In 1879 he took up his residence in Port Huron, Michigan, entering the employ of the Grand Trunk Railroad and continuing in the service until 1883. In May of that year he came to Columbia, Brown county, Dakota. In January, 1884, he secured a position as clerk in the office of the register of deeds of Brown county, and in January of the following year was appointed deputy register. He resigned this position in November, 1885, and engaged in the abstract business, in which he has ever since continued, in connection with his extensive real-estate enterprise.

In November, 1887, Mr. Howard enlisted as a private in Company F, National Guard of Dakota, in Aberdeen. He became corporal on the 3d of June, 1889; second lieutenant January 23, 1892; first lieutenant October 2, 1893; and captain May 7, 1894. He held this position in Company F, First Regiment, South Dakota National Guard, until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He then took his company to Sioux Falls, the state rendezvous, arriving there on the 1st of May, 1898, where four days later he was mustered into the United States service as captain of Company F, First South Dakota Infantry, United States Volunteers, enjoying the distinction of being the first South Dakota soldier to be mustered into the service of the United States. On the same day he was promoted to major of his regiment and assigned to the command of the Second Battalion, consisting of Companies D, M, F and E. He proceeded with his regiment to the Philippines and took part in every march, skirmish and battle in which any of this valiant regiment was engaged during the war. He was mustered out of the service, in San Francisco, California, in October, 1899, with the other members of his regiment, which had made a gallant record in the Orient. Major Howard has ever been a stanch supporter of the Republican party and has been an active worker for the promotion of its interests. He served as a member of the board of aldermen of Aberdeen in 1890, and was a member of the state senate during the general assembly of 1895. Fraternally the subject is affiliated with the following named bodies: Aberdeen Lodge, No. 38, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Aberdeen Chapter, No. 14, Royal Arch Masons; Damascus Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Aberdeen Lodge, No. 49, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Aberdeen Lodge, No. 55, Knights of Pythias; Bab-el-Wed Temple, No. 17, Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, and Aberdeen Lodge, No. 30, Ancient Order of United Workmen. Of the last mentioned he has served as master workman, while in 1900 he was eminent commander of Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, being now the grand generalissimo of the grand commandery of the state, and has held other official chairs in the various bodies noted. He has been a member of the Theosophical Society since 1898.

In Aberdeen, on the 10th of December, 1902, Major Howard was united in marriage to Miss Grace E. Brown, who was born in Maquoketa, Iowa, October 5, 1874, being a daughter of Ebenezer C. and Emma H. (Smith) Brown.

We cannot more consistently close this sketch than by quoting the following words uttered by its genial and popular subject: "I have been since coming to Dakota an ardent believer in the grand future of the territory now embraced in the states of North and South Dakota, and this confidence has never wavered, while to this individual faith I attribute my success in business."

C. J. HAZEL, the president and general manager of the Golden Rule Company, who conduct the Golden Rule, one of the best equipped and most popular department stores in Aberdeen, was born in Odessa, southern Russia, on the 25th of December, 1864, and is a son of Jacob Hazel, who was born and reared in the same place and who came to the United States in 1886 and took up his residence in Campbell county, South Dakota, where he took up government land and engaged in farming and stock growing. He is now residing on his fine ranch eighteen miles west of Eureka, Campbell county, and is one of the prominent and honored citizens of his community. Of the nine children in the family the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth. He was educated in the excellent schools of his native land, where he remained until 1885, when, at the age of twenty years, he came to the United States, making the present state of South Dakota his destination. He passed the first year in Menno, Hutchinson county, and then removed to Eureka, McPherson county, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, beginning operations upon a very modest scale. He continued the enterprise individually until 1888, when he admitted Frederick Hepperle and Jacob Sauter to partnership, this association continuing until 1889, when Mr. Sauter withdrew, while in 1892 Mr. Hepperle likewise retired from the firm. The business was thereafter continued under the title of C. J. Hazel & Company, the father of our subject being the silent partner. Most gratifying success attended the enterprise under this regime and the firm name was retained until 1897, when the concern was incorporated under the title of the Eureka Bazaar, and the establishment has since been in operation under this name while it controls a very large business, having a commodious and finely appointed store and adequate warehouse facilities. The subject still retains his interest in the business, having been president of the company until 1901, when he removed to Aberdeen and opened the Golden Rule dry goods store of Hon. T. F. Marshall, located in the Ward hotel building. Within the few intervening years the house has gained a place of unmistakable priority, while its stock has been materially increased and various departments added to the original dry-goods store. The store occupied by the company has a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of one hundred and thirty-six feet, while the basement, of the same dimensions, is utilized for the crockery, kitchen hardware, grocery and other departments. Mr. Hazel is president, treasurer and general manager of the company, and is known as an alert and discriminating young business men, while it is largely due

C. J. HAZEL.

to his efforts that the Golden Rule has risen so rapidly in popularity and gained place as one of the leading mercantile enterprises of the city.

In politics Mr. Hazel accords allegiance to the Republican party, and while a resident of Eureka he served four years as a member of the village council, and for an equal period as a member of the board of education. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 11th of July, 1892, Mr. Hazel was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Schamber, a sister of Frederick W. Schamber, in whose sketch, on another page of this work, is given an outline of the family history. Mr. and Mrs. Hazel have four children, Othillie, Higo, Elsie and Edgar.

JOHN F. SAWYER, one of the representative citizens of Roubaix, Lawrence county, comes of stanch old colonial stock, the name which he bears having been identified with the annals of American history since the middle of the seventeenth century. The original progenitor in the new world was Captain William Sawyer, who was a royalist in England, and on this account was expelled by the great dictator, Oliver Cromwell. He came to America in 1640, and settled in what is now Newburyport, Massachusetts, whence his immediate descendants later removed to other parts of New England.

The subject of this sketch was born in Deerfield, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on the 2d of March, 1856, and is a son of Ezra and Sarah Collins (Bean) Sawyer, both of whom were likewise born and reared in the old Granite state, where they passed their entire lives. Samuel Collins, great-grandfather of the subject in the maternal line, was a drummer boy in the war of the Revolution, and during the war of 1812 served with distinction, holding the office of captain. He was prominently identified with the establishing of the United States military academy at West Point, and continued to be deeply interested in military affairs during his entire life. Mr. Sawyer is a direct descendant, on the maternal side, of Hannah Dustin, whose name is perpetuated in early American history. While a captive of the Indians on an island in the Merrimac she arose at night, awakened her companion captive, a boy of ten, with whose aid she tomahawked and scalped the entire party of thirteen Indians and escaped in a canoe down the river. A statue of this noble woman graces the scene of her heroic exploit. The father of the subject was successfully engaged in the lumber business in New Hampshire during the greater portion of his active career, and was a man of prominence and influence in his section.

John F. Sawyer completed the curriculum of the common schools in his native village and then further pursued his studies in the Northwood Academy. After leaving school in 1874, he came west to Dubuque, Iowa, where he was in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which he set forth for the Black Hills. Upon his arrival he secured employment in the Homestake mine, where he worked two years. He then went out as a shipper of wood and timber on the Black Hills & Fort Pierre Railroad, in the interests of the Homestake and associated mining companies of this district, and has continued to be actively concerned in this enterprise ever since, shipping the entire supply for some time and now having charge of all the narrow-gauge shipments to these companies. Mr. Sawyer is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Lead, also in the Lead Hotel Company, having owned the corner upon which the hotel was erected; he is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Deadwood. He has directed his efforts with signal discrimination and good judgment since coming to the state, and is now one of the substantial and highly honored citizens of the Hills. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party. Fraternally he is numbered among the noble band of Elks.

On the 29th of January, 1891, Mr. Sawyer was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Pierce, who was born and reared in Iowa, being a daughter of Jesse P. Pierce, who for the past thirty years has been identified with the board of trade and live-stock interests of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer have no children, having lost their only child, a son, in infancy.

LEWIS E. WOOD, auditor of Spink county, was born near Bourbon, Marshall county, Indiana, on the 15th of August, 1853, and is a son of Daniel R. and Lydia E. (Wickersham) Wood, both of whom were born in Ohio. Daniel R. Wood was of Welsh and English extraction and the original ancestors in America were early settled in Virginia, which was the theater of so important a portion of the historic events of our nation. The mother of the subject was a representative of the old English Quaker family of Wickershams, who settled in Pennsylvania as colonists of William Penn. The parents of the subject removed from Ohio to the densely timbered region of Marshall county, Indiana, in 1851, and there literally hewed out a home in the midst of the virgin forest.

Lewis Edwin Wood, the immediate subject of this review, was reared under the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm. His rudimentary education was secured in the district schools and was supplemented by effective courses of study in the public schools of Rochester, Indiana. He taught in the schools of his native county for three years, after which he was engaged in farming in that county until 1883, when he came to South Dakota, in company with his brothers, Joshua F. and Joseph T. He entered a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, near the present town of Doland, Spink county, and here developed a valuable farm. He assisted in the organization of the first school districts in the county and in the erection of the first school buildings, while his efforts in looking to the educational interests of the new county were freely given and did not lack for popular appreciation. In 1896 he located in Doland, where he was engaged in the drug and jewelry business until 1900, disposing of his interests there upon his election to his present office. He has ever been found a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has striven to maintain the honesty of the party and to defend it against corrupting influences. In 1895 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, and was re-elected in 1898. Before the expiration of his second term he was elected to his present office of county auditor, removing with his family to Redfield in 1901. He gave a most able and satisfactory administration of the affairs of this office and was honored with reelection in the fall of 1902. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In June, 1876, Mr. Wood was united in marriage to Miss Mary T. Kirk, who was a successful and popular teacher in the schools of their home county in Indiana. She was summoned to the life eternal in January, 1895, and is survived by her two children, Roscoe, who is now a commercial traveler for the Jewett wholesale drug house, of Aberdeen, this state, and Elma, who was graduated in shorthand and typewriting in Redfield College, and who now finds her services much in demand in the various offices in her home town. In May, 1897, Mr. Wood consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Eliza Richards, who was for seven years a teacher in the primary department of the graded schools of Argos, Indiana, in which state she was born and reared.

WILLIAM A. MORRIS, one of the leading members of the legal profession of Spink county, and a prominent citizen of Redfield, was born at Mount Carroll, Carroll county, Illinois, on December 13, 1864, and is the son of J. P. and Jamima Morris, both natives of Ohio. When a youth the father removed to Wisconsin with his parents, and he there grew to manhood, and was there married. From Wisconsin the parents of the subject removed to Carroll county, Illinois, where they resided until 1881, then removed to Fulton, Illinois. In 1896 they came to Redfield. The mother died in 1899, and the father died in July, 1901.

William A. Morris was reared on the home farm in Illinois. He attended the district schools, and then entered the Northern Illinois College at Fulton, where he was graduated in the class of 1883. While a student at college he also read law to some extent. After leaving college he became associated with his brother, S. E. Morris, in the clothing business at Fulton, Illinois. Subsequently they removed their business to Darlington, Wisconsin, and combined the same until S. E. Morris came to South Dakota, at which time the subject resumed his legal studies. In 1888 he came to South Dakota, and the following year was admitted to the bar of the state. In January, 1890, he engaged in the practice at Redfield, where he has since continued with success. In 1894 Mr. Morris was elected state's attorney for Spink county, and was re-elected in 1896. During 1893-4 he also held the office of city attorney for Redfield. At the national meeting of the Sons of Veterans held at Syracuse, New York, in 1901, Mr. Morris was elected by that body to the position of secretary and attorney for the Memorial University, the buildings for which are now in course of erection at Mason City, Iowa. The duties of his dual office requires the presence of Mr. Morris in Mason City a considerable portion of his time.

Mr. Morris is a Republican in politics. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the chapter and commandery of that order. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On December 29, 1892, Mr. Morris was married to Edna Upton, who was born in Illinois, and who came with her parents to South Dakota in 1886. To this union the following children have been born: Marguerite, Helen and Merle, the last named having died at the age of six years.

HERMAN V. SEARS, of Plankinton, Aurora county, was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, on the 23d of October, 1848, being a son of Thomas W. and Elizabeth K. (Stone) Sears, of whose four children three are living: Herman V., subject of this sketch; Edgar P., engaged in the real-estate business in Salt Lake City; and Minnie, wife of J. F. Anderson, a lumber merchant of Mitchell, South Dakota. Thomas W. Sears was born in Southampton, England, and was ten years of age at the time of his parents' emigration to America, the family settling on a farm in New York state, where he was reared and educated. He came west about 1845 and settled in Rock county, Wisconsin, as a pioneer farmer, purchasing government land and there continuing to follow agricultural pursuits until 1867, when he removed to West Union, Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile business and was also interested in farming. In 1882 he came to Chamberlain, South Dakota, and here made wise investments in connection with various enterprises, having likewise been in advance of the tide of immigration in this state, as had he been in Wisconsin and Iowa. He here lived practically retired until his death, in 1887. He was a Republican in politics and both he and his wife were active members of the Congregational church, her death occurring in 1888.

Herman V. Sears secured his rudimentary education in the public schools and thereafter attended the Allen's Hill Seminary, at Allen's Hill, Wisconsin. He continued to be identified with farming until 1873, when he engaged in the livery and live-stock business in West Union, Iowa. In 1881 he came as a pioneer to Chamberlain, South Dakota, and here, on the 1st of January of that year, was associated with George Wright in opening to the public the popular hotel then known as the Wright House and now as the Mussman House. One year later he sold his interest to his partner and engaged in the livery and live-stock business, disposing of his livery a few years later and then becoming extensively engaged in the ranching business in Jackson county, being associated in this enterprise with his eldest son. In 1900 Mr. Sears, in company with J. W. Sanford and W. L. Montgomery, organized the Commercial Bank at Plankinton, and he was chosen cashier of the same, in which capacity he has since served, the bank having gained a high reputation for stability and capable management. In the spring of 1903 the subject purchased the interest of Mr. Sanford and the institution is now owned by him and Mr. Montgomery. Mr. Sears is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, is a stalwart Republican in politics and served as a member of the council and the school board while a resident of Chamberlain. He is a member of West Union Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in West Union, Iowa, and also of the Iowa Legion of Honor, while he is identified with the various bodies of the Masonic fraternity in Chamberlain and with the consistory of the Scottish Rite in Yankton, having attained to the thirty-second degree in the same.

On the 5th of March, 1869, Mr. Sears was united in marriage to Miss Libbie Wade, of Sumner, Iowa, who died June 14, 1882, and of their four children three are living, namely: Fred H., who has charge of the ranching business in which he is associated with his father; Nellie W., who has charge of the books in the lumber yards of J. F. Anderson at the headquarters in Mitchell, this state; and Charles W., who is in the marine service at Yokohama, Japan, having participated in the Chinese campaign and also in the military maneuvers in the Philippines. On August 8, 1884, Mr. Sears was married to Miss Belle Drury, of Mason, Illinois, and they have one child, Lulu M. Sears, born September 20, 1889.

AARON S. STUVER, a well-known and honored citizen of Kimball, Brule county, is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of January, 1842, a son of Charles and Mary (Santee) Stuver, of whose twelve children ten are yet living. The parents removed to Summit county, Ohio, when the subject was but seven years of age, and there he received his preliminary educational discipline in the common schools, after which he continued his studies in Hiram College, at Hiram, that state, the late President James A. Garfield having been at the head of the institution at the time. In August, 1862, Mr. Stuver manifested his loyalty and patriotism by enlisting as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and he continued in active service until the close of the war, having participated in several important battles and having ever been found at the post of duty, while the history of his regiment is the history of his military career. He received his honorable discharge at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, June 22, 1865. He retains his interest in his old comrades in arms and manifests the same by holding membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

After the close of the war Mr. Stuver went to Illinois, where he followed the vocation of land surveyor about two years, at the expiration of which he located in Jasper county, Iowa, where he completed a thorough course of study in the law, being admitted to the bar of the state in 1871. He then entered upon the active practice of his profession in Newton, Iowa, where he remained until 1880, when he removed to Colorado and turned his attention to mining and civil engineering. On the 20th of October, 1882, he arrived in Brule county, South Dakota, and the attitude which he held in regard to his mining operations may be understood when we revert to the fact that he admits that at that time he considered a quarter section of Dakota land worth more than an average mine in Colorado. He has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since coming to the county and he is also engaged in the abstract business at the present time, having maintained his home and business headquarters in Kimball since 1885. He is at the present time a member of the board of commissioners of the State Soldiers' Home, at Hot Springs, having been appointed to this position by Governor Herreid, in 1904, for a term of six years. In politics Mr. Stuver is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party, taking an active part in the party councils in his county and state, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order.

In 1872 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stuver to Miss Josephine Hough, who died in Chamberlain, this state, in August, 1883. In

1887 he married Miss Ellen Pratt, who was summoned into eternal rest in 1896, the family home at the time having been on a farm owned by the subject near Kimball. On the 26th of June, 1900, Mr. Stuver married Miss Flora Weitzel, at Warsaw, Indiana. They have no children, nor were any born of the preceding marriages.

FRANCIS D. ADAMS, deceased, late of Groton, Brown county, was a native of the old Green Mountain state, having been born in Waterbury, Vermont, on the 21st of February, 1838, while it can not be denied that he possessed to a marked degree the noble characteristics which ever typify the sturdy sons of New England. He was reared and educated in his native state and there remained until about the year 1861, when he came west to the state of Michigan, locating in Grattan, Kent county, where he became associated with his brothers, George and John, in the manufacturing of furniture, wagons and carriages. To this enterprise he was giving his attention at the time when the dark cloud of war cast its pall over the nation, and he forthwith subordinated his personal interests to the needs of his country. He effected the organization of Company D, First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and was elected second lieutenant of the same, later being promoted first lieutenant, while he acted in the capacity of adjutant general. Mr. Adams was in active service for two and one-half years, and his record was that of a loyal and valiant son of the Republic. After victory had crowned the Union arms it was his privilege to participate in the grand review, in the national capital.

After the war Mr. Adams continued his residence in Grattan and Lowell, Michigan, until 1880, when he came to Groton, South Dakota, where he forthwith identified himself most intimately with local affairs, his mental powers and long business experience well equipping him for leadership. He here became associated with S. W. Weber and H. C. Sessions in the organization of the Farmers' Bank, which was later reorganized as the Brown County Bank, and of this well-known and popular institution he served as a director until his death, while he also made large and judicious investments in lands in the valley of the James river. He ever kept in touch with civic and public affairs, was progressive in his ideas and did his part in promoting the development and material prosperity of his home city,

In politics Mr. Adams gave an uncompromising support to the principles of the Republican party, and in 1892 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, this being the third general assembly after the admission of South Dakota to the Union. In the council chambers of the commonwealth he proved anew his loyalty and his ability, being recognized as one of the valuable working members of the senatorial body and being made chairman of the important committee on appropriations. In 1895 Governor Sheldon appointed Mr. Adams a member of the state board of regents of education, and here his influence was exerted in a most helpful way. He continued incumbent of this office until he was summoned from the field of life's labors. His religious faith was liberal, mainly in doing good to those around him. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order, in which he had attained the Knights Templar degrees, his funeral services being conducted under the beautiful and impressive ritual and ceremonies of this time-honored fraternity. The death of Mr. Adams occurred on the 17th of January, 1899, and the community manifested a sense of personal bereavement, for he was a man who ever held friendship as inviolate and one who had made his entire life count for good. He was kindly and considerate, tolerant in his judgment, earnest and sincere in all things. It is needless to say that the passing away of such an individual must leave a distinct void.

On the 15th of March, 1871, Mr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Jane Ashley, of Grattan, Michigan, she being a daughter of Sheldon Ashley, a pioneer of Kent county, that state, and an influential citizen. Mrs. Adams survives her honored husband, as do also their four children, namely: Persis E., who is the wife of Robert Reynolds, of Groton; George Sheldon, M. D., who is a member of the medical staff of the state hospital, at Yankton; John Francis, who is a student in Rush Medical College, in the city of Chicago; and Charles Edwin, who is a student in the University of Minnesota.

HARRY D. CHAMBERLAIN, the efficient and popular Indian agent at the Crow Creek reservation, was born in Boone county, Illinois, on the 3d of September, 1856, and is a son of Joseph and Sally (Hovey) Chamberlain, of whose eleven children five are still living, namely: Helen, who is the widow of O. C. Brown, is a resident of Sterling, Nebraska; Eliza J. is the wife of Eugene Reeves, of Burr, that state; Leroy E. is a resident of Capron, Illinois; Harry D. is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Horace resides in Belvidere, Illinois. The parents of the subject were born in New York. Joseph Chamberlain removed with his mother to Boone county, Illinois, in 1832, his father having died in Brattleboro, Vermont, and a few years later the parents of his future wife also took up abode in the same county, which was then practically an unbroken wilderness. The paternal grandmother of the subject was one of the first settlers in that section, where she lived to attain the venerable age of ninety-eight years, while the maternal grandparents had nearly attained the age of ninety at time of death. Joseph Chamberlain became one of the pioneer farmers of Illinois, and his death occurred on the land which he secured from the government fifty-nine years prior to his demise, which occurred in 1891. After his death his widow removed into the town of Capron, where she has since maintained her home, being eighty-one years of age at the time of this writing, in 1903. The father was originally a Whig and later a Republican, and though he held various local positions of trust he was never an office seeker.

The subject of this review was reared on the old homestead farm and his early educational advantages were those afforded in the common schools. He was married at the age of twenty years and then took charge of the home farm, where he remained until the spring of 1883, when he came to the territory of Dakota and located in the village of Lafoon, which was later made the county seat of Faulk county, South Dakota. In 1886 the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was completed through Faulkton, and the same year the subject was elected sheriff of the county. The county seat was removed to Faulkton in the following year, and Mr. Chamberlain naturally transferred his residence to that place. In 1888 he was re-elected to the shrievalty, thus serving for two consecutive terms. After retiring from office he was engaged in contracting for one year, and in 1892 engaged in the general merchandise business in Faulkton. Two years later he closed out his interests in this line, and he was thereafter engaged in the hotel business in the town until June 1, 1901, when he rented his hotel property to enter upon the duties of his present office. He has been one of the leading figures in the Republican party councils in the state, having served two terms as a member of the state central committee, and in May, 1902, he was appointed to his present office as government agent at the Crow Creek Indian reservation, where he is rendering most satisfactory service. He is a member of Faulkton Lodge, No. 95, Free and Accepted Masons; Faulkton Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons; Lacotah Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar; and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls.

On the 29th of November, 1876, Mr. Chamberlain was married to Miss Ada S. Marvin, of Union Center, Wisconsin, and of their seven children three are living, namely: Iva, who is the wife of Rude H. Sands, of Belvidere, Illinois; and Josie F. and Vera, who remain at the parental home.

ALMON CASE WHITBECK, of Chamberlain, is a prominent figure in financial circles in the state, being a member of the firm of Case & Whitbeck, bankers of Chamberlain and Oacoma, and being individually engaged in the banking business at Kimball, this state. He was born in Sodus, Wayne county, New York, on the 3d of May, 1864, and is a son of Cornelius A. and Mary M. (Case) Whitbeck, whose four living children are as follows: Minnie L., the wife of W. G. Wallace, of Albion, Michigan; James, paymaster's clerk in the United States navy and now stationed on the island of Guam; Anna E., who remains at the parental home; and Almon C., the subject of this sketch. The parents were likewise born in Sodus, New York, being representatives of sterling pioneer families of that state, and there they still maintain their home. The parental grandparents were of the old Knickerbocker stock, and were born in Columbia county, New York, on the Hudson, where their respective parents settled upon coming from Holland. The father of the subject devoted his active life to agricultural pursuits and has lived retired for the past three years. The maternal grandfather was born in New England and his wife was of Holland Dutch extraction.

The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead farm and after completing the curriculum of the district schools continued his studies in Sodus Academy and in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York, where he completed a scientific course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1882. He then went to Poughkeepsie, New York, and was there graduated in the Eastman Business College, after which he accepted a position as city editor of the Poughkeepsie Daily News, being retained in this capacity until after the consolidation of the paper with the Evening Press, under the name of the Daily News-Press. His duties in the connection were arduous and exacting, and his health became so much impaired that he resigned his position in the autumn of 1883. After recuperating from a serious illness he came west to Iowa and entered the employ of his uncle, Almon G. Case, working in his banking houses in Charles City and Nashua. In September, 1884, Mr. Whitbeck came to Chamberlain, South Dakota, where he became the first bookkeeper of the First National Bank, ill health compelling him to resign the position about six weeks later, whereupon he returned to his home in New York and passed a year on the home farm, being thus enabled to regain his health. In January, 1886, he came to Kimball, South Dakota, and secured the position of cashier in the Henry & Case Bank, gradually working himself up in the business and eventually purchasing the interest of Mr. Henry in the institution, of which he became sole owner in 1895, by acquiring the interest of Mr. Case, his uncle. This bank was established in 1883 and is still conducted by our subject, its affairs being in a most prosperous condition and being conducted under state supervision. In June, 1897, Messrs. Case and Whitbeck opened a private banking institution in Oacoma, and in August, 1901, became associated in the establishing of the Case & Whitbeck Bank in Chamberlain, our subject being thus identified with three substantial and popular banking institutions in the state and being known as an able and discriminating financier, while his course has been such as to ever commend him to popular confidence and esteem. In politics Mr. Whitbeck is a stanch Democrat, and while never a seeker of public office he served as mayor of Kimball, while since taking up his residence in Chamberlain he has served as a member of the board of aldermen. He is a member of Castle Lodge, No. 10, Knights of Pythias, of which he is chancellor commander.

On the 23d of May, 1888, Mr. Whitbeck was married to Miss Emily May Pomeroy, of Nashua, Iowa, and they are the parents of two children, Clarence A. and Laura M. Mrs. Whitbeck was born at Greenwood, Iowa, September 1, 1865, the daughter of George A. and Catharine Pomeroy. She affiliates with the Episcopal church, which her husband and children also attend.

RUSSELL G. PARMLEY, senior member of the well-known firm of R. G. Parmley & Brother, dealers in coal, coke, fire brick, clay, lime and cement, sewer pipe, pressed brick, etc., in the city of Sioux Falls, with headquarters at 201 Second avenue south, is one of the representative business men of the city, where he has maintained his home for a quarter of a century, his business career having closely followed the industrial development of the town, of which he may consistently be termed a pioneer, while he commands the confidence and regard which are the invariable concomitants of sterling integrity and straightforward business methods.

Mr. Parmley was born on a farm in Rock county, Wisconsin, on the 13th of March, 1851, being a son of Ira and Aurora E. (Austin) Parmley, both of whom are now deceased, while of their seven children five are living. The subject was reared to the wholesome discipline of the farm and received his early educational training in the common schools of his native county, including a course in the high school in Janesville. He continued to be associated with the management of the old homestead farm until he had attained the age of twenty-five years, when he established himself in the grain business in Footville, Wisconsin, where he continued operations until 1878, when he came to the territory of Dakota and located in what was then the village of Sioux Falls, where he engaged in the coal and wood business. His energy and good management made the venture a successful one from the time of its initiation, and three years later he admitted his brother Harry to partnership. Since that time the enterprise has been consecutively conducted under the firm name of R. G. Parmley & Brother, while its scope has been expanded materially and the business controlled has become a large and important one in the various lines of products handled, while special attention has been given to the building of cement walks, in which line they are numbered among the leading contractors in the city. Mr. Parmley was one of the organizers of the Union National Bank, of which he was vice-president until the time of its closing business. He was elected president of the old Commercial Club, which accomplished excellent work in exploiting the attractions and resources of the city and state, and he is at the present time president of the Dakota Club, a strong and valued business and social organization. He is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and while not ambitious for public office his loyalty to his home city has been such that he has consented to serve as a member of the city council and also of the board of education. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the chivalric degrees, being affiliated with Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar.

On the 25th of December, 1872, Mr. Parmley was united in marriage to Miss Fannie A. Dann, of Center, Rock county, Wisconsin, and they have two sons, Arthur L. and Frank G.

DANIEL BRUNER GETTY, of Sioux Falls, was born in Providence Square, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the 10th of February, 1865, and is a son of David Todd Getty, who was likewise born in the old Keystone state, the lineage being of German and Irish extraction. When our subject was about two years of age his parents removed to Iowa, and in the public schools of Belle Plain, that state, he received his early educational discipline. In the spring of 1885 he secured a clerkship in the office of the Iowa Mutual Benefit Association, an assessment life-insurance company, at Toledo, Iowa, where he remained until the autumn of 1886, when he came to Sioux Falls, to enter the employ of the Fargo Insurance Company, fire underwriters. In the spring of the following year he accepted a clerical position in the office of Hon. Nyrum E. Phillips, register of deeds of Minnehaha county, and he continued to be thereafter identified with the work of the register's office during the major portion of the time until the spring of 1893, having had practical control of the abstract department of the office during this interval. In the spring of the year mentioned Mr. Phillips was appointed warden of the South Dakota state penitentiary, in Sioux Falls, and the subject of this sketch was appointed clerk in the same institution, and both retained these respective offices until May 10, 1899, when they resigned, owing principally to the fact that a Populist governor had been elected the preceding autumn. Mr. Getty has been successfully established in the abstract business since August 27, 1899, and his long experience in connection with the practical work of the office of register of deeds has made his judgment in regard to real-estate in this section authoritative, and he has gained a high reputation for accurate, neat and altogether admirable abstract work, while this fact, as coupled with his personal popularity, has gained to him a distinctively representative support. In politics Mr. Getty is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, in whose cause he takes a lively interest, and fraternally he is affiliated with the local organizations of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Congregational church.

On the 27th of June, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Getty to Miss Blanche I. Metcalf, who was born at Lake Benton, Minnesota, on the 27th of June, 1873, being a daughter of Edward S. and Anna Metcalf.

RT. REV. WILLIAM H. HARE.—The Protestant Episcopal church has ever retained in her far-reaching service and manifold works for the uplifting of humanity the consecrated effort of the most zealous and self-abnegating devotees. No privations, no obstacles, no dangers have been sufficient to deter her emissaries from carrying the gospel of the divine Master to the furthermost corners of the earth, doing good to all those "in any ways afflicted or distressed in mind, body or estate." Naught but honor and reverence can be accorded to those who thus give their lives to the church and to humanity, and it is insistent that due record be entered in this connection concerning the labors of the present missionary bishop of the state of South Dakota, the sketch in hand being more of a personal nature, since in the generic history in this publication appears an article outlining the progress of the church work in this field.

William Hobart Hare was born in the city of Princeton, New Jersey, on the 17th of May, 1838, being a son of Rev. George Emlen Hare, D. D., and Elizabeth Katherine (Hobart) Hare, the former of whom was born in the state of Pennsylvania and the latter in that of New York. Dr. Hare was for many years a professor in the divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia, and was a prominent member of the Old Testament committee for the revision of the English version of the Bible, being a man of noble character and high intellectual attainments. The American branch of the Hare family settled in the city of Philadelphia in 1778, and the subject of this sketch is a grandson of the famous Bishop Hobart, of New York, and a great-grandson of Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, whose name is one of prominence in connection with the colonial history of our nation. The founder of the Hobart family in the new world was Edmund Hobart, who came hither from Bingham, Norfolk county, England, in 1633, and who founded the town of Bingham, Massachusetts. He had eight sons and six of the number were graduated in Harvard College, the newly established university of the colony. Five of them entered the ministry, a profession which had attracted a number of representatives of the family in England, the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, a member of the family, having been a member of the clergy of the established church of England as well as a peer of the realm.

Bishop Hare was educated in the Episcopal Academy in the city of Philadelphia and in the University of Pennsylvania. He then began the work of preparing himself for the ministry of the church which his honored father had so signally served, entering the Episcopal Divinity School, in Philadelphia, of which his father was at the time the executive head. Here he completed his ecclesiastical studies and on the 19th of June, 1859, received deacon's orders at the episcopal hands of Bishop Bowman, of the diocese of Pennsylvania. While in the diaconate he served as assistant to the rector of St. Luke's parish, Philadelphia. After two years he became rector of St. Paul's, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

He was married on the 30th of October, 1861, to Mary Amory Howe, a daughter of Rev. Mark Anthony DeWolfe Howe, who subsequently became bishop of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania. She died a few years after marriage, leaving one child, Hobart Amory Hare, who is a member of the faculty of Jefferson Medical College, in the city of Philadedphia, and the author of well-known medical works. In 1862 the subject of this sketch received the full holy orders of the priesthood, having been ordained by Bishop Alonzo Potter, in St. Paul's church, Chestnut Hill. Resigning that cure on account of the illness of his wife, he took charge for a year as locum tenens of St. Luke's, Philadelphia. In 1864 he was chosen rector of the Church of the Ascension and served in this capacity until 1870, when he was appointed secretary and general agent of the foreign committee of the board of missions of the Episcopal church. In October, 1871, the house of bishops elected him missionary bishop of Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, in west Africa. The house of deputies, however, represented that his services were invaluable in the office of which he was at the time incumbent, and the house of bishops withdrew the nomination mentioned. On All Saints' day, November, 1872, the house of bishops again elected him bishop, with the title of missionary bishop of Niobrara, a district in the territory of Dakota, and one inhabited at that time chiefly by wild Indians. After somewhat of hesitation Bishop Hare accepted the appointment and was consecrated in St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, on the 9th of January, 1873, receiving simultaneously the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Trinity College, Hartford, and Kenyon College, Ohio, while Columbia College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology.

The wilderness assigned to the young bishop seemed an almost unmanageable field, but he betook himself to tent life and traveled over the wild country and, having thus made himself familiar with it, he gradually divided it into ten departments and placed a clergyman of ability and fidelity in charge of each of these departments and the missionary work soon fell into shape and was carried on with comparative ease.

The development of South Dakota and its final admission to statehood led to a slight change in the territory assigned to his jurisdiction, and in 1883 his title was changed to missionary bishop of South Dakota, and he chose Sioux Falls as the see city of his missionary diocese. He has labored with all of zeal and earnestness and has infused vitality into all departments of church work in his diocese, while he has been aided and encouraged by the hearty and faithful co-operation of his clergy and his people. It has been his to watch the progress of the church in South Dakota from its inception, ever keeping pace with the onward march of the years as they have fallen into the abyss of time. He has guided the destinies of his church with a hand made strong by power from on high, and with the power which came to steady the hand has also come the divine light to illume the way. In politics the Bishop gives his allegiance to the Republican party, jealously maintaining "the right of scratch," and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. He has witnessed the rise of the state, where he has served as bishop for thirty-two years, is loyal to it and its people and has the sincere respect and affectionate regard of all with whom he has come in contact as a church man and as a citizen.

The Bishop was quite alive to the intelligent character of the leading people coming into the newly formed state, and to the educational privileges they had left behind them in their old homes. It was for this reason that the well-known institution. All Saints' School, was projected and laid before the people of Sioux Falls. They cordially responded and subscribed toward the proposed institution in cash and land ten thousand dollars. The school occupies high ground at the head of the main street on the southern edge of the city of Sioux Falls on a five-acre tract. A large part of the ground slopes off from the building towards the town in a beautiful lawn adorned by shrubs and fine shade trees. On all sides streets sixty-six feet wide isolate and protect the school. In the midst of the grounds stands the building itself, marked by striking architectural features. The school has the patronage of many influential people of the state. The Bishop has apartments in the eastern end of the building and makes his home with the family and the institution is a fit culmination of his work.

SAMUEL H. JUMPER, of Aberdeen, Brown county, was born in New Gloucester, Maine, on the 24th of October, 1844, and his parents, John and Mary (Tufts) Jumper, were likewise born in that state, where they passed their entire lives, the father having been a farmer by vocation, while both he and his wife were of English genealogy.

Samuel Henry Jumper received his early education in the common schools of his native state, where he was reared to manhood. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he, in September, 1861, enlisted in Company K, Tenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front and served until the expiration of his term, in the summer of 1863, when he re-enlisted in Company K, Twenty-ninth Maine Veteran Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until July, 1866, when he received his honorable discharge, having been sergeant major of his regiment during the last year. He took part in the battles of South Mountain, Winchester, Culpeper, Antietam, South Mountain, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and many other engagements and skirmishes of somewhat less importance. In the battle of Cedar Creek he received a severe wound and was there promoted for meritorious conduct on the field of battle. In 1864 his regiment went with Banks on the famous Red River expedition. Mr. Jumper had the distinction of taking part in the grand review of the victorious armies in the city of Washington after the Union arms had been crowned with victory, and thereafter his regiment continued in service for one year in South Carolina. He retains a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and signifies the same by his affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1866 Mr. Jumper removed to the state of Minnesota and in 1871 became manager of the Nicollet hotel in the city of Minneapolis, where he remained in this capacity until the spring of 1881, when he came to South Dakota and became the first settler on the town site of Aberdeen, with whose development and material upbuilding he has been prominently identified, ever showing a loyal and public-spirited interest in the city and state of his adoption. He opened the first general store in the town, and in 1883 organized the First National Bank of Aberdeen, of which he continued to be the president from that time forward until 1898, when he resigned. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him postmaster of the city, of which office he remained incumbent four years, while at the present time he is serving as deputy postmaster. He is a stalwart Republican in politics and has wielded no slight influence in its local councils and work. He was mayor of the city in 1893-4 and also served several terms as a member of the board of aldermen, and also as a member of the board of education. He is one of the prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in the state, having attained the thirty-third and highest degree in the Scottish-rite Masonry. He was the first commander of Damascus Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, of Aberdeen, which was organized in 1888, and in 1891 had the distinction of serving as grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of the state, while at the present time he is grand high priest of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of South Dakota. He attends the Protestant Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Jumper is a communicant.

On the 9th of February, 1874, at Portland, Maine, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jumper to Miss Ella May Hilt, who was born in Warren, that state, on the 31st of July, 1855, being a daughter of John and Nancy (Toner) Hilt.

JAMES MARSHALL LAWSON, who is engaged in the practice of the legal profession in the city of Aberdeen, is a native of the Old Dominion state, having been born in Virginia, on the 5th of January, 1863, his father, Rev. Orr Lawson, D. D., having been at that time a missionary in that section, in the interests of the Presbyterian church, and was compelled to leave the south a few weeks after the birth of the subject by reason of the animosity of the southern people, the war of the Rebellion being then in progress. The father of the subject was born in western Pennsylvania, as was also his wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Marshall, and to the old Keystone state they returned upon leaving Virginia. Rev. Orr Lawson has long been a distinguished clergyman of the Presbyterian church and is now residing in Iowa, having attained the venerable age of seventy-five years, while his noble and devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest on the 17th of February, 1903, at the age of sixty-six years. Of their four children, two are yet living. The original progenitors of the Lawson and Marshall families in America came from the north of Ireland and the north of England in the colonial days, and both settled in western Pennsylvania, while representatives of the families did valiant service in the cause of independence during the war of the Revolution.

James M. Lawson passed his boyhood days in Pennsylvania, where he secured his early educational discipline in the public schools. At the age of twenty years he was matriculated in Princeton University, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1886. Shortly after his graduation in law he came to Aberdeen, South Dakota, where he exposed his professional "shingle" in July, 1886, and made ready for the practice of law. He was soon established in a satisfactory business, while he is now one of the leading members of the bar of this section, retaining a representative clientage, and having had to do with much important litigation in the state federal courts, his prestige and precedence being the diametrical result of the proper application of his energies and abilities. He is financially interested in farming, and in mining developments in the Black Hills, and his success in temporal affairs has been of no equivocal order. In 1884-5 Mr. Lawson was a private in the Washington Artillery of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, the same being at the time a portion of the Fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania State Guard. This company has had a long and distinguished history, having had an uninterrupted military existence since the war of 1812. It was in General Scott's army of occupation in the city of Mexico in 1847, and was one of the first five companies to volunteer for service in the Civil war under President Lincoln's first call, later receiving the thanks of congress for its prompt response to this exigent call. These five companies were in the city of Washington twenty-four hours in advance of all other troops. They passed through the city of Baltimore the day before the Sixth Massachusetts arrived there, and one of their men was seriously injured in a conflict with a mob of southern sympathizers, this being the first blood shed incidental to the great internecine conflict which followed. All five companies were from Pennsylvania, and served from Bull Run to Appomattox. The Washington Artillery was also with General Miles in Porto Rico during the late Spanish-American war.

Mr. Lawson has ever given an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, and he is one of its leaders in the state. In 1893 he was speaker of the house of representatives, during the third general assembly of the new commonwealth, and since 1899 he has served continuously as the representative of the thirty-third senatorial district in the state senate, in which he has been an influential and valued worker, having been chairman of the judiciary committee during the sessions of 1899 and 1903, and chairman of the apportionment committee in 1901, while he has also held membership in other important circumstances of the senate. In 1899 he introduced and urged forward to enactment the bill establishing the Northern Normal and Industrial School at Aberdeen, and he has been consistently called the father of this excellent and valuable institution. In 1893 while a member of the house, he introduced the bill providing for the state geological survey. Senator Lawson's religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he was reared, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the chivalric degrees, being a member of Damascus Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, in Aberdeen. The Senator remains a bachelor. He has a distinctive predilection for out-door life and sports afield and afloat, while he has announced as his fad or special fancy that of tree culture.

FRANK B. GANNON, president of the First National Bank of Aberdeen, was born in Genoa, Ottawa county, Ohio, on the 21st of October, 1851, being a son of William and Sarah A. (Compton) Gannon. The mother died in 1893. The father is a farmer by occupation, and still resides at Genoa, Ottawa county, Ohio. The subject secured his early educational training in the common schools, and when but fifteen years of age began to depend upon his own exertions in defraying the expenses of his school work. He continued to attend the public schools two and one-half years and also was for a short time a student in the Lebanon Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. At the age of nineteen he began teaching in the district schools of Ohio, and through this means accumulated two hundred dollars, which practically served as the nucleus of his present fortune. In 1874 Mr. Gannon engaged in the meat-market business in Eaton Rapids, Michigan, continuing this enterprise five years, and being thereafter engaged in the boot and shoe business in the same town, for three years, at the expiration of which, in November, 1882, he came to Jamestown, Dakota territory, and shortly afterward located in Ellendale, both places being now in the state of North Dakota. In the latter village he engaged in the banking business under the title of Gannon, Smith & Company. In 1891 the institution was reorganized as a state bank, and was thereafter conducted under the firm name of F. B. Gannon & Company, until November, 1902, when it was reorganized as the First National Bank of Ellendale, our subject being elected president at the time and still being incumbent of this position. On the 7th of March, 1899, he became associated with J. H. Stuttle in purchasing a controlling stock in the First National Bank of Aberdeen, and of its institution he has since been president, having been a resident of Aberdeen since 1899. In 1902 Mr. Gannon was one of the organizers of the Aberdeen Wholesale Grocery Company, of which he is treasurer, and this has become one of the leading commercial enterprises of this thriving city. Mr. Gannon has also been for a number of years prominently interested in the cattle business in North Dakota, and in company with his brother, W. H., he is the owner of one of the finest herds of full-blooded Herefords to be found in this section of the northwest. In politics he has ever maintained an independent attitude, giving his support to the men and meassures meeting the approval of his judgment, but having no political ambition in a personal way. Mr. Gannon is a Mason, belonging to the blue lodge, the chapter, commandery, consistory and the Shrine. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, holding membership at Ellendale, South Dakota.

On July 2, 1873, Mr. Gannon married Sarah Cook, of Sandusky county, Ohio. They became the parents of two sons: Deak, who died aged four years and eight months; and Ralph, who died aged eight months.

WILLIAM HENRY RODDLE, one of the pioneer settlers of what is now the attractive city of Brookings, is a native of the Badger state, which has made many contributions to the personnel of the best citizenship of South Dakota. He was born on a farm in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, on the 28th of December, 1850, being a son of William and Mary Roddle, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in New York city. For many generations the Roddle family has been identified with agricultural pursuits in the south of England, while the ancestors of the subject's mother were among the first to settle in what is now New York city, the lineage being of Holland Dutch extraction. The parents of the subject removed in 1860 from Wisconsin to Wilton, Waseca county, Minnesota, residing there until the time of their deaths, and were numbered among the sterling pioneers of that state.

William H. Roddle received his rudimentary education in the district schools and passed his boyhood days on the homestead farm, later continuing his studies in the public schools. In 1869, at the age of nineteen years, he secured a position as apprentice in a hardware establishment in Waseca, Minnesota, where he remained for the ensuing decade, during the last three years a member of the firm of J. M. Robertson & Company, at the expiration of which, in 1879, he came as a pioneer to the territory of Dakota and took up his residence in the little village of Medary, the then county seat of Brookings county. In October, 1879, he established himself in the hardware business in Brookings, South Dakota, meeting with success in the prosecution of the enterprise, with which he continued to be actively identified until 1896, when he disposed of his interests in this line. He took up the study of law a number of years ago and finally determined to complete a thorough course of technical reading, the result being that he thoroughly informed himself in the science of jurisprudence and was admitted to the bar of the state in 1901, since which time he has been successfully engaged in the practice in the city in which he has for so many years maintained his home, being a member of the well-known and representative law firm of Hall, Lawrence & Roddle.

In politics Mr. Roddle has ever been found stanchly arrayed in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, in whose ranks he has been an active and efficient worker in South Dakota, both under the territorial and state regimes. In 1892 he was elected treasurer of Brookings county and was chosen as his own successor in 1894, thus serving four consecutive years. In 1896 he was the candidate of his party for the office of secretary of state, being victorious at the polls, where he secured a gratifying majority, and giving a most able and discriminating administration of the affairs of the important office. The popular appreciation of his services in this capacity was significantly manifested in 1898, when he was elected to succeed himself. Mr. Roddle is one of the prominent and appreciative members of the ancient and honored Masonic fraternity, and has the distinction of being past grand master of Masons of the state. His affiliations are with Brookings Lodge, No. 24, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Brookings Chapter, No. 18, Royal Arch Masons; Brookings Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar; El Riad Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls, and Brookings Chapter, No. 15, Order of the Eastern Star, while he is also identified with Brookings Lodge, No. 40, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in his home city, being one of its charter members.

On the 1st of January, 1876, Mr. Roddle was united in marriage to Miss Fannie R. Stevens, who was born in Waushara county, Wisconsin, on the 21st of June, 1856, being a daughter of Royce F. and Lucinda M. Stevens. Of this union have been born two daughters, Mary E., wife of F. J. Alton, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and Anna F., who died in infancy.

CHARLES F. HOLMES, one of the well-known business men of Aberdeen, is a native of the Badger state and a representative of one of its pioneer families, having been born in Green Lake county, Wisconsin, on the 5th of June, 1852, and being a son of Anson L. Holmes, who was born in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, coming of stanch old Scottish lineage. Anson L. Holmes removed with his family to Wisconsin in an early day and there passed the remainder of his life, which was devoted principally to agricultural pursuits and lumbering. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Wisconsin, and in 1876, as a young man of twenty-four years, he removed to Nevada, becoming one of the pioneer gold miners in that section of the Union. He followed placer mining for a number of years and was fairly successful in his efforts. In 1879 he returned to Wisconsin, where he passed the winter of that year, and in the spring of 1880 he came to the present state of South Dakota and located in Watertown, where he continued to reside until the spring of 1882, when he came to Aberdeen, taking up land in the vicinity and in due time perfecting his title to the same. He then engaged in the cigar business in the city, while he was also identified with the police department for eight years, during a portion of which he was chief of the same, proving a most able executive. In 1897 he engaged in the drug business at the corner of Main and Third streets, where he continued operations until March, 1904, when he sold out. In politics he is a stalwart Republican and fraternally is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

T. S. TEED, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Brown county, is a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, and dates his birth from the 7th day of October, 1852. On coming to Brown county, in the spring of 1888, Mr. Teed settled on a tract of land west of the town of Westpoint, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. He improved his farm, rendered it highly tillable and continued to live thereon until 1893, when he purchased the place, twelve miles north of Aberdeen, where he has since lived and prospered. As an agriculturist he has made a creditable record, being up-to-date in his methods of tilling the soil, progressive in all he undertakes and his well-directed labors and judicious management have resulted so greatly to his advantage that he is now recognized as one of the leading farmers of the community in which he resides. While devoting considerable attention to farming, he relies chiefly upon stock raising, being largely interested in cattle, especially cows, from which he derives every year a handsome income. He keeps nothing but first-class stock, selects or raises his animals with especial reference to their value as milkers and for some time past has supplied several creameries with the larger part of the cream used in their business, besides selling considerable quantities to individual customers. Mr. Teed was raised in a country where great attention is given to the manufacture of butter and cheese, and he came west with the intention of engaging in the cheese business, but failed to secure enough cows to justify him in the attempt. Failing to carry into effect his original object, he turned his attention to dairying and being thoroughly conversant with the business has made it quite profitable. The farm on which Mr. Teed now lives consists of one hundred and sixty acres, lying contiguous to Elm river, all of it bottom land with a soil of great depth and remarkable fertility. It is admirably adapted to general agriculture, producing abundantly all the crops of grains, fruits and vegetables grown in this latitude, the part devoted to pasturage being thickly covered with grasses and herbage, noted for nutritious qualities.

Financially Mr. Teed has met with success commensurate with the energy and ability displayed in the prosecution of his various interests and he is now classed with the enterprising, well-to-do men of Brown county. Politically he is independent in all the term implies, adhering to men and measures best calculated to further the interests of the people. Mr. Teed has made a careful study of sociology and kindred subjects and entertains views relative to present social and political conditions which some people would pronounce radical and heterodox. Convinced of the justness of his position, however, he expresses himself fearlessly and is able at all times to maintain the soundness of his opinions. He is identified with the Tacoma Park Association, an organization for the purpose of awakening an interest in social questions and disseminating knowledge pertaining thereto, being one of the leaders of this school of thought in his part of the country.

NELS H. PETERSON is a native of Denmark, where he was born in 1854. He received his early education in his native land, where he was reared to the age of eighteen years, when he started forth to try his fortune in America, whither he came in the year 1872. He made his way westward to the city of Chicago and was for a time employed in railroad work and then turned his attention to farm work, in which he was engaged near Woodstock, Illinois, for two and one-half years, having in the meanwhile secured a small farm of his own in that section. At the expiration of the period noted he disposed of his interests there and came as a pioneer to what is now Moody county, South Dakota. Here he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and as the years have passed prosperity has attended his efforts and he has added to the area of his landed estate until he is now the owner of six hundred and forty acres of as fertile and valuable land as can be found in the state.

CHARLES WESTBROOK WALDRON is a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was born on the 22d of January, 1853, being a son of George P. and Lydia E. Waldron, both members of old and honored New England families. He received his early educational training in the schools of Yankton, where he passed his boyhood days. In the fall of 1876, at the age of twenty-three years, he started for the Black Hills, proceeding by boat to Fort Pierre and thence proceeding with mule teams to his destination. In the following year he engaged in freighting, with ox-teams, between Fort Pierre and the Black Hills, and continued to be identified with this enterprise until 1882, in the meanwhile enduring many hardships and encountering great perils from the attacks of the hostile Indians. In 1882, when the Cheyenne Indians came back to their former hunting grounds, Mr. Waldron was near at the time of the massacre of the freighters at Cheyenne river crossing. After arriving at Rapid City one of the Reed Brothers' freighting trains was corralled by the Indians, on Box Elder creek. After night had fallen one of the brothers succeeding in making has way to town and there asked assistance, having traversed a distance of nine miles. Mr. Waldron and five other freighters responded to his call and returned with him and succeeded in bringing the train into town. The subject also had several other encounters with the aborigines, but escaped injury. He was successful in his freighting business, which he finally sold to the Northwestern Stage and Transportation Company in 1882. He then engaged in operating a ferry across the Missouri river between Pierre and Fort Pierre, conducting the same for two years, and then turning his attention to the raising of cattle and horses, in which he was engaged for the ensuing five years, since which time he has given his attention exclusively to the raising of high-grade horses, breeding fine roadsters of the Hambletonian type and also Percheron draft horses. He has at the present time about two thousand head of horses on his fine stock ranch, and this indicates how extensive is the scale upon which he conducts his operations, giving him the distinctive priority over all other horse breeders in the state. His ranch comprises several thousand acres and is equipped with substantial buildings for the proper housing and care of his stock, while the facilities are of the best modern type in all particulars. His ranch is located on Mule creek, in Stanley county, four miles from the Black Hills road and sixty-five miles west of Fort Pierre. Mr. Waldron has a fine modern residence in the city of Pierre and gives a general supervision to his ranch and his other capitalistic enterprises, while he is known as one of the progressive and reliable citizens of the state in which he has passed practically all his life. In politics he has been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, except in 1896, when he identified himself with Bryan as a Populist, though when the Democracy and Populists amalgamated he forsook them and returned to the Republican ranks. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Degree of Honor, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America.

On the 30th of June, 1885, Mr. Waldron was united in marriage with Miss Jane E. Van Metre, of Fort Pierre, who was born on the 21st of September, 1861. She is a daughter of Arthur C. and Mary (Aungie) Van Metre, and passed her girlhood days in Vermillion, where she received her early education, and at the age of seventeen years she accompanied her parents upon their removal to Brule county. She attended the public schools of Vermillion until she had at-

C. W. Waldron.

tained the age of fourteen years, and thereafter served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, becoming an expert compositor. In 1879 she rejoined her parents in Brule, where she remained until the fall of the following year, when she went to Ripon, Wisconsin, where she attended college for two years, returning in time to join her father and other members of the family in the buffalo hunt in Montana. She much prizes the heirloom which is in her possession, the rifle carried for many years by her honored father, who had killed more than three hundred buffaloes with the same. In the spring of 1883 Mrs. Waldron engaged in teaching in the Indian school at DuPree's camp, on the Cheyenne river, while she also was an instructor in music for some time, being a skilled musician, and she continued her earnest endeavors in this line until the time of her marriage. She and her husband, in 1886, located on Bad river, sixty-five miles from Fort Pierre, where they established a trading store and she also entered claim to three hundred and twenty acres of land adjoining Fort Pierre on the north, in 1889, taking it under the provisions of the treaty made with the Indians in 1868. Title to this property cannot be transferred by sale or exchange, the holding depending upon the retention by those of Indian blood, be it much or little. As Mrs. Waldron's father was not of Indian extraction she is not a citizen of the United States, but through her Indian lineage she feels that she will be able to hold her claim, as all treaties have recognized Indian blood, even if represented in remote scions of the stock. Governor Lee appointed Mrs. Waldron an honorary member of the woman's board of managers for South Dakota at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, and while she took an active part in promoting the work she did not attend the exposition in person. In the same year the Governor also appointed her a member of the woman's board of investigation of penal and charitable institutions of the state, and she proved an active and efficient worker in the position, her term having expired in 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Waldron have had six children, all of whom are living except Carl Prentiss, who died at the age of sixteen months. The others are Arthur Westbrook, Alice Island, Allan Bryan, George P. and John Charles.

DANIEL HOWARD SMITH, who is incumbent of the office of railroad commissioner for the northern district of South Dakota, is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in Marquette county, on the 18th of December, 1864, and being a son of Rev. William and Elizabeth H. (Chambers) Smith, both natives of the state of Pennsylvania. The father of the subject was a clergyman of the United Presbyterian church, in whose work he continued to be zealously engaged until his death, which occurred in July, 1873. His devoted wife survived him many years, being summoned into eternal rest in April, 1898. They became the parents of eight children, of whom four are living.

The subject of this review received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and continued to reside in Wisconsin until he had attained the age of eighteen years, having been there engaged in farming until 1883, when, in company with his mother, he came to South Dakota and located in the village of Blunt. In the following year he entered the employ of the Van Dusen Grain Company, and in 1885 was made agent of this concern at Harrold, Hughes county, where he remained until December, 1886, when he went to southern California, where he passed one year. Upon his return to South Dakota, in 1888, Mr. Smith located in the village of Miller, where he re-entered the employ of the Van Dusen Grain Company, to whose interests he continued to devote his attention until 1890, when he established himself in the retail grocery business in Miller, under the firm name of D. H. Smith & Company. In December, 1894, he disposed of his interests in this line and on the 1st of the following January he accepted a position in the office of the state commissioner of schools and public lands, taking up his residence in the capital city of the state at that time and continuing to serve in the capacity noted until January 1, 1903, when he returned to Miller.

On the 4th of November, 1902, he was elected to his present office as railroad commissioner of the northern district of the state, and in this position he has given most able and efficient service, justifying the confidence reposed in him and indicated in his unanimous election. Mr. Smith has served as township treasurer, as a member of the board of education and as city assessor of Miller. He is an active and earnest worker in the upbuilding of his city. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. When a young man he became a member of the Presbyterian church and is an active and zealous church worker.

On Christmas day, 1888, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Eva R. Dunn, of Millersburg, Illinois, and she entered into the life eternal on the 19th of March, 1890, being survived by her only child, C. Everett. On the 28th of November, 1892, Mr. Smith wedded Miss Georgiana Clayton, of Ludington, Michigan, and they have two children, Harry A. and Fred C.

JOHN H. JACKSON, president of the Jackson Hardware Company, of Aberdeen, is known as one of the representative business men of the city. In 1888 Mr. Jackson established himself in the retail hardware business in Aberdeen, and soon gained a wide reputation as a progressive and able business man. The location of Aberdeen is such that from the start there came a demand for the accommodations afforded by a wholesale establishment in the line, and within three years after the inception of the enterprise fully seventy-five per cent. of his business was of the wholesale nature. In 1900 he found it expedient to turn his entire attention to the jobbing trade, and the business has been that of a distinctively jobbing house since the year mentioned. The business has doubled in extent within three years, the annual sales having reached an average aggregate of a quarter of a million dollars. In 1903 the fine modern building now used was completed, which has an aggregate floor space of twenty-six thousand square feet. The Jackson Hardware Company was incorporated in 1902, with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Three traveling salesmen are employed by the house, who represent its interests throughout its extended trade territory.

J. H. Jackson was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, on the 22d of May, 1853, being a son of Alonzo and Mary J. Jackson. He was reared in his native province to the age of twenty-four years, and there received excellent educational advantages. In 1877 he removed to Marshall, Lyon county, Minnesota, where he gave his attention to farming until 1881, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and opened a hardware store in Ordway, Brown county, this being prior to the time of the completion of the line of the Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad to Aberdeen. In 1883 he also opened a store in Columbia, where he continued to be actively engaged in business until coming to Aberdeen, in 1888, since which time his business career has already been outlined in this article. In politics Mr. Jackson is a member of the Republican party, and takes an active interest in its cause. He was elected the first mayor of Columbia, South Dakota. During territorial days he served on the staff of Governor Church as commissary of supply, with the rank of major. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the Knight Templar, Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine degrees.

On the 20th of February, 1889, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Nora Ringrose, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, and who was a resident of Aberdeen at the time of their marriage. They are the parents of five children, namely: Helen M., John H., Genevieve, Alice and Edward.

SAMUEL C. HEDGER, one of the representative business men of the city of Aberdeen, is a native of Michigan, having been born on a farm in Monroe county, on the 15th of March, 1853, a son of B. H. and Mary A. Hedger, both of whom died in this state. He received his early educational training in the common schools and supplemented this by a course of study in that celebrated institution, the Michigan State Agricultural College, near Lansing, this having been the first college of the sort established in the Union and one which has ever remained a model for all others. After leaving college he was variously engaged for a time and finally engaged in the general merchandise business in South Lyon, Oakland county, Michigan, where he remained until 1882, having been successful in his operations. In March of that year he came to Brown county, South Dakota, and located in Columbia, this county, but shortly afterward took up a homestead near the present village of Detroit. He was the founder of this village, having platted the town on his land and having named the same in honor of the metropolis of his native state. In 1885 Mr. Hedger was elected auditor of Brown county, and this caused him to take up his residence in Aberdeen. He was twice re-elected to this responsible office, thus serving for six consecutive years and gaining unqualified popular commendation. After retiring from office he was for eight years employed as traveling salesman for George D. Barnard & Company in South Dakota, still retaining his residence in Aberdeen, and since that time he has here been established in the real-estate and insurance business, receiving a large and representative support in both departments of his enterprise, while he is also one of the stockholders in the Aberdeen Gas and Electric Light Company and other local enterprises. In politics he is stanchly arrayed in support of the principles and policies advanced by the Republican party, and fraternally he has attained the Knights Templar degrees in the Masonic order, thus completing the York rite.

On the 22d of February, 1878, in Oakland county, Michigan, Mr. Hedger was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bullock, who was born and reared in the state of Michigan, and who was summoned into eternal rest in Columbia, South Dakota, August 16, 1888. Her only child, Ivy, is now the wife of Frederick Bartholomew, of San Francisco, California. On the 28th of April, 1896, Mr. Hedger wedded Miss Elizabeth Chalmers, who was born in Illinois, where she was reared and educated, and they have one child, Jeanette.

JOHN QUINN ANDERSON, government trader at the Crow Creek Indian agency, in Buffalo county, is a native of the state of Missouri, having been born in Lagrange, Lewis county, on the 1st of January, 1866, and being a son of Captain Lee Anderson, who was born and reared in Virginia, being of Scotch ancestry. He was an early settler in Missouri, where he passed the closing years of his life, having died when the subject was but seven years of age, and the latter having passed away five years later, at Dallas, Texas, in 1878. He thereafter lived in the home of an uncle until he had attained the age of fourteen years, having in the meanwhile attended the public schools as opportunity afforded. At the early age noted he went to Iowa, where he was for two years employed in a creamery, and then coming to what is now the state of South Dakota, where he arrived in the year 1882, locating in Mitchell, Davison county, and turning his hand to such work as he could secure. He assisted in building a portion of the line of the railroad between Mitchell and Aberdeen when nineteen years of age, and held the position of tie foreman. He early identified himself with the cattle industry, buying and selling stock, while during the past few years he has also raised cattle, on a constantly increasing scale. In 1894 he started a stock ranch sixty miles west of Chamberlain, in Brule county, and has there continued operations most successfully, while he is at the present time one of the executive officers of the Western Stock Growers' Association. For a number of years past he has been a government beef contractor, and since March, 1901, he has been bonded Indian trader at Crow Creek Indian agency. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

On the 16th of November, 1898, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Clara L. Willrodt, who was born in the city of Davenport, Iowa, on the 30th of July, 1874, being a daughter of Senator Lawrence H. and Mary (Wagner) Willrodt, who are now residents of Brule county, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have no children.

When Mr. Anderson resided in Lyman county, South Dakota, he was named as a presidential elector for this year. He was a representative in the legislature from Lyman and Stanley counties in 1901.

ROSWELL BOTTUM, one of the leading real-estate men of Aberdeen, was born in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, on the 3d day of August, 1857. He spent his boyhood and youth in his native state and attended for a number of years the public schools, supplementing the training thus received by a course in Ripon College. Leaving that institution, he engaged in teaching, which profession he followed in Wisconsin for a period of three years, and at the expiration of that time came to South Dakota, locating in Spink county in 1879, and took up a homestead near the town of Redfield. When that county was set apart as an independent jurisdiction, Mr. Bottum took an active part in its organization, which being effected, he was appointed county treasurer, holding the office one term. He discharged his official functions in an eminently satisfactory manner, in addition to which he also exercised a potent influence in shaping county affairs generally, the meanwhile devoting all of his leisure to the improvement of his homestead, which increased greatly in value as the country became more thickly populated. After living on his place for about six years, he removed to Faulkton, Faulk county, where, in partnership with his brother, J. H. Bottum, he established the Citizens Bank, of which he was cashier during the four years of the institution's existence. Disposing of his interests in Faulkton, Mr. Bottum, in 1892, changed his residence to Watertown, where he was engaged in the real-estate business until 1896, when he found a larger and more favorable field in the city of Aberdeen.

Since the latter year Mr. Bottum has built up a large and prosperous business, which includes the handling of all kinds of city and country real estate in many of the best counties of South Dakota, besides acting as agent for F. R. Clement, of Minneapolis, whose extensive landed interests in this state are subject to his management. He has consummated a number of large deals, for which liberal commissions were received, and his patronage has steadily grown, until in magnitude and importance his business now compares favorably with that of the most successful agencies of the kind in the state.

Mr. Bottum is a thirty-second-degree Scottish-rite Mason, and has been honored with a number of high official positions in the brotherhood; he is an active worker in the lodge at Aberdeen and like all true members of the mystic tie, endeavors to square his life and control his conduct according to its precepts.

Mr. Bottum is a married man and the father of two children, a son, Frank, and a daughter by the name of Margaret. His wife was formerly Miss Alla A. Beardsley, of Redfield, South Dakota, and the ceremony by which her name was changed to the one she now so worthily wears took place in that town on the 23d of August, 1887.

ANDREW THORSON, one of Brown county's well-known farmers, residing on his large farm four miles northeast from the city of Aberdeen, is a native of Norway, where he was born on August 24, 1848, being the son of Thore Thorson. At the age of nineteen years the subject became a sailor before the mast, and sailed all over western European waters. After following the sea until 1871, he returned to his old home in Norway, and in 1872 he came to America, landing at New York. From New York he came direct to St. Peter, Minnesota, from where he went to New Ulm, Minnesota, and took employment on the construction of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He worked on the grading and in other capacities until the road was constructed to Watertown, South Dakota, putting in the summer months on the work and returning to

St. Peter, Minnesota, for the winters. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Thorson located land in Brown county, South Dakota, taking up one hundred and sixty acres, which is his present home, but continued to work on the railroad until 1893, when he diverted all his attention to farming. He now owns over fourteen thousand acres, in two pieces, and carries on operations on a large scale, growing grain and raising horses, cattle, etc. Of late years, however, his health has been poor, and he has traveled considerably, spending much of his time in California.

At St. Peter, Minnesota, in 1881, Mr. Thorson was married to Carrie Peterson, who was born in Norway, and came to America in 1870. To this union the following six children have been born: Theodore, Mina, Annie, Christian, Arthur and Josephina. Mr. Thorson is a Republican.

WALLACE L. DOW, one of the most talented and best known architects in the state of South Dakota, comes of stanch New England stock and is himself a native of the old Granite state, having been born in Croydon, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, on the 21st of September, 1844, and being a son of Hial and Lura (Powers) Dow. The father of our subject was a carpenter and building contractor at Newport, New Hampshire, and under his direction Wallace L. learned the trade in his youth, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the local schools and Powers Institute, at Bernardston, Massachusetts. Mr. Dow's early ambition was to follow the profession of architecture, and he devoted all his energies for several years to preparing himself for work along this line. From 1861 to 1866 he was engaged in the heating and plumbing business in Springfield, Massachusetts, the knowledge thus gained proving of much value to him in connection with the practical work of his profession in later years. At the expiration of the period noted he returned to Newport, New Hampshire, where he organized the firm of W. L. Dow & Company, for the purpose of contracting and also manufacturing builders' supplies. An extensive enterprise was built up by the firm and he continued to be identified with the same for several years. He then devoted a few years to the study of architecture, under the effective direction of his uncle, Edward Dow, a prominent architect in Concord, New Hampshire, and then came west, in the autumn of 1880, locating in Pierre, South Dakota. In February of the following year Hon. N. G. Ordway, then governor of the territory, appointed him a member of the board of directors to whom was assigned charge of building the territorial penitentiary in Sioux Falls, to which city he removed in 1882, while he has ever since made this his home and business headquarters. He was chairman of the board for four years, within which time the penitentiary was completed and placed in operation, the same being now the state prison of South Dakota. Since the completion of this important work Mr. Dow has devoted his entire attention to architectural work, and has made plans for most of the public buildings in the state, while his professional services have been in requisition outside the limits of the commonwealth. The development of the building-stone industry in his section of the state has been accomplished largely through his efforts. In politics he is stanchly arrayed in support of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor.

In 1865 Mr. Dow was united in marriage to Miss Lois M. Whipple, of Croydon, New Hampshire, and they have three sons, namely: Edward W., who is associated with his father in business; Baron C., who has been for many years an attache of the well-known Sioux Falls newspaper, the Argus-Leader; and Annie H., who is at home.

CHARLES A. McARTHUR, dealer in agricultural implements in the city of Aberdeen, is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born in Plainview, Wabasha county, on the 11th of September, 1871, and being a son of John and Mary (Campbell) McArthur, who now reside in the city of Seattle, Washington. The subject received his elementary educational discipline in the public schools of Minnesota, and was ten years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Ordway, South Dakota, in 1881. Here he continued his educational work, the family removing to Aberdeen in 1886, and in the high school of this city he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891, having completed the scientific course. After leaving school Mr. McArthur became identified with his father in the implement business, being admitted to partnership in 1893, under the firm name of John McArthur & Sons. This association continued until 1894, when the firm of C. A. McArthur & Company was organized. Under this title the enterprise was continued until November, 1901, when the subject became the sole owner, having individually conducted the business since that time. He handles a full line of agricultural implements and machinery, including the McCormick harvesters and mowers, the John Deer plows, the Gaar-Scott threshing machines and engines, windmills, gasoline engines, the United States cream separators, Winona wagons and a select stock of carriages and buggies. In politics Mr. McArthur gives his support to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degrees, and with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 4th of September, 1895, at Wellsburg, West Virginia, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McArthur to Miss Clara Bracken, daughter of Margaret R. Bracken, of that place. She was well and favorably known in Aberdeen, having here held the position of delivery clerk in the postoffice for some time prior to her marriage, and both she and her husband are active in the social life of the community. They have two children, Everett and Stuart.

ALBERT WILLIAM CAMPBELL, a leading member of the bar of Aberdeen, and ex-judge of the fifth judicial circuit of South Dakota, was born October 10, 1856, at Oconomowoc, Waukesha county, Wisconsin. He spent his boyhood in Monroe county, Wisconsin, and secured his early education in the district school and the graded school of Tomah. He taught school for two years. He began the study of law at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1877, and in 1877-78 he took the law course at the University of Wisconsin. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and the following year opened an office at Viroqua, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in practice until 1883, at which time he came to South Dakota, locating at Aberdeen, forming a partnership with C. N. Harris. In 1885 Judge Campbell formed a partnership with George W. Jenkins, which association continued until 1889. In 1886 he was elected to the South Dakota legislature and reelected in 1888 and in 1889 he was elected to the judgeship of the newly created fifth judicial circuit, he being the first judge of the same. His term as judge expired on January 1, 1902, when he returned to the practice, and has so continued. Both as a lawyer and judge, his career has been successful, and his standing in the legal profession of South Dakota is of the best. Judge Campbell has been twice married, the first time in 1880, to Lulu E. Casson, of Viroqua, Wisconsin, who died in 1891, leaving two children; Joseph C. and Donald H. In 1893 Judge Campbell married Marie Haven, of Webster, South Dakota. To this union three children have been born; Roger, Dorothy and William.

ALBERT F. MILLIGAN, state agent of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company for South Dakota, with headquarters at Aberdeen, was born at St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, on April 11, 1862. His parents were James and Mary (Hunt) Milligan, both natives of the province of Ontario, where the father resides at the present, living retired at St. Thomas. The mother died in 1897.

Albert F. Milligan attended the public schools, then taught for three years, after which he entered the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute, taking high position in mathematics and languages. In 1884 he came to Aberdeen, South Dakota, and two years later established himself in the local fire insurance. Five years later he was appointed state agent for the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and has since held that important position. Under his management of this field the company has kept pace with the growth and development of the Northwest, and now controls the leading insurance business in South Dakota. Mr. Milligan gives close attention to the upbuilding of his business, and has done much to gain for his company its success and prestige in South Dakota. Mr. Milligan has other important interests, including those of farming and banking. He is a director of the Aberdeen National Bank and of the First National Bank of Webster, South Dakota, and is also identified with the First State Bank of Aberdeen. He has always been a member of the Republican party, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Damascus Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, and of El Riad Temple, Mystic Shrine, the latter of Sioux Falls.

In Ellendale, South Dakota, on August 10, 1888, Mr. Milligan was married to Rose Abbott, who was born and reared in Kandiyohi, Minnesota, being a daughter of Burroughs Abbott, now a resident of Aberdeen. Mrs. Milligan was a successful teacher in the Aberdeen public schools for several years prior to her marriage. Three children have been born to this union: Marjorie, Muriel and James Abbott.

JOHN C. BASSETT, president of the Aberdeen National Bank, and one of the well-known and successful bankers of South Dakota, was born in Killingly, Windham county, Connecticut, August 26, 1864, the son of Augustus and Sarah J. Bassett. The parents were born in Connecticut and their family names have been identified with New England for many generations.

John C. Bassett was educated in the public schools of Danielson, and began his business career in 1880 as secretary of a milling company at Danielson. In 1888 he came to South Dakota and located at Langford, Marshall county, where he engaged in the banking business. In 1900 he was elected cashier of the Aberdeen National Bank, and removed his residence to that city. In 1902 he was elected president of the above bank. Mr. Bassett's banking and financial interests are extensive, as besides holding the presidency of the Aberdeen National Bank, he is president of the Commercial Bank of Langford, South Dakota, president of the State Bank of Pierpont, South Dakota, vice-president of the First State Bank, of Aberdeen, and a stockholder in other banking institutions. In politics Mr. Bassett is a Republican, and he belongs to the different Masonic bodies and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

On June 29, 1892, Mr. Bassett was married to Harriet Galbraith, who was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on November 12, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Bassett are the parents of the following children; Ruth, Hellene, Margery and Clarke.

ANDREW C. FOSSUM, who is engaged in general contracting in the city of Aberdeen, was engaged in contracting and as superintendent of contracting work in the city of Chicago for seven years, and from the western metropolis came to Aberdeen in August, 1881. Here he was in the employ of others in an executive capacity for about two years, at the expiration of which, in 1883, he began contracting on his own account, as a member of the firm of Saxon & Fossum. This association continued four years and since that time he has conducted his operations individually. He erected the public-library building and many of the best business blocks and private residences in the city, while his methods have always stood voucher for the best of workmanship and the most absolute fidelity to contract. In addition to his own operations he has found his services much in demand as a superintendent in connection with the contract work of others, and in this capacity he has had charge of the erection of the new buildings for the Jewett Brothers and the fine dormitory of the normal school, besides many other notable buildings. Personally he employs at times as many as twenty-five men in connection with his contract work, and in this line as coupled with his general superintendency he has had the direction of the labors of fully one hundred men at various times. Mr. Fossum is a Republican in his political proclivities, and he served one year as a member of the board of aldermen, representing the third ward. Fraternally he holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Fossum is a native of Christiania, Norway, born on the 12th of October, 1844, and being a son of Christopher and Anna Fossum. He received a common-school education. He came to America in 1868, stopping first in Lansing, Iowa. In 1872 he went to Chicago, and in 1878 he went to Red Wing, Minnesota, and in 1881 came to Aberdeen, South Dakota.

In Chicago, Illinois, in 1874, Mr. Fossum was united in marriage to Walburg Olesen, who was born in Christiania, Norway, and they are the parents of eight children.

CHARLES J. McLEOD, publisher of the Daily and Weekly News at Aberdeen and sole proprietor of the business there conducted under the title of the News Printing Company, comes of Scotch-English lineage and is a native of Nova Scotia, where he was born on the 22d of March, 1863, being a son of John H. and Catharine McLeod. He received his early educational training in the public schools and at the age of fourteen years entered upon an apprenticeship at the printer's trade in the office of the Herald, at North Sidney, in due time familiarizing himself with all details of the "art preservative of all arts." He came to the territory of Dakota in 1883, locating in Brown county, where he has ever since maintained his home, having become proprietor of his present flourishing business in 1893. His paper is modern in letter-press and makeup and maintains a high editorial standard, well serving as an exponent of local interests and as guide and director of public opinion in its field, advocating the cause of the Republican party and being highly valued in the connection by the party leaders in the state. Mr. McLeod is a Republican, while as a progressive, loyal and public-spirited citizen he is held in high estimation.

CHRISTEN J. BACH, a successful business man and representative citizen of Turner county, who is at present the state commissioner of school and public lands, and is president of the Bank of Hurley, at Hurley, is a native of Denmark, where he was born on the 10th of November, 1858, being a son of Jacob S. Bach, a pioneer of Yankton, South Dakota. The subject received his early education in the excellent schools of his native land, and there remained until 1873, when he came to Dakota territory, where he has availed himself of the opportunities presented and has won definite success through his own earnest and honorable endeavors. He located in Centerville, Turner county, in 1884, where he engaged in the hardware business, also establishing a store in Hurley. He built up a very profitable business in the line and continued operations in both towns until the 1st of October, 1892, when he established himself in the banking business in Hurley, and has since given the major portion of his attention to the supervision of the same. The bank is ably managed and established on a solid financial basis, while its popularity is indicated by the representative support accorded by the people of the section.

In politics Mr. Bach is a stalwart supporter of the principles of the Republican party, in whose cause he has been an active and valued worker, while his is the distinction of having been a member of the first and second general assemblies of the legislature of the state. In the fall of 1902 he was elected the state commissioner of school and public lands, and has since remained incumbent of this office. He and his wife are prominent and zealous members of the Lutheran church, and fraternally he has attained to the thirty-second degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, being identified with the consistory at Yankton, while he is also one of the influential members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past grand master of the grand lodge of the order in the state. On the 4th of October, 1878, the subject of this sketch was married to Carrie Franson, who was born in Norway, on the 28th of December, 1858, and they have six children, namely: Forest, Guerdon, Mae, Bernie, Etta and Ruth.

ZECHARIAH SPITLER, one of the representative citizens of Aberdeen, was born on a farm in Newton county, Indiana, on the 24th of March, 1855, being a son of Zechariah and Sally (Rider) Spitler, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Pennsylvania. The paternal ancestors settled in the Old Dominion state in the colonial epoch of our national history, the name being prominently identified with the annals of that patrician section of the Union, where a fine old homestead has been retained in the family for many generations. The maternal ancestors were numbered among the early settlers in York county, Pennsylvania. The parents of the subject became residents of western Indiana in the latter 'thirties, and there their marriage was solemnized in 1842, while for fifty-eight years they resided continuously on one farm, retiring to town for the remainder of their old age. The subject received his early education in the common schools of his native county and supplemented this discipline by a course in an academy at Battle Ground, Indiana, in which institution he was graduated in the early 'seventies, after which he gave his attention principally to teaching in the country schools of Indiana and farming until September, 1880, when he entered the law department of the famous University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Within the same year he came to the territory of Dakota, locating in Frederick, Brown county, where he remained until the fall of 1887, engaged in the land business and in a desultory practice of his profession. He then took up his residence in the city of Aberdeen, where he was most of the time in the employ of Lincoln & Boyd, in the real-estate mortgage business until the 1st of January, 1901, since which time he has been personally engaged in the real-estate business as an individual enterprise, never having entered actively into the practice of his profession. He is one of the incorporators of the Aberdeen Clothing Company, a manufacturing institution. Soon after coming to the territory Mr. Spitler took up tracts of government land, and he has given much time, thought and energy to the handling of realty for others as well as his own properties, controlling a large and important business in the line at the present time. In politics Mr. Spitler is an advocate of the basic principles of the Democratic party, is in favor of free trade or of tariff for revenue only, while he is unequivocally opposed to the expansion policy which has been manifest in governmental affairs since the late Spanish-American war. He and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian church and are earnest workers in the cause of the divine Master.

On the 20th of November, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Spitler to Miss Sarah Drum, who was born in Chittenden county, Vermont, and their only child, Lela Mae, was born on the 14th of November, 1889.

FRANKLIN T. JACKSON, the immediate subject of this sketch, remained at the parental home until the time of his marriage, in 1883, having received his educational training in the public schools and the Curtis Business College, in Minneapolis. After his marriage he removed to Redwood county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming and stock growing, in which line of enterprise he there continued until 1886, when he came to South Dakota, arriving in McCook county, on the 22d of January, in company with his wife and child, while his equipment for the winning of success and independence in the new home was summed up in his energy, integrity and determination, his visible accessories being represented in a span of mules and a lumber wagon. He took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres and there engaged in farming and stock raising. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Jackson took up his residence in the village of Montrose, where he devoted his attention to the buying and shipping of stock for the ensuing eight years. In 1894 he took up his residence in Salem, where he has since been successfully engaged in the same line of enterprise, being one of the leading stock buyers of this section of the state. He also owns and superintends the operation of more than a thousand acres of farming land in this county, and he is known as one of McCook county's most progressive and alert business men. In politics Mr. Jackson is a stanch Republican, and for a number of years past has been a prominent figure in local affairs of a public nature. In the fall of 1902 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, and his course has been such as to amply justify the choice of the voters of the district. He is affiliated with Fortitude Lodge, No. 73, Free and Accepted Masons; Salem Chapter, No. 34, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in Yankton; Salem Lodge, No. 106, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Salem Lodge, No. 60, Knights of Pythias; Salem Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; and Ramsey Camp, No. 5634, Modern Woodmen of America, of which he served two terms as consul.

On the 19th of July, 1883, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Nettie M. Gibbs, of Lake City, Minnesota, and they are the parents of four children, namely: John A., Fay F., Carol F. and Helen H.

THOMAS M. SHANAFELT, D. D., state superintendent of Baptist missions in South Dakota and North Dakota, was born April 1, 1840, at Brinkerton, Clarion county, Pennsylvania. He came to his present position in April, 1888. Dr. Shanafelt is a graduate of Blackwell University, 1861. He served in the Rebellion as a private in the Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. He is at present a member of the board of commissioners for the South Dakota Soldiers' Home and vice-president of the State Historical Society. He is deeply interested in historical topics and is the author of an authoritative history of the Baptist church in South Dakota, published in 1899. Outside his sacred calling in which he has won high distinction, he is a public-spirited citizen and a leader in every good work. Few men possess in a greater degree that habit of persistent industry which makes every minute count for good.

DELORME W. ROBINSON, M. D., Pierre, South Dakota, president of the state board of health, was born October 26, 1854, at Pulaski, Pennsylvania. He was educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and received medical training in the medical department of Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, and took post-graduate work in the Chicago Medical School and at the Kentucky School of Medicine, Louisville. He located in Pierre in 1882. Dr. Robinson has attained the highest eminence in his profession in South Dakota and it is probable that he would readily be accorded the first place upon the vote of his co-professioners, both in general practice and surgery. His success in capital operations has been somewhat phenomenal. Dr. Robinson is a loyal citizen of his city and the state, progressive in all of his views and active in his support of public measures. He was the author of the first territorial law creating a board of health and also of the first state law upon the subject. He has served three terms as a member of the state board of health and has written extensively upon medical topics. He takes great interest in studious historical researches and his contributions to the history of the northwest are recognized authorities. His contributions of one hundred and fifteen notes upon South Dakota history, including careful studies of most of the famous Indians, to the first volume of the Collections of the State Historical Society, have won many encomiums from scholars and critics. His wife, the daughter of the renowned Dr. William Maxfield Blackburn, died in 1891. He has two children, a daughter of fifteen and a son aged twelve.

CHARLES A. JEWETT is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Newark, Licking county, Ohio, on the 7th of February, 1848, and being a son of David D. and Mary (Taylor) Jewett, natives of Ohio. The father of the subject was engaged in the grocery trade in Newark for many years and was one of the honored citizens and successful business men of that section. He died in 1891, and his wife passed away in 1848. They became the parents of ten children, of whom four are living at the present time. The subject secured his early educational training in the public schools and continued his studies until he had attained the age of seventeen years, when he commenced work in his father's grocery store, being thus engaged until 1870, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and embarked in the wholesale grocery business upon his own responsibility. At the expiration of two years he disposed of his interests in that city and removed to Independence, Kansas, where he was established in the same line of trade until 1875, when he sold out, passing the ensuing seven years as traveling salesman for prominent wholesale grocery houses, in New York and Chicago. In July, 1882, he entered into a partnership with his brothers, Harvey and R. N., and opened a grocery house in Aberdeen, South Dakota, in which city he took up his residence in March of the following year. There he remained until June, 1888, when he removed to Sioux Falls, where he has since maintained his home, the enterprise in Aberdeen being still continued, under the corporate titles of Jewett Brothers. At the time of taking up his abode in Sioux Falls the firm of Jewett Brothers & Jewett, which is now incorporated under the laws of the state, purchased the wholesale grocery business of Ward & Frick, in this city, and forthwith began to expand the scope of the enterprise, and this concern figures as the first distinctively wholesale house in South Dakota, and its business has grown to magnificent proportions under the able management of our subject and his coadjutors. In March, 1893, a branch establishment was opened at Sheldon, Iowa, and the trade of the concern now ramifies throughly a very wide area of country, the facilities being unexcelled and the reputation of the concern unassailable. In 1884 the firm shipped the first carload of sugar ever brought into the state, the same having been consigned to their establishment in Aberdeen. In 1897 its shipment of sugar into the state reached the enormous aggregate of two hundred and forty carloads, which one item gives evidence of the great and substantial growth of the business, which in that year represented transactions amounting to more than one million and two hundred thousand dollars. In 1902 the concert shipped in three hundred and thirty-three carloads of sugar, averaging forty thousand pounds to a car, more than double the weight per car of the shipment of 1897, while the aggregate of the business for the year reached more than two and a quarter millions of dollars. The branch establishment at Sheldon is conducted under the title of Jewett Brothers & Company, and this is also incorporated. In 1901 Mr. Jewett effected the organization of the Jewett Fruit & Fish Company, of Sioux Falls, of which he has been president from the start, and the concern has likewise built up a large and prosperous business. In 1902 he organized the Manchester Biscuit Company, of Sioux Falls, of which he is president, while he is also vice-president of the Andrew Kuhn Company, wholesale grocers, in Sioux Falls. Each of these large enterprises has felt the influence of his progressive spirit and high administrative talents, and he is held in high regard in business circles and is esteemed by all who know him. In 1903 Mr. Jewett organized the Jewett Drug Company, of Aberdeen, the same conducting a wholesale and general jobbing business, and he is president of this corporation.

Mr. Jewett has taken an active interest in public affairs, as touching civic advancement, and prior to 1896 he was a stalwart supporter of the Republican party. In the campaign of that year he found his views not in harmony with the platform of the party and has since maintined an independent attitude, taking the stand that he is today a Lincoln Republican and being well fortified in his convictions and opinions as to matters of public policy. He has been a delegate to both state and county conventions of the Republican party and has never wavered in his allegiance to its basic and primary principles. He was for two years president of the Sioux Falls Daily Press Company, but has now disposed of his interests in the same.

On the 12th of May, 1869, Mr. Jewett was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ryan, of Troy, New York. No children have been born of this union, but they have reared and educated two nieces of Mrs. Jewett.

DANIEL J. CONWAY, junior member of the well-known law firm of Muller & Company, of Sioux Falls, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in the city of LaSalle, on the 8th of March, 1860, and being a son of Daniel and Mary (McTiernan) Conway, the former of whom was born in Sligo, Ireland, both in Drumkeerin, County Leitrim, Ireland, both representative of stanch old Irish lineage. The subject received his early educational training in the public schools of his native city, and later continued his studies in St. Viateur's College, in Bourbonnais, Illinois. He later was for two years a resident of Dixon, that state, where he took a course of study in the Northern Illinois Normal College, and in the meanwhile began the study of law, under an able preceptor in that place. He then removed to Sioux county, Iowa, where he held the office of deputy auditor of Sioux county from January, 1888, until March, 1889. In the month last mentioned he came to Sioux Falls, where he engaged in the real-estate business, to which he devoted his attention until 1891, having in the meanwhile secured admission to the bar of the state, while he is also a practitioner in the federal courts. In the year noted he entered into a professional partnership with David E. Powers, under the firm name of Powers & Conway, and this alliance continued until 1893, when he became associated with Henry A. Muller, under the title of Muller & Conway, which has ever since obtained, the firm controlling a large and representative legal business and having distinctive precedence both as attorneys and counselors.

Mr. Conway has been one of the wheelhorses of the Democratic party in the county and state and has wielded marked influence in the party councils, while his leadership has been acknowledged and appreciated. He was manager of the Democratic campaign in the state in 1896, and has been secretary of the state central committee of his party for the past six years. In 1897 he was appointed United States commissioner, an office of which he is still incumbent, and he served with great acceptability as city attorney of Sioux Falls from May, 1898, until May, 1900. In religious belief Mr. Conway is a Roman Catholic.

On the 26th of November, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Conway to Miss Jane Frances Conness, of Kansas City, Missouri, and they have five children, namely: Henrietta M., M. Roberta, Marie Beulah, Frances F. and Daniel Walter.

GRANVILLE G. BENNETT was born at Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, October 9, 1833, the son of Peter and Mary (Pinkerton) Bennett. He was educated at Washington College, Washington, Iowa, and studied law. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventh Iowa Regiment and served throughout the war as lieutenant of the Seventh and adjutant of the Nineteenth, but during the last two years of the war as an officer upon the staff of General Thomas J. McKean. After the war he practiced law at Washington and served in both houses of the Iowa legislature. He was appointed associate judge of the supreme court of Dakota in 1875 by President Grant, and served in that capacity until August, 1878, when he resigned to accept a nomination to congress. While justice of the supreme court of Dakota he organized the courts in the Black Hills and held the first sessions there. He made an excellent record in congress and since that time has practiced law at Deadwood. He is a public-spirited citizen, a leader in all public enterprises, and is still a power in politics, always representing his county in state conventions and was a delegate to the national convention which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900. He is a powerful and eloquent speaker, and a popular lecturer upon scientific and literary subjects. He is a leading member of the Congregational church.

Mr. Bennett was married at Washington, Iowa, October 11, 1860, to Miss Mary Dawson, and their home life has been ideal throughout the happy years of their union. Their surviving children are Misses Esteline and Helen, and Granville G., Jr. The young ladies are leaders in social and professional life, the former as a musician and journalist in Chicago and the latter in educational work, being at present the superintendent of schools in Lawrence county. Granville G., Jr., is preparing for the Episcopal ministry.

PHILO HALL.—The legal affairs of the great state of South Dakota at the present time are placed in able hands, and as attorney general of the state the subject of this sketch is giving an administration which is creditable to the commonwealth and to himself professionally and officially. Mr. Hall is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born in Wilton, Waseca county on the 31st of December, 1865, a son of Philo and Mary E. (Greene) Hall. Philo Hall, Sr., was born in Caledonia Springs, Canada, being the son of Philo and Susana Hall, both of whom were born in the state of Vermont. When about fifteen years of age the father of the subject left his native town in Canada and went to Kenosha, Wisconsin, his father having died when Philo was a mere child. He attended school in Kenosha and Racine, Wisconsin, continuing his studies until he was about nineteen years of age, and he then removed to Waseca county, Minnesota, where he turned his attention to teaching school, gaining distinctive prestige in this profession. In April, 1861, in response to the President's first call for volunteers, he enlisted as a member of the First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three years, making the record of a valiant and faithful soldier of the republic. He then returned to his home in Minnesota and engaged in the hotel business in Wilton, having married Miss Mary E. Greene, daughter of William and Mary Greene, of New York city. The father of the subject died on the 30th of April, 1883, and he is survived by his wife and their four children, the mother being now a resident of Brookings, South Dakota, which is likewise the home of her son, the attorney general, who is the eldest of the four children, the others being as follows: Mary E., who is the wife of Arthur Alton, of Brookings; George P., who is likewise a resident of this place; and Nellie, who remains with her mother. After the death of his father in 1883, the family removed to Brookings, and here the subject of this review took up the study of law in the office of Judge J. O. Andrews, under whose direction he prosecuted his technical reading until 1886, and was admitted to the bar of the territory of Dakota in 1887. Shortly afterward Mr. Hall entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Judge Andrews, this association continuing until 1889, when Judge Andrews was elected to the circuit bench, and since that time Mr. Hall has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Brookings, and is now the senior member of the present firm of Hall, Lawrence & Roddle. Mr. Hall has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party and has been a valued and able worker in the cause of the same. In 1894 he was elected state's attorney of Brookings county, and was chosen as his own successor in 1896, while in 1895 he was elected mayor of the city of Brookings, serving one term and giving a most able administration of municipal affairs. He has also served as city attorney and in 1901 he represented his district in the state senate. In the autumn election of 1902 he was elected to his present distinguished office of attorney general of the state, assuming the duties of the position in January, 1903, and was unanimously renominated to that office at the Republican state convention at Sioux Falls, May 4, 1904. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 27th of April, 1890, Mr. Hall married Mrs. Mary A. Cooke, and of this union have been born three children, namely: Vivian, who was born on the 25th of September, 1891; Philo, Jr., who was born on the 8th of August, 1895, and Morrell, who was born on the 26th of March, 1898.

REV. GARY T. NOTSON, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Pierre, was born in Decatur county, Iowa, September 19, 1865. In his youth Mr. Notson learned the printer's trade, but in 1892 entered the ministry in the Des Moines conference and joined the Dakota conference in 1894. He has rapidly risen to a position of eminence in his calling. He is secretary of the Dakota conference and is the historian of the church in this state.

H. B. NOBLE, M. D.—Few men have a better claim to the title of early settler of Howard than the popular physician whose name heads this paragraph. There were a few before him, but when it is stated that he built the second residence put up at the county seat of Miner county, it is easy to see that he was on the scene at a very early period of the settlement of this section of South Dakota. His coming moreover was a distinct public benefit, as he "took hold," to use a western phrase, immediately after his arrival and his shoulder has been up against the car of progress ever since. In other words, he has been in touch with every movement to help Miner county, and has done his full share in educating public opinion along the lines of progress. Dr. Noble's parents were Albert G. and Lucy L. Noble, who came west in the first half of the last century and found a location in the rich agricultural region bordering the upper Mississippi on the west. Their son, with whose biography we are dealing, was born in Delaware county, Iowa, September 10, 1848, and his early education was confined to the somewhat meagerly-equipped public schools of that day. In late life, however, he made up by study for all deficiencies and eventually became a well-informed man. Having decided on medicine as his life's vocation, he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and after a very studious session, marked by close application on his part, he was graduated as a Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1882. He had long regarded the Dakotas as an inviting field for ambitious young men, and immediately after obtaining his professional diploma he turned his face toward the prairies of the upper Missouri. The prospect at Howard was not especially inviting when the young doctor arrived, as the present thriving seat of justice was as yet a straggling hamlet and the population of Miner county was not such as to unduly swell the census. Dr. Noble, however, had confidence in the growth of this section and therefore cast his bread upon the waters with full assurance that after many days it would return to him. His "shingle" was hung out with the brave assurance that characterizes the trueborn pioneer and he set to work with a will to make business come. Industry and determination seldom fail of their effects, and it was not long until Dr. Noble was able to put up a house to live in, this building, by the way, being the second that graced the streets of Howard. He grew in favor as the town grew in size and in due time was elected to preside over the destinies of Howard as its mayor. He gave such satisfaction by his first term that he was honored with a re-election, and, in addition to the mayoralty, he has held many minor offices. For ten years past he has been health officer of Miner county and in this position has succeeded in bringing about some needed reforms. The Doctor's standing, socially, professionally and fraternally, can not be better emphasized than by the statement that he is a member of the Episcopal church, of the Masonic fraternity and of the State Medical Association.

In 1880, Dr. Noble was married to Miss Carrie Hill, who died in September, 1891, leaving two children: Roy B. and Albert. In September, 1892, the Doctor was united in matrimony with Miss Jennie O. Strong, by whom there has been no issue. In politics, Dr. Noble is an earnest advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and may usually be found well to the front among the party workers when a campaign is on. He is public-spirited as well as patriotic, and takes a just pride in the rapid strides made by South Dakota during the last decade in the race for supremacy among the great states of the northwest.

EUGENE HUNTINGTON.—It is signally consistent that in a contemporary way shall be perpetuated the records of those who have aided in the development of a splendid civilization in the great northwest, for in the future years this data can not but prove of inestimable historic value. The subject of this sketch is to be noted as one of the early pioneers of the present state of South Dakota and as one who has done his part in advancing its material and civic progress. He has served in various positions of public trust, under both the territorial and state regimes, and is at the time of this writing incumbent of the office of deputy collector of internal revenue for the north half of the state, retaining his residence in Webster, Day county.

The name borne by the subject is one which has long been identified with the annals of American history. The original progenitor in the new world was Simon Huntington, who emigrated from Norwich, England, in 1633, but who died on the voyage, his family settling in Roxbury, Massachusetts. His son Christopher was one of the founders of Norwich, Connecticut, being one of the twelve patentees of that place and one of its prominent and influential citizens. The subject is of the eighth generation in descent from Simon Huntington, the head of the original family in America.

Eugene Huntington was born in Norwich, Connecticut, on the 18th of April, 1844, being a son of Horatio and Julia (Horton) Huntington. His parents removed to New Jersey when he was a child, later to the state of New York, and in 1856 became pioneer settlers in Mitchell county, Iowa, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The father there gave his attention to agricultural pursuits and became a prosperous and highly honored citizen of the state. The subject of this review received a common-school education, having been a lad of about twelve years at the time of the family removal to Iowa, so that he has had his full quota of experience in connection with pioneer life. In 1861, shortly after the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted as a private in the Fourth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served until the expiration of his term, in 1863, when he re-enlisted as a member of the same regiment and remained in active service therewith until the close of the great internecine conflict through which was perpetuated the integrity of the Union. He recived his honorable discharge, as sergeant of his company, in August, 1865, and then returned to his home in Iowa. In 1867-8 Mr. Huntington was employed in the engineering department of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1869 held the position of construction engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, while in 1872 he was similarly engaged in connection with the construction of the Iowa Pacific Railroad, which is now a portion of the system of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad.

In 1878 Mr. Huntington came to South Dakota, locating in Flandreau, Moody county, where he established himself in the real-estate and loan business, being one of the pioneers in the line in the state, which was then a portion of the great undivided territory of Dakota. In 1883 he removed to Webster, Day county, where he has since maintained his home, and where he continued in the same line of enterprise for a number of years, doing much to secure to this section a desirable class of settlers and also to further the upbuilding and advancement of the town.

In politics Mr. Huntington has ever given an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he has been an active and efficient worker. He cast his first presidential vote for General Ulysses S. Grant, and has ever since been an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the "grand old party." In 1884-5 he was a member of the legislature of Dakota territory, and introduced the bill creating Marshall county, said bill being duly enacted. In 1888 he was appointed adjutant general by Governor Mellette, and held that office during the term of that honored and able chief executive of the state of South Dakota. He was the first president of the board of trustees of Webster after its incorporation as a village, and as an official and a private citizen he has ever shown a deep and loyal interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his home town, county and state. In 1899 he was appointed to his present office of deputy collector of internal revenue, and its duties demand practically his undivided attention. In a fraternal way Mr. Huntington is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, has attained the thirty-third and highest degree in Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, and is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 29th of December, 1867, Mr. Huntington was united in marriage to Miss Artemicia Button, who was born in the state of New York, and who was a resident of Iowa at the time of their marriage. They have four children, namely: Marcia, Richard, Grace and Gertrude.

BERNARD C. McCROSSAN.—It is eminently consonant that in this history should be entered a memoir to Mr. McCrossan, who was one of the sterling pioneers of the state, being prominently concerned in its industrial, commercial and civic development and progress and having been one of the leading business men of the city of Sioux Falls at the time of his death.

Bernard Carland McCrossan was born in Straband, Ireland, on the 15th of June, 1846, and was a scion of sturdy and loyal old Irish stock. He was reared and educated in the Emerald Isle and early gave evidence of that alert mentality, good judgment and indefatigable energy which later played so important a part in securing to him independence and prosperity. He became identified with the cattle business in his native land and had his entire financial resources invested in this line. He had loaded his cattle on a vessel for the purpose of transporting the stock to the markets in England, and on the passage the vessel was wrecked and he barely escaped with his life, losing all but the underclothing which he wore at the time of the accident. This misfortune placed him again at the foot of the ladder, but with invincible courage and determination he set forth to retrieve his fortunes. When about twenty-four years of age he bade adieu to the fair land of his nativity and came to America. He located in the city of Chicago, where he was employed about one year by a street-car company, and he then came to the territory of Dakota and became one of the pioneers of the little frontier village of Pierre, the present attractive capital city of the great state with which his fortunes were linked until his death. In Pierre he established himself in the produce business, and thus laid the foundation for the great business enterprise of which he was at the head when called from the scene of life's activities. He also took up a claim of government land in that locality and in due time perfected his title thereto. He continued in business in Pierre for a number of years, and simultaneously maintained a number of branch houses throughout the state. For nearly two years he resided in Deadwood, where he became interested in mining ventures, and he then located in Sundance, the capital of Cook county, Wyoming, where he was successfully engaged in business until 1887, when he returned to South Dakota and located in Sioux Falls, where he engaged in the wholesale fruit business, which he conducted under his own name until October, 1898, when the business was incorporated under the title of the B. C. McCrossan Fruit Company, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. He became president and principal stockholder of the company and under his able and energetic executive control the business continued to increase in scope and importance, becoming the leading enterprise of the sort in the state and controlling a trade which was of wide ramifications. The business is still conducted under the same title, his widow retaining her interest in the same, while it is being successfully carried on under the general management of Henry M. Jones, who had previously been a stockholder and able coadjutor of the founder of the business, while he is a brother of Mrs. McCrossan. He was summoned to the life eternal on the 28th of October, 1903, and in his death the city lost one of its honored business men and loyal citizens, while to those nearest and dearest to him the loss is one which can never be replaced. Mr. McCrossan was reared in the faith of the Catholic church and received his education in a Christian Brothers' school in Ireland, while he ever clung to the faith in sincerity and consistency of life, having been a communicant of St. Michael's church in Sioux Falls at the time when he was called to his reward, his widow likewise being a communicant of this church. He was affiliated with the Catholic Order of Foresters and his political support was given to the Democracy, though he never sought office or was active in political affairs.

On the 26th of November, 1886, Mr. McCrossan was united in marriage to Miss Linnie B. Jones, who was at the time a resident of Spearfish, South Dakota. She was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and is a daughter of William and Ellen (Keliher) Jones, who were numbered among the pioneers of South Dakota. The father died in 1884, while the mother now resides with her daughter in Sioux Falls. Mrs. McCrossan had no children. She still resides in the attractive home in Sioux Falls and is surrounded by a circle of devoted friends, being actively interested in church work and in social affairs also until the period of bereavement through which she is now passing.

ALEXANDER C. JOHNSON, a native of Pennsylvania, was educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, afterwards taking a commercial course and serving acceptably as a teller in a bank. Then, graduating with high honors in the law, he came to South Dakota to engage in the practice of his profession, but circumstances threw him into the grain trade, and for fifteen years he had the supervision of the line elevators upon the Northwestern system in South Dakota and western Minnesota, and became a recognized authority upon all matters pertaining to grain growing and marketing. In 1898 he was taken into the employment of the Northwestern Railway as general agent in Dakota, and a year or so later was made general agent for the Northwestern lines in Minnesota and South Dakota. For many years Mr. Johnson's residence was at Watertown, where he was a leader in all enterprises demanding public-spirited action, and he was also active in Republican politics and has for twenty years been regarded as one of the party's safest counsellors. He was a delegate to the national convention of 1892 and a member of the committee to notify the President of his nomination. Recently his business relations have compelled him to maintain his residence in Winona, Minnesota, but his interest in South Dakota matters is unabated and he still regards himself as a South Dakotan. He has a splendid home and his home life is ideal. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have three children, just arriving at maturity, two daughters, Misses Evelyn and Alta, and Carl.

PETER J. HEGEMAN, of Brookings, is a native of the Empire state of the Union, having been born in Gloversville, Fulton county, New York, on the 10th of May, 1849, and being a son of Peter J. and Catherine (Allen) Hegeman. In the public schools of Gloversville, New York, he received his early educational discipline. When eleven years of age he began work, and the major portion of his stipend he gave to his mother, reserving only sufficient for the absolute necessities of life. Later he accompanied his parents on their removal to Wisconsin, in which locality he remained until 1877, when he came to South Dakota as a pioneer, taking up a homestead claim near Lake Hendricks, Brookings county, and proving up on the same. He improved the farm and brought the same under effective cultivation, being there engaged in general farming. Subsequently Mr. Hegeman removed to the village of Clark Lake, where he erected a commodious warehouse and engaged in the buying of grain and the handling of flour, feed, etc. He continued in business at Clark Lake for some time and then removed to White, where he was engaged in the same line of enterprise for some time, after which he again resided on his farm, but later returned to White and resumed operations in the manufacturing of gloves and mittens. In 1894 he removed his business to Brookings, and here he has built up a large and prosperous enterprise, controlling an excellent business throughout this section of the state.

JOHN HEREFORD KING, who is engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business in the city of Huron, Beadle county, and who is a distinguished member of the legal profession, is distinctively a western man and imbued with its self-reliant and progressive spirit. He was born at Salem, Henry county, Iowa, on the 3d of October, 1845, and is a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of that state. He is a son of Samuel and Content (Verion) King, both of whom were birthright members of that noble organization, the Society of Friends, to whose faith they adhered throughout life, the father being a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Georgia. They removed, with their parents, to Ohio about 1815, and after their marriage removed to Iowa in 1844, settling in Henry county, at Salem, and later moving to Cedar county, Iowa, where the father entered the land whereon West Branch now stands. The subject was reared on the old homestead farm, early beginning to assist in its work, while he also learned the trade of broom making under the direction of his father. His early educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality, and was supplemented by a three-months course in an academy conducted by Joel Beans, at West Branch, that state. He left school at the age of eighteen years and continued to work on the home farm until his marriage, at the age of twenty-one. He then, in 1866, located on a tract of land in Hardin county, Iowa, and engaged in farming on his own responsibility, breaking the greater portion of the ground himself and fencing the property, which was virgin prairie at the time when it came into his possession. In the meanwhile he was employed as teacher in an adjoining district school for three winter terms. In the spring of 1869 he began the careful study of law at his home, and completed his technical reading under the direction of an able preceptor, Hon. H. L. Huff, of Eldora, Iowa, being admitted to the bar of Iowa in the winter of 1870, and located in Eldora, the county seat of Hardin county, where he initiated the active practice of his profession, and two years later he removed to Hampton, Franklin county, where he rapidly gained prestige in his profession, building up a large and lucrative legal business and being one of the leading lawyers of that section for many years. In 1877 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, said district comprising the counties of Franklin and Cerro Gordo, and he was chosen as his own successor in 1879, receiving large and gratifying majorities on both occasions. He took a very prominent part in the legislative proceedings and held the important position of chairman of the house committee on railroads during the eighteenth general assembly. At the time of the Civil war he was most desirous of enlisting in defense of the Union, but his parents, being of the Quaker faith and thus opposed to warfare by principle and training, refused to permit him to become a volunteer. In July, 1880, he came to South Dakota and in the fall of that year laid out Chamberlain and became president of the town-site company, and soon removed there with his family. He was appointed postmaster in 1882 and became editor of the Chamberlain Register and actively engaged in the many enterprises calculated to build up a town. Like many others in South Dakota, he lost his all in the hard times of the later 'eighties, but stuck to the state and with keen foresight later saw the great development that might come, and he believed would come, to this great artesian section of Central South Dakota. After a painstaking search he secured help from Dubuque capitalists and purchased a very large quantity of land, commencing in the latter part of 1899, in Beadle, Spink, Hand, Hyde, Hughes and Sully counties, fully eighty thousand acres, and nearly five years ago removed to Huron and commenced pushing and advocating the digging of artesian wells, and planting of trees, and bringing new settlers into the country, loaning money to help farmers and others who wished to build and buy more land. He improved a large number of farms, building good houses and barns, and infused new life and confidence in central South Dakota and built up a great business at Huron, in lands, loans and insurance.

In politics Mr. King has ever been an ardent Republican and has been a vigorous and effective worker in its cause. He made an uncompromising stand against the free-silver heresy in 1896, and in the presidential campaign of that year made a large number of strong speeches in advocacy of the single gold standard, the now established financial policy of his party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was reared in the faith of the society of Friends, of which he is a birthright member, but both he and his wife now hold membership in the Congregational church.

On the 20th of September, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. King to Miss Permelia A. Andrews, who was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, being a daughter of William E. and Mary E. Andrews, who were early settlers in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. King have four children, namely: Guneath D., now Mrs. Gilbert E. Roe, of New York city; Laona M., now Mrs. Walter Montgomery, of Chamberlain, South Dakota; Lorena C., a graduate of Chicago University, now at home in Huron, and Grace E., now Mrs. Fred J. Hutchins, of Chicago, all of whom share their father's loyalty in the belief in South Dakota's future greatness.

GEORGE GROVER, one of the representative citizens and prominent merchants of Hartford, Minnehaha county, is a native of the state of Michigan, having been born on a farm in Pulaski township, Jackson county, on the 3d of June, 1859, and being a son of Allen W. and Jane E. (Phipps) Grover, natives of New York state. The father was one of the representative farmers of that county and a man of prominence in his section. He died in 1902, while the mother is still living at the old homestead. The subject was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the homestead farm and was afforded excellent educational advantages. After completing the curriculum of the public schools he was matriculated in the Michigan State Agricultural College, at Lansing, where he completed the prescribed four-years course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1881, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. After leaving college Mr. Grover was for two years a successful teacher in the public schools of his native county and he then, in 1882, purchased the Concord Enterprise, at Concord, that county, continuing as editor and publisher of the same for two years, after which he was there engaged in the general merchandise business until 1889, when he removed to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he learned the art of telegraphy, at which he was there employed for some time, as was he later in Hamilton, Minnesota. He was thus employed in the service of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad for nearly a decade, in Minnesota and South Dakota, having been station agent and operator at Hartford, this state, from 1891 until 1898. He thereafter passed a year in looking for an eligible location in the southern states, but became convinced that South Dakota offered superior attractions, and in 1899 he returned to Hartford, where he entered into partnership with Herman C. Robsahm, under the firm name of Robsahm & Grover, and engaged in the general merchandise business, with which enterprise he has since been successfully identified, having purchased the interests of his partner on the 1st of May, 1903, and being now the sole proprietor of the business, which is one of the most important of the sort in this section, his store being well stocked in its various departments and controlling a trade which extends throughout the wide radius of country normally tributary to Hartford. Mr. Grover has ever believed in the principles of the Democratic party as exemplified in the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson, but the heretical tendencies in the party ranks in later years have caused him to withdraw his allegiance and he is now an out-and-out supporter of the policies of President Roosevelt. Fraternally he is identified with Hartford Lodge, U. D., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Hartford; and Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

On the 4th of August, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grover to Miss Hattie B. Smith, daughter of Isaac F. and Mary A. (Earl) Smith, of Jackson county, Michigan, and of this union have been born three children: Allen S., who was born on the 16th of September, 1894; Raymond, who was born on the 21st of July, 1899; and Theodore, who was born on the 28th day of October, 1903.

WILLIAM SCHOOF, one of the well-known and popular citizens of Gettysburg, Potter county, has had an eventful career, and is a man of broad experience. He has the distinction of being able to speak in both the high and low Dutch, Norwegian and the Danish languages, besides the English.

Mr. Schoof is a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, where he was born on the 22d of September, 1857, being a son of Henry and Amelia (Dursen) Schoof. His father was a successful farmer, owning about three hundred acres of land in the province mentioned and being a man of prominence and influence in his community. He served in an office corresponding to the American justice of the peace for many years, and being an income tax payer was eligible for and elected to a number of more important offices than the one noted. In his family were seven children, of whom all are living at the present time, while three of the number are residents of the United States.

The subject of this sketch was reared to maturity in the fatherland, and received excellent educational advantages in his youth, having attended the schools maintained by the national government and also private institutions and a technical school of agriculture. At the age of nineteen years he entered the cavalry arm of the national military service, in which he remained three years. He was promoted to the office of corporal, the highest rank attainable in the three-years term of cavalry service, and during one year he was stationed with his command at Flensburg in his native province, and the remaining two years near the city of Metz, in the present German province of Alsace-Lorraine, which had but a short time previously been taken from the French government, so that it was a position demanding strong governmental control and a place of marked strategic importance. After the expiration of his three-year term Mr. Schoof, in 1879, came to America, being twenty-one years of age at the time. He was on furlough at the time, being still considered as a member of the military reserve of his native land. He landed at New York and came west to Bureau county, Illinois, where he was an inmate of a family home for some time, his principal object being to acquire a knowledge of the English language, and the customs of the people.

After a trip through Kansas and the Indian territory, he returned to his native land for a visit, in 1880, remaining there during the winter of the year mentioned. In the spring of 1881 he returned to the United States and located in Bureau county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming on his own account, having received financial aid from his home. Lack of experience and unpropitious conditions caused a failure in this venture, and, as he himself states the case, at the end of two years his five hired men had the money while he had incidentally acquired a modicum of experience. He then became infused with the enthusiastic spirit which was animating those who were beginning to develop the resources of what is now the state of South Dakota, and on the 21st of March, 1883, find him located at Frankfort, Spink county. In this vicinity he rented a large farm, his resources being summed up in eight dollars in cash and three crippled horses so far as tangible evidences were concerned, but he had the better equipment of undefatigable energy and a determination to win. He devoted his attention to farming for the ensuing three years and was very successful in his efforts. In the meanwhile he had exercised the prerogatives of citizenship by taking up homestead, pre-emption and tree claims in Potter county, and here he has made his home consecutively since June 10, 1883, save for the time which he devoted to his farming interests in Spink county. In the spring of 1886 he made a permanent location in Potter county, and the following year met with a success of decidedly negative order, so that in the fall of that year he was constrained to accept a clerkship in a mercantile establishment in Gettysburg. He was thus engaged until 1890, since which time he has been engaged in the furnishing of seed grain on shares throughout Potter and adjoining counties, having had at times as many as two hundred and sixty-eight customers and having supplied seed for seven thousand acres of land. In this somewhat unique line of enterprise Mr. Schoof has met with gratifying success, while he has gained the unqualified confidence and esteem of the persons with whom he has had dealings. He is also engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Gettysburg, and is a popular auctioneer, his services in the line being in requisition throughout a wide radius of country. He never made a failure in any business venture save that of farming and his failure in that line was not due to mismanagement or want of ability, but to the elements. In politics Mr. Schoof is a stanch Democrat, and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and other social organizations. In 1896 he was elected register of deeds of Potter county, retaining this office two years.

On the 30th of November, 1891, Mr. Schoof was united in marriage to Miss Florence Knickerbocker, who was born in the state of Michigan, being a daughter of Andrew and Carrie (Mills) Knickerbocker, who are now prominent and honored residents of Gettysburg. Mr. and Mrs. Schoof have four children, namely: Henrietta, John, Maud and Bessie.

ROBERT E. McDOWELL, who is private secretary of United States Senator Robert J. Gamble, of South Dakota, is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born near Fox Lake, Dodge county, on the 21st day of December, 1866. He is the son of Samuel C. and Margaret J. (Gamble) McDowell, the former of whom was born near Downpatrick, County Down, Ireland, on the 12th of July, 1832, while the latter was born in the same county, near Belfast, on the 16th day of May, 1838. The father of the subject came to the United States when seventeen years of age, having received excellent educational advantages in the Emerald Isle, and was successfully engaged in teaching for a number of years in New York and Wisconsin. He served in the war of the Rebellion, enlisting as a private in Company D, Eighth (Eagle Regiment) Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged from the service as first lieutenant, having served some three years and nine months. During two years of his service he acted as adjutant of the regiment. While serving with his regiment, it took part in over thirty engagements and battles, in which were included a number of the most memorable battles of the war. On return from the war Mr. McDowell located on a farm in the town of Trenton, near Fox Lake, Wisconsin, becoming one of the honored and influential citizens of that section, removing in 1901 to the village of Fox Lake. He served as a member of the Wisconsin legislature, and held a number of local offices at different times. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally is commander of the Grand Army of the Republic post. His wife mother of the subject, is a sister of United States Senator Gamble, and of the late John R. Gamble, member of congress from South Dakota, and Hugh S. Gamble, all of Yankton, South Dakota. Jennie B., a sister of the subject, born February, 11, 1870, resides with her parents at Fox Lake, Wisconsin.

Robert E. McDowell secured his preliminary educational training in the public schools, and supplemented the same by a course in Wayland Academy at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, graduating in 1887; afterward continuing his studies at Yankton College, and Bryant & Stratton Business College in Chicago. He took a position in 1889 in the law offices of Gamble Brothers at Yankton, South Dakota territory (the firm consisting of the late John R. Gamble and the present United States Senator Robert J. Gamble), studied law and was admitted to the bar of the state of South Dakota. He acted as secretary to Senator Gamble while the latter was a member of the house of representatives in the fifty-fourth congress, and thereafter he was for two years engaged in the active practice of his profession in Yankton, being associated with Hon. John Holman, under the firm name of Holman & McDowell. He again acted as private secretary to Mr. Gamble during the fifty-sixth congress, and has continued to act as such since the latter's election to the United States senate in 1901.

The subject is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, is actively identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, holding membership in Oriental Consistory, No. 1, in Yankton; is a member of El Riad Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls; is a member of Phoenix Lodge, No. 37, Knights of Pythias, and of Yankton Lodge, No. 1, Ancient Order of United Workmen, in the same city. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church in Yankton.

On June 6, 1900, Mr. McDowell was married in the Zion Reformed church at Hagerstown, Maryland, to Miss Edith Ellen Eyerly, of Hagerstown, she being a daughter of Hon. George W. Eyerly, an old-time resident and prominent merchant of that city, she is also a sister of Prof. Elmer K. Eyerly, a member of the faculty of the State Agricultural College of South Dakota.

REV. CHARLES MOTT DALEY, state superintendent of the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, resides at Huron. He was born at Damascus, Henry county, Illinois, July 17, 1859, and was educated at Oberlin College and was ordained in 1882 and next year located in South Dakota. He has occupied his present position since 1890. He served as chaplain of the South Dakota Infantry in the Philippine war and won the gratitude and affection of all of the men. Always public-spirited, he was selected by Governor Sheldon to superintend the distribution of supplies to the destitute homesteaders in the great drought, a work he accomplished at great labor and sacrifice and to the complete satisfaction of every one affected. He is the president of the State Sunday School Association, and a member of the executive committee of the State Historical Society.

GEORGE D. FOGLESONG, the efficient bookkeeper in charge of the office of the Homestake Mining Company at Lead, Lawrence county, is a native of the state of Missouri, having been born in Westport, Jackson county, on the 5th of December, 1862, and being a son of George D. and Martha W. (Wetzel) Foglesong, both of whom were born and reared in Greenbriar county, West Virginia. They removed finally to Missouri and later to Cheyenne, Wyoming, whence they came to Lawrence county, South Dakota, in 1880, settling on a ranch and there developing a valuable property. The father died twelve years ago, and the mother six years ago.

The subject of this review was about six years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Wyoming, and he secured his educational training in the public schools of the city of Cheyenne. At the age of fourteen he began serving as a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and within this time learned the art of telegraphy in the Cheyenne office, so that when but sixteen years of age he held a responsible position as operator. He continued in the employ of the company until the autumn of 1880, when he accompanied his parents on their overland trip to the Black Hills. He remained with them on the home ranch until the autumn of 1890 when he entered the employ of the great Homestake Mining Company, holding a position in one of their mills. In June of the following year he became bookkeeper and telegraph operator in the office of the company at Lead, and is at the present time in charge of the office, his able and faithful service having gained to him the appreciative regard and confidence of the company, while his genial and open-hearted ways have made him distinctively popular in all classes. In politics Mr. Foglesong was reared in the faith of the Democratic party, to which he clung until the first nomination of the late lamented President McKinley, whom he enthusiastically supported, and since that time he has given an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 30th of June, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Foglesong to Miss Olivia A. Hokins, who was born in the fair old city of Stockholm, Sweden, on the 3d of October, 1866, being a daughter of John G. and Anna L. Hokins. The subject and his estimable wife have four children, namely: Mary M., Ruth H., Walter D. and Hilda L.

E. W. FEIGE, M. D., one of the successful young physicians and surgeons of the state, established in the practice of his profession at Woonsocket, Sanborn county, was born on a farm near the city of St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 9th of August, 1871, and is a son of William and Frieda (Werner) Feige. He accompanied his parents upon their removal to the territory of Dakota, and he completed a course in the high school at Huron, South Dakota, being graduated as a member of the class of 1891, and he then took up the study of medicine. In the fall of 1892 the subject was matriculated in the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, where he completed the prescribed course, being graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he located in Hawarden, Iowa, where he was engaged in practice until December, 1896, when he located in Alpena, South Dakota, where he continued his professional work until he established himself in practice at Woonsocket, where he has since resided and where he has secured a most gratifying support. The Doctor is a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party, is a member of the Presbyterian church in his home town and has become affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

DUDLEY C. PHELPS is an enterprising farmer and successful stock raiser of Custer county, living on a beautiful and well-improved ranch, about seventeen miles from Hermosa, which has been his home since the year 1899. Dudley C. Phelps was born in Ashmore, Coles county, Illinois, July 22, 1865, and spent the first eight years of his life in his native state. At that age he was taken by his parents to Vernon county, Missouri, where he grew to maturity and received his education, remaining there as his father's assistant on the farm until 1885, when he returned to Illinois, thence, about one year later, went to Fletcher county, Nebraska, where, with an uncle, he engaged in cattle raising. After remaining in the latter state until 1890 Mr. Phelps came to South Dakota, and during the ensuing nine years rode the range in various parts of the country, principally among the Black Hills, and in that time became thoroughly experienced in every detail of the great cattle industry. Leaving the trail in the spring of 1899, he purchased his present beautiful ranch, on Battle creek, where he has since devoted his time and attention to agriculture and stock raising, and, as already indicated, he has forged rapidly to the front in his two-fold vocation, being at this time one of the most enterprising and well-to-do men of the community in which he resides. Mr. Phelps has made many improvements on his place in the way of buildings, has a comfortable and attractive home and is well situated to enjoy the large measure of material prosperity with which his efforts have been crowned. Mr. Phelps' character is above reproach, his integrity unsullied and his relations with his fellowmen have been eminently honorable, his name wherever known having all the sacredness of a written obligation.

Mr. Phelps was married in the town of Hermosa, August 21, 1898, to Miss Jessie Steffing, of Minnesota, and is now the father of two interesting children, a daughter by the name of Dorothy and a son, Walter.

FRED W. GUNKLE, who is numbered among the successful and popular business men of Sioux Falls, was born in the city of Reading, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of October, 1857, and is a son of Fred and Elizabeth (Kalkhoff) Gunkle, both of whom were born and reared in Germany, and both of whom are now deceased, the father having been a roadmaster for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. The subject received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, and in his early youth entered upon an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade in one of the extensive concerns of Reading. He became a skilled artisan in the line and continued his residence in the old Keystone state until 1876, when he located in the city of Chicago, where he was for the ensuing three years employed in the works of the Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company. In 1879 he located in Dubuque, Iowa, where he held a responsible position with the Iowa Iron Works for the following two years, at the expiration of which he returned to Chicago and accepted a position as traveling representative for Samuel Bliss & Company, with whom he remained until 1884, having established headquarters in Sioux Falls in 1881, at the time of entering the employ of the concern. In 1884 he became a traveling salesman for the Sioux City Steam Engine Works, of Sioux City, Iowa, retaining this incumbency four years. In 1891 he was appointed deputy United States marshal for western division, northern district of Iowa, with headquarters at Sioux City, Iowa, holding office until 1895, and being thereafter traveling representative for the Andrew Kuehn Company, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, in the meanwhile maintaining his home in Sioux Falls during the greater portion of the interval. In 1896 he "quit the road" and engaged in the wholesale cigar and tobacco business in this city, and he has reason to be satisfied with the results which have been attained, for his trade is of the best order and covers a good territory, normally tributary to the city as a jobbing center. In politics he is stalwart Republican and ever shown a deep interest in the promotion of the party cause, though he has never been a seeker of official preferment. In a fraternal way Mr. Gunkle is identified with Unity Lodge, No. 130, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Sioux Falls Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Sioux Falls Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; and El Riad Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, while he is also a prominent and popular affiliate of the Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler, while he has also represented the same in the grand lodge of the state.

On the 13th of June, 1888, Mr. Gunkle was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Carter, who was born in the state of Illinois, and who was a resident of Sioux Falls at the time of her marriage. They have no children.

ALBERT WALWORTH RANSOM is at present business manager and a half owner of Public Opinion, daily and weekly, Watertown, South Dakota, the leading newspaper in the northwestern part of the state. Mr. Ransom is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Clinton county, New York. In early life he removed to Freeborn county, Minnesota, where he alternately attended school and worked on his father's farm. In 1882 he came to South Dakota, locating at Redfield, Spink county. He became associated with the Redfield Journal as an employe and later purchased a half interest in the plant. In 1892 he removed to Watertown, Codington county, and, in company with Herbert Geddes, purchased the Watertown News, a daily newspaper. Later, in company with Frank J. Cory, he purchased Public Opinion, a weekly paper, consolidating the two and taking the latter name. In 1894 Mr. Geddes retired from the firm, leaving Messrs. Ransom and Cory sole owners and equal partners.

THOMAS H. TAYLOR, one of the successful and representative stockmen and ranchers of Rapid Valley, is a native of Westmoreland county, England, born on October 5, 1850. He was educated in his native county and remained there until he reached the age of twenty, then in 1870 came to the United States, settling near Decatur, Illinois, where he engaged in farming three years. In 1873 he removed to Columbus, Nebraska, and there gave his attention to dealing in cattle and horses for four years. At the end of that time he loaded a bull outfit with provisions and machinery and came to the Black Hills, arriving at Haywood on April 28, 1877. From there he moved to Rockerville, then one of the busy mining camps of the territory, and from that point made trips over the Hills to Deadwood, Rapid City and elsewhere and back to Rockerville. He was occupied in prospecting and was also interested in the Nebraska Mining Company, organized by him and a companion from Nebraska. Having brought a haying outfit with him from his former home, he operated it in the neighborhood of Rapid City during the summer of 1877. He also operated the first mail and express route between Rapid City and Rockerville, with headquarters at the former place. In the fall of 1878 he took a contract to carry the mails between Rapid City and Rockford during the winter, and in April, 1879, located a ranch on Rapid creek six miles from the town, where he settled and began farming and raising stock. At the same time he started a livery business at Rapid City which he carried on until 1881, when he sold this and devoted his entire attention to his stock and farming industry. In 1886 he sold the ranch and stock and opened a harness and saddlery business at Rapid City, which he continued until 1891, during this time being also interested in mining, in 1887, in company with others putting in a smelter at Galena. In the spring of 1891 he took up the ranch on which he now lives in Rapid valley, nineteen miles from Rapid City, and disposing of his other interests, he moved his family to the place and they have since resided there. He has been extensively and successfully engaged in raising stock of high grades, and has also devoted much time and energy to the promotion of the interests of the community along all lines of wholesome development, bringing to the aid of public local affairs the wisdom gained in his long and varied experience and the breadth of view characteristic of an enlightened and patriotic citizen. In politics he is an active worker for the Republican party, but he has never desired the honors of public station for himself.

On December 22, 1888, Mr. Taylor was married at Rapid City to Miss Emma L. Hays, a native of Missouri, they being the first couple thus united in the Episcopal church of that town. They have five children, Claude W., Earl H., Guy R., Florence M. and Wesley P.

ROBERT F. CAMPBELL, M. D., engaged in the practince of medicine and surgery in the city of Watertown, Codington county, is a man of high professional attainments, and has been eminently successful in the exacting work of his vocation. Dr. Campbell was born in Aylmer, province of Ontario, Canada, March 23, 1857, and is the son of William and Jane Van Wagoner Campbell. His father was born near Toronto, Canada, and his mother in New York, going to Canada with her parents when young. His father enjoys the best of health at seventy-eight years of age and resides in Watertown. His mother died about a year ago. Dr. Campbell lived in Aylmer until he attained manhood. He attended McGill Medical College at Montreal for two years, then graduated as a member of the class of 1882 from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. He went to London, England, and Berlin, Germany, spending some months in the hospitals, attending clinics. He came to Watertown twenty-two years ago and was married in 1884 to Miss Kate A. Williams, daughter of the late Charles G. Williams, for many years a member of congress from the

Janesville, Wisconsin, district, and at the time of his death register of the United States land office at Watertown. Dr. Campbell has gained prestige as one of the representative members of his profession in the state, controlling a large practice. He is devoted to the work of his calling and keeps in touch with the advances made in the science of medicine and surgery, his genial temperament and humanitarian sympathy contributing as much to his success as his technical knowledge. In 1900 Dr. Campbell, in company with Dr. Tarbell and Dr. Finnerud, established the Watertown city hospital and is president of the institution, which exercises most beneficent functions and is a credit to the city and an honor to its projectors. He is also division surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, the Great Northern, the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Rock Island; while he is also identified with the State Medical Society, and fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but has never sought official preferment, holding his profession as entitled to his undivided attention. He is popular in business and social circles and his home is a center of gracious hospitality.

ADOLPH W. EWERT, cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, No. 4279, at Pierre, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Burr Oak, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, on the 18th of June, 1865, and is a son of Edward and Mina (Habermann) Ewert, the former of whom was born in Prussia, Germany, of stanch German lineage, while the latter came of French and German stock. They accompanied their respective families to America when children, and their marriage was solemnized at La Crosse, Wisconsin, where they remained until about 1857, being thus numbered among the pioneers of that state. The father of the subject acquired the trade of blacksmith in his youth, and he followed the same for several years in Burr Oak, Wisconsin, and then removed to West Salem, that state, where he became a successful manufacturer of wagons, sleighs and various types of farming implements, there conducting a prosperous wholesale and retail business along these lines for about a decade, at the expiration of which he removed to Pipestone, Minnesota, where he continued to be engaged in the agricultural implement business until 1891, when he retired to his farm near that place, where he and his estimable wife still reside, being well advanced in years and being honored and influential citizens of their community.

The subject of this review secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of West Salem, Wisconsin, completing a course in the high school. At the age of fifteen years he began to render active assistance to his father in his business operations, and later devoted two years to the study of law, under the direction of able attorneys of Pipestone, Minnesota. Before completing his technical studies he accepted a position in the counting room of the Pipestone County Bank, retaining this incumbency two years and gaining an intimate knowledge of the practical details of the business. In 1890 he came to Pierre and accepted his present position as cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, and he has proved a most able and discriminating executive officer and has done much to further the interests of the institution, in which he is a stockholder. The bank is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and its stockholders are numbered among the leading capitalists and substantial business men of the state.

Mr. Ewert enjoys marked popularity in both business and social circles, and no better mark of the confidence reposed in him by the people of the capital city could be asked than that shown in his election to the mayoralty of Pierre in 1902, and his re-election, without opposition, in 1904. He is one of the most progressive executives the municipal government has ever had, and directs the affairs of the city with much discernment, scrupulous care and fidelity and upon the strictest of business principles. In politics the mayor gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of the Maccabees, and the Modern Brotherhood of America. Both he and his wife are valued members of the Baptist church.

On the 30th of September, 1890, Mr. Ewert was united in marriage to Miss Caroline E. Dutcher, who was born in Sanilac county, Michigan, being a daughter of Byron M. and Rebecca Dutcher. Mr. and Mrs. Ewert have two sons, Winfred Edward and Mark H.

JOSEPH BOONE MOORE.—Standing out as one of the central figures in the legal history of South Dakota is Hon. Joseph Boone Moore, of Lead City, who was born October 13, 1862, in Nashville, Tennessee, and is the son of James G. and Mary (Hiter) Moore, the father for many years a prominent merchant and representative man of that city. The early educational training of the subject was acquired in the schools of Nashville and sometime after finishing the high-school course he came to Dakota territory, locating, in September, 1880, at Lead City, where in due time he secured employment with the Homestake Mining Company, entering the service of that large concern as a common laborer. Later he resigned his place to become a brakeman on the Black Hills & Fort Pierre Railroad, subsequently rising by successive promotions to the positions of fireman and conductor, and it was while discharging his duty in the latter capacity that an accident occurred, which very materially changed his future course of life. On April 5, 1884, while attempting to board a moving train, he lost his footing and fell under the cars, the injury resulting in the loss of his left leg, just below the knee, also the four small toes of the right foot, from the effect of which painful, and what at the time was thought fatal, injuries he was a long time recuperating. When sufficiently recovered, he returned to his old home in Nashville, Tennessee, where he entered the law department of Vanderbilt University, becoming what is known as a "one-year man,"—that is, by hard study and attendance at both junior and senior lectures, finishing the full course in one-half the allotted time. He made a brilliant record as a student, and in 1885 was graduated with the honors of his class, being selected on the occasion as one of the moot court commencement orators on account of his rare power and eloquence as a public speaker. Shortly after his graduation Mr. Moore returned to South Dakota and, opening a law office in Lead City, soon built up a lucrative practice and gained recognition as one of the rising members of the Lawrence county bar. His success was immediate, his ability as a jury lawyer winning him worthy prestige, and for a number of years he was connected either for the prosecution or defense in nearly every important case tried in the courts where he practiced. In 1889 he was elected city attorney of Lead and held the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public until May, 1892, on the first day of which month he was appointed state's attorney for Lawrence county. He held the latter position one year, his term closing in 1894, from which time until 1897 he devoted his attention solely to his private practice, which had greatly grown in magnitude and importance during the intervening years.

In 1897 Mr. Moore was elected judge of the eighth judicial circuit of South Dakota, for which high and responsible position he was well fitted and he occupied the bench until 1901, winning the meanwhile an enviable reputation as an able and popular jurist. His rulings were not only fair and impartial, but embodied a thorough knowledge of the points at issue, and his decisions were comprehensive and exhaustive, few of them suffering reversal at the hands of the supreme court.

In 1900 Judge Moore was nominated for congress on the fusion ticket, a union of Democrats and Populists, but by reason of the overwhelming strength of the opposition that year failed of election, although running several hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He was a South Dakota member of the national Populist convention, held in Sioux Falls in 1900, and took a leading part in its deliberations, securing the insertion of a resolution in the platform denouncing the incarceration of miners in the Coeur d' Alene Bull Pen, as an infamous outrage. The Judge was also a delegate to the Populist national convention which met in St. Louis in 1896, and had much to do in formulating the policy of the party and directing its operators in the campaigns of that and succeeding years. He has always had the interests of the laboring classes at heart, and, having been a toiler himself for many years, thoroughly appreciates their condition, sympathizes with their aspirations and to the extent of his ability assists them in carrying out every laudable measure for their advancement. In the line of his profession he has demonstrated his interests in the poor and needy in many ways, frequently giving legal advice gratuitously, and never refusing to take a case for a man or woman on account of lack of fees.

When Troop A of Grigsby's Cow-Boy Regiment, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, of South Dakota, perfected a permanent organization, Judge Moore was made an honorary member, being the only man accorded the honor, the list closing with his name. As an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the troop, they presented him with a button badge, which he has since worn on the lapel of his coat and which he proposes thus to wear as long as he lives.

The Judge's last official position was that of city attorney, to which he was appointed the second time in 1902, and the duties of which he has since discharged with his characteristic ability. He has always been a zealous Democrat and an active party worker, and his influence as a politician is confined to no particular locality, being state-wide on account of his effectiveness as a campaigner and his ability in the hustings. In the campaign of 1900 he gained a national reputation by reason of his pronounced views and utterances in opposition to the Philippine war, his able discussion of this question and other issues of that year carrying conviction to the minds of the large and appreciative audiences that greeted him, wherever he appeared. Without invidious distinction, it is but fair to state that Judge Moore is today one of South Dakota's best known and most popular citizens, his career as a lawyer, judge and public-spirited man of affairs fully meeting the high expectations of his many friends and admirers, and reflecting credit upon the state.

On June 2, 1886, Judge Moore was united in marriage with Miss Susie B. Jordan, of Tennessee, who was born and reared near Franklin, in the county of Williamson. Her father at one time was one of the largest land proprietors in the middle part of that state, a man of great wealth and wide influence and before the war the owner of a large number of slaves. Three children have blessed the union of Judge and Mrs. Moore, their names being Rupert E., Mary Alice and Norma Elizabeth.

Judge Moore is an enthusiastic member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and now holds the title of past exalted ruler of Deadwood Lodge, No. 508. In 1902 he was a delegate from this lodge to the grand lodge, which met at Salt Lake City, and while attending that body took a prominent part in its deliberations and was influential in shaping the policy of the order, not only in his own state, but throughout the entire country. In religion the Judge is liberal, not belonging to any church or inclining more favorably to one denomination than to another; nevertheless he is a firm believer in a supreme being, recognizes in Christianity a great moral and spiritual force, but accepts as his only creed the Golden Rule.

PATTISON FRANCIS McCLURE, president of the Pierre National Bank, was born in Laurel, Franklin county, Indiana, on the 8th of August, 1853, and is a son of James R. and Hester A. McClure, who removed from the Hoosier state to the territory of Kansas the year after the birth of the subject, and they located one hundred and thirty-five miles west of Kansas City, and as a pioneer the father of the subject became prominent and influential in the public affairs of the territory and state, having been one of the early members of the bar of the Sunflower state and having been successfully established in the practice of his profession in Junction City for nearly half a century and up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1903. As a young man James R. McClure ran away from college to tender his services to his country in its war with Mexico, while he also served with signal valor and gallantry during the war of the Rebellion, as a member of a Kansas regiment, in which he was made captain of his company and later promoted to the office of quartermaster. He did not come forth unscathed, since he lost his right leg in the battle of Shelbina, Missouri. During his many years' residence in Kansas, Captain McClure has much to do with the shaping of its political and civic history and material upbuilding, having been conspicuously concerned in many of its most important historical events and having filled numerous offices of public trust and responsibility.

The subject of this sketch received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Junction City, Kansas, later being a student in the State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, Kansas, while he thereafter was matriculated in Cornell University, in Ithaca, New York, where he continued his course into the junior year. After leaving college he began reading law under the effective preceptorship of his honored father, but before completing his technical course he went to Illinois, where he put his distinctive mechanical talent into play in connection with the perfecting of a self-binder reaper for a well-known manufacturer of harvesting machinery, being one of the first workers, in 1874-5, who successfully brought about the solution of the mechanical problem involved. In 1878 Mr. McClure went abroad to assist in introducing American harvesting machinery in Great Britain, Belgium, France and Spain, while during 1879-80 he had charge of important affairs, throughout the state of Minnesota, for a large manufacturing concern in Ohio.

Mr. McClure identified himself with the city of Pierre at the time of its inception, having come here on the first passenger train to enter the town, in the autumn of 1880. Here he forthwith established himself in the hardware business, entering into partnership with William H. Gleckler, under the firm name of Gleckler & McClure, and they built up a most prosperous business, being thus associated until 1889, when our subject disposed of his interests in the enterprise. In that year he was one of the principals concerned in the organization of the Pierre National Bank, of which he was elected president, an office of which he has ever since remained incumbent, while to his wise executive policy and progressive methods is largely due the magnificent growth which has marked the course of this solid and popular financial institution. Upon the organization of Hughes county, in 1880, he was made the first county surveyor, and in 1882 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners. In 1885 he was elected mayor of the city, and was chosen as his own successor in the following year, giving a most able and acceptable administration and doing much to further the municipal growth and material prosperity. He was one of the committee, in 1885-6-7, representing this section of the state at the federal capital in the matter of urging upon congress the opening to settlement of a large tract of valuable land then included in the Sioux Indian reservation, a measure which was finally brought to a successful issue and which had great effect in hastening the development of the state and in affording opportunities for a large number of good citizens to secure homes. He has been one of the prominent and valued members of the board of trade of Pierre and in the connection rendered most effective service in the contest which secured the location of the state capital here, in 1889-90, while his influence and energies are being again brought into action at the present time (1904) in defending the claims of his home city and in aiding to defeat the proposition to remove the capital elsewhere. In 1887-8 Mr. McClure served as commissioner of immigration of the territory of Dakota, having been appointed by Governor L. K. Church. In 1889 he was the first nominee for governor of the state on the Democratic ticket, and made a brilliant canvass, but was defeated by the Republican nominee, Hon. A. C. Mellette. In 1893 he was appointed commissioner of the state to the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago. He was most actively identified with the movement which resulted in the division of the great domain of Dakota territory and in the admission of North and South Dakota to the Union. Mr. McClure has ever given a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party and is one of its leaders in the state, while as a citizen and as a business man he is held in unequivocal confidence and esteem.

On the 24th of July, 1893, at Sioux City, Iowa, Mr. McClure was united in marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth S. Bowen, nee Bentley, and their beautiful home is a center of gracious hospitality.

DOUGLAS W. MARCH, one of the representative members of the bar of Pierre, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in New Franklin, Stark county, Ohio, on the 25th of September, 1859, a son of Henry C. and Sarah J. (McLougfilin) March, both of whom are now deceased, the father having devoted the last twenty years of his life as a treasury department clerk at Washington, D. C. After completing the curriculum of the public schools in his native town Mr. March entered Mount Union College, at Alliance, in the same county, and in this well-known institution he completed his literary course. In 1882 Mr. March matriculated in the law department of the National University at Washington, D. C., and was there graduated in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1886 he took the degree of Master of Laws. In 1887 he located in Oberlin, Kansas, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1889, when he came to Pierre, South Dakota, where he has ever since been established and where he has built up a large and representative practice. He has ever given an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, but has held his profession worthy of his undivided time and attention. Mr. March is affiliated with Capital City Lodge, No. 36, Knights of Pythias, which he has represented in the grand lodge of the state, of which latter important body he is a past chancellor.

On the 17th of September, 1894, Mr. March was united in marriage with Miss May Cowan, daughter of Archibald and Mary Cowan, of Pierre, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Harry C., Doris, Julia E. and Alta May.

GEORGE W. PALMER is a prosperous citizen of Lennox, Lincoln county, where he has been practicing veterinary surgery for a number of years. He was born April 1, 1836, in Madison county, New York, and lived at home until of mature years, assisting his father on the farm and receiving an education in the schools of his native state and Wisconsin. He then left the parental roof and went to Iowa, where he engaged in farming. Subsequently he disposed of his Iowa farm and moving to Wisconsin, engaged in the drug business. A number of years ago he came to Lincoln county and took up land, to which he later moved his family, and under his labors the claim in due time was improved and converted into one of the good farms in the neighborhood. Subsequently he removed to the village of Lennox, where he has since resided, devoting his attention the meanwhile to veterinary surgery, a profession in which he has acquired unusual proficiency and skill and much more than local reputation.

MRS. PHOEBE L. McCOLLUM, of Sioux Falls, who is conducting a notable enterprise under the title of the North and South Dakota View Company, is a native of the state of Illinois, and a representative of one of its early and honored pioneer families. She was born in Granville, Putnam county, on the 8th of October, 1865, and is a daughter of Anton and Anna (Merryfield) Lowenberg, the former of whom was born in Illinois and the latter in Ohio. He was a farmer by vocation and both he and his wife are now at

Hastings, Nebraska. They became the parents of seven children, of whom seven are living. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. McCollum was George Lowenberg, who was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of the present town of Granville, Illinois, where he took up his residence as early as 1835, and his large farm is now being platted into city lots. When he located there his nearest market place was Chicago, about one hundred and twenty-five miles to the east, and the great western metropolis was then represented by a straggling town of the most unpretentious kind.

Mrs. McCollum received her educational training in the public schools of her native state, having been graduated in the high school in the city of Ottawa as a member of the class of 1888. She was for two years successfully engaged in teaching in the schools of her native town. On the 20th of September, 1890, in the city of Chicago, was solemnized the marriage of the subject to Arthur C. McCollum, who was born in Ottawa, Illinois, on Christmas day of the year 1865, being a son of William and Doris McCollum, of Ottawa, where he was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. McCollum have one child, Ruth Esther. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McCollum removed to San Jose, California, where the former was for nine years a clerk in the local postoffice, having been in the postoffice previous to the marriage. In the spring of 1894 Mr. and Mrs. McCollum came to Sioux Falls, and here the subject has since been engaged in business, as previously noted. Mr. McCollum is now employed in the postoffice at Sioux Falls. Both she and her husband are members of the Congregational church.

WASHINGTON C. GRAYBILL, one of the highly honored citizens of Chamberlain, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on the 24th of January, 1851, being a son of Samuel R. and Sarah A. (Carlisle) Graybill, of whose children five are living, namely: Henry Clay, who is traffic manager of the Belt Railroad & Stock Yards Company in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana; George R., who is traveling emigrant agent for the Frisco Railroad Company, at Shelbyville, Illinois; Frank C., who is engaged in the commission trade in Kansas City, Missouri; Washington C., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Sarah O., who is the wife of Charles McLeod, of Portland, Oregon. The father was likewise born in Fairfield county, Ohio, whither his parents removed from Pennsylvania in the pioneer days, both having been native of Germany. Samuel R. Graybill was reared on the pioneer farmstead and as a young man prepared himself for the legal profession, being duly admitted to the bar of his native state. About 1859 he removed to Shelby county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and stock growing, having been led to devote his attention to the great basic art of agriculture from the fact that he had married the daughter of a prosperous farmer. His own parents were well-to-do and had given him a liberal education, but he never had cause to regret his final choice of vocation. He was originally an old-line Whig, but eventually arrayed himself with the Democracy, having held various local offices. His death occurred in 1895, while his wife passed away in 1871.

The honored subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead farm and after duly attending the public schools continued his studies in the Shelbyville College, in Shelbyville, Illinois. At the age of nineteen he began teaching in the district schools, and for thirteen years thereafter was successfully engaged in pedagogic work. In 1883 he came to Dakota and located in Chamberlain, where he was soon afterward admitted to the bar of the territory, having previously given careful attention to the study of law while engaged in teaching. He opened a law office here and also established himself in the real-estate business, while he soon gained a strong hold on the confidence and regard of the community. In 1886 he was elected county judge of Brule county, and was chosen as his own successor two years later, giving a most able and discriminating service on the bench and showing himself well informed in the minutiae of the law. In 1890 Judge Graybill was elected register of deeds of the county, serving one term, and in 1894 he was appointed receiver of the United States land office at this place, retaining this position until 1898. In the fall of 1902 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the state legislature, being also the minority candidate for speaker, and here he has shown himself once more the loyal citizen and one deeply interested in the welfare and progress of his state, serving on several important committees. He has ever been a stalwart Democrat and has been an active worker in the party cause. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Chamberlain Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; Pilgrim Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, at Mitchell; and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls; while he has been also a prominent figure in the Knights of Pythias, having served as grand chancellor of the grand lodge of the state in 1890, and being a member of Castle Lodge, No. 10, in his home city.

On the 30th of January, 1895, Judge Graybill was united in marriage to Miss Marion W. Perry, of Saratoga Springs, New York, no children having been born of this union. Mrs. Graybill's only brother, Dr. John L. Perry, is one of the proprietors of the United States Hotel at Saratoga, New York, and it is worthy of mention that the family is related to Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame.

H. W. HAHN, president of the Farmers' Bank, Humboldt, and one of the leading merchants of the same place, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 24th day of May, 1870. His parents, Ferdinand and Emelia (Hennig) Hahn, moved to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, when he was eight years old and it was in the public schools of that city that he received his early educational training. The discipline thus acquired was afterward supplemented by a course in the Western Normal School, at Lincoln, Nebraska, where he was graduated in 1894, but prior to that date he taught in South Dakota, also followed the same profession for some time thereafter, devoting altogether about eight years to educational work. In 1897 Mr. Hahn located at Humboldt, where he became associated with Harry Duncan in the mercantile business, forming the firm of Hahn & Duncan, which still exists as originally organized. During the ensuing five years the subject devoted his attention exclusively to the general goods business, but in 1903 became one of the founders of the Farmers' Bank of Humboldt, of which institution he has been president ever since its organization and the success of which is largely due to his able and effective management. Associated with Mr. Hahn in the banking business are Harry Duncan, M. Owens, I. D. Maloney and F. B. Lockwood, four thoroughly reliable and far-seeing business men whose high standing in the community is recognized by all and whose ability to carry on successfully this important financial enterprise does not admit of a doubt. Although but recently established the bank has made commendable progress and the volume of business which it now commands indicates its permanence and popularity among the leading institutions of the kind in the state.

The mercantile establishment with which Mr. Hahn is identified is not only the largest and most successful general store in Humboldt, but one of the most extensively patronized in Minnehaha county. Every article of merchandise for which there is any demand can be found in the large and carefully selected stock; the business from a small stock has grown to enormous proportions, and few establishments in the same length of time have come so rapidly and prominently to the front as the annual sales, amounting to over fifty thousand dollars, abundantly testify. Mr. Hahn is essentially a self-made man and every dollar in his business enterprises and in the large private fortune in his possession has been honestly earned through his own efforts. Working his way upward by industry and honorable methods, he has become thoroughly familiar with every detail of the mercantile business, and his sound judgment and discriminating knowledge render him especially

H. W. HAHN.

eligible for the management of large enterprises, such as he today so successfully directs and controls. He is recognized as one of the able financiers and wide-awake men of affairs in the southeastern part of the state, and his influence in promoting the material welfare of the city of his residence and advancing the varied interests of the people has been as great if not greater than that of any other individual in the community. Upright and honorable in all of his dealings, he is as punctilious in the discharge of his duties now as he was when struggling against opposition in an almost menial capacity, and he attains to a marked degree not only the high regard of all with whom he has business relations, but with the general public as well.

Mr. Hahn is a Republican in politics, but the pressing claims of his business affairs prevent him from taking a very active part in political work. He has never held office nor aspired to leadership, his only public position being that of chairman of the Republican township committee, which he held for a brief period and in which his services were effective and greatly appreciated by the party. He was married, on October 21, 1902, to Miss Carrie M. Rehfeldt, of Williamsburg, Iowa, a most estimable and accomplished lady, who moves in the best social circles of Humboldt and is popular with all of her friends and associates.

DAVID F. SULLIVAN, M. D., who is actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Frankfort, Spink county, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Hazelgreen, Grant county, Wisconsin, on the 10th of May, 1849, and being a son of Denis and Catherine (Flinn) Sullivan, both of whom were born in Ireland, whence they came to America when young, passing the closing years of their lives in Wisconsin, of which great commonwealth they were early settlers. The subject was reared under the conditions of the pioneer era in Wisconsin, but was afforded excellent educational advantages in his youth. He attended school at Cincineway Mound, in that state, where he completed his preliminary work of preparation for the priesthood, while later he was graduated in the medical department of the famous University of Dublin, Ireland, while later he took a postgraduate course in the city of Chicago, in which city he also took a special course of study in law, in the International University. The Doctor began the practice of medicine in 1876, and in 1879 was made surgeon of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, with which he rendered service in the line until 1883, when he was appointed to a similar incumbency with the Twenty-fifth Infantry, with which he continued as surgeon until 1884, having taken up his residence in South Dakota in 1885. He has been established in the practice of his profession in South Dakota since 1885, and has built up a large and representative business, while he maintains a strong hold upon popular confidence, esteem and affection and is a man of high professional attainments and general scholarship. He is one of the prominent and valued members of the South Dakota Homeopathic Medical Society, in politics is a stanch Republican, and fraternally is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 8th of February, 1898, Dr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Malvina Lemeuix, who was born in the dominion of Canada, in 1864, being a daughter of Charles LaChance. Dr. and Mrs. Sullivan have no children. Both are devoted members of the Catholic church, in whose faith they were reared, while, as previously noted, the Doctor in his youth began preparing himself for the priesthood of the church, finally maturing other plans and entering the profession which he has honored and dignified by his able services.

LUDWIG LEVINGER, president and owner of the Aurora County Bank, at White Lake, is a native of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born on the 10th of April, 1867, being the second in order of birth of the four children born to Herman and Mary (Linder) Levinger. All the children are still living, but the subject is the only representative of the immediate family in the United States. He was afforded liberal educational advantages in the fatherland, where he remained until he had attained the age of seventeen years, when he decided to come to America, where he was convinced better opportunities were afforded for attaining independence and success. Accordingly, in the spring of 1883, he embarked for the United States, landing in New York city, whence he made his way to the city of Chicago, where he secured employment in a wholesale men's furnishing-goods house. He retained this position a few months, in the meanwhile sparing no pains to inform himself in regard to American business methods and customs, and in the summer of the same year he decided to seek his fortunes in the west. He located in Mitchell, South Dakota, where he held a clerkship in a furniture establishment until the spring of 1885, when he took up his residence in White Lake, where he secured a position in the White Lake Bank. From a clerical position he was soon advanced to that of cashier of the institution, and in this executive office he continued to render efficient service until 1890, when he purchased the business of the Aurora County Bank, the oldest monetary institution in this section, the same dating its inception back to the year 1882, and as president and manager of this bank he has attained a high degree of success and an enviable reputation in business circles. All this is the more gratifying to contemplate in view of the fact that he came to this country without capitalistic resources or influential friends, and in the short period of twenty years has placed himself well in the forefront in the ranks of financiers in the great and prosperous state of South Dakota, being known and honored as one of the influential citizens of his county. He is a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities, and for sixteen years has served as mayor of White Lake, of which office he is incumbent at the present time, while he has been also a member of the board of education for the past fifteen years. He stands high in rank in the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in the following bodies: White Lake Lodge, No. 84, Free and Accepted Masons; Mitchell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mitchell Commandery, Knights Templar; Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Yankton; and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls.

In 1896, Mr. Levinger was married to Miss Sadie Wagner and they have two children, Frank R. and Margaret.

R. H. SOMERS, who holds the responsible office of government agent for the Lower Brule Indian agency, is a native of New Brunswick, Canada, where he was born October 23, 1857, being a son of Lafayette and Elizabeth A. (Chapman) Somers, and the eldest of their nine surviving children, the others being as follows: Amelia, the wife of L. W. Lewis, who lives at Madison, Wisconsin; Lowell, a resident of Lafayette, Indiana; Clifford M., a farmer on the Lower Brule reservation; Lafayette, a resident of Chamberlain, this state; and Le Baron B., Peolia L., Fred D. and Eliza M., who remain at the parental home. The father of our subject was born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1826, and when a young man he removed to Robertstown, Maine, where he served an apprenticeship at the trade of blacksmith, after which he returned to his home in Canada, where he continued to follow his trade until 1878, when he emigrated with his family to the territory of Dakota, locating in Brule City, the prospective terminal of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, though by a later dispensation Chamberlain was made the terminus. He engaged in farming and stock growing and continued to reside in Brule City until 1898, when he removed to Chamberlain, where he is now living retired. His wife was likewise a native of Canada, and is one of the honored pioneer women of the state.

Major R. H. Somers, the immediate subject of this sketch, acquired his early education in the schools of his native province, and before attaining the age of sixteen he entered upon an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, under the effective direction of his father. After the removal of the family to Dakota he bought an ax and began chopping wood for the steamboats plying the Missouri river, and after being thus occupied for one year he was tendered and accepted the position of blacksmith at Fort Hale, where he served four years. In 1883 he left this position and removed to Chamberlain, and devoted the following three years to farming and stock raising. In July, 1886, he married Miss Helena F. Archer, of Brule county, and as a severe drought the following year caused an entire loss of his crops he removed from his ranch to the village of Chamberlain and here opened a blacksmith shop, which he conducted until the spring of 1888, when he sold the same and returned to his farm. The droughts continued, however, and in 1891 he was forced to again abandon his agricultural operations and to re-engage in the blacksmith business in Chamberlain, where he continued at his trade until 1898, having also engaged in the livery business in 1894, making a success of both enterprises. In October, 1897, Major Somers was appointed deputy United States marshal, in which capacity he served until May, 1901, when he resigned to assume the duties of his present office as agent at the Lower Brule Indian agency, his appointment having been conferred on the 15th of May. He is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities, and fraternally is identified with Chamberlain Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; Pilgrim Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Castle Lodge, No. 10, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a charter member; and Chamberlain Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Order of United Workmen. Our subject and his wife are the parents of five children, all of whom are still beneath the home roof, namely: Robert E., Frances E., Evelyn, Lucky H. and Thomas M.

CHARLES D. TIDRICK, one of the representative and highly esteemed citizens of Chamberlain, is a native of Winterset, Iowa, where he was born on the 24th of May, 1863, being a son of Levi M. and Martha (Bell) Tidrick, of whose eleven children seven are living, namely: Lee, a resident of Winterset, Iowa; Addie, wife of O. M. White, of that place; Grace, wife of E. W. Geiger, of Ottawa, Kansas; Hoyt, Joseph and George, all residents of Winterset, and Charles D., the immediate subject of this sketch. Levi Tidrick was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1827, and when twenty years of age he removed thence to St. Louis, Missouri, where his brother, Robert L., a prominent attorney and receiver of the land office, was then residing, and in 1848 they both went to Winterset, Iowa, where the father of our subject took up his permanent abode, his brother eventually removing to the city of Des Moines. Levi Tidrick was married at Winterset, and took up the study of medicine, being enabled to defray nearly the entire expense of his course in the St. Louis Medical College, and receiving some financial assistance from his brother Robert. After his graduation in this institution Dr. Tidrick continued in the active practice of his profession in Winterset until his death, in 1896, at the age of sixty-nine years. His death was the result of exposure in Florida, where he passed the winter of that year on his orange farm, the season being one in which the severe frosts did so great damage to the Florida fruit crops. The Doctor was widely known and much loved in his section of Iowa, and his death was deeply lamented in his home town. His widow still resides in Winterset.

Charles D. Tidrick acquired his early educational discipline in the public schools of his home village, being graduated in the Winterset high school and then entering the Normal School at Ladoga, Indiana, later continuing his studies at the State University of Iowa, at Iowa City, where he was a student for four years. After leaving school he passed a short interval in Indian Territory, and in the spring of 1884 came to Beresford, South Dakota, where he secured a position as auditor for F. M. Slagle & Company, lumber dealers. He retained this responsible office about five years, being located at the firm's yards in Alton, Iowa. In 1888 he was elected recorder of Sioux county, that state, on the Democratic ticket, his victory at the polls being the more noteworthy by reason of the fact that the county had a normal Republican plurality of about one thousand at the time. He was re-elected in 1890, thus serving two terms.

In 1893 Mr. Tidrick effected the organization of the German Savings Bank in Alton, disposing of his interests in the same in the fall of that year, when he came to Chamberlain. Here, in the spring of 1894, in company with G. W. Pitts, he organized the Bank of Iowa & Dakota, of which he became president. In 1896 they sold the bank and purchased the electric-lighting and gas plants of Chamberlain, which they have since owned and operated. Mr. Tidrick is the owner of twenty-five hundred acres of valuable land in Brule county, and fifteen hundred acres in contiguous counties, while he conducts a large business in the real-estate line, and in the extending of financial loans, as well as in the insurance and abstracting departments of his business. Mr. Tidrick built and now owns the gas plant at Chamberlain. He is a stalwart Democrat in politics, and is now a member of the board of aldermen of his town. In 1897 he was appointed United States commissioner for this district, and is strictly serving in this capacity. Fraternally he is identified with Chamberlain Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; Chamberlain Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Castle Lodge, No. 10, Knights of Pythias, and Sioux Tent, Knights of the Maccabees.

In 1893, Mr. Tidrick was married to Miss Lillian Love, of Albion, Indiana, and they have three daughters, Eugenia, Mary and Frances.

THOMAS A. STEVENS, the popular postmaster at Chamberlain, was born in the city of Elgin, Illinois, on the 26th of January, 1840, being a son of Josiah and Sarah (Rowley) Stevens, of whose eight children he is the younger of the two surviving, his sister, Caroline, being now the wife of Jacob Ebersole, of Fredericktown, Ohio. The parents of the subject were both born in the village of Painted Post, New York, and the genealogy in the paternal line is traced back to ancestors who came from Liverpool, England, to America, in 1654, and the subject has in his possession a valued heirloom in the form of a cane which was brought over to the new world by the founder of his family, the name and date being carved on the cane, while he himself bears the full patronymic of his colonial ancestor, while the cane has been handed down from generation to generation to persons thus bearing the name of their first American progenitor. The maternal ancestry is of Irish extraction, and the name has likewise been identified with the annals of our national history from the colonial epoch.

In 1834 Josiah Stevens emigrated from New York to Illinois, making the long overland trip with wagons, and he took up a claim of government land lying within the present corporate limits of the great city of Chicago. A year later he traded this land for a team of horses and removed to Elgin, that state, being one of its early settlers, and thereafter he was engaged in railroad work for several years. About 1853 he removed to Rockford, and later to Pecatonica, Illinois, where he was railroad station agent up to the time of his retirement from active work, about the year 1860, while his death there occurred in 1872, at the age of seventy years. He was a Democrat up to the time of the formation of the Republican party, when his anti-slavery views led him to espouse the cause of the new party, of whose principles he ever afterward continued a stanch advocate, while he was one of the early members of the Masonic fraternity in Illinois and active in its work.

Thomas A. Stevens received a common-school education in his native state. On the outbreak of the Civil war he was among the first to tender his services in defense of the Union. On April 17, 1861, the day after President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers, he enlisted as a private in the Rockford Zouaves, being the first person in the town of Pecatonica to enter the service. The zouaves were mustered in as Company D, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on the 1st of May, and the command was one of the first to pass through Chicago enroute to the front. He served with this regiment during his three-months term of enlistment and after being mustered out assisted in raising a company which became Company K, First Illinois Cavalry, and of which he was made first lieutenant, in which capacity he served until January 1, 1864. In July of that year he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served as first lieutenant until August 1, 1865, when he was mustered out, receiving his honorable discharge.

After the close of the war Mr. Stevens, in May, 1866, started from Illinois for the west, making the trip overland with team and wagon. Upon reaching Fort Riley, Kansas, he found that there was an uprising of Indians, and he returned to Omaha, whence he proceeded by steamboat up the Missouri river to Fort Benton, Montana, whence he proceeded by stage to Helena, now the capital of that great state. In that locality he engaged in prospecting for gold and in general contracting, in which he continued until the fall of 1868, when he returned to his home town in Illinois, where he established himself in the grocery business. In the spring of 1872, just after the great fire in that city, he went to Chicago, where he entered the employ of the Adams Express Company, in whose service he there continued until March 1, 1882, when he started for Chamberlain, South Dakota, his brother Erastus C. having come to this territory in 1878, as a pioneer settler, and having come to Chamberlain in 1881, as a contractor and builder, his arrival here being simultaneous with that of the railroad. He erected a number of the first buildings in the town. After the subject's advent in the town he became associated with his brother in the contracting business, to which he devoted his attention about three years. In 1885 he was appointed deputy register of deeds, serving about four years. In 1889 he was elected register of deeds, serving one term and being defeated in the ensuing election by reason of the Populistic wave which swept over the west in that campaign. In 1892, under the administration of President Harrison, he was appointed clerk at the Crow Creek Indian agency, in which capacity he served until June 1, 1894, when he was removed by President Cleveland, by reason of his political views. He then came to Chamberlain and established himself in the abstract business and also became a prominent figure in political affairs, being made chairman of the Republican county central committee. On the 8th of March, 1898, Mr. Stevens was appointed postmaster at Chamberlain, under President McKinley, and on the 6th of March, 1902, he was reappointed, under President Roosevelt. Both appointments came as the result of popular endorsement in the community.

Mr. Stevens has been an uncompromising Republican from the time of attaining his majority, having cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, as did he also his second, having been at that time a soldier in the field and making the trip from New Orleans to his home in Illinois for the purpose of thus exercising his franchise. He is one of the charter members of McKinzie Post, No. 340, Grand Army of the Republic, and is also affiliated with Chamberlain Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 23d of August, 1865, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage to Miss Emily Elliott, of Pecatonica, Illinois, and her death occurred, at Crow Creek agency, in April, 1893. Of the five children of this union four are living; Lucy, who remains at the paternal home; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Ray Gooder, of Iona, this state; Harry, who is at the paternal home; and Erastus C., who is deputy postmaster under his father.

EDMUND A. BARLOW, who is register of deeds of Lyman county, is one of the honored pioneers of the state and is at the present time president of the Old Settlers' Association of the county. He was born in Eaton, province of Quebec, Canada, on the 14th of February, 1855, and is a son of George F. and Ann (Day) Barlow, both of whom were born in the state of New Hampshire, whence they removed to the province of Quebec in the same year in which their marriage was solemnized, passing the remainder of their lives in the dominion of Canada, the father being a carpenter and inventor. The subject received his early educational training in his native province, and at the age of seventeen years removed thence to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he continued to attend school as opportunity afforded, defraying his expenses for a time by clerking in mercantile establishments and later by teaching in the public schools. In 1879 he attended the Wisconsin State Normal School, at River Falls, and in the following year came to what is now the state of South Dakota, locating in Flandreau, Moody county, where he secured a clerical position in the important mercantile house of the W. Jones Company. About three years later he purchased the business, which he successfully continued until 1887, when he disposed of the same and purchased the general merchandise business of Ross Whalen, in Artesian, Sanborn county, South Dakota. In the fall of 1889 he removed thence to Chamberlain, South Dakota, purchasing a stock of general merchandise and preparing to engage in business immediately upon the opening of the Sioux Indian reservation to settlement, this occurring the following spring. He then brought his stock of goods to Lyman, where he continued his mercantile business about eighteen months, at the expiration of which he sold out and engaged in ranching, to which line of enterprise he successfully gave his attention until June, 1903, when he disposed of his interests in that line, in order to assume the duties of his present office. He is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and in 1890 he was appointed postmaster at Lyman, serving about three years. He also served one term as county superintendent of schools and four years as justice of the peace, ever proving worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the people of the county. In November, 1902, Mr. Barlow was elected to his present office, that of register of deeds, for which he is specially well qualified. He has ever taken a lively interest in educational affairs in the county and has done much to advance the cause. He is a member of Flandreau Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons; Pilgrim Chapter, No. 32, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, at Sioux Falls, and Lodge No. 9449, Modern Woodmen of America. He has served as president of the Old Settlers' Association of Lyman county since 1900, is well known throughout this section and is held in the highest esteem in business and social circles.

On the 23d of November, 1883, Mr. Barlow was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Jones, of Flandreau, this state, no children having been born of this union.

WILLIAM FRANCIS CORRIGAN was born at Prior Lake, Scott county, Minnesota, on the 22d of January, 1865, and is a son of Peter Corrigan, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States in his youth and who won success through his own indefatigable efforts, having the respect and esteem of his fellow men. The subject secured his early educational training in the public schools of Scott county, Minnesota, and at the age of seventeen years began reading law, having decided to adopt its practice as his vocation in life. He took up his residence in Mellette, South Dakota, on the 2d of August, 1895, and at the October term of the supreme court of the state he was admitted to the bar in that year. He at once established himself in practice in Mellette, and by his devotion to his work and his excellent technical knowledge and his power of applying the same he has built up a representative general practice in the state and federal courts and is one of the highly honored members of the bar of his county. He is general attorney for South Dakota of the St. Croix Lumber Company, of Minnesota, and is also similarly retained by other important corporations. In politics Mr. Corrigan is stanchly arrayed as a supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the local lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with the chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star.

On the 10th of October, 1891, Mr. Corrigan was united in marriage to Miss Hattie B. Skinner, who was born in Delphis, Ohio. They have no children.

WILLIAM D. CRAIG, cashier of the James River Bank, at Frankfort, Spink county, is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, where he was born on the 26th of August, 1849, being a son of David C. and Mary J. Craig, both of whom were born in the state of New York. In 1855 they removed from Canada to Winneshiek county, Iowa, remaining but a short time, since within the same year they removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where Mr. Craig became one of the early settlers and pioneer farmers, being duly successful in his efforts and being one of the influential citizens of his section. The parents came to Spink county, near Frankfort, in 1882, and here died, the mother dying in the summer of 1899, and the father dying in the summer of 1901. During the war of the Rebellion the father served three years and ten months as a member of the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. The subject of this sketch was reared on the home farm in Fillmore county, Minnesota, and received his early educational training in its common schools. He continued to assist his father in the work and management of the home place, until he married, when he engaged in farming on his own responsibility, continuing his residence in Minnesota until 1884, when he came to South Dakota and located in Spink county, where he secured a farm of three hundred and twenty acres and engaged in farming and stock growing. In the autumn of 1888 he was elected sheriff of the county and was reelected in 1890, while in 1892 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, succeeding himself in the election of 1894, and proving himself a valuable working member of the general assembly of the newly admitted commonwealth, while in 1902 he was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature, as a representative of Spink county. He is still the owner of valuable farming land in the county and is also engaged in the buying and shipping of grain, in addition to his banking interests, while he has shown a helpful interest in all that has tended to conserve the advancement and material prosperity of his home town and county. In politics he has ever been stanchly arrayed in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with Frankfort Lodge, No. 77, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Frankfort Lodge, No. 303, Ancient Order of United Workmen, being recorder of each of these organizations at the time of this writing. For the past quarter of a century he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the same Mrs. Craig also is a member.

On the 25th of May, 1873, at Harmony, Fillmore county, Minnesota, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Craig to Miss Addie R. Elliott, who was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, in March, 1852, her parents having likewise been born in the old Empire state, whence they removed to Minnesota in the pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have two children, John D., who was born on the 26th of April, 1874, and Edith J., who was born on the 23d of February, 1879, and who married Oscar Blain, of Frankfort, South Dakota.

JOHN KNOX KUTNEWSKY, M. D., the efficient and honored superintendent of the northern hospital for the insane, at Redfield, Spink county, was born in Groveland, Tazewell county, Illinois, on the 20th of April, 1858, and is a son of John and Margaret (Knox) Kutnewsky, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in Ireland, of Scottish lineage. The parents of the Doctor were numbered among the pioneers of Illinois, where the father followed the vocation of milling, and where he and his devoted wife continued to reside until 1883, when they moved to Redfield, South Dakota, where the father built the Redfield City Mills, and where he died in 1884. The mother, two sisters and three brothers moved to Salt Lake, Utah, in 1900, where they are still living. The Doctor availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native state and was thereafter a student in the University of Illinois, at Champaign, for two years, while in 1880 he was matriculated in that celebrated institution, Rush Medical College, in the city of Chicago, where he was graduated in February, 1882, receiving his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine and coming forth admirably equipped for the active work of his chosen profession. He was engaged in practice at Groveland, Illinois, until 1884, when he came to Redfield, South Dakota, where he built up a large and representative general practice, to which he continued to give his undivided attention until October 1, 1901, when he was appointed to his present responsible and exacting office as superintendent of the northern hospital for the insane, one of the noble and well-equipped institutions of the state. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the South Dakota State Medical Society and the Aberdeen District Medical Society, while in a social way he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of the Maccabees. His political allegiance is given unreservedly to the Republican party, of whose principles he is a stanch advocate.

On the 4th of May, 1882, Dr. Kutnewsky was united in marriage to Miss Julia Etta Kincaid, who was born in Athens, Illinois, on the 9th of January, 1860, being a daughter of John K. and Vienna Williams Kincaid. They have two children, Walter Knox, who was born on the 7th of May, 1883, and Edna V., who was born on the 29th of January, 1886.

MAURICE MORIARTY, the efficient and popular clerk of courts for Spink county, and a pioneer attorney of that county, was born at Clinton, Iowa, on May 13, 1859. He attended the public schools of Muscatine county, Iowa, and later was matriculated in the Iowa State University at Iowa City, where he was graduated in the class of 1881, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In the meanwhile, however, he had been reading law. In 1882 he came to South Dakota and located at Northville, Spink county, and formed a partnership with George C. Britton for the handling of real estate in connection with the practice of law. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar of Dakota territory. The firm of Britton & Moriarty was dissolved in 1885, at which time the subject removed to his farm near Northville. He carried on farming successfully until 1901, when, having been elected clerk of the courts in 1900, he removed to Redfield to assume the duties of his office. His administration of the clerk's office proved so satisfactory to the people that at the expiration of his term of two years he was reelected for a second term, and is still incumbent of the office. In politics Mr. Moriarty is a member of the Republican party, and has ever been an earnest exponent of that party's cause. He was a member of the first convention called in reference to securing the admission of South Dakota to the Union. He has taken an active part in the different campaigns, and has stumped the state several times. Mr. Moriarty is identified with both the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On December 13, 1863, Mr. Moriarty was united in marriage to Miss Estella Reiter, who was born in Martin county, Minnesota.

LEMUEL B. LAUGHLIN is a native of Grundy county, Illinois, where he was born on the 13th day of November, 1851, being a son of Robert S. and Melinda (Livingston) Laughlin, to whom were born four children, two daughters and two sons. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and at Wheaton College, Wheaton, DuPage county, Illinois. In October, 1882, he first came to Dakota, and in May, 1883, settled with his family in Bridgewater, where he resided until April, 1901, when he removed to Chamberlain, after being appointed by President McKinley receiver of public moneys for the United States land office situated at that point. In March, 1893, he was appointed by Governor Sheldon a member of the state board of charities and corrections, which position he filled until the expiration of his term, in March, 1899, four years of which he was secretary of the board.

On the 5th day of November, 1874, Mr. Laughlin was united in marriage to Susan I.

Armstrong, of LaSalle county, Illinois, and they have five children, Bertha R., wife of William S. Burroughs, of Sioux City, Iowa; Robert A., of Kansas City, Mo.; Grace M., Constance S. and Clinton J., who remain at the parental home.

FREDERICK TREON, M. D., one of the representative physicians and surgeons of the state, established in the practice of his profession in Chamberlain, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, on the 12th of August, 1857, and is a son of Dr. Andrew and Lydia (Steinberger) Treon, of whose five children three are living, namely: Rebecca, the wife of Edward Gabbert, of Bloomington, Illinois; Frederick, the subject of this sketch, and Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Lytle, of Michigan City, Indiana. The father of our subject was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and educated. As a young man he removed thence to Miamisburg, Ohio, where he read medicine under the preceptorage of his uncle, Dr. John Treon, being graduated in his chosen profession and then locating in Shelby county, Indiana, in the 'thirties, when that locality was practically unreclaimed from the wilderness. He was one of the pioneer physicians of the county, and there he continued in practice until his death, in 1865, at the age of sixty-two years. He was twice married, the maiden name of his first wife having been Coffman, and of their children five are living, namely: Samuel, who is a resident of Mattoon, Illinois, was a valiant soldier in the war of the Rebellion, being severely wounded in the siege of Vicksburg and re-enlisting after recovering from the effects of this injury; Jackson, who was likewise a soldier in the Civil war, is now a resident of Washington, Indiana; Sarah is the wife of John Heck, of Bartholomew county, that state; Sabill is the wife of H. C. Williamson, of Michigan City, Indiana, and Charlotte is the wife of William Collins, of Bartholomew county. Michael Treon, grandfather of the Doctor, was born in France, and he also was a physician, the family name having thus been long and prominently identified with the medical profession, the subject and two of his cousins, his father and grandfather, his uncle Michael and his great-uncle, John Treon, all having adopted the profession as a vocation.

After availing himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools of his native county Dr. Treon continued his studies in the academy at Franklin, Indiana, and when about eight years of age he secured a position in the machine shops of Haskill & Barker, in Michigan City, where he completed a special course in geometry and trigonometry and civil and mechanical engineering. He was not yet satisfied with his mental attainments, however, and thus entered upon a careful study of anatomy under the personal direction of Dr. J. Sadler, of Edinburg, Indiana, with a view of preparing himself for the practice of medicine. He thus continued his technical studies for two years, in the meanwhile clerking in a drug store and by this means supplemented his knowledge of materia medica and therapeutics. In the fall of 1876 he went to Aurora, Indiana, and began the systematic study of medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. James and L. K. Lamb, remaining in their office until the latter part of the following year, when he was matriculated in the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, where he continued his studies two years, being then graduated and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession, forming a partnership with his father-in-law, Dr. James Lamb, with whom he continued to be associated for six years. In 1886 Dr. Treon was appointed physician in the government Indian service, being assigned to service at the Crow Creek Indian reservation, in South Dakota. His commission expired four years later and he then went to the city of Chicago, where he took a post-graduate course in Rush Medical College and then opened an office in Hyde Park, that city, where he was in practice about three months, being then reappointed to the Indian service and assigned to the San Carlos agency, in Arizona, where he remained six months, being then transferred to the Crow Creek agency, where he had previously served with so much acceptability. In 1893 the Doctor was appointed Indian agent for this reservation and also for the Lower Brule agency, retaining this incumbency four years and seven months and making an excellent record as an executive. In the spring of 1898 he came to Chamberlain, and soon afterward was appointed medical examiner, under General Andrew E. Lee, in the Spanish-American war service, being located at Sioux Falls. Later he was offered a commission as assistant surgeon under Colonel Grigsby, but did not accept the office. In the fall of 1898 the Doctor located in Chamberlain, where he has since been actively engaged in practice. In the fall of 1900 he became associated with R. F. Terpenning in the drug busines and under the firm name of Terpenning & Treon they now conduct one of the leading pharmacies of the city, Mr. Terpenning being a graduate in pharmacy and a skilled chemist. The Doctor is a member of the South Dakota State Medical Society, of the Mitchell District Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is identified with Chamberlain Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; Pilgrim Chapter, No. 32, Royal Arch Masons; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, at Mitchell; Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Castle Lodge, No. 10, Knights of Pythias, and also with the local organizations of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Mutual Benefit Association and the Knights of the Maccabees, being medical examiner for these three lodges, as well as for numerous old-time insurance companies.

On the 29th of March, 1879, Dr. Treon was united in marriage to Miss Rella L. Lamb, daughter of Dr. James Lamb, of Aurora, Indiana, and their only child, Dr. James F. Lamb, is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, and is engaged in the practice of his profession in Aurora, Indiana.

BEN P. HOOVER, of Gettysburg, is one of the best known and most popular men in South Dakota. He has been a resident of the section since 1877, when he arrived at Fort Bennett, the two-company post near Fort Sully, established a few years earlier to afford protection to the Cheyenne river Indian agency. He soon entered the Indian service as agency farmer and his experience during the next few years with the still wild Indians ranges all the way from the humorous to the tragic. He was assigned to cut the hair of the wild fellows who surrendered after the Custer war, and saw big braves who had been leaders in massacres tremble and whine with fear as the scissors clipped off the sacred scalp lock which is so important an article in their superstitious faith. He was present and assisted in the fight with the Cold Spring robbers in the celebrated bout at the Water Holes, and was a participant in many other thrilling experiences. Leaving the Indian service, he established himself as a ranchman in Sully county and at once became a leading factor in the business and politics of that locality. He is an ardent Republican and first impressed himself upon the party leaders as possessing extraordinary powers in handling men, in the national Republican convention of 1892 when he rounded up and kept in line for Harrison, against the powerful influences of the opposition, several of the colored delegations from southern states. From that time he has held a high position in the councils of his party in the state and beyond. About 1894 he took up his residence in Gettysburg, and has since that time engaged in the real-estate and live-stock business, but has been much of the time employed in special service for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and for four years past has been the special representative of that line before the state legislature.

In 1898 Mr. Hoover met with a serious accident, falling from a high trestlework upon the railway and, alighting upon a bed of boulders, his spine was dislocated. Almost any other man would have effectually been put out of commission by an accident of this nature; indeed his physicians felt that it was necessarily fatal, but his splendid constitution and indomitable courage brought him through, and though he is not the robust man he was in his earlier days, he enjoys very good health and is in business affairs as active and forceful as ever.

Mr. Hoover was born August 27, 1854, at Wayne, Wisconsin, and was educated in the common schools. He was married February 14, 1879, to Miss Alberta Rounds, of Malone, New York. Mrs. Hoover died in 1895, leaving to Mr. Hoover two sons and a daughter, Mabel A., Wayne and Ben C. A gentleman of Mr. Hoover's popularity could be scarcely less than an active lodge man, and he is honored in the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Workmen and Woodmen of America.

BERT G. WATTSON, senior member of the firm of Wattson & Hulseman, hardware merchants of Chamberlain, was born in Northwood, Worth county, Iowa, September 23, 1867, and is a son of George F. and Felixine M. (Wardall) Wattson, of whose six children he is the eldest of the five now living, the others being as follows: Carrie, the wife of L. G. Gunn, of Lawton, Oklahoma; Charles, a resident of El Reno, that territory; as are also Robert and Kenneth. The father of the subject was born in Michigan, and there his mother died when he was a child, his father soon afterward removing to Iowa. There he was reared and educated, and at the age of seventeen years he enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he served during the major portion of the Civil war, the history of that regiment being that of his career as a valiant son of the republic. After the close of the war he engaged in the drug business in Northwood, Iowa, where he continued to reside until 1888, when he disposed of his interests there and removed to Texas, where he engaged in railroad contracting and in the real-estate business. In 1891 he removed to El Reno, Oklahoma, where he established himself in the real-estate business, and soon after the inauguration of the late lamented President McKinley he was appointed postmaster in that place, a position which he has ever since filled, having been reappointed under President Roosevelt. He was elected a member of the Iowa state legislature in the early 'eighties, serving one term. He is a Royal Arch Mason. His devoted wife entered into eternal rest in 1894, and he later married Mrs. Adah Birney, no children having been born of this union.

Bert G. Wattson secured his early education in the public schools of his native state and then entered the Iowa State Agricultural College, at Ames, where he continued his studies, after which he was engaged in teaching for one term. He then secured a clerkship in the office of the United States Express Company at Northwood, and in September, 1886, he came to Chamberlain, South Dakota, where for the ensuing three years he was employed as clerk in the dry-goods establishment of M. W. Egleston. In the autumn of 1889 he went to Vernon, Texas, where he was assistant postmaster for one year. In 1890 he returned to Chamberlain and in the spring of the following year he was here united in marriage to Miss Mildred M. Hart, daughter of Charles B. Hart, local station agent of the Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad. Soon after his marriage he removed with his bride to the state of Washington, where they remained about four months, and he then returned to Chamberlain, with the intention of entering into partnership with a friend and engaging in the dry-goods business here. But shortly after his arrival the store of his former employer, Mr. Egleston, was sold to J. W. Orcott, and our subject was engaged as manager of the enterprise, and somewhat less than a year later Mr. Egleston again engaged in business, in a new location, and Mr. Wattson again entered his employ, remaining with him about four years, or until 1892, when he was elected city auditor, of which office he continued incumbent about four years. In the fall of 1896 Mr. Wattson purchased an interest in the grocery business of Charles H. Young, and the enterprise was continued under the firm name of Wattson & Young until the fall of 1897, when the business was sold, and thereupon our subject purchased the interest of J. M. Green in the hardware business of J. M. Green & Company, the firm name being simultaneously changed to Cook & Wattson. On the 1st of January, 1903, J. F. Hulseman purchased Mr. Cook's interest, and the present firm name was adopted.

Mr. Wattson is a stanch Republican, and is identified with Chamberlain Lodge, No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons; Pilgrim Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Chamberlain Lodge, No. 88, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Sioux Tent, No. 34, Knights of the Maccabees; and Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Wattson have had three children, of whom two are living, George H. and Donald H. Mrs. Mildred Wattson died in April, 1900, and on March 10, 1904, Mr. Wattson married Miss Cora M. Miner, of Mitchell, South Dakota, daughter of George H. Miner.

JOSIAH LOCKE PHILLIPS, M. D., was born in the picturesque old town of Farmington, Maine, on the 8th of June, 1835, and his death occurred in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on the 12th of June, 1882. His father, Dr. Alan Phillips, was born at Greene, Maine, on the 29th of June, 1798, and died at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 9th of October, 1878, having been one of the early settlers in the Hawkeye state. He prepared for college under the preceptorship of Dr. Holland, of Canton, Maine, and was graduated in the medical department of Bowdoin College as a member of the class of 1822, after which he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Strong, that state, where he remained until 1829, when he removed to Farmington, where he continued his professional labors until the time of his removal to Iowa, where he passed the remainder of his life. The family name has been identified prominently with the medical profession for a number of generations, and records extant show that the family was founded in America in the early colonial epoch of our national history. The genealogy is traced in a direct way to Richard Phillips, who was married, at Pembroke, Massachusetts, on the 9th of October, 1746, to Miss Ruth Bonney. In 1777 they removed to Turner, Androscoggin county, Maine. Richard Phillips served in defense of Boston in 1775, and his son Ichabod, grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was also a soldier in the Continental line in the war of the Revolution. Ichabod Phillips was born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, on the 11th of April, 1765, and his death occurred October 13, 1830. In Hanover, Massachusetts, in July, 1798, he was united in marriage to Mary Bailey, who was born in that place, on the 15th of March, 1763, and whose death there occurred on the 1st of August, 1815. Annie (Croswell) Phillips, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was born at Falmouth, Massachusetts, on the 23d of August, 1795, and she died at Farmington, Maine, June 27, 1875.

Dr. Josiah L. Phillips was reared in his native state, and after duly availing himself of the advantages afforded in the common schools, he entered Bowdoin College, in 1852, and there continued his studies for two years, at the expiration of which he was matriculated in Rush Medical College in the city of Chicago, Illinois, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1856, being one of the early graduates of this celebrated institution. He engaged in the active practice of his profession at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he remained one year, and he then removed to Iowa, being established in practice in the city of Dubuque at the time when the Western Town Company sent out a party to locate a town at the falls of the Big Sioux river, in the territory of Dakota. He became a member of this party and arrived in what is now the city of Sioux Falls on the 27th of August, 1857. He thus became one of the first settlers of the new town, and here continued his residence until 1861, within which time he served as justice of the peace, under appointment by the governor of Minnesota, who had jurisdiction in Dakota. In the year last mentioned Dr. Phillips returned to Dubuque, Iowa, and enlisted in the Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, which was organized in Davenport, being commanded by Colonel Alexander Chambers. The original surgeon of the regiment was Dr. J. H. Camburn, and Dr. Phillips became assistant surgeon at the time of the organization of the regiment, while later he was promoted to the office of surgeon. Proceeding with his regiment to the front, he continued in active service until the close of the great Civil war, making an enviable record and attaining to the rank of major. After victory had crowned the Union arms he received his honorable discharge and then returned to Dubuque, Iowa, being thereafter engaged in the practice of his profession in East Dubuque until 1869, when he came again to Sioux Falls, where his family joined him in June of the following year. He gained a strong hold upon popular confidence and esteem and built up a large and representative practice, being one of the pioneer physicians of the state and ever maintaining high professional rank and prestige. He continued in active practice here until the close of his life, while as a citizen he was ever loyal, progressive and public-spirited. He was a man of noble attributes of character and won to himself the friendship of all with whom he came in contact, while his name merits an enduring place upon the list of those strong and earnest characters who were the founders of the great and prosperous commonwealth of South Dakota. In politics he was ever a stanch Republican.

On the 1st of July, 1867, at Houston, Texas, Dr. Phillips was united in marriage to Miss Harriet C. Daggett, who was there engaged in philanthropic work, as a teacher in a school for negroes. Mrs. Phillips survives her honored husband and still retains her home in Sioux Falls, where she is held in affectionate regard by all who know her and have come within the sphere of her gracious influence. Of the children of this union we here enter the names, with respective dates of birth: Annie C., June 25, 1868; Abbie I., February 23, 1871; Alice C., August 10, 1873; Flora C., September 30, 1875; Charles A., September 21, 1877; Rossie C., February 24, 1880, and Josie L., January 26, 1883.

FREDELL EUGENE FIELD, D. D. S., a member of the state board of examiners in dental surgery and ex-president of the South Dakota State Dental Society, was born in South Acworth, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, on the 21st of June, 1866, and is a son of George B. Field, who likewise was born in the old Granite state, the family having been founded in New England in the colonial era of our national history. The Doctor passed his boyhood in his native state and duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, while in 1885 he took up the study and work of dentistry under the direction of an able instructor, in Brattleboro, Vermont. In the following year he came to South Dakota, locating at Sioux Falls, where he remained three years, at the expiration of which he returned to Vermont and opened an office in Putney, where he followed professional work for the ensuing two years. He thereafter was connected with dental offices in various cities and towns, finally entering a dental college in the city of Chicago, where he completed a technical course and was graduated in 1892, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He then engaged in the active practice of his profession in Phillips, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1895, when the town was practically destroyed by fire, and he thereupon returned to Sioux Falls, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of dentistry, having finely equipped offices and receiving a representative support. In 1901 the Doctor was elected president of the South Dakota State Dental Society and served in this capacity for one year, while in 1903 Governor Herreid appointed him a member of the state board of dental examiners, for a term of five years. In his political allegiance the Doctor is known as a stalwart Republican, while both he and his wife are valued members of the Congregational church. He is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 21st of November, 1894, Dr. Field was united in marriage to Miss Etta Belknap, who was born in Hancock, New York, being a daughter of George W. and Olive Belknap. Dr. and Mrs. Field became the parents of two children, Eugene Belknap, who is now attending the public schools; and Gladys Olive, who is deceased.

WALTER R. KINGSBURY, who is one of the successful real-estate dealers of the city of Sioux Falls, is a native of the state of Connecticut, having been born in the town of Andover, on Christmas day of the year 1832, and being a son of Joseph and Amelia (Reynolds) Kingsbury, both of whom were likewise native of Connecticut, where they passed their entire lives, the father having been a farmer by vocation. It is practically well authenticated that the original progenitors of the Kingsbury family in America were of stanch old English stock and that they immigrated to the new world and settled in the Massachusetts colony about the year 1635, while the maternal ancestors of the subject came from Scotland at an early period. Mr. Kingsbury completed the curriculum of the common schools in his native state, and then continued his studies for a time in an academy at Monson, Massachusetts, while in 1854 he was matriculated in the Connecticut State Normal School, at New Britain, where he completed a course of study and fitted himself for the pedagogic profession. He began teaching in the common schools of his native state in the year 1849, meeting with signal success, and he continued to follow this vocation, in various localities, for the ensuing ten years. After teaching he engaged in the merchandise business at Camp Point, Illinois, where he had been engaged in teaching for some years previous. He served as postmaster in 1863 and in 1865 he closed out his business and removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the dry-goods business, continuing until 1875, having been successful until the panic of 1873. He then removed to Oak Park, a suburb, where he continued in the dry-goods business until 1878. Coming then to Sioux Falls, he engaged in the same business, continuing five years, being successful. He then engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has since continued. He has been successful in his operations and is one of the honored citizens of the place, being held in high esteem by all who know him. He is independent in his political attitude, giving his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, and both he and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Congregational church.

On the 20th of April, 1865, at Mendon, Illinois, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kingsbury to Miss Cornelia Starr, who was born in Mendon, Adams county, Illinois, on the 2d of November, 1837, being a daughter of Richard and Sarah (Benton) Starr, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury have two children, Helen L., who is still at the parental home, and a teacher in the public schools, and Howard L., who is engaged in the lumber business at Sioux Falls.

JOHN FRANCIS HULSEMAN, Jr., who is engaged in the hardware business at Chamberlain, Brule county, is a native of the beautiful old city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 26th of June, 1868, being a son of John F. and Louisa Hulseman, who were likewise born and reared in Philadelphia, being representatives of stanch old families of the Keystone state, whither the original progenitors in the new world came from Germany. The father of our subject is a leather merchant by vocation and at present resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

John F. Hulseman, Jr., secured his early educational training in the public schools of his native city, after which he engaged in the saddlery and heavy hardware business in Philadelphia with Kennedy, Nilling & Company. In 1889 he went to Chicago and was house salesman for A. F. Resser & Company, wholesale saddlery and hardware. In 1892 he moved to Milwaukee, as city salesman for B. Young estate, wholesale saddlery and hardware, remaining with them until 1894. At that time he changed firms to travel through the state of South Dakota and northwestern Iowa, with headquarters at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for Scheffer & Rossum, of St. Paul, Minnesota, wholesale saddlery and hardware. The following year he accepted a position with Wallace Smith & Company, wholesale saddlery and hardware, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, remaining with them until January 1, 1903, when he engaged in the hardware business at Chamberlain, South Dakota, with B. G. Wattson, under the firm name of Wattson & Hulseman, hardware, harness, farm implements, etc.

In politics Mr. Hulseman is a stanch Democrat, his religious faith is that of the Catholic church and fraternally he is identified with the Catholic Order of Foresters, the United Commercial Travelers and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 1st of September, 1895, at Sioux Falls, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hulseman to Miss Anna A. Donahoe, who was born in Decorah, Iowa, and reared in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, being a daughter of Daniel Donahoe, and of this union have been born three children, namely: Giles Daniel, Leo John and Raymond Francis.

JULIUS D. BARTOW, one of the prominent and highly esteemed merchants of Plankinton, Aurora county, was born in Republic, Seneca county, Ohio, on Christmas day of the year 1851, being a son of Joel C. and Mary A. (Hosford) Bartow, the maternal ancestry tracing back to English origin. The name is of French derivation and was originally spelled Barteaux. Joel C. Bartow was born at Bartow's Ridge, in Erie county, Ohio, the name having been given to the locality by four brothers of his mother, they having been pioneers of that section, whither they emigrated from the state of New York in an early day. After his marriage the father of our subject removed to Seneca county, Ohio, where he was identified with farming, and also with merchandising and the hotel business in the town of Republic, where he died October 19, 1901, at the age of seventy-four years, having been one of the honored and influential citizens of that locality. He was a Democrat and a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. His devoted wife, who died on the 9th of March, 1891, at the age of sixty-seven years, was born in Dartmouth, England, whence she came to America with her parents when a child of six years. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his native place and then completed a four-years course in the academy at Republic. He then entered the employ of the firm of Hemmingway & Hensinger, dealers in groceries and drugs at Republic, where he remained one year. He was married in 1873 and for the following eight years had charge of his father-in-law's farm, in Seneca county, Ohio. On the 19th of February, 1883, he and his family arrived in Plankinton, South Dakota, having been out on a tour of inspection through the west during the preceding year. Shortly after locating in Plankinton Mr. Bartow purchased the general store of Conway Thompson, and from this modest nucleus has been built up the magnificent business now controlled by him, twenty-one thousand two hundred feet of floor space being demanded for the accommodation of the various departments of the enterprise, which is one of the most extensive of the sort in the county. In September, 1900, the business was incorporated and is now conducted under the title of the Aurora Lumber Company, while the mercantile house has well-equipped departments, including those devoted to dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery goods, agricultural implements, etc. Mr. Bartow is also the owner of valuable farming land in the county. He is now a stanch Republican in politics, but was formerly arrayed with the Democracy, as the candidate of which he was elected to the state legislature in 1890, serving one term. He was for several years a member of the board of education of Plankinton, which is celebrated for having one of the best schools in the state. He is identified in a prominent way with the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with the lodge in Plankinton, the chapter and commandery in Mitchell, the consistory of the Scottish Rite in Yankton and the temple of the Mystic Shrine in Sioux Falls, while he is also a member of the lodge of Elks in Sioux Falls and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in his native town in Ohio. He and his family are members of the Congregational church.

On the 7th of May, 1873, Mr. Bartow was united in marriage to Miss Clara A. Stearns, of Republic, Ohio, where she was reared and educated, being a daughter of John B. and Adaline

H. Stearns. Of this union were born six children, of whom three survive, namely: Addie, who remains at the parental home; Nona, who is the wife of F. L. Snyder, of Plankinton, and John S., who is also at home.

GEORGE B. BALE is a native of England and dates his birth from November 25, 1867. He first saw the light of day in Norfolk and spent his early life in that place, receiving a good education in the schools of the same, and remaining with his parents until eighteen years of age. Severing home ties in the spring of 1885, he came to the United States, making his way direct to Watertown, South Dakota, where he remained for a brief period; after which he traveled extensively over various western states and territories, going as far as the Pacific coast. Being pleased with Dakota, he finally returned to this state, and took up a pre-emption on the "Divide" near Battle creek, Custer county, where he engaged in farming, but the venture not proving successful, he left his place and for some time thereafter was employed by a horse dealer, to whom his services proved of great value. Later Mr. Bale began buying and selling horses upon his own responsibility, and in due time worked up an extensive and lucrative business in the vicinity of Battle creek. In 1890 he changed his location to the Cheyenne river, where he continued running horses until 1897, when he effected a co-partnership in the business with C. W. Arnold, the two greatly extending the scope of their operations, buying up all the outfits in a large area of territory and within a short time achieved the reputation of being the largest and most successful horse dealers in the western part of the state. The firm thus constituted lasted until 1902, in which year the subject withdrew from the partnership and purchased the ranch on Battle creek, twenty-three mines east of Hermosa, where he has since lived and prospered, as a cattle raiser, devoting considerable attention the meantime to the improvement of his place. In addition to the live-stock business, Mr. Bale also carries on farming, the greater part of his land being irrigated and easily susceptible to tillage. He raises abundant crops of grain, vegetables and fruits, which with the returns from his cattle sales yield him a handsome income every year. He belongs to the Masonic lodge at Hermosa, and, like the majority of intelligent and progressive citizens, manifests an abiding interest in public and political affairs, giving his support to the Republican party.

On November 11, 1901, Mr. Bale and Miss Nettie Bower, of South Dakota, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock, the marriage resulting in the birth of one child, a son who answers to the name of George J.

JAMES L. PRATT, editor and publisher of the Elkton Record, at Elkton, Brookings county, is one of the able and popular newspaper men of the state and has made his paper a potent factor in local politics and an effective exponent of the interests of the section in which it is published. Mr. Pratt was born in Allamakee county, Iowa, on the 13th of September, 1856, and is a son of Azel and Mary (Hersey) Pratt, both of whom were born and reared in the state of Maine, whence they came west to Iowa in 1848, becoming pioneers of Allamakee county, where the father of our subject purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he improved and sold, moving to Waukon, the county seat, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1881. He was a carpenter by trade and continued to work at the same to a greater or less extent after his removal to Iowa, where his services in the line were in much demand in the early days. He built the first house in the village of Waukon, Allamakee county, said village having been named in honor of a prominent Indian chief. He was a man of prominence and influence in his township and county, and held various township offices. He was an expert player of the snare drum, and in the time of the Civil war he used his abilities in this line most

JAMES L. PRATT.

effectively in connection with the organizing of various companies, being past the age of service at the time. He was a most devoted member of the Baptist church, in which he served as deacon for many years, and his wife also exemplified the same faith in her beautiful and gracious character, her death occurring in 1881. They became the parents of seven children, concerning whom we offer the following brief record: William C. died in infancy; Noah H. is a resident of Waukon, Iowa, and is a carpenter and builder by vocation; Marellus H., who was a wheelwright by trade, died in Spokane, Washington, in 1892; Richmond G. died in Sheldon, Iowa, in 1890; Emery W. is a carpenter and builder of Waukon, Iowa; Ella is the wife of Altheras J. Rogers, of Chicago; and James L. is the immediate subject of this sketch.

James L. Pratt was reared to maturity in his native county and received his early education in the public schools of Waukon, where he continued his studies until he had attained the age of sixteen years. During his boyhood days he worked with his father at the carpenter trade during his vacations, receiving one cent a day in recompense for his services, while with increasing years and ability he continued to secure larger wages, until he finally commanded three and one-half dollars a day. Upon leaving school, at the age of sixteen, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the printers' trade, at Postville, Iowa, serving six months in the dignified and autocratic office of "printer's devil," and there gaining in due time a comprehensive knowledge of the "art preservative of all arts." At the age of seventeen he became foreman in the office of the Waukon Standard, retaining this position four years, after which he had charge of the Waukon Democrat for an equal length of time. Thereafter he was for a time employed at the carpenter trade, and in 1882 he was called to accept a position on the Pipestone Republican, in Pipestone, Minnesota, where he remained about two years. In 1885 he came to South Dakota and took charge of the Elkton Record, of which he is now editor and publisher and which he has made a most successful publication. At the time he assumed control the business was at the lowest possible ebb, the town being small and the paper eking out a precarious existence, but by good management and thorough technical ability he has gained to the paper the reputation of being one of the best local papers in the state, while he has a well-equipped job department, controls a satisfactory advertising patronage and has built up a gratifying circulation. The paper is Republican in politics and thus voices the sentiments of Mr. Pratt, who is a vigorous and forceful writer. He has been village clerk of Elkton for the past twenty years, and is at the present time justice of the peace for the town and county. He is one of the leaders in the political affairs of the county and is prominent in the councils of his party in the state. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Modern Brotherhood of America, the Knights of the Maccabees and other social and beneficiary organizations. He and his family are members of the Baptist church, and he is one of the most influential workers in the church in his home town, taking an active part in forwarding its spiritual and temporal interests. He is one of the popular citizens of the village and county and commands unqualified esteem, while his aid and influence are ever cast in favor of all objects and enterprises tending to conserve the general welfare. He is also manager and drum major of the Woodmen band of Elkton, one of the best bands in the state.

On the 31st of March, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pratt to Miss Edith F. Wedgwood, of Rossville, Iowa. She was born in the state of Iowa and is a daughter of the late Rev. John M. Wedgwood, a prominent member of the clergy of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have six children, concerning whom we enter the following brief record: Ada M., who was graduated in the Elkton high school and in the Cedar Falls Seminary, at Osage, Iowa, and the State Normal at Winona, Minnesota. She is a successful and popular teacher, and was assistant principal in the Elkton high school at the time of this writing; Jesse L., who was graduated in the Elkton high school and the seminary at Osage, Iowa, and also in the Commercial Business College at Mankato, Minnesota, is now employed as bookkeeper in the office of the Hays-Lucas Lumber Company at Watertown, South Dakota; Vern and Vera, twins, and Gladys are students in the home high school; Ruth is the youngest, not yet of school age.

JOHN E. C. WILSON, one of the extensive farmers and stock growers of Charles Mix county, is a native of the fine old Hoosier state, having been born in Adams county, Indiana, on the 30th of April, 1845, and being a son of Edward D. and Elizabeth (Coynor) Wilson. The father was a farmer in Indiana, where he died when the subject of this sketch was a mere child. The latter received his rudimentary education in the district schools of his native state, where he remained until he had attained the age of ten years, when he began to depend upon his own resources, going to Peoria county, Illinois, securing work on a farm and continuing to attend the public schools as opportunity afforded. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion Mr. Wilson gave prompt evidence of his youthful ardor and patriotism by tendering his services in defense of the Union. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and it was his fortune to take part in many of the most important campaigns and battles of the war, among which may be mentioned the following: Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Holly Springs, Memphis, Vicksburg, from which last mentioned city the command proceeded into Arkansas, later returning to Vicksburg and thence going to Jackson, Mississippi; thereafter he was a participant in the engagements at Memphis, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Knoxville, and later the regiment was in the battle of Atlanta. The subject was then on a veteran furlough, and then joined Sherman, at Newbern, North Carolina. Mr. Wilson continued in active service for a period of four years, ever being found at the post of duty and making the record of a gallant young soldier, while he received his honorable discharge in the city of St. Louis, Missouri. He was wounded in the engagement at Arkansas Post and also slightly in two other contests. After his discharge he returned to Illinois, being employed on a farm in Stark county for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits for twelve years, having purchased a farm in Polk county, that state.

On October 19, 1868, Mr. Wilson was married to Sarah Ann Pyle, but she died about one year later. In 1871 he married Mary Brazelton, but after a union of about twelve years they separated and on November 25, 1886, he consummated a third marriage, being then united to Miss Mary McCartney, who was born January 1, 1865, in New York city, moving to Iowa at the age of five years. They are the parents of five children, namely: The eldest, a boy, died in infancy; Elizabeth, May, Edna and Alta, all of whom are attending school, the eldest daughter being a student in Ward Academy, in Charles Mix county, South Dakota.

In 1883 Mr. Wilson came with his family to South Dakota and located in Charles Mix county, where he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, while in subsequent years he added to the area of his landed estate until it now comprises nearly twenty-five hundred acres, having made purchases of land as his judgment and means justified, while most of this fine estate is located about five miles south of the village of Platte, where he has a large hotel. He has about nine hundred acres under cultivation and the balance is utilized for grazing purposes. Mr. Wilson is one of the most extensive and successful raisers of cattle and swine in this section, keeping an average of three hundred head of cattle and about one hundred hogs, while he gives special care to maintaining a high grade of live stock and is known as a capable and progressive business man and valuable citizen. He paid at the rate of about five dollars an acre for his land, and it will now command from twenty-five to forty dollars an acre. He has made excellent improvements on his estate, including good buildings, his residence having been erected at a cost of about three thousand dollars, while he also erected one of the finest barns in the county at a cost of about four thousand dollars, the same having been destroyed by a cyclone, in 1902, but which is now rebuilt. On his farm is a fine apple orchard of twelve acres, and everything about the place bespeaks thrift and prosperity. In the spring of 1904 the family took a pleasant trip to the National Park, making the journey in wagons.

In politics Mr. Wilson is a Republican, but is not insistently partisan, particularly in local affairs, but gives his support to men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment. He has been a member of the school board of his district for many years, and in religious matters he is not definitely identified with any church, though he realizes the value of all and has a deep respect for the true spiritual verities.

DAVID PHILLIPS was born in Providence county, Rhode Island, on the 4th of February, 1834, being a son of Rufus and Lillias (Young) Phillips. He was about six years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Pennsylvania, and there he secured his early educational discipline, while he aided in reclaiming the homestead farm. He continued to reside in the old Keystone state until the spring of 1858, when he came with others from that locality to Nebraska, but he only remained there three weeks, returning eastward as far as Illinois, where he was employed at farm work during three summers, while during the winter seasons he devoted his attention to chopping wood, along the Mississippi river, receiving two dollars a day in compensation for his arduous toil in this connection. He then went to Bloomington, Illinois, where he was employed until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he responded to the call of higher duty by enlisting as a private in Company G, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, his enlistment taking place in August, 1861. He continued in active service until January 24, 1863, when he received an honorable discharge, on account of physical disability. He then returned to Illinois, and in 1883 he came to South Dakota, taking up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Charles Mix county. He is at the present time chairman of the school board of his district. Fraternally he is a valued comrade of P. H. Sheridan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Geddes.

In 1863 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Phillips to Miss Mary Elizabeth Kelly, who was born in Twin Grove, McLean county, Illinois, and of this union have been born eight children.

DAVID OLNEY BENNETT, deceased, was born in McDonough, Chenango county, New York, on the 10th of January, 1843, and is a son of Olney and Elizabeth (Place) Bennett, both of whom were born and reared in Rhode Island, where the former's birth occurred in 1800 and the latter about the year 1810, while their marriage was there solemnized. The father of the subject was a clergyman of the Baptist church, and about 1830 removed with his family to Madison county, New York, where he remained until 1860, when he removed to Wisconsin, where he passed the remainder of his life, engaged in the noble work of his high calling and also being identified with agricultural pursuits. His wife likewise died in that state, and of their seven children two are yet living, our subject having been the sixth in order of birth. David O. Bennett received his early education in the common schools of his native town and those of McGrawville, Cortland county, New York, while at the age of fifteen he entered Cincinnatus Academy, in Cortland county, where he continued his studies until 1861, being prepared for matriculation in college and expecting to thus continue his educational work. About this time, however, there came the call to higher duty, as the integrity of the Union was menaced by armed rebellion, and in August, 1862, having joined his parents in Wisconsin, he enlisted as a member of Company K, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin

Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the western department and served under General Grant until after the surrender of Vicksburg, when his corps, the Thirteenth, was transferred to the Department of the Gulf. Mr. Bennett was discharged, on account of disability, in February, 1864, at New Orleans, and then returned to his home in Wisconsin. After recuperating his energies he, by chance, identified himself with the mercantile business, having been for six months employed in a clerical capacity in general stores in Beaver Dam and Juneau, Wisconsin, his intention being to soon enter college and complete his education. He was deflected from this course, however, and began the study of medicine under the direction of his brother, Henry Judson Bennett, a prominent practicing physician at Juneau, and finally, as offering further discipline along this line, he took a position in a drug store at Fond du Lac, that state, where he remained until 1869. His brother, previously mentioned, died in December of that year, and the subject thereafter continued his study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. H. M. Lilly, at Fond du Lac, and completed his technical course in that famous institution, Rush Medical College, in the city of Chicago, where he was graduated in February, 1870, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He thereafter remained with his preceptor, Dr. Lilly, until the following June, when he removed to Waterloo, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where he was actively engaged in practice until 1887, when his health became so seriously impaired by rheumatism that he was compelled to withdraw largely from the active work of his profession. He purchased a half interest in a local drug business, but his health became even more precarious while in the store, so that in the latter part of 1887 he disposed of his interest in the same and in the following spring came with his family to Clark county, South Dakota, locating on a farm and devoting his attention to its improvement and cultivation for the ensuing eight years, within which time his health steadily improved. During the hard times of 1896 people left the state in great numbers and among them many of the physicians, so that there were left in Clark county or near its borders only three practicing physicians. Under these conditions calls upon the professional services of Dr. Bennett became so frequent and insistent that he was constrained to remove to the city of Clark and establish himself in practice, and here he continued, having built up a large and representative business as a physician and surgeon, until his death, April 16, 1904. He had been confined to his home about a week with a complication of diseases brought on by overwork, though the direct cause of death was heart failure. In politics the Doctor ever gave an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, and he recalled to the writer the fact that when a boy of thirteen years, at the time of the candidacy of General John C. Fremont, the first presidential nominee of the party, he was most enthusiastic in his youthful enthusiasm for the newly organized party. He held various village and school offices after coming to South Dakota, and in 1892 was elected to represent the twenty-ninth district in the state senate, and was chosen as his own successor in 1894. In 1901, upon the reorganization of the state militia, the Doctor was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Third Battalion of the First Regiment, South Dakota National Guard, with rank of first lieutenant, and about a year later he was appointed surgeon general of the National Guard of the state, with rank of colonel, and remained incumbent of this office. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, with which he was identified from 1885, and also of the Grand Army of the Republic, and while a resident of Wisconsin he was affiliated with the Temple of Honor, in which he passed the various official chairs. He was a prominent and zealous member of the Baptist church, as is his widow.

On the 17th of February, 1873, at Concord, Jackson county, Michigan, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Bennett to Miss Floretta Elizabeth Young, the eldest child of Andrew Sproul Young, who was a son of Andrew Young. The Young family formerly lived near Williamstown, Massachusetts, whence representatives removed to Bergen, Genesee county, New York, in 1833, and from that locality Andrew Young and his family removed to Concord, Jackson county, Michigan, in 1855. The maiden name of Mrs. Bennett's mother was Elizabeth Lewellin, who was a daughter of Lewis Lewellin. The Lewellin (or Llewellyn, as the name was originally spelled, according to the Welsh form) family removed from Pennsylvania to Genesee county, New York, in 1826. Dr. and Mrs. Bennett have three children, Henry Judson Bennett, D. D. S., who is engaged in the practice of dentistry at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Luella Elizabeth, who is in Clark, and Mary, who died March 13, 1886, at the age of thirteen months.

JOHN A. THRONSON is a native of Norway, where he was born on Christmas day, 1857, being a son of Andrew and Aguette Thompson, both of whom live with their daughter, Mrs. E. O. Eggen, near Toronto, Deuel county, South Dakota. They emigrated from Norway to America in the spring of 1859 and located in LaCrosse county, Wisconsin, in which state Mr. Thronson was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, meeting with success in reward of his untiring industry. He is a Republican in politics and both he and his wife are devoted members of the Lutheran church.

The subject of this sketch was a child of about two years at the time of his parents' immigration to America, and he was reared to manhood in La Crosse and Trempealeau counties, Wisconsin, where he duly availed himself of the advantages afforded by the public schools. He there continued to assist his father in the work of the homestead farm until he had attained his legal majority, when he set forth to seek his fortunes in the west, arriving in Deuel county, South Dakota, on the 7th of December, 1878. For the first year he was employed in a general store at Gary, and he then took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land near the present village of Toronto, this county, and was there engaged in farming until the summer of 1885. He still owns this property, having developed the same into one of the valuable farms of the county. At the time noted he became county auditor of Deuel county, the territorial legislature having created the office during its session in the preceding winter, and he continued in tenure of this position until March, 1893, by successive elections, having thus served under both the territorial and state régimes. In March, 1892, upon the organization of the Farmers' State Bank of Clear Lake, Mr. Thronson was chosen cashier of the same. In 1902 the institution was reorganized as the First National Bank and he was retained in the office of cashier, of which he is incumbent at the present time.

Mr. Thronson is known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and has ever stood ready to lend his aid and influence in support of all worthy measures advanced for the general good, while in politics he is an uncompromising Republican. Both he and his wife are active and valued members of the Lutheran church.

On the 26th of June, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Thronson to Miss Clara J. Peterson, who was born in Clayton county, Iowa, being a daughter of Thomas C. and Rachel Peterson, who are now living at Brandt, Deuel county, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Thronson have one daughter, Norma E.

EMIL A. SYVERSON, who is president of the Farmers and Citizens' Bank, at Bryant, Hamlin county, was born in Fredrikstad, Norway, on the 20th of September, 1869, being a son of Peter and Anna M. Syverson, who emigrated to America in 1872, locating in the state of Wisconsin, where the father engaged in the work of his trade, that of blacksmith. They are now living in Bryant, South Dakota. When the subject was but nine years of age he left home, his parents at the time being residents of Crawford county, Wisconsin, and started with a party of strangers for the Black Hills, arriving in Deadwood, South Dakota, in May, 1879. He remained in that section until the spring of 1882, at which time he returned to the home of his parents, in Wisconsin, where he remained until 1887, when he returned to South Dakota and located in Kingsbury county. He had in the meanwhile attended the public schools as opportunity offered, having been a student in the high school at DeSmet, this state, in 1888. He had previously to this been successfully engaged in school teaching for two years, and in 1889 he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business College, at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he took a commercial course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1890. He then returned to South Dakota and located in Bryant, where he secured a position as bookkeeper in the Merchants' Bank, being but twenty years of age at the time. Two years later he was elected cashier and in 1900, at the age of thirty, he became president of the Farmers and Citizens' Bank of Bryant, South Dakota, of which position he is still incumbent. Mr. Syverson is a Republican in his political proclivities, and he served as first lieutenant of Company G, First Regiment, South Dakota National Guard, from 1894 until 1898, at Bryant. He has been a member of the Lutheran church for the past nineteen years.

In the city of Brookings, this state, on the 6th of August, 1892, Mr. Syverson was united in marriage to Miss Inga O. Kragh, and they have two children, Ernest P., who was born June 3, 1893, and Alice M., who was born October 20, 1895.

THOMAS JAMES LAW, the able and popular young state's attorney of Deuel county, was born in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on the 17th of January, 1870, and is a son of Thomas J. and Josephine (Stanley) Law, the former of whom was born in the dominion of Canada and the latter in Wisconsin. The paternal grandfather of the subject came from the north of Ireland to America and settled in the province of Ontario, Canada, where he married, his wife being a native of that section. The maternal grandfather was a native of New York and a descendant of stanch old New England stock, while his wife was of German extraction and was likewise born in the old Empire state. When the subject was a child of two years his parents removed to Lafayette county, Wisconsin, where his father engaged in the practice of law, and the latter and his wife now reside in Shullsburg, Wisconsin. After completing the curriculum of the high school in Shullsburg, Lafayette county, Wisconsin, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887. Mr. Shaw entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated on the 1st of July, 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, while he was also admitted to the bar of the state. On the 28th of the following October he located at Clear Lake, the judicial center of Deuel county, South Dakota, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession and where he has gained prestige as an able trial lawyer and counselor, while he has proved a most efficient and discriminating public prosecutor. He is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and has been a zealous worker in its local ranks. In 1894 he was elected state's attorney of Deuel county and was chosen as his own successor in 1896, while in 1900 he was again elected to this office, as was he also in 1902, his second term expiring January 1, 1905. In 1891 Mr. Law was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Amicitia Lodge, No. 25, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Shullsburg, Wisconsin, and he was one of the charter members of Phoenix Lodge, No. 129, of Clear Lake, with which he is still affiliated. He is also a charter member of Clear Lake Camp, No. 1981, Modern Woodmen of America, and of Watertown Lodge, No. 838, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Watertown, this state.

On the 10th of October, 1894, Mr. Law was united in marriage to Miss Ethel M. Roberts, who was born at Emsdale, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 8th of September, 1877, being a daughter of William and Elizabeth Roberts, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Law have two children, Elsie M. and Stanley R.

JOHN O. JOHNSON, a member of the well-known and popular mercantile firm of Johnson Brothers, who have a well-equipped establishment in the village of Westerville, is a native of Illinois, having been born in Leland, LaSalle county, on the 25th of April, 1866, and being a son of Jacob and Mary Johnson, both of whom were born and reared in Norway, where their marriage was solemnized, and where the father followed the trade of carpenter until 1865, when he left the fair Norseland and immigrated with his family to America, and located in Leland, Illinois, where he was engaged in wagonmaking until 1869, when he came to the territory of Dakota, making the trip through from Iowa with a horse-team and wagon, with which he transported his family and their few necessary household effects. He became one of the first settlers in Clay county, where he took up four hundred and eighty acres of government land, upon which he erected a log house, and at once began the work of breaking ground and otherwise improving his pioneer farm. He later sold one hundred and sixty acres, retaining the balance for a number of years, after which he sold out and purchased other land in the county, thereafter making several other transactions of like order. The parents are both devoted members of the Lutheran church, and the father is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party. They became the parents of ten children, concerning whom we incorporate the following data: John O., subject of this sketch, is the eldest; Lavina, who became the wife of Thomas Sands, is dead; Martha is the wife of George Cleveland; Jacob is engaged in the shoe business at Canton, this state; Richard is associated in business with the subject, in Westerville; Isaac is a resident of Idaho; Dominicus resides in Vermillion, this state; Joseph has the management of the parental farm; Mary is married; and Ella died at the age of four years. The children were afforded the best possible educational advantages, all having attended the public schools, while Richard was for some time a student in the State University, at Vermillion.

The subject of this review was a child of three years at the time of his parents' removal from Illinois to what is now South Dakota, and he has thus, in a literal sense "grown up with the country." He attended the common schools, in the meantime lending his aid in the reclamation and improvement of the home farm, and he continued to be thus associated with his father until he reached his legal majority, when he initiated his independent career, purchasing a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which formed the nucleus of his present valuable landed estate, which comprises three hundred and sixty acres, all of which is under effective cultivation, while he is extensively engaged in diversified agriculture and in the raising of high-grade stock. In due time he erected on his ranch a fine modern residence, and all other permanent improvements are in harmony therewith. His place is located contiguous to the village of Westerville, and he continues to reside on the farm, giving a general supervision to its operation, in connection with his mercantile interests. In the autumn of 1893 Mr. Johnson purchased of T. J. Wester his mercantile business in Westerville, and he individually carried on the enterprise until 1897, when he admitted his brother Richard to partnership, the latter purchasing a half interest, and the business has since been conducted under the firm title of Johnson Brothers. Soon after the formation of this partnership the brothers erected their present commodious store, sixty by twenty-four feet in dimensions, while in connection they also have a large warehouse. They handle a general stock of merchandise, including dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, etc., and also hardware, and farming implements and machinery, while they are also extensive buyers and shippers of grain and live stock. Their transactions in the year 1902 reached the notable aggregate of twenty-five thousand dollars, and they carry a stock valued at an average of ten thousand dollars, while it is needless to say, their trade is well established and prosperous, being derived from the wide radius of country tributary to the town. In politics Mr. Johnson is a stalwart Republican and takes a loyal interest in public affairs of local order, though he has never desired official preferment. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. On the 22d of October, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Johnson to Miss Laura Lund, a daughter of Hans Lund, of Dixon county, Nebraska, where he is a prominent farmer. Of this union have been born four children, namely: Mabel, Harry, Sherman and Jessie.

WILSON WISE, one of the honored pioneers of Sanborn county, was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of November, 1833, being a son of Samuel and Phoebe (Merriman) Wise, both of whom were also natives of the Keystone state, where the former was born in 1808, and the latter in 1810. Of their eleven children seven are still living. The father of the subject was engaged in farming in Pennsylvania until the fall of 1855, when he removed with his family to Illinois, where he remained two years, and then continued his way westward into Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he took up government land and developed a good farm continuing to reside there until his death, which occurred in December, 1879, his devoted wife entering into eternal rest in 1882. He was first a Whig and later a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the common schools of Pennsylvania, and was about twenty-two years of age at the time when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to Illinois, while later he was associated with his father in the development of the pioneer farm in Iowa. In that state he continued to follow agricultural pursuits until 1879, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, arriving in Sanborn county on the 16th of May, and here taking up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, which he still owns, having made substantial improvements on the same and brought it under effective cultivation, though he had to encounter his full quota of hardships and discouragements in the early days. His confidence in the future prestige of the state never wavered, however, and he does not regret having cast in his lot with South Dakota. Mr. Wise has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has done effective work in its cause. In 1900 he was elected county treasurer, being chosen as his own successor in 1902, so that he is now serving his second term. He became treasurer of his school district at the time of its organization and retained this office for ten years, ever showing a deep interest in educational affairs and all else that makes for the well-being of the community. In 1886 he was a member of the territorial legislature, as a representative of the eighth district. He and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1859 Mr. Wise was united in marriage to Miss Nancy H. Drake, and they have six children, all of whom have been afforded good educational advantages, and of them we enter a brief record, as follows: Samuel W. is a resident of Graceville, Minnesota; Laura M. is the wife of George C. Terwilliger, a hardware merchant of Wayne, Nebraska; Flora A. is the wife of William Robinson, a carpenter and contractor of Artesian, South Dakota; Flora A. is the widow of Angus McGilvery, who was a surveyor by profession, and who did much government work through the northwest, his death occurring in Helena, Montana, while his widow now resides in Artesian, South Dakota; Charles E., who married Miss Lena Denton, is a successful farmer of Sanborn county, South Dakota; Clarence remains at the parental home, as does also Sidney A.

JOHN S. FRAZEE, A. M., B. D., president of the State Normal School at Springfield, Bon Homme county, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Neville, Clermont county, Ohio, and being a son of Richard and Docia (Boggess) Frazee, the former having been a jeweler and civil engineer by avocation. The subject of this review passed his boyhood days in Ohio, and secured his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, while in 1871 he was matriculated in the State University of

Iowa, where he completed the classical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1878, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He also received from the same institution the degree of Bachelor of Didactics. Mr. Frazee began teaching in his youth and has been identified with educational work to a greater or less extent ever since. He was for several years professor of mathematics at the State University at Vermillion. He was called to his present position in 1897 and has accomplished much for the advancement of the interests of the school of which he is the executive head, amplifying and systematizing its work and showing himself to be imbued with a spirit of utmost loyalty and enthusiasm, so that he naturally gains the earnest co-operation of those who labor under his direction, infuses vigor and effectiveness into all departments of the school work. He is honored by both teachers and students, has the faculty of gaining confidence and is a man of scholarly attainments and much initiative force, so that he is especially well qualified for the important office which he holds. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1882 Professor Frazee was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Emma Rankin, who is likewise a graduate of the Iowa State University.

HON. LORING E. GAFFY, who is presiding with marked ability on the bench of the sixth judicial circuit, is a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born in Clinton county, New York, on the 12th of January, 1850, and being a son of James and Nancy (Dale) Gaffy, who removed to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, when he was five years of age. He there attended the public schools, completing the curriculum of the high school and also taking a course in a local commercial college. In 1869, when nineteen years of age, he took up the study of the law under the direction of Judge Derry, a distinguished legist and jurist of Fond du Lac, prosecuting his technical reading for two years under this able preceptor, and being admitted to the bar in 1871, in which year he located in Grand Island, Nebraska, where he has successfully engaged in practice until 1877. He then came to the territory of Dakota and became one of the early law practitioners of the Black Hills district, having taken up his residence in Deadwood, where he continued to follow the work of his profession until 1884, when he came to Pierre, which has ever since been the scene of his professional endeavors, while he has gained prestige as one of the most able lawyers of this section of the state and as a jurist of great discrimination and unrivaled technical acumen. In 1888 he was elected state's attorney of Hughes county, and was re-elected in 1890, having thus been incumbent of this office at the time when South Dakota was admitted to the Union, and having made a most creditable record as a public prosecutor. In January, 1894, he was appointed to the bench of the sixth judicial circuit of the state, and at the expiration of his term, in 1898, was elected to succeed himself, while in 1902 he was again elected to the dignified office, so that he is now serving his third term on the bench. The Judge is one of the leaders of the Republican party in the state, being prominent in its councils. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and Knights of Pythias.

On March 8, 1879, Judge Gaffy married Miss Fannie B. Price, who died October 8, 1897. On the 14th of February, 1900, he was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide Warwick, of Grand Island, Nebraska. They have an adopted son, Floyd W., who is nineteen years of age at the time of this writing and who is attending a commercial college in the city of Aberdeen, this state.

THOMAS P. LEMMON, one of the prominent and influential farmers and stock growers of Day county, was born in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, on the 1st of March, 1853, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Hull) Lemmon, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, and the latter in Connecticut. In 1857 the parents of the subject removed from the old Buckeye state to Iowa and located in Tama county, where the father devoted the remainder of his life to farming. The subject availed himself of the advantages afforded in the public schools of Iowa, and suplemented this discipline by a course of study in a commercial college at Davenport, that state. In February, 1883, he was married, and on the first of the following April he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, taking up a homestead claim in Day county and thus becoming one of the pioneers of this part of the state. He reclaimed his land and added to the area of his estate from time to time, while it is pleasing to record that he still resides on the claim which he originally secured, the farm being one of the best improved and most attractive in the county, while a full measure of success has attended Mr. Lemmon's efforts in connection with farming and stock growing. In politics he acords a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church, while he is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 20th of February, 1883, Mr. Lemmon was united in marriage to Miss Mary Cushing, who was born in the state of New Hampshire, being a daughter of Enoch and Sharlottie Cushing. Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon have seven living children, namely: Fredrick E., Nettie, Mabel, Elizabeth, Annie, May and Robert. Their son Fred E. is employed as cashier in the Bank of Pierpont, and their daughter Nettie for the past year has had charge of the primary department in the Pierpont public schools.

HOMER S. SMYTHE, one of the highly honored citizens of Sanborn county, where he is at present serving as deputy county treasurer, is a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born in Center county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of February, 1843, and being a son of William and Margaret (Watson) Smythe, the former of whom was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1799, while the latter was born in Clinton county, that state, in 1804. The father of the subject received a collegiate education and was a man of marked ability, having been a surveyor by profession and having also been identified with agricultural pursuits. He removed with his family to Illinois in 1863, and there passed the remainder of his long and useful life, his death occurring in the city of Freeport, in 1880, while he had there lived retired for a number of years. His devoted wife passed away in 1856, and he remarried in 1858, his second wife dying in Freeport in 1887. Of their seven children four are living, the subject of this sketch being the only representative of the family in South Dakota. William Smythe was in early life a supporter of the Whig party, but transferred his allegiance to the Republican party at the time of its organization and ever afterward was a stalwart advocate of its principles. He and his wife were devoted members of the Presbyterian church, in which he served as elder for a half century. Fraternally he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Homer S. Smythe, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his preliminary educational discipline in the common schools of Pennsylvania. He enlisted as a private in Company E, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, on August 14, 1861, and was discharged December 21, 1864, by reason of expiration of time of service. Was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, May 10, 1864. He was twenty years of age at the time of the family removal to Illinois, and there continued to maintain his home, devoting his attention to the machinist's trade, until 1883, when he came to Sanborn county, South Dakota, where he took up a half section of government land, which he still owns, having made good improvements on the place, of which fifty-seven acres are under cultivation, while the remainder is used in connection with the raising of live stock. Mr. Smythe has been a prominent figure in local affairs of a public nature since coming to this county, and has held official preferment much of the time, having served four years as register of deeds, while for the past five years he has been deputy county treasurer. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, as is also Mrs. Smythe, and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order. In politics he gives an unswerving support to the Republican party and its principles.

On the 21st of December, 1880, Mr. Smythe was married to Mrs. Julia (Rodman) Smythe, widow of W. R. Smythe, of Tiffin, Ohio, and a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Madden) Rodman, of Center county, Pennsylvania, in which state she was born January 1, 1843. No children have been born of this union, but Mrs. Smythe has two children by her first marriage: William R. who is a civil engineer at Canon City, Colorado, and Leon L., who is a clergyman of the Presbyterian church and now pastor of the church at Volga, Brookings county, this state.

JAMES ERNEST PLATT, cashier of the Security Bank of Clark, was born in Decatur, New York, on the 11th of March, 1866, and is a son of Rev. James Nelson Platt and Laura (Sibley) Platt, both of whom were likewise born in the old Empire state. The father of the subject, who is now president of the Security Bank of Clark, which was organized in 1888, came to South Dakota in 1884, having been for twenty years previously a member of the Upper Iowa Methodist Episcopal conference. The subject of this sketch was graduated in the high school at Manchester, Iowa, as a member of the class of 1881, under Superintendent C. D. Clark, now United States senator from Wyoming. Thereafter he continued his studies in Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa; the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette; and in 1884 he was graduated in Epworth Seminary, at Epworth, Iowa, having taken a three-years classical course. During his vacations in his early youth he worked on various farms, but early manifested a desire to secure a position in a bank. After his graduation, when seventeen years of age, he came to Clark, South Dakota, in 1884, and secured a clerical position in the banking establishment of D. Wayne & Company, who later disposed of their interests in the line to G. C. Griffin, who organized the bank of Clark, Mr. Platt remaining with the new institution about a year, at the expiration of which he engaged in the real-estate and loan business in partnership with his father, and in September, 1888, they organized the Security Bank of Clark, of which he has since been cashier, showing distinctive ability in the handling of the affairs of the institution, which is one of the solid and popular banking concerns of the state. He has large real-estate holdings in the town and county; is treasurer of the Fraternity Gold Mining and Milling Company, operating in the Black Hills, with headquarters at Hill City, and he has been treasurer of the Clark Co-Operative Creamery Company since its organization, in 1898. He was elected cashier of the Security Bank when but twenty years of age, and has been prominently concerned in banking in Clark for a full score of years. In politics Mr. Platt is a stalwart Republican, taking an active interest in forwarding the party cause and having been a delegate to nearly all the state conventions of his party since the admission of South Dakota to the Union. He was for five years incumbent of the dual office of clerk and treasurer of the city of Clark, and for two years gave effective service as its mayor, his administration being marked by a progressive and business-like policy. In 1902 he was appointed major and paymaster of the South Dakota National Guard, his commission to extend over a period of five years. In 1895 he was elected treasurer of the state board of agriculture, of which office he has since remained in tenure. Fraternally he is identified with Clark Lodge, No. 42, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past worshipful master and present secretary; Olivet Chapter, No. 14, Royal Arch Masons; Watertown Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar; Aberdeen Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he attained to the thirty-second degree in January, 1902; El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls; Huron Lodge, No. 144, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; El Kim Ran Temple, Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, at Watertown;

and Myrtle Lodge, No. 43, Knights of Pythias, at Clark. In 1899-1900 he was grand chancellor of the state grand lodge of the last mentioned order, and in 1903 he was elected supreme representative of the order for South Dakota, being a delegate to the general assembly of the same in Louisville, Kentucky, in August, 1904.

On the 19th of June, in the First Methodist Episcopal church of the city of Chicago, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Platt to Miss Katharine A. Boyle, formerly of Jamestown, North Dakota, but a teacher in the public schools of Clark for a few years prior to her marriage.

FRANK D. GOODRICH, one of the representative citizens and merchants of Cavour, Beadle county, is a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born in Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of April, 1850. He is a son of Dr. Ira and Margaret Goodrich, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, of stanch English lineage, his parents having been native of Connecticut and representatives of old and honored colonial families. The mother of the subject was born in Kinderhook, New York, and was of Holland Dutch ancestry. Dr. Goodrich was graduated in Geneva Medical College, in the state of New York, and was a man of high professional attainments. He was engaged in practice in Pennsylvania for a number of years and finally removed thence to Delavan, Wisconsin, in which state both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives.

The subject of this review secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Delavan, Wisconsin, and at the age of sixteen years began clerking in a local mercantile establishment. At the age of nineteen he entered upon an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, to which he devoted his attention for a long term of years, having owned and operated a shop of his own in Delavan, Wisconsin, for seven years prior to coming to the present state of South Dakota as a pioneer. He came to Beadle county in 1883 and took up government land, being successfully engaged in farming and stock growing for the ensuing fourteen years, while for six years he purchased wheat for a local elevator company. For two years he was stationed on the Yankton Indian reservation, being industrial teacher in the school at that agency and also directing the farming operations of the Indians. In 1901 he located in Cavour and established his present flourishing business, his store having a large and complete stock of general merchandise, while his trade extends throughout the territory tributary to the thriving town. In politics he is an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and his interest in the promotion of its cause has been unflagging.

On the 22d of October, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Goodrich to Miss Kate A. Hewes, who was born near Racine, Wisconsin, in 1854, being a daughter of George and Mary Hewes. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich have three children, Florence H., Ella M. and Mary.

JAMES MONTGOMERY JOHNSTON, one of the representative citizens of Clark county, was born at High Point, Moniteau county, Missouri, on the 14th of June, 1867, being a son of Francis and Sarah A. (Montgomery) Johnston, the ancestery in both lines traced back to stanch old Scotch Presbyterian stock, though the subject has no authentic genealogical record of either family. The father of the subject was engaged in farming in Missouri and there died when the latter was a child of but six years, being survived by his widow and six children, while his financial circumstances were such that his family were left in somewhat straitened circumstances. The parents were very strict Presbyterians and reared their children under the most careful and punctilious discipline, the home environment being of the best in this regard. Mr. Johnston early began to assume his share of responsibility, being taught by his devoted mother to be honest and industrious, and assisting as he could in the work of the home farm. The father died in 1873 and

Mr. Johnston thereafter continued to reside on the old homestead with his mother until he had attained the age of fifteen years, and in the meanwhile he attended the local schools. His mother then sold the Missouri farm and in the spring of 1883 immigrated with her children to South Dakota and located in Maydell township, Clark county, where she and her son and daughter elder than our subject filed entry on government land. Here Mr. Johnston continued to assist in the farm work and to attend the public schools as opportunity afforded, while he was later able to supplement this discipline by one year's course of study in the college at Redfield, Spink county. In the intervening years he has acquired a good farm of six hundred and forty acres in Maydell township, this county, and he has been duly prosperous in connection with the development of the agricultural and stock-growing resources of this section of the state. He has made excellent improvements on his place, and his landed estate may be approximately valued at twelve thousand dollars.

In politics Mr. Johnston has ever been a stanch adherent of the Republican party, having cast his first presidential vote in support of Benjamin Harrison after the admission of South Dakota to the Union. He has always taken an active part in the supporting of such reform measures as have promised to result in the moral and social good of the community, and has been specially active in the temperance cause. In the autumn of 1890 he was elected to the state legislature, and was chosen as his own successor in November, 1902, thus serving as a member of the seventh and eighth general assemblies, while in the latter he was chairman of the house committee on engrossed and enrolled bills. On the 23d of June, 1894, Mr. Johnston became a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in the same has held the office of camp clerk and deputy head consul, while in the latter capacity he had charge of the establishment of twenty-five local camps in the state, and was a delegate from South Dakota to the meeting of the head camp, in St. Paul, Minnesota, in June, 1901. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has held several positions of trust in connection with church affairs, having been twice a lay delegate to the conference and being a member of the board of trustees of the local church. He is not married.

ORATOR HENRY LACRAFT, the honored and popular postmaster of Clark, was born in Farmington, Washington county, Wisconsin, on the 13th of August, 1850, and is a son of John and Mary E. (Klice) LaCraft, both of whom were born and reared in Ashtabula county, Ohio, being representatives of pioneer families of the old Buckeye state and of French and Puritan lineage respectively. The maiden name of the maternal grandmother of the subject was Emily Kendall, and she was a direct descendant of the progenitors of that name who came to America in the Mayflower, while she was a niece of Amos Kendall, who was at one time postmaster general of the United States. The subject of this review secured his educational discipline in the public schools of Wisconsin, completing a course in the high school. From 1871 to 1873 he was engaged in farming in the vicinity of Scott, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, in the meanwhile teaching school during the winter months. In 1883 he came to Clark, South Dakota, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, having been one of the first settlers in the town, and he continued to be successfully identified with his line of enterprise until 1891, since which time he has been connected with the executive affairs of the local postoffice, while he also gives his attention to his farming interests, having a well-improved ranch of three hundred and twenty acres ten miles southeast of his home city. In politics he is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he has served in nearly a consecutive way as justice of the peace since 1875, while he has been a member of the board of education since 1892 and its president for the past four years. He served as postmaster from 1893 to 1896, and was thereafter deputy, while later he was again appointed postmaster and is still incumbent of the office. He served as a member of the state senate in 1900 and is also a member of that body at the time of this writing, 1904. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Degree of Honor, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Brotherhood of America.

On the 16th of April, 1873, Mr. LaCraft was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte R. Haviland, who was born in Scott, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, on the 20th of July, 1852, and whose death occurred on the 17th of July, 1883. She was a daughter of Edgar and Susan Haviland, and of her two sons one is living—William C., who was born March 1, 1876, and who is now engaged in the lumber business in Clark. O. Merton, who was born on the 4th of January, 1878, died on the 21st of March, 1898. On the 25th of February, 1885, Mr. LaCraft consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Clara M. Smith, who was born on the 30th of July, 1864, being a daughter of Charles and Margaret Smith. Of the children of this union we enter the following data: Walter S. was born August 12, 1886; Delmar B. was born September 19, 1889, and died on the 3d of December, 1892; Osmer H. was born May 16, 1893; Lynn K., October 3, 1895; and Irma R., September 17, 1897.

ALTON E. STEERE, one of the prominent business men and honored citizens of Goodwin, Deuel county, was born in Orland, Steuben county, Indiana, on the 19th of April, 1857, and is a son of Dr. Warren B. and Ellen (Emens) Steere, the former of whom was born in Hartwick, New York, and the latter in Lockport, that state, whence they removed to Indiana in an early day, the father having been an able physician and surgeon, while for a time he was professor of materia medica in a college at Des Moines, Iowa, he having died in the state of Iowa, March 1, 1900. When the subject was about five years of age his parents removed to Iowa and located in Dewitt, Clinton county, where he attended the public schools until within a year of his completing a course in the high school, when he withdrew and began clerking in a local grocery store, in order to provide for his own maintenance. He was a great reader and invested his surplus earnings largely in good books, while he was fond of out-of-door sports and never had any predilection for such vices as gambling or the use of intoxicating liquors, his ambitions and ideals being too high to permit him to drift into such indulgences. In the spring of 1876 he left Dewitt and went to Dodge Center, Minnesota, where he remained two years, clerking for a portion of the time and also spending several months in the study of dentistry in a local office. In the spring of 1878 he came to South Dakota, where he has since maintained his home, having located in Goodwin, where he has remained. His health was much impaired for a number of years, owing to the results of a sunstroke which he received in June, 1878, and to a severe hemorrhage of the lungs in the winter of 1880, caused by a strain which ruptured an artery. He has been fortunate in recovering completely from both of these disorders. In December, 1889, Mr. Steere entered into partnership with H. B. Veerhusen and engaged in the general merchandise business in Goodwin, their cash capital being represented in the sum of three hundred dollars, so that they were compelled to borrow money to initiate the enterprise. Eleven months after the business had been established the father of our subject furnished him with the capital to purchase his partner's interest, and he has since continued the enterprise individually, after having repaid his father, built up an excellent trade and carries a comprehensive stock, while he retains the unqualified esteem and confidence of all who know him. For the past twelve years he has served as postmaster of the town, save for an interval of about eighteen months under the administration of President Cleveland, when he was retired. He has also served as justice of the peace and town clerk, and as treasurer of the Republican central committee of the county, having no desire for further official preferment, as he prefers to give his time and attention to his private affairs. He is an uncompromising Republican and is well fortified in his convictions as to matters of public policy, believing that the principles of the grand and well-tried old Republican party are best adapted to securing the greatest good to the greatest number in governmental affairs, while the prosperity of his country lies very close to his heart. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Good Templars, having been the first deputy or chief templar in the latter in Goodwin, while he was district secretary of the order for several terms. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Baptist church, and he is a member of the board of trustees of the local organization of the same. He has much musical taste and ability, playing a number of instruments and being a member of the choir of his church, while his wife is organist of the same.

On the 8th of September, 1882, Mr. Steere was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Smith, the marriage being solemnized at Oakwood, Brookings county, by Rev. Walter Ross. Mrs. Steere was born at St. Charles, Minnesota, her father having been one of the first settlers in that locality, about a half century ago, while she and her husband own nearly the entire interest in the old homestead which her father took up as a pre-emption claim in those early days of hardship and privation. Mr. and Mrs. Steere have two daughters: Fanny Estella, who was born October 7, 1883, was married, on the 4th of November, 1903, to Perry C. Green, son of Hon. David Green, of this county, who was formerly a member of the state senate; and Mabel Ellen, who was born March 22, 1890, is attending the public schools of Goodwin.

WILLIAM HENRY RAMSDELL, a successful farmer in Moody county, was born in Osage, Mitchell county, Iowa, on the 25th of December, 1863, and thus became a Christmas guest in the household, though doubtless no one personally as appreciative of the great Christmas anniversary as he has been in subsequent years. He is a son of William and Mary A. Ramsdell, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in that of Michigan. The father devoted his time principally to farming and stock raising and his death occurred in the spring of 1896, while the mother now resides at Flandreau. The subject was reared in Iowa and secured his educational training in the public schools of Osage. In 1885 he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Moody county, where he bought land and began the independent life of a farmer and stock grower. With the passing of the years prosperity has attended him and he now has a good farm, improved with substantial buildings, and showing the unmistakable evidences of thrift and prosperity. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is affiliated with the lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Flandreau, while he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 18th of January, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ramsdell to Miss Lulu J. Roberts, who was born at Redwing, Goodhue county, Minnesota, on the 2d of August, 1869, being a daughter of Asahel D. and Eliza E. Roberts. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsdell have four children, namely: William Lester, Charles Stuart, Eunice Madeline, and Donnell Nixon.

JOHN Q. ADAMS, one of the well-known attorneys of Flandreau, Moody county, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, on the 8th of November, 1867, and being a son of William T. and Clara (Blackstone) Adams, who are now both living, both being of stanch English genealogy, while both families have been established in America since the colonial epoch in our national history. When the subject was eleven years of age his parents removed to Franklin county, Iowa, and there he was reared to maturity, securing his early educational discipline in the public schools, after which he was for three years a student in the Iowa State Agricultural College, at Ames. He then entered the law department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, where he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws and being admitted to the bar of that state, as was he shortly afterward to that of South Dakota, having taken up his residence in Flandreau, on the 30th of August, 1893, and having since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession here. In 1894 he was elected state's attorney of Moody county, and proved a most careful and able prosecutor, a popular recognition of this fact being given in his retention in this office for three terms. In 1903 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, under Herman Ellerman, collector for this district, and remained in tenure of this position until July 1, 1904. In politics he is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponser, and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order in his home city of Flandreau.

On the 28th of May, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Adams to Miss Cecilia F. Pallansch, a daughter of Peter and Celena Pallansch, well-known residents of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Of this union has been born one child, Lillian Frances, the date of whose nativity was June 1, 1900.

JOEL FRY, who is now living practically retired in the city of Sioux Falls, is one of the sterling pioneers of the state, with whose industrial development he has been prominently concerned, and the following brief record of his interesting career will be read with pleasure by his many friends. Mr. Fry was born in Lower Windsor township, York county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of December, 1832, being a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Tyson) Fry, the former of whom devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. Martin Fry, the paternal great-grandfather of our subject, came to America from Switzerland in 1733, accompanied by his wife and five children, and they settled in what is now York county, Pennsylvania, with whose history the name has been ever since identified. Martin Fry, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was for four years a soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Fry also came to this country prior to the middle of the eighteenth century.

Joel Fry was reared on the farm, attending the district schools somewhat irregularly during the winter terms, but finding the major portion of his early discipline that involved in the swinging of the scythe and grain cradle, following the plow and performing the manifold other duties in connection with the home farm. At the age of eighteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, to which he devoted his attention about twelve years. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Fry removed from Pennsylvania to Freeport, Stephenson county, Illinois, where he purchased one-third interest in a sash, door and blind factory and planing mill, the venture proving successful until the interested principles took stock in the company formed for the building of the Racine & Mississippi River Railroad, through which they lost their entire plant. In the spring of 1857 Mr. Fry removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where he was engaged in the drug business until the following fall, when he returned to Freeport, where he worked at his trade until the summer of 1863, when he tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a member of Company D, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, being mustered out in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and receiving his honorable discharge and his pay in Springfield, Illinois. After the close of his military service Mr. Fry removed to Boscobel, Grant county, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1866, and there engaged in the manufacturing of flour barrels, staves, etc., continuing the enterprise three years, the same then proving a financial failure. On the 21st of May, 1869, Mr. Fry arrived in Yankton, Dakota territory, and for the first six years he was engaged in the work of his trade, as a carpenter

JOEL FRY.

and builder, and since that time he has been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising, owning a well-improved ranch of four hundred and eighty acres, in Turner county, and giving a general supervision to the same, though he is now living practically retired from active labor. In 1894 he took up his residence in Irene, Turner county, and on the 1st of July, 1903, came with his family to Sioux Falls, where he now maintains his home.

Mr. Fry has been a supporter of the Republican party from the time of its organization, and has voted for every one of its presidential candidates, casting his first vote for Fremont. He served two years as a member of the village council of Irene and has also been a school officer, while in 1894 he was elected a representative in the state legislature from Turner county, serving through the assembly of 1895. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he was formerly affiliated in an active way with the Odd Fellows and the Union League, having joined the latter in 1861. He is also a member of Phil Kearney Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Yankton.

In Freeport, Illinois, November 4, 1856, Mr. Fry was married to Miss Elizabeth Forry, and of their children we enter the following brief record: Jemima Agnes was born April 20, 1858; Alice Elizabeth, December 23, 1859; Gilmore Grant, June 10, 1863; and Irene May, August 28, 1870. The youngest child was born in Yankton county, this state, while the others are native of Freeport, Illinois.

WILLIAM I. NOBLE, who is successfully established in the real-estate and loan business at Clear Lake, and is one of the representative citizens of Deuel county, was born in the beautiful little city of St. Thomas, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 1st of March, 1865, and is a son of Elnathan and Mary (McBride) Noble, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Ontario, while the latter met her death in a railway accident at St. Thomas, in 1884. The father of the subject was born near St. Thomas and was there identified with the great basic art of agriculture until 1886, when he came to Clear Lake, South Dakota, where his death occurred in 1888, his remains being laid to rest beside those of his loved and devoted wife, at St. Thomas, Ontario. Isband Noble, the grandfather of the subject, emigrated when a young man from Massachusetts to Canada, in company with the other members of the family, which was early established in New England and which was loyal to the British crown at the time of the Revolution, the lineage being traced back to Scotch derivation. The mother of the subject was a daughter of Malcolm and Catherine (Campbell) McBride, who emigrated to Canada in early days from Campbellford, Argyleshire, Scotland, settling nine miles south of London, Ontario, in Middlesex county, where they passed the residue of their days.

William I. Noble received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Elgin county, Ontario, and then attended the collegiate institute in St. Thomas, where he completed the classical course and then took up the matriculation work of the University of Toronto, where he gave his attention to different courses, making a speciality of mathematics. After the completion of his university work he decided to come to South Dakota, the principal reason for taking this action being that his health had become somewhat impaired. He came to this state in March, 1886, and located in Deuel county, where he gave his attention to farming for the first four years, and thus fully recuperated his physical energies. Thereafter he served two years as deputy county treasurer, and since that time has been engaged in the real-estate and loan business in Clear Lake, having a wide circle of loyal friends in this section of the state and being known as a progressive young business man.

In politics Mr. Noble maintains an independent attitude, and his fraternal relations are here noted in somewhat of detail: Phoenix Lodge, No. 129, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Clear Lake; Watertown Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clear Lake Lodge, No. 97, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and its auxiliary, Hiawath Lodge, No. 83, Degree of Honor; charter member of Clear Lake Lodge, No. 144, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand; Encampment No. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Watertown; charter member of the Patriarchs Militant, No. 1, at Gary; and New Century Lodge, No. 81, Daughters of Rebekah.

On the 16th of February, 1886, Mr. Noble was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Cook, of St. Thomas, Ontario, who died on the 20th of December, 1897, of pulmonary tuberculosis, being survived by one son, Roy, who is eleven years of age at the time of this writing, in 1904. She was a daughter of Ebenezer and Mary Cook, of Springfield, Ontario. On the 26th of July, 1899, Mr. Noble married Miss Etta M. Liscomb, daughter of I. P. Liscomb, a prominent citizen of Clear Lake, and of this union has been born one son, Perry, who is now three years of age.

TORKEL HANSEN, one of the prosperous farmers and stock growers of Lake county, is a native of Norway, where he was born on the 23d of May, 1838, being a son of Hans and Sarah (Larson) Turkelson, who emigrated from the far Norseland to America in 1858 and took up their residence in Clayton county, Iowa, in which state they passed the remainder of their lives, the father having become a successful farmer and having been one of the honored pioneers of the Hawkeye commonwealth. The subject was reared to maturity in his native land, in whose excellent schools he received his early educational training, while he was about twenty years of age at the time of accompanying his parents on their immigration to the new world. He continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in Iowa until 1878, in June of which year he came to the present state of South Dakota and took up pre-emption and timber claims in Lake county, where he has ever since maintained his home. He still owns his original claims, to which he has added until he now has a well-improved estate of four hundred and forty acres, of which three hundred and fifty are under cultivation, while he has been successful in the raising of live stock in connection with the agricultural operation of his fine farm. Upon locating on his claim he built a primitive sod house of the type so common in the early days, and in the next year constructed a somewhat better shanty of lumber utilizing sod for filling in the cracks, while about three years later he erected a comfortable house, which is a portion of his present commodious and attractive farm residence, which was erected at a cost of about two thousand and five hundred dollars. In 1895 he built his substantial barn, which is fifty-four by seventy feet in dimensions. He has made other excellent improvements on his ranch, and the well-matured trees which grace the same were planted by him.

Mr. Hansen has ever been faithful to the duties of citizenship and has given his aid and influence in support of all measures for the material, moral and civic advancement of the community, while in politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He has served as an official of his school district, and has the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who know him. He and his wife are consistent and zealous members of the Lutheran church.

On the 15th of February, 1867, Mr. Hansen was united in marriage to Miss Julia Hansen, and they have ten children, whose names, with respective years of birth, are here entered: Sarah, 1868; Lizzia, 1870; Margit, 1871; Hannah H., 1873; Bertha G., 1875; Hans, 1878: Otilda, 1881; Henry, 1883; Albert, 1887, and George, 1890.

WALTER F. TOMPKINS, of Egan township, Moody county, was born on a farm in Dodge county, Wisconsin, on the 17th of September, 1852, and is a son of Daniel D. and Amelia (Tryon) Tompkins, both of whom were born in the state of New York, of stanch English lineage. The father of our subject was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady county, New York, on the 16th of April, 1827, and was a relative and namesake of Daniel D. Tompkins, who served two terms as vice-president of the United States, under the Monroe administration. In 1846 he married Miss Amelia Tryon, and in the early 'fifties removed with his wife to Wisconsin, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Dodge county, where he resided for several years and where occurred the death of his devoted wife. Of the two children of this marriage our subject was the youngest, his brother, William H., having died in childhood. In 1856 the father married Miss Catherine Tryon, a sister of his first wife, and in 1862 he removed with his family to Olmsted county, Minnesota, where he became a prosperous farmer and influential citizen. He was one of the leaders in the Republican party in that section, and he served as township supervisor in 1867-8, as assessor for three years, and in 1886 was elected to represent his county in the legislature of the state. He died on the 17th of January, 1899, and is survived by his second wife, They became the parents of four children, namely: Minnie A. (deceased), Samuel Earl, Mary A. and Lafayette.

The subject of this sketch was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and after completing the curriculum of the public schools continued his studies for one year in Wasioga Seminary, in Dodge county, Minnesota. In March, 1878, he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and located in Moody county, where he entered claim to a quarter section of government land, as a homestead, this constitution the nucleus of his present fine landed estate of five hundred and forty acres, in section 9, Egan township. His finances were limited and his early struggles in developing his land were of the most arduous sort. Two years after he located here came the great blizzard of October 15 and 16, 1880, and in the same he was accidentally caught, being for two days without food or fuel. The following winter was a particularly severe one, marked by blizzards and heavy fall of snow. The railroads were blockaded and supplies cut off entirely. Hay and straw were used for fuel, and in many cases the only flour available was that made from wheat ground by hand, usually in the ordinary domestic coffee-mill. Mr. Tompkins trusted and worked on and his reward has not been ill proportioned to his early struggles. Today he is the owner of five hundred and forty acres of the fine land of the Sioux river valley, the property being free from incumbrance, and gives his attention principally to the raising of sheep, having several hundred on his ranch at all times, as well as a number of high-grade cattle and horses, while he has about one hundred and fifty acres of his land under effective cultivation. He is an uncompromising Republican in his political proclivities, and has ever shown a public-spirited interest in local affairs and lent his aid in the furtherance of all enterprises and measures for the general good. He was for two years supervisor of Egan township, three years was incumbent of the office of township treasurer, and for nine years was treasurer of his school district, of which he has also been director. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Egan, and they have the cordial good will and unqualified esteem of all who know them.

On the 28th of September, 1884, Mr. Tompkins was united in marriage to Miss A. Hodgman, who was born in Bristol, Addison county, Vermont, on the 9th of May, 1855, being a daughter of Harry and Huldah (Spaulding) Hodgman. They have two children, Amelia Mae, who was born on the 15th of March, 1886, and Melba D., who was born on the 12th of April, 1900.

CARL G. SHERWOOD was born on a farm on Connecticut hill, Broome county, New York, near Whitney Point, on the 18th of January, 1855, being a son of George and Mary A. (Jeffords) Sherwood. His father was a farmer by vocation and was a man of no little influence in his section of the Empire state. He was a member of the New York legislature in 1873-4, as a representative of the Binghamton district; was a stanch abolitionist during the crucial epoch leading up to the war of the Rebellion, and supported the Republican party from the time of its organization until his death. He was of English and French extraction, and his ancestors were numbered among the early settlers near Greene, Chenango county, New York. The paternal grandmother of the subject bore the maiden name of Budlong, and her family resided near Utica, New York. The maternal ancestors, the Jefords, came to Chenango county, New York, from Connecticut and were of English and Irish lineage.

The subject was a farmer's boy, and it was with extraordinary difficulty and under discouraging circumstances that he obtained an ordinary common-school education. He was reared on a rough and stony farm, near Binghamton, New York, and the work of cultivating the land was more than ordinarily arduous. The land was new and he aided in reclaiming quite a portion of the farm from the native forest. His parents were poor, and the members of the family had to work hard and live closely in order to make ends meet. Thus the early educational advantages afforded our subject were very limited, but his alert mentality and his appreciation of the values of life early quickened his ambition to action, his first fixed purpose being to prepare himself for the profession of law. His parents were very devout in their religious life and it was their earnest wish that he should enter the ministry, and it was by reason of their insistency in this regard that he left the high school at Binghamton and came to the west to carve out his own fortunes. Through his personal efforts he had paid the expenses of carrying forward his studies in the high school through the tenth grade. In 1879 he came west, and when he first crossed the Mississippi river his cash capital was represented in the sum of ten cents. He taught in the district schools on the Illinois side of the river for two years, and in the meanwhile borrowed technical books of A. R. McCoy, of Clinton, Iowa, just across the river, and devoted his evenings and other leisure moments to the reading of law, while his vacations were likewise devoted to this work. He continued to live in Whiteside county, Illinois, and in Clinton, Iowa, at intervals, until June, 1881, when he was admitted to the bar of Iowa, in the city mentioned. In the following month he secured admission to the Minnesota bar, at Luverne, while he became a member of the bar of Codington county, Dakota, in 1882. He came to Watertown, this county, in July, 1881, and on the 7th of the following month took up his residence in the village of Clark, where he has ever since maintained his home and been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He has been employed by the county in most of its important litigations, including the prosecution of Christ Christianson, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life, this being the only murder trial ever held in the county. Mr. Sherwood has been signally prospered in his efforts and the tangible results are seen in his valuable property interests. He is the owner of a well-improved farm of twelve hundred acres and also of considerable other real estate, including his attractive home in Clark. He has one of the best libraries in this section of the state, the same being valued at twenty-five hundred dollars.

Mr. Sherwood has been active in public affairs from the time of taking up his residence here. He served from 1882 until 1887 as register of deeds of the county, and was a member of the constitutional conventions, in Sioux Falls, in 1883 and 1889, while he was a delegate to the national Republican convention which nominated McKinley for the presidency in 1896. He was state senator from the twenty-ninth senatorial district of South Dakota in the first state senate convened, and was temporary and permanent chairman of the first Republican state convention held after the admission of South Dakota into the Union and chairman of the Republican state convention held at Sioux Falls, May 23, 1900, the largest convention ever held in the state. He has been a delegate from his county to every state convention of his party, with one exception, served for nearly a decade as chairman of the county central committee and is at the present time a member of the Republican state central committee. He has been intimately identified with the industrial, political and civic development of Clark county, having been thus associated with its interests from the time of its organization, while his was the distinction of being elected its first register of deeds. Mr. Sherwood has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1883, being a member of the lodge and chapter in Clark and the commandery of Knights Templar in Watertown. He was initiated in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1884, and is a member of the lodge in Clark. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Brotherhood of America, while in 1902 he became a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Watertown. Both he and his wife were reared in the faith of the Baptist church, but they now attend and give support to the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 10th of February, 1885, at Clark, this state, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sherwood to Miss Nellie C. Fountain, a daughter of George H. and Dollie A. Fountain, who were pioneers in Nashua, Iowa, whence they later removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and from that city to Clark, South Dakota, in 1879, being among the first to settle in the vicinity of this now thriving city, the site being unmarked by a single building at the time of their arrival, while their nearest neighbors were six miles distant. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood we enter brief record, the date of birth being given in each respective connection, and the three living still remain at the parental home: George F., May 5, 1887; Harry A., September 15, 1888, died December 1, 1892; Mary Carlton, June 3, 1892; and Dollie Viola, July 2, 1897.

REV. MICHAEL DERMODY is one of the able and honored representatives of the priesthood of the holy Roman Catholic church in South Dakota, being pastor of the parish of St. Simon and Jude, at Flandreau, Moody county. Father Dermody was born in Waterford, Ireland, on the 10th of September, 1860, and is a son of John and Catherine (Kennedy) Dermody, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Waterford, coming of stanch old Irish stock and being folk of intelligence and sterling character, the father of the subject having devoted the major portion of his life to teaching as a vocation. He whose name initiates this sketch received his preliminary educational discipline in the parochial schools of his native place and then continued his studies in the monastery of Mount Sion, in the same town, availing himself fully of the excellent advantages of this old and noble institution. In 1878 Father Dermody came to America and completed his preparation for the priesthood in St. Viator's College, at Kankakee, Illinois, where he was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Gorman, bishop of the diocese of Sioux Falls. After holding various pastoral incumbencies he came to South Dakota and since 1898 he has been pastor of the church at Flandreau, where he has given himself with all the devotion and fervent zeal to his sacerdotal and pastoral duties, vitalizing the work of the parish and gaining the earnest co-operation and affectionate regard of his parishioners. His congregation now numbers about one hundred families, and the parish is in a prosperous condition.

PETER O. RASMUSSON was born in Vernon county, Wisconsin, on the 30th of April, 1859, and is a son of Ole Rasmusson, who was born and reared in Norway, whence he emigrated to the United States as a young man and became one of the pioneer settlers of Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he developed and improved a valuable farm. In that county the subject of this review was reared to maturity, having duly availed himself of the advantages afforded by the public schools and thereafter continuing to be there identified with agricultural pursuits until 1887, in the autumn of which year he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, where he took up a claim of government land in Clark county. In 1888 he returned to his home in Wisconsin for a short sojourn and then came again to his farm in Clark county, developing the same and making excellent improvements on the property, which he still owns, having now one hundred and sixty acres of most arable land. He continued to give his attention to the operating of his farm until 1900, when he was made the candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of register of deeds of Clark county, being elected by a gratifying majority and giving so excellent an administration that he was the natural choice of his party for the office at the expiration of his first term, having been re-elected in the autumn of 1902 and thus being incumbent of the office at the time of this writing, while he has the unqualified confidence and good will of the people of the county. He is a zealous worker in the local ranks of the "grand old party," and takes a lively interest in all that concerns the general welfare and progress of his home town, county and state. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

On the 28th of December, 1888, Mr. Rasmusson was united in marriage to Miss Oliana M. Kolbo, who likewise was born in Vernon county, Wisconsin, being a daughter of Hans A. and Ingeborg Kolbo. Mr. and Mrs. Rasmusson have six children, namely: Henry Otto, Irina Mathilda, Olga Paula, John Magnus, Marvin Julian and Roland Albin.

It is worthy of note that, as the result of a severe attack of fever when three years old, the subject lost the use of his right leg, being compelled ever afterward to use crutches. Nevertheless, while in Wisconsin, he ran a horse-power threshing machine for eight years, and ran a steam thresher in South Dakota for six years, while during 1900 he acted as salesman and expert for the Deering Harvester Company.

EDWIN GRANT COLEMAN, of Flandreau, one of the able and representative members of the bar of the state and at the present time serving as state's attorney for Moody county, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Pilot Grove township, Hancock county, on the 6th of March, 1867, a son of Charles B. and Nancy (Huckins) Coleman, who are now deceased, the father having been a farmer by vocation. Both the parental and maternal grandparents of the subject were numbered among the earliest settlers in Hancock county, whither the former came from Zanesville, Ohio, and the latter from Concord, New Hampshire, while both families trace the ancestral line back to stanch Puritan stock, having been founded in New England in the early colonial epoch.

The subject received excellent educational advantages in his early youth. After completing the curriculum of the common schools he continued his studies in turn in the La Harpe Academy and the Giddings Academy, at La Harpe, Illinois; later attended the Northern Illinois Normal School, at Dixon; and in 1889 was matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated on the 28th of June, 1892, having been admitted to the bar of that state on the 3d of the same month. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Illinois on the 11th of June, of the same year; and on the 15th of June, 1898, was admitted to practice before the supreme court of South Dakota. In the autumn of 1892 Mr. Coleman formed a professional alliance with J. F. Hamilton and engaged in the practice of law in Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1898, when he came to South Dakota, locating in Flandreau on the 29th of April and here opening an office. He has since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession here, retaining a representative clientage and being known as a safe and conservative counselor and as an able trial lawyer. On the 1st of November, 1901, he entered into a professional partnership with John Q. Adams, under the firm name of Adams & Coleman, and this association has since obtained, the firm holding a very high standing at the bar of the state and having the confidence and esteem of the community.

In politics Mr. Coleman is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, in whose cause he takes an active interest, and he has served since 1902 as state's attorney for Moody county, proving a discriminating and faithful prosecutor, while for the past five years he has been a member of the village council of Flandreau. He was for six years a member of the Sixth Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, with which he was in active service during the labor strikes in Chicago, Pekin, Spring Valley and other places in the state, in 1894. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Royal Neighbors, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 12th of June, 1902, Mr. Coleman was united in marriage to Miss Lucy M. Vance, a daughter of Nathan Vance, of Flandreau, she being a native of Minnesota and at the time of her marriage with Mr. Coleman a resident of Flandreau, North Dakota.

LEVI McGEE, of Rapid City, present judge of the seventh judicial district of South Dakota, was born in Davis county, Iowa, on March 12, 1858. After acquiring a preliminary education in the public schools of his native place, he pursued the higher studies for some time in a normal institute, which course being completed he devoted two or three years to the work of teaching. His father being a farmer young McGee was reared to agricultural pursuits and the outdoor experience and excellent discipline thus received had a marked influence in fostering habits of industry, shaping his character and materially affecting his future course of life. Having decided to make the legal profession his life work, Mr. McGee, at the age of twenty-two, entered a law office in Bedford, Iowa, and devoted the greater part of the ensuing three years to close, painstaking study, supporting himself by clerking in a store at odd times. In 1883 he became greatly interested in the Black Hills country, and his desire to seek his fortune in that promising field finally led him to purchase a wagon and a yoke of oxen with which to make the journey thither. Starting the above year he drove through over the old Pierre trail and, arriving at Rapid City in the month of September, at once entered the office of Nowlin & Wood, the leading law firm of the place, where he prosecuted his studies until his admission to the bar in 1886, defraying his expenses as formerly by doing office work and assisting his preceptors in various ways.

Mr. McGee brought to his profession a mind well disciplined by hard study and laborious research and in due time became one of the rising members of the Rapid City bar. The same year in which he opened his office he was nominated by the local Democracy for county judge and, defeating his competitor in the ensuing election, entered upon the duties of an office in which he achieved an eminently creditable and honorable record. After six years on the bench Mr. McGee resumed the practice and the large volume of business which soon came to him and his connection with the most important litigation in Pennington and neighboring counties attest the high rank he achieved among the most distinguished members of the South Dakota bar.

As already indicated, Judge McGee is a Democrat, and since coming west he has been an influential force in the party. Yielding to the repeated solicitation of his party friends, he accepted, in 1894, the nomination for the upper house of the general assembly and was elected by an overwhelming majority. Owing to the pressing claims of his large and constantly increasing legal business, which he could not afford to neglect for legislative honors, Judge McGee, after serving one term, refused a renomination, although his record in the senate was a distinguished one. He continued uninterruptedly the practice of his profession until the fall of 1897, when his name was again placed upon the Democratic ticket, but for a higher order of public service than any which he had previously been honored, to-wit, the district judgeship. His eminent qualifications for the position, together with his recognized integrity and great personal popularity paved the way for an easy election and he has held the responsible and exacting office continuously to the present time, having been chosen his own successor in the year 1901. Judge McGee's judicial career has more than realized the high expectations of his friends and the public, his thorough professional training, his familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence and his long and successful experience in every branch of the law in the town and higher courts of the state eminently fitting him for the duties of the dignified office which he so ably fills.

Aside from his profession, Judge McGee has achieved enviable standing as a citizen and his name has been closely identified with whatever makes for the social, educational and moral welfare of the community in which he resides. He belongs to the ancient and honorable Masonic brotherhood, in addition to which organization he is active and liberal in his benevolences, both public and private. The Judge owns a commodious and attractive home in Rapid City, and has gathered around him many of the comforts, conveniences and luxuries of life, which are shared by his estimable companion and helpmeet, to whom he was happily married on the 18th of December, 1887. Mrs. McGee, who was formerly Miss Gertrude S. Richards, was born in Delaware, but a considerable portion of her life has been spent in Rapid City, South Dakota.

GEORGE MOREHOUSE, deceased, late of Brookings, was one of the representative bankers and capitalists of the state and one of its most honored citizens, while the lesson of his career is a valuable one, showing a particular mastering of expedients, a strong mental grasp and a rare power of initiative, through which forces he has attained a high degree of success and won the proud American title of self-made man.

Mr. Morehouse was a native of the old Empire state, having been born in the town of Holley, Orleans county, New York, on the 23d of December, 1839, being a son of Carlton Morehouse, born in Galloway, Saratoga county, New York, on the 11th of December, 1797. The latter was a son of Caleb and Abigail Morehouse, the former of whom was born in the western part of Connecticut, whence he removed to Saratoga county, New York, immediately after the war of the Revolution, and there for many years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. His children were as follows: Erastus, Ransom, Carlton, Henry and William. The father of Caleb Morehouse was the original progenitor of the family in America, whither he emigrated from England in the colonial epoch of our national history, taking up his abode in the western part of Connecticut. During the war of the Revolution his live stock was confiscated by the British soldiers, among the animals taken being a yoke of oxen, which, after a few days, returned to the home farm, much to the surprise and gratification of the owners. In 1846 Caleb Morehouse came west to Kane county, Illinois, in company with his son Carlton, father of the subject, and he died at the home of his son Henry, in Plato township, Kane county, Illinois, said son having been a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and a circuit rider in Illinois from 1848 to 1853. The wife of Caleb Morehouse died in Saratoga county, New York, prior to his removal to the west. Each of their sons was married in Saratoga county, and the son Henry, who was a local preacher and a farmer, was the first of the family to locate in the west, having resided for a time in Kane county, Illinois, whence he removed to Janesville, Bremer county, Iowa, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was the father of two children, Bertha and Hattie. Erastus, the eldest of the sons of Caleb Morehouse, passed his entire life in Saratoga county, New York; Ransom died when a young man; and William, the youngest, became a resident of Janesville, Iowa, about 1866, and there he was engaged in the meat-market business during the remainder of his active business life, retaining his home there until his death.

Carlton Morehouse, the father of the subject, was reared and educated in Saratoga county, New York, growing up on the pioneer farm and in his early youth securing employment as clerk in a local mercantile establishment. On the 7th of December, 1825, was solemnized his marriage

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

George Moorhouse

to Miss Eliza Cornell, who was born on the 12th of March, 1806, and whose death occurred on the 2d [illegible] July, 1863, she being a daughter of Willia[illegible]ornell, of Saratoga county, New York, the Cornell family having been of English lineage and the name having long been identified with the annals of American history. William, Sr., had only two children, and his son and namesake removed to Illinois and took up his abode on a farm at Pleasant Ridge, where he passed the remainder of his life. After his marriage Carlton Morehouse removed to Orleans county, New York, about 1838, and there he was engaged in general merchandise business until 1846, when he removed with his family to Plato township, Kane county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, later becoming a traveling salesman for Ezra Wood & Company, of Chicago, manufacturers of agricultural implements, remaining thus engaged until his death. His health had been somewhat impaired during the winter of 1854-5 but he had recuperated sufficiently so that he felt himself able to resume his work, and he went to Chicago and died very suddenly, of a congestive chill, while in the office of his employers, his demise occurring on the 6th of April, 1855. He was a Democrat in his political proclivities and served as supervisor of his township after his removal to Illinois. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church and were folk of sterling character, ever commanding the respect of all who knew them. Carlton Morehouse was a man of fine intellectual gifts and marked ability, and his early death alone prevented his rising to a position of prominence in connection with the public and civic affairs of the state of Illinois, of which he was an honored pioneer. Carlton and Eliza (Cornell) Morehouse became the parents of six sons, concerning whom we enter the following brief record: Ransom, who was born in Saratoga county, New York, on the 23d of March, 1827, married Margaret Brown, and he died in Denver, Colorado. Frederick D., who was born in Galloway, Saratoga county, on the 5th of June, 1829, died in Orleans county, New York, on the 16th of July, 1845. William Henry, who was born in Galloway, Saratoga county, on the 10th of January, 1832, married Minerva A. McArthur, and devoted his life to farming and merchandising, his death resulting as the result of an operation performed in the city of Chicago, where he passed away on the 17th of June, 1901. Charles, who was born in Saratoga county, March 13, 1835, died the following year. George is the immediate subject of this sketch. Ezra Wilson, who was born in Saratoga county, April 13, 1845, was a soldier in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion and died on the transport "Spread Eagle" on the Mississippi river, near Napoleon, Arkansas, on the 19th of January, 1863, his body being interred with military honors at Milliken's Bend, Mississippi. The subject of this sketch has little knowledge in regard to his maternal grandmother, but after her death her husband, William Cornell, married Katherine Deforrest Fox, of the old Holland stock of the Mohawk valley of New York. He was born December 31, 1788, and died on the 1st of July, 1859.

George Morehouse passed the first twenty years of his life on the home farm, while he attended the district schools until he had attained the age of sixteen years. At the age of nineteen he left the farm and entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, in the city of Chicago, where he completed a six-months course. In the following autumn he secured a position in the Racine County Bank, at Racine, Wisconsin, and in the following spring, that of 1861, he manifested the intrinsic loyalty and patriotism of his nature by tendering his services in defense of the Union, in response to the first call for volunteers. He enlisted as a member of Company F, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but was later rejected on account of physical disability. In order to recuperate his health he then made a fishing expedition along the coast of the gulf of St. Lawrence, and in the autumn of 1861 returned to Wisconsin and assumed the position of bookkeeper in the office of the Racine Advocate. In the spring of 1863 he was made chief accountant for Captain J. M. Tillapaugh, who had charge of the enumerating of men eligible for military service, superintending the drafting of soldiers, etc., and thus the subject was located in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, until the spring of 1864, when he went to Brazier City, Louisiana, as bookkeeper in the employ of Captain C. H. Upham, a brother of ex-Governor William H. Upham, of Wisconsin, and there he remained until the close of the war, when he returned to the north and located in Janesville, Iowa, where he was employed as bookkeeper in the flouring mill of his brother Ransom until 1872, when he was elected treasurer of Bremer county, retaining this incumbency three terms and having had no opposing candidate on the occasion of his second and third elections, the different parties each placing his name on its ticket. He thus served from 1872 until 1878, and during the last two years of this period he also held the position of cashier of the Bremer County Bank, in Waverly. On the first of January, 1880, he resigned this latter executive office and in the spring of the same year came to Dakota and settled in Brookings, where he took up his abode on the 27th of February, forthwith directing his efforts to the establishing of a private banking institution, in which the interested principals were himself and his brother William H., of Burlington, Iowa. In 1884 the bank was incorporated with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and of the same, known as the Bank of Brookings, the subject continued as cashier until the 1st of January, 1901, since which time he has served as president. In the meanwhile, in 1883, the two brothers also established a private bank at Estelline, this state, the same being afterward incorporated as the Bank of Estelline, and of this institution the subject was vice-president, while he was also one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Volga, Brookings county, in the spring of 1902, being president of this institution. Mr. Morehouse was a man of rare business ability, public-spirited, upright and straightforward in all the relations of life, and he not only contributed in a material way to the advancement of the interests of the great state of South Dakota but also held at all times the unequivocal confidence and regard of those with whom he came in contact, being one of the honored and distinctively representative citizens of the state. He served for eight years as a member of the board of regents of the State Agricultural College, in Brookings, and also was a valued member of the board of education for a number of years. He was from the time of its organization a director and treasurer of the Brookings Land and Trust Company and was also financially interested in numerous other corporations in the city, ever lending his aid and influence to furthering all enterprises which make for the progress and well being of the community. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party, and his religious faith was that of the Baptist church, of which he was a zealous member and to which his widow belongs. He held the office of clerk of the local church from the time of its organization, in 1880. His devotion to the work of the church may be better understood when we state that for eighteen years, or until the church debt was liquidated, he gave his services as janitor, sparing no pains in attending to the work which he thus assumed and arising at five o'clock Sunday mornings to attend to the building of fires in the church and otherwise providing for the comfort of the worshipers. He was known as a man of liberality in the support of all good works, but used proper discrimination in the extension of charity and in other benevolences, while he was ever ready to aid all churches, being tolerant and kindly at all times, and believing that Christianity represents the bulwarks of our national prosperity and spiritual welfare. He manifested particular interest in the success of the Baptist college at Sioux Falls, and this interest was timely and helpful. Fraternally he was a charter member of Lodge No. 21, Free and Accepted Masons, in Brookings. The family residence is the finest in the city and is a center of gracious and refined hospitality. He was the artificer of his own fortunes and his noteworthy success represents the results of industry, integrity and wise economy. He died November 2, 1903, at his home in Brookings, the cause of his death being cancer of the stomach.

On the 26th of August, 1867, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Morehouse to Miss Anna B. Crosby, who was born in Belvidere, Illinois, on the 23d of January, 1845, a daughter of Henry L. Crosby, who was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, on the 29th of October, 1819, while his wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. King, was born in Delphi, Onondaga county, that state, on the 30th of January, 1819, their marriage having occurred at Fairfield, Kane county, Illinois, on the 10th of March, 1842, while the officiating clergyman was Rev. John S. King, father of the bride. Henry L. Crosby was a son of Nathaniel, who was born in Thompson, Connecticut, February 18, 1786, while the latter's wife, whose maiden name was Sallie Merrill Larned, was born in the same place, December 6, 1793. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Morehouse was born in Arlington, Bennington county, Vermont, January 16, 1787, and his wife, Anna, nee Bristol, was born in Cornwall, Litchfield county, Connecticut, July 23, 1783. John S. King was a clergyman of the Baptist church and was also a physician. Henry L. and Mary E. (King) Crosby became the parents of seven children, concerning whom we offer the following brief record: Sarah L. was born in Boone county, Illinois, April 7, 1843; Anna B. became the wife of the subject of this review; Elsie, who was born September 1, 1846, died in September, 1871; Lucy, who was born May 29, 1848, died in infancy; William H., who was born September 12, 1849, died in March, 1903, at San Antonio, Texas; Ernest, born December 15, 1852, is a resident of Brookings, and Lucia E., who was born September 19, 1857, is a resident of Oakland, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Morehouse became the parents of two children. Mary Eliza, who was born in Janesville, Iowa, on the 25th of September, 1870, died on the 13th of January, 1875. Henry Carlton, who was born in Waverly, Iowa, September 17, 1877, still remains at the parental home. He was graduated in the Brookings high school, as a member of the class of 1896, and thereafter continued his studies for three years in the State Agricultural College, in this place, while later he completed a commercial course in the same institution. After leaving college he made a trip through Europe and through the Pacific coast states of the Union. He is at present engaged in the real-estate business at Willow City, North Dakota, though, as before stated, he makes his home with his mother in Brookings.

J. FRANKLIN AVANT is a native of Clinton county, Illinois, and the son of John V. and Mary (Trout) Avant, both parents born in the state of Ohio. He was born January 15, 1863, grew to maturity on a farm and received his education in the district school. He assisted his father in cultivating the farm until reaching the years of manhood, also helped the latter ship cattle to St. Louis, driving them from that city to Hastings, Nebraska. In the spring of 1885 Mr. Avant went, via Kearney and Broken Bow, to the Black Hills, and for some time thereafter was engaged with his father in buying cattle, the two finally locating ranches about six miles from the town of Hermosa. Mr. Avant has been engaged in stock raising ever since coming to South Dakota, and now owns one of the finest and best improved ranches in Custer county, the land being situated in one of the best grazing districts in the southwestern part of the state. While making this place his home, he has carried on his business in various parts of the country, and at intervals from 1893 to 1897 he was engaged in running cattle about one hundred miles northeast of Rapid City, disposing of his interests there in the latter year.

In addition to his home place Mr. Avant owns a valuable ranch in the foot hills about six and a half miles southwest of Hermosa, the same well stocked, besides containing a number of substantial improvements. In December, 1903, with his brother George, he bought the Glendale hotel at Hermosa and since they have conducted the same. In politics Mr. Avant is a Republican, but not a partisan, and beyond voting for the regular nominees and defending the soundness of his principles, he takes no active interest in party affairs, being first of all a business man, and making every other consideration secondary thereto. He holds membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, in all of which organizations he has been honored with official positions, and in the deliberations of which he takes an active and influential part. The domestic life of Mr. Avant dates from the 7th day of January, 1893, at which time he entered the marriage relation with Miss Kate Hanlon, of Illinois, the union being blessed with one child, a son who answers to the name of Leonard Avant.

D. D. BALDWIN, engaged in the real-estate business at Carthage, is a contributor to the growing commonwealth of South Dakota from New England. Among the residents of Vermont during the earlier decades of the nineteenth century were E. B. and Lucia (Brown) Baldwin, whose marriage was unusually fruitful, in as much as it resulted in the birh of eleven children, whose names in order of birth were Willard H., Marcella, Francelia, George W., Eleazer B., Enrico H., Adella L., Emma B., D. D., William A. and Rufus C.

D. D. Baldwin was born at Sharon, Vermont, February 16, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. After thus acquiring a thorough elementary groundwork he entered as a student at the famous Dartmouth College and spent two years in that historic seat of learning. Thus equipped with a good and practical education, the young Vermonter turned his face resolutely westward in search of fame and fortune. New countries have no terrors for such men, but they rather delight in meeting and overcoming obstacles, and it was in this spirit that Mr. Baldwin appeared on his new theater of operations in 1881. His first location was in Union county, South Dakota, and his first ocupation there was in the capacity of school teacher. For two years he had charge of a class at Jefferson, but not intending to make this a life work he went at the end of his term to Miner county and located at what is now the town of Carthage. Having purchased a tract of land in this neighborhood he was engaged for some time in farming, but subsequently was in the banking business. This enterprise, however, was surrendered in 1890 as a result of his election to the county judgeship, in which office he served for one term of two years. At a late period he embarked in the real-estate business in connection with Mr. Lyons.

Mr. Baldwin was married in North Dakota to Miss Josie Dewey, who died in 1887, leaving an only son named J. Dewey. Mr. Baldwin contracted a second matrimonial alliance with Miss Jennie P. Eaton, of Massachusetts, and as a result of this union the following children have been born, Richard, Ruth, Dorothy and Kenneth. Mr. Baldwin's political affiliations are with the Democratic party and he takes a lively interest in public affairs of county, state and nation. He was brought up in the Episcopal church and has always given his allegiance to the doctrines taught by that historic religious denomination. His fraternal connections are with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

F. B. WARD is a son of James and Levina (Barber) Ward, old residents of Jefferson county, in the Empire state. They lived at Carthage and there, in 1838, F. B. Ward was born, his early education being obtained in the schools of his native place. At a later period he had the benefit of a course in a normal school at Albany, where he was graduated in 1859. Shortly after this event he engaged in the mercantile business and in 1874 returned to the place of his nativity at Carthage, where his parents were still living. In 1882 he decided to cast his lot with the rapidly rising commonwealth of the west and obtaining a position as surveyor with the Northwestern Railroad Company, he assisted in the survey of that line from Hawarden, Iowa, to Iroquois, South Dakota. He filed a claim on a quarter section of land in Miner county, planned a town site and named the embryonic city Carthage, in honor of the old home in New York state, where he had spent his boyhood days. The growth of the place was rapid and its development was largely due to the enterprise and business foresight of Mr. Ward. He it was who built the Palmer House and established the Bank of Carthage, the latter important event in the town's early career occurring in 1883. This bank is the oldest in Miner county and enjoys the distinction of having weathered all the financial storms occurring during the formation period of the Dakotas, which wrecked so many other struggling financial institutions. Mr. Ward has always been an ardent Republican in politics, but, while ever ready to help along the cause by word of mouth and timely work, he has never sought political rewards and kept aloof from office seeking. Mr. Ward's fraternal connections are with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1860 Mr. Ward was united in marriage with Miss Harris, of Harrisville, New York, who shared his fortunes in the west until claimed by death, in 1892. Subsequently Mr. Ward was married to Miss Langley and has one child named Francis B.

ARTHUR J. COLGAN, one of the leading business men of Edgemont, was born in Burlington, Iowa, on the 25th day of July, 1856. When he was a child his parents moved from the above city to Ottumwa and it was at the latter place that he grew to manhood's estate and received his education, remaining there variously employed until his twenty-second year. In 1878 he went to southwestern Nebraska, thence after a brief period to Colorado, where he engaged in railroading, to which kind of work he devoted his attention until the year 1880, when he came to Valentine, Nebraska, the terminus of the railroad at that time. Valentine being an important point and the center of trade for a large area of country, Mr. Colgan at once opened a restaurant and hotel in the town, which were well patronized, and he continued in this line of business until 1886, when he sold out and changed his location to Oelrichs, Fall River county, near which place he took up land and engaged in cattle raising. After spending two years in the live-stock industry, he opened, in 1888, a general store at Oelrichs, which from the beginning proved very profitable, and in due time he commanded the bulk of the mercantile trade in that town. The business continuing to increase with each succeeding year, he was induced, in 1897, to start a branch store in Edgemont, but three years later the two establishments were combined at the latter place, where, as already indicated, Mr. Colgan is now the leading merchant in the various lines of goods which he handles. He has a large and well-appointed store, carries a full and complete stock of general merchandise and commands a lucrative patronage, his establishment being taxed to its utmost capacity to meet the constantly increasing demands of his numerous customers.

Mr. Colgan not only stands high in commercial circles, but enjoys worthy prestige as one of Edgemont's representative citizens. He has justly earned the American title of self-made man, having from his boyhood relied upon his own exertions for a livelihood, and that too in spite of many obstacles calculated to discourage and deter. Mr. Colgan is a zealous supporter of the Democratic party, but has persistently refused to accept office at the hands of his fellow citizens, having little taste for partisan politics and still less for public honors. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens and is well deserving of mention among the representative citizens of his adopted county and state.

On January 22, 1882, in the town of Montrose, Kansas, Mr. Colgan entered the marriage relation with Miss Ellen Stack, of Iowa, the union being blessed with six children, whose names are as follows: Thomas, Nellie, Edward, Charlie, Mary and Leonard.

THOMAS F. STECHER, D. D., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 20, 1852, his parents being Thomas and Caroline Stecher. At an early age the subject was sent to the parochial school of his native city, where he was well grounded in the ancient classics and the humanities, after which he took a course in mechanical engineering, which he followed as an occupation until the completion of his twenty-fifth year. Having decided to take holy orders, he abandoned secular pursuits and entered earnestly upon his studies for the priesthood. Having finished his studies in Cincinnati, he came to Sioux Falls in July, 1901, where he received his subdeaconship August 15, 1901. After his ordination as priest in Jefferson, South Dakota, by Rt. Rev. Bishop M. Marty, November 22, 1901, he was assigned to the Catholic congregation at Howard, of which he has since had charge. Under his pastorate and chiefly owing to his energy and persistence, a beautiful church and pastorage have been erected. In addition to this, Father Stecher built churches at Carthage and Brisbine, of which he has pastoral supervision in connection with his duties at the county seat. When Father Stecher came to this section the Catholic communicants were comparatively few and the church accommodations quite limited. By his indefatigable efforts a pleasing change has been brought about and he now has seventy-five families under his ministrations. But the good he has done in a public way is surpassed by his private services, his charities and his earnest work for every good cause. The needy never approach him in vain for help, the heavy-laden have their burdens lightened by his sympathetic advice and the despairing are braced for braver struggles with the worries of the world. Father Stecher's popularity is not confined to his own parishioners, but he enjoys the general good will and kindly consideration of all classes at Howard.

MRS. ATLANTA H. KING.—The life of this estimable lady illustrates very forcibly the fact that under certain conditions women may succeed as well as men in conducting the stern practical affairs of life and achieve as great success as their brothers in a domain which from time immemorial has been considered the latter's special province. Atlanta Smith, daughter of David and Samantha (Warner) Smith, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and spent the first eleven years of her life in that city, being left an orphan at that age, after which she became an inmate of her grandmother's home. She accompanied the latter to Illinois, where she lived three years, attending school the meanwhile and at the expiration of that time, went to Iowa, thence after one year to Albert Lea, Minnesota, where she made her home for several succeeding years and where she also met a gentleman by the name of William Robinson, who subsequently became her husband.

Mr. Robinson owned a ranch near the town of Albert Lea, and it was on this place that the subject spent the first seven years of her wedded life. In the spring of 1867 the couple disposed of their interests in Minnesota and with a party of friends and acquaintances came to Dakota territory and took up land near the little town of Bon Homme, twenty miles from Yankton, building their house on the bank of the Missouri river. Mr. Robinson developed a farm and in the matter of cultivating the soil was ably assisted by his wife, who assisted in the work of the fields when not attending to the domestic duties of the household. Mrs. Robinson lived about fifteen years on the Missouri, where she originally settled, during which time she was left a widow and later she entered the marriage relation with James F. King, a well-known farmer and stock raiser of eastern Dakota, the nuptials being celebrated in the month of October, 1880.

In the spring of 1882 Mr. and Mrs. King moved to the Black Hills and purchased a ranch on Squaw creek, one and a half miles from Hermosa, at once began the work of its improvement. Mr. King was an industrious, hard-working man, a good manager and he soon reduced the greater part of his land to cultivation and had it well stocked with cattle and other domestic animals. He conducted his affairs quite successfully, accumulated a comfortable competency and became widely and favorably known as an energetic business man and upright, law-abiding citizen. He was machinist and mining engineer by profession and served the government several years on Indian reservations. While in Bon Homme county he served as sheriff one term. He departed this life on October 13, 1890, from which time until a recent date, his widow managed the ranch, conducted the business affairs of the same, reared her family and provided for their intellectual training as well as for their material support, giving them the best educational advantages obtainable. As her oldest son by her first marriage, Eli C. Robinson, grew to maturity he gradually assumed the burdens and responsibilities of the place, and being intelligent and naturally inclined to business, he soon grasped the details of cattle raising and at this time is one of the most enterprising and progressive live-stock men in his part of the county.

Mrs. King deserves great credit for the business-like manner in which she managed the ranch and looked after the varied interests of her children, all of whom acknowledge their great indebtedness to her for her untiring activity in their behalf. By her second marriage she had two children, a son, James B., and a daughter by the name of Pearl. Mrs. King's first marriage was blessed with four children, namely: Mrs. Emily Beadle, Mrs. Etna M. Beach, Eli C., a successful live-stock man residing on Spring creek, and Mrs. Lennie L. Beatty, all living in South Dakota and greatly esteemed in their respective communities.

GEORGE T. PAINE is of New England birth and inherits many of the sterling characteristics for which the people of that section of the Union have long been distinguished. He was born January 8, 1861, in Providencetown, Massachusetts, but when a child of seven years was taken by his parents to Champaign, Illinois, where he grew to maturity, received his educational discipline and began his life work. His father being an enterprising contractor and builder, young George was early instructed in brick masonry, and after becoming an efficient workman he followed the trade in different parts of Illinois until 1884, the two or three years prior to that date being devoted to contracting upon his own responsibility. In the fall of 1884 he took a government contract to do certain masonry work in Fort Robinson, South Dakota, which being completed, he was similarly engaged the following years on Fort Niobrara. Finishing these contracts, Mr. Paine, in the latter part of 1885, went to Buffalo Gap, preceding the railroad to that point and located a ranch on Chilsin creek, thirteen miles west of Hot Springs, to which the next spring he brought a large number of cattle with the object in view of making the raising of live stock his principal business. He made many improvements on this ranch and devoted his attention exclusively to cattle raising until 1891, when he was attracted to the newly settled town of Edgemont, where he found abundant opportunity for the exercise of his trade, builders of all kinds having been in great demand at that time. He at once took contracts to erect a number of business blocks, private residences and other kinds of work, and in due time had his various edifices under headway, giving employment to a considerable force of men, who under his leadership soon transformed the place from a wild waste into a beautiful and by no means unpretentious city of large expectations.

The year of his arrival Mr. Paine opened a feed and grain store in Edgemont which early became the chief source of supplies for the farmers of the surrounding country, and he has maintained an establishment of this kind ever since, the meanwhile building up the extensive business which he still commands. In addition to flour, grain, feed, etc., he handles large quantities of coal, being the heaviest dealer in these lines of merchandise in this part of the country.

In 1901 Mr. Paine organized the Bank of Edgemont, a state institution of which he is president, George Highly, vice-president, and H. H. Thompson, cashier, all three business men of recognized ability and high standing. Mr. Paine's brother-in-law, E. L. Arnold, is interested with him in his various business enterprises, the latter looking after the ranch and giving personal attention to the live stock, while the subject manages the bank and store, besides devoting considerable time to contracting, which he still carries on. From the foregoing brief career it will not be difficult to assign Mr. Paine his proper place in the history of Fall River county and the city of Edgemont. In addition to his connection with the general welfare of Fall River county, in the different spheres of endeavor, Mr. Paine proved of great benefit to Edgemont by his activity in behalf of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad and he still has a large contract to furnish the company with sand to be used on the line through this part of the country, thus giving employment to a large force of men who live in the town and who derive their entire income from this source. By good management the subject has come into possession of an ample fortune and is now accounted one of the wealthiest men in the county of Fall River, owning in addition to his various business interests, a large amount of land in different parts of the country, and valuable city property, being one of the heaviest real-estate holders in this section of Dakota. Fraternally Mr. Payne belongs to the Pythian lodge at Edgemont, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Lead, and is an influential member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World organizations, which meet in the former place. Politically a stanch Democrat, he has repeatedly and persistently declined public office, being first of all a business man to whom the plain title of citizen is much more desirable than any honor within the power of the people to confer. Mr. Paine has a beautiful modern residence in Edgemont, and is the head of a family which is highly esteemed not only in the best social circles of the city, but by all classes and conditions of people in the community.

FRANK SEARS, a leading member of the bar of Day county, and a prominent citizen of Webster, the county seat, was born July 18, 1856, at Moscow, Livingston county, New York. He is the son of William and Margaret A. (Poorman) Sears, both natives of New York state, the former born in Livingston county in 1828, and the latter in Seneca county in 1833. The Sears are of English descent. The grandparents (paternal) were Franklin and Elizabeth (Shadders) Sears, the former born in Massachusetts and the latter in Hagerstown, Maryland. William Sears, the father, removed from Livingston county, New York, to Woodford county, Illinois, in 1857, and from there he removed to Chatworth, Livingston, Illinois, in 1866. He is a lawyer by profession and has held local public office for many years. He and wife are still living. The mother of the subject is the daughter of Jacob Poorman. Frank Sears was reared in Chatsworth, Illinois. He graduated from the Chatsworth high school in 1875, following which he attended German school for three years, becoming a fluent writer and talker in that language. Following his schooling, he spent four years in the service of the Illinois Midland Railroad Company. In 1884 he came to Andover, Day county, South Dakota, where he took up the study of law. In November, 1888, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1890 he was elected state's attorney for Day county, while living at Andover. He removed to Webster, where he assumed the duties of his office. He was re-elected state's attorney in 1892. In April, 1895, he was elected the first mayor of Webster. In 1904 he was renominated for state's attorney by the Republican party. He has been prominent in legal circles for fifteen years, and has been connected with the most important cases in this section of the state. He makes a specialty of criminal practice. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men and Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan. He is a self-made man in every respect.

In June, 1881, Mr. Sears was married, at Pekin, Tazewell county, Illinois, to Isabell Hammond, the daughter of Daniel Hammond. The following four children were born to that union: Mayme, married to Frank J. O'Regan, of St. Paul; William Wallace, now of St. Paul; Frank, Jr., now of St. Paul; Madaline, of St. Paul. On October 27, 1901, Mr. Sears was married to Miss Alice Cavanaugh, who was born at McComb, Illinois, the daughter of John Cavanaugh. To them two children have been born, Barnabus and a daughter, unnamed.

Frank Sears.

THEODORE HESNARD is an American by adoption and has been a citizen of the United States but a short time, his residence in this country covering a period of only twenty-three years. He was born April 17, 1843, in Flers, Normandy, France, and grew to maturity in that city, receiving an excellent scholastic training the meanwhile, and while still young he began earning his own livelihood in the woolen mills of his native place. He became quite proficient in this line of work, which he followed as long as he remained in France, and by industry and thrift, not only provided comfortably for himself and those dependent upon him, but succeeded in laying up a surplus by means of which he was afterward enabled to emigrate to a country of greater advantages and larger opportunities than obtained in the land of his birth. Mr. Hesnard married and practically reared his family in Flers, and made that city his home until 1881, in the spring of which year he came to America and proceeded as far west as Pierre, South Dakota, where his wife and children stopped temporarily, while he went further looking for a favorable place in which to locate. Staging it through to the Black Hills the same season, he took up land where Hermosa now stands, but through the dishonesty of a would-be friend he was cheated out of his valuable real estate. He then settled on a ranch about five miles east of the town to which he brought his family the following spring, and turned his attention to agriculture and cattle raising, in both of which pursuits he was totally inexperienced, his previous mode of life in a large city having been in an entirely different direction. He soon accustomed himself to the new conditions, however, and addressing himself manfully to the task before him, made much better progress as a tiller of the soil than many who have devoted their lives to the pursuit. Mr. Hesnard improved his ranch by erecting a comfortable dwelling and good outbuildings, and with such assistance as his older sons could render, succeeded in due time in getting a substantial start. He managed his affairs in a systematic and business-like manner, and by continued toil and perseverance, in the course of a few years, had one of the best ranches in the locality. In 1889 he purchased several mining claims on Battle creek, in which he put flumes, preparatory to working the same, but receiving a flattering offer for the property, he sold it and resumed agriculture and stock raising, prosecuting the same with good success until 1898, when he disposed of his home place and bought the ranch five miles west of Hermosa on which he has since lived and prospered. Mr. Hesnard's success as a farmer and stock raiser has been marked and he now occupies a prominent position among the leading men of Custer county, similarly engaged. Mr. Hesnard is a man of wide intelligence and practical ideas, is well informed, not only on matters coming within his sphere of endeavor, but on public affairs and current events, and as a citizen commands the respect and confidence of all with whom he mingles. Emil E., the oldest son, is engaged in mining at Keystone, this state, and is one of the rising young men of that city. Arsene T., the second in order of birth, after finishing the common schools, attended the State Normal, at Spearfish, and later took a course in the college at Fremont, Nebraska, graduating from the latter institution. On finishing his education he engaged in teaching, in which he achieved distinguished success, and in the year 1899 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, superintendent of the Custer county public schools, filling the position one term with a very creditable record. In 1903 he accepted a professorship in the Colorado State Normal School, at Saguache, and at this time ranks with the able instructors in that institution. The other sons, Edward and Theodore, assist their father on the ranch. Two daughters complete the family circle, namely: Amelia and Matilda.

ALLEN W. CAREY, one of the enterprising farmers and stock raisers of Custer county, has been an honored resident of South Dakota since the year 1877. He was born September 27, 1831, in Indianapolis, Indiana, and grew to maturity on a farm near that city, receiving a fair education. On attaining his majority he engaged in agriculture upon his own responsibility and continued the same in his native state until 1856, when he disposed of his interests there and went to Des Moines, Iowa, near which place he also turned his attention to tilling the soil. When the great Rebellion broke out he tendered his services to the government, enlisting in 1861 in Company B, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, with which he served with an honorable record until the close of the war, being mustered out in 1865.

Immediately after his discharge, Mr. Carey returned to his Iowa farm, where he remained until the year 1876, when he sold out and, moving to Nebraska, took up a homestead near the city of Lincoln. His residence in the latter state was of short duration, however, for in February of the following year he sold his land and came to South Dakota, where for some time thereafter he gave his attention to prospecting and mining in various parts of the Black Hills. Later, in April, 1880, he went to Battle creek and took up a ranch about six miles from the town of Hermosa, and on this place he has since lived and prospered as a farmer and cattle raiser, meeting with marked success in both pursuits. Mr. Carey has labored hard to improve his place, and made a comfortable home for his declining years, and by good management and thrift he is now the possessor of a sufficiency of this world's goods to render his future from care or anxiety.

Mr. Carey, on November 23, 1854, was married, in the city of Indianapolis, to Miss Mary Miller, of Indiana, the union being blessed with five children: Mrs. Sarah Perry, Mrs. Frances Alley, Mrs. Alice Chevront, Mrs. Ella Prouty and James H. Carey.

JOHN E. REDDICK, farmer, stock raiser and one of the representative citizens of Custer county, South Dakota, was born in Crockett county, Tennessee, on the first day of May, 1857. Owing to unfavorable environment while young, he had no school privileges and while a mere lad he was thrown upon his own resources. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Reddick went to Memphis, thence via the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to southwestern Iowa, where he worked for two years as a farm hand. Discontinuing that kind of labor, he secured the position of janitor of a school building in the town of Atlantic and while discharging the duties of the same attended school. Although a full grown man, he was not ashamed to take his place in classes composed of children, ranging in age from eight to twelve years, and so anxious was he to learn that he spent all of his leisure time and the greater part of each night poring over his books. In his laudable ambition to acquire an education, he was greatly helped by the principal of the school, J. J. McConnell, now of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who at odd times gave him much assistance and encouragement. Mr. Reddick attended this school three years, supporting himself the meanwhile and paying his tuition by janitor work, and at the end of that period he was a fairly good scholar. Leaving Iowa in the spring of 1882, Mr. Reddick went to Nebraska, where he spent about one year riding the range, and the following spring found him on the way to the Black Hills. He went by rail as far as O'Neil, and from that place made the rest of the trip on foot. Reaching Battle creek, he took up land about fourteen miles from Hermosa, which he at once proceeded to improve, and when not thus engaged he worked on neighboring ranches until earning sufficient money to purchase a tolerably respectable outfit. His progress at first was slow and considerably hampered, but he gradually improved his condition until within the course of a few years he found himself the owner of a comfortable home, a good supply of farming utensils, besides horses and a respectable number of cattle. He enlarged the area of cultivated land, added to his live stock with each succeeding year, until in due time he forged to the front as one of the largest cattle raisers and most successful farmers in his part of the county, which reputation he still sustains.

Mr. Reddick's ranch contains one thousand three hundred acres of land, three hundred acres irrigated and from one hundred and sixty acres in cultivation, he raises abundant crops of all the grains, vegetables and fruits grown in this part of the country.

Mr. Reddick was married in Rapid City, South Dakota, July 5, 1886, to Miss Rose A. McMahon, of Wisconsin, and is the father of seven children, viz: Benjamin, James, John, Theophilus, Mary, Martha and Rosa, all living except the oldest son, who met with a tragic death some years ago by the turning over of a loaded wagon, being crushed beneath the same.

JOHN W. STRATER was born in Germany, November 11, 1845. When a child he was brought to the United States by his parents and spent his early life on a farm in Jasper county, Iowa, remaining at home until his seventeenth year. In 1863 he left the parental roof and went to New Mexico, where he remained several years engaged in prospecting and mining, and later traveled over the greater part of that territory, Colorado and other mining districts of the southwest, meeting with fair success at times, but failing to realize the fortunes which he set out to seek. When gold was discovered in the Black Hills Mr. Strater, with three companions, at once started for the new Eldorado, leaving Denver in the spring of 1875 for Fort Laramie, thence to Custer Park, reaching the latter place on May 20th of that year. At the time of Mr. Strater's arrival there were only four or five men in the Black Hills, and they went there despite the orders of the government to the contrary. Locating temporarily on Castle creek, the subject and his companions continued prospecting until the following August, when they were arrested by a detachment of soldiers and taken to Fort Laramie, where they were turned loose. They retraced their steps to the Hills and in due time arrived at their diggings on Castle creek. Resuming mining, the little party worked with might and main, determined if possible to make a lucky find, but they appear to have reckoned without their host, for only ten days passed until they again fell into the hands of the soldiers, who took them to Custer City, where they were imprisoned in what was known as the "Bull Pen," a rude corrall made of rough logs and devoid of everything in the shape of comfort or convenience.

After being detained a little over a week they were taken to Cheyenne and soon after the marshal gave the prisoners their freedom, admonishing them, as they left, against repeating their former offenses, unless they wished to incur the severe displeasure of the government. Nothing daunted, however, the men immediately returned to their camp, and again began digging and were never thereafter interfered with. After remaining at the original camp on Castle creek until April, 1876, Mr. Strater went to Custer City, thence a little later to Spring creek, where he prospected during the summer months, and in the fall located at Haywood, where he continued prospecting and mining until 1880. In the latter year he engaged in mercantile business at Hayward, purchasing his goods in Rapid City, and he soon had a lucrative trade, his establishment being the first of the kind in the town. After doing a successful business until 1882, he moved his store to his ranch on Battle creek, ten miles from Hayward, where he continued to sell goods about three years, in connection with which he also raised cattle, besides farming on a limited scale. At the expiration of the period noted he changed the location of the store to a point on the Sidney road, south of Battle creek, where a postoffice was established and named, in compliment of himself, Strater, he being the first postmaster. Mr. Strater's business experience at the latter place lasted until 1887, at which time he moved to Hermosa, a new town, which was settled in the spring of that year. The subject has been very closely identified with the business interests and general prosperity of Hermosa, and he is now not only the oldest merchant in the place, but also one of its most enterprising and public-spirited citizens. He carried a full line of general merchandise, commanded the bulk of the trade, and had one of the largest and most successfully conducted stores in the Black Hills. He sold his interest in this business in January, 1904. Mr. Strater's ranch, on which he still makes his home, contains about six hundred and forty acres of fine grazing land, and being situated only one mile from Hermosa, he experiences little difficulty in it management. His live-stock business is extensive and successful and in the main he has been quite prosperous in his various undertakings, being at this time one of the financially strong and reliable men of his part of the state. In addition to his career as a prosperous miner, pioneer and business man, he also has a military record, having served about one year in the late Civil war, as private in a Colorado regiment, enlisting in 1864. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Hermosa, belongs to the Grand Army post at the same place, and manifests a lively interest in the deliberations of both organizations.

JOHN J. BEATTY, farmer and stock raiser, living on a fine ranch two and a half miles from Hermosa, is a native of Winnebago county, Illinois, where his birth occurrred on September 25, 1857. His father was a farmer and to this useful calling the subject was reared. He enjoyed the best educational advantages the common schools of his neighborhood afforded, devoting the summer seasons to farm labor until twenty-one years of age. On attaining his majority, Mr. Beatty left home and in January, 1879, went to western Kansas, where he spent the greater part of the following summer with a cattle outfit. In the fall he helped drive a herd to western Dakota and for some time thereafter was employed by different parties, riding the range along the Cheyenne river and other parts of the country. While thus engaged he several times returned to Kansas and Nebraska to buy cattle and from those states he drove them through to the Black Hills, continuing this free cowboy life until 1887, when he took up a ranch about two and a half miles north of Fairburn, and turned his attention to farming. Mr. Beatty spent the greater part of four years on this place, and in the main met with good success, but an intensely dry season coming on at the expiration of that time, he was obliged to discontinue agricultural pursuits in that locality and seek a more favorable location elsewhere. The next season he rented the old Slater ranch, on Battle creek, which was well irrigated, but after spending three years on the same with fairly profitable results, he purchased a ranch of his own, making a judicious selection on Battle creek, about two and a half miles from Hermosa, where, since 1896, he has been quite extensively engaged in agriculture and stock raising. When Mr. Beatty took possession of his ranch it contained but little in the way of improvements. He at once addressed himself to the matter and within a comparatively brief period a large part of the place was irrigated and in a high state of cultivation, a comfortable dwelling was prepared for the reception of his family, suitable outbuildings made their appearance at intervals, and in due time he had one of the most beautiful and desirable homes on the creek. He has continued his improvements ever since, and in addition to cultivating the soil and raising abundant crops of grains, vegetables and fruits, his herds have steadily increased until he now ranks with the leading live-stock men in his part of the state.

Mr. Beatty was married, on November 24, 1890, to Miss Lena L. Robinson, who was born and reared in South Dakota, the union being blessed with two children, Cora and Archie. Since coming west Mr. Beatty has contributed his share to the material development of the county of which he is an honored citizen, and achieved distinctive success in his business affairs.

LOOMIS S. CULL, who is not only one of the leading members of the Fall River county bar, but enjoys honorable distinction in legal circles throughout the state, is a native of New England and dates his birth from the 24th day of July, 1860, having first seen the light of day in the village of Waterville, Lamoille county, Vermont. He spent his childhood and youth at the place of his birth and after finishing the public-school course, prosecuted his studies for some time at Norwich University, at Northfield. When twenty years of age, Mr. Cull went to Marshaltown, Iowa, where he studied law in the office of a prominent local attorney and in due time was admitted to the bar, following which he came to Dakota, locating in April, 1882, at Plankinton, where he opened an office and began the practice of his profession under favorable auspices. He built up a lucrative business in that town and made it his place of residence until 1886, in September of which year he located at Hot Springs, where, as already indicated, he soon won recognition at the local bar, besides earning the reputation of one of the ablest lawyers in the Black Hills. In addition to his general practice, he was frequently employed to try important cases in the United States courts, and in 1891 was appointed by Judge Edgerton United States commissioner, which position he filled with marked ability during the five years following, retiring from the office in 1896.

The same year in which he entered upon his duties as commissioner Mr. Cull was appointed county judge, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Wood, and the next year was chosen his own successor by the votes of the people, having been the Republican nominee for the office. His career on the bench was creditable to himself and eminently satisfactory to the public, as he discharged the duties of the position ably and impartially and by the uniform fairness of his rulings and decisions gained the confidence of all who had business to transact in his court. In 1897 Mr. Cull removed to Lead and a little later was appointed city attorney, but after a brief residence at that place he returned to Hot Springs and resumed the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1900 he was appointed to the office of city attorney of Hot Springs, and the following fall was further honored by being elected, on the Republican ticket, state's attorney, holding the latter position two terms, having been re-elected in 1902. In addition to the offices enumerated, Mr. Cull has served the people in several other public capacities, besides being identified with various important enterprises for the advancement of the different interests of the community. As already indicated, he has achieved a distinguished record as a lawyer and stands today among the foremost practitioners in his part of the country. In the trial of suits he has been uniformly successful. The careful preparation of his cases, his watchfulness over the just interests of his clients, his knowledge of authorities and his ability to see and utilize the strong points in his cause, combined with his earnestness and well-known integrity make him a strong advocate before court and jury, as well as a formidable antagonist in matters involving legal acumen and technical knowledge of the law. Mr. Cull has long been recognized as one of the Republican leaders in southwestern Dakota, being firm and decided in his political opinions, and earnest in their support.

Mr. Cull was married at Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, in the year 1887, to Miss Carrie M. Holp, a native of Ohio and a sister of Col. P. E. Holp, formerly of Sioux Falls, later a prominent citizen of Watertown, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Cull have one child, a son by the name of George C.

HON. CHAUNCEY L. WOOD, of Rapid City, was born on April 20, 1851, in Jones county, Iowa, and there received his early education, meanwhile working with his father on the farm. He continued his scholastic training at Cornell College at Mount Vernon, and secured his professional preparation at the Iowa State University, where he was graduated from the law department in 1875. After his graduation he remained on the farm one year, and in 1877 began the practice of law at Anamosa, the county seat of his native county. In April, 1878, he arrived at Rapid City in this state, and there met Hon. J. W. Nowlin, a member of his class who had come to the Black Hills in 1877, and who was afterward the first circuit judge in this part of the state. They formed a partnership for the practice of law and opened an office in Rapid City. The firm was very successful and rose rapidly to prominence, the partnership continuing until Mr. Nowlin was elected judge of the seventh circuit court of South Dakota in the fall of 1889. After that Mr. Wood practiced alone for some time, then formed a partnership with C. J. Buell which lasted twelve years. Since February, 1902, Mr. Wood has again been alone in professional work and has built up an extensive and representative practice in all departments of the law. He has been connected in a leading way with many of the most important cases that have been tried in this section of the country and has won high distinction as an able and adroit trial lawyer, an eloquent and effective advocate, and a jurist of great learning and breadth of view. He practices in the United States court also and has considerable business before that tribunal. From 1895 to 1900 he was special assistant United States attorney, and as such had full control of all timber cases in which the interests of the government were involved. As a member of the territorial constitutional convention in 1883 he displayed a wide and accurate knowledge of affairs and great power in presenting and enforcing his views; and as a member of the convention that met in 1889 and formulated the present state constitution, he was of great service to his county and the state at large in securing the insertion of wise provisions in the organic law and the elimination of unwise ones therefrom. Being an ardent Democrat in political faith and warmly devoted to the welfare of his party, Mr. Wood has never shirked a duty in connection with its progress and vitality. In 1893 he led the forlorn hope of his party as its candidate for judge of the state supreme court after having made a similar race the year before as a candidate for the United States house of representatives, he being the most prominent man in the party in this portion of the state. He was. however, elected mayor of Rapid City in 1894 and again in 1899, and in 1898 was chosen state's attorney for Pennington county. In this position he has had some remarkable cases to try, and in conducting them has so borne himself that all the opposers have been wary of him. One of the most celebrated cases with which he has been connected was that of the Jacob Reid Heirs v. the Holy Terror Mining Company in 1895, which he conducted to a successful conclusion for his side and received as his fee two-ninths of the stock of the company. In addition to his professional interests Mr. Wood has extensive cattle properties in Wyoming and considerable real estate of value in Rapid City, the latter comprising both business and residence property; and he also has real estate in Seattle, Washington. He is an active member of the Masonic order and stands high in its councils, having served as worshipful master of his lodge at Rapid City and held other offices of importance.

AUGUST C. WITTE, president of the Witte Hardware Company, and one of Aberdeen's prominent citizens, was born in the city of Pein, Hanover, Germany, on July 6, 1857. His parents were August and Anna (Mueller) Witte, both natives of Germany, the former of whom died in 1875. The subject was educated in the public schools and in Hildesheim College, completing the three-years course in the latter and being graduated in 1874. He then became an apprentice in a wholesale hardware store with the purpose of preparing himself for a commercial career. He spent four years in the above establishment, and then entered the German army as a one-year volunteer, being stationed in the city of Hanover. At the end of his term of one year he was commissioned a second lieutenant. In November, 1879, he arrived in America, and proceeding to Faribault, Minnesota, he entered a hardware store, where he was employed for one year. In 1880 he engaged in the same line of business in Faribault, associating himself as a partner with A. W. Mueller, under the firm name as Mueller & Witte. This firm continued in business at Faribault until 1883, when they closed out, in order to give all their attention to their hardware business in Aberdeen which they had previously established in 1881. This copartnership continued until the death of Mr. Mueller, in 1893, and from that time on until 1902 the subject carried on the business by himself. In the last named year the Witte Hardware Company was organized, the subject taking in his two stepsons as active partners. The company have one of the largest and best equipped hardware establishments in South Dakota, and do a large and increasing business.

Mr. Witte has been a Republican in politics since coming to America, and during his residence in Aberdeen has been active and prominent in public affairs. In 1885 he was elected to the board of aldermen, and, with the exception of two years, has continued a member of the board, being at the present time a member from the fourth ward. His worth as a faithful city official was recognized by the people in 1902, when he was elected mayor of the city for a term of two years. His administration of the affairs of the office during the term was most satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Witte is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and the honor of K. C. C. H., which was bestowed upon him by the supreme council; he is at the present time commander of Albert Pike Council, No. 4, Knights of Kadosh, in this division of the order. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he was grand patriarch of South Dakota in 1893, having represented the grand encampment of South Dakota in the sovereign grand lodge for two years.

On April 30, 1895, Mr. Witte married Mrs. Carole W. Mueller, widow of his late partner. Mrs. Witte, by her former marriage, became the mother of three children: Arthur L., Otto E. and Alma. The sons are members of the Witte Hardware Company.

VEST P. SHOUN was born in Johnson county, Tennessee, on July 18, 1837, and received his early education in the place of his nativity, remaining at home until he reached the age of eighteen. In the spring of 1856 he crossed the Missouri into Kansas and Nebraska, a section of the country which was then in the throes of a border war over the question of slavery, and which was therefore an uninviting place to live. Accordingly, in 1857, he joined a party of mining men who were getting up an outfit at Springfield, Missouri, wherewith to cross the plains to California. They were well equipped for the journey and had nine hundred cattle with them. The trip consumed nine months of weary travel, but was otherwise uneventful until the party reached Humboldt river in what is now Nevada, where they had a skirmish with the Indians in which they lost a few of their cattle, but escaped without loss of human life. On reaching California Mr. Shoun left the party and went into Jackson, Amadore county, California, and there passed a year working in the mines. From there he went into Oregon prospecting until 1859, then proceeded to British Columbia where he prospected about five months in the Frazer river country, but with indifferent success. The next year was passed at Salem, Oregon, and in the spring of 1861, having heard of the discovery of gold by a party of prospectors in the Boise Basin, now a part of Idaho, he went to that region among the first of the miners to arrive there, and was at Elk City when the territory was organized. He remained there until 1865 and took an active part in all the exciting incidents of the early history of the section, among them being with Jeff Stanford and other miners when they attacked and killed a number of hostile Indians on Owyhee river in 1862. In 1865 he went to Virginia City, Montana, then a new mining camp. There he secured an outfit and began freighting from that place, Helena, Fort Benton and other points in Montana to Salt Lake City. In 1868 he joined the workmen on the Union Pacific, which was then built to Green river, and during the next year he worked on that great highway of commerce and travel, at the end of that period taking an outfit into Nevada and from then until 1871 being engaged in freighting through all portions of that state and Arizona. Selling out then he made an extended trip through the West and Southwest to New Orleans, and from there north to Minnesota. Here he did contract work on the construction of the Northern Pacific until the fall of 1873. The love of travel and adventure was still strong with him, and at this time he determined to make another trip to Iowa and thence to New Orleans and Texas and back to Iowa. In March, 1875, he joined a large party comprising one hundred and seventy-six men and two women who outfitted at Sioux City to go into the Black Hills. This was known as the John B. Gordon expedition, Mr. Gordon being its captain. They crossed the Missouri at Sioux City on April 5th, and when they reached a point sixty miles from the Spotted Tail agency and twenty from the present town of Gordon they were taken prisoners by United States troops who burned all their wagons and supplies and conducted the entire party to Fort Randall on the Missouri. There, giving them three days' rations of flour, coffee, and beans, the commander at the fort started them east with orders to never come on the reservation again. Mr. Shoun and half a dozen others remained at the fort and he secured employment with the Platt & Ferriss Freighting Company, with which he remained until September. He then organized an expedition into the Black Hills on his own account, which started from the Spotted Tail agency, and an account of which is given in the historical part of this work. He was one of the first men at Deadwood and helped to organize that town, locating on claim No. 11 there and No. 1 at Black Tail. He opened mines and got them running, then sold his interest. Being an expert marksman, he passed the winter of 1875-6 hunting deer, at which he was very successful, clearing one thousand dollars on the meat and having three hundred and twenty hides to sell in the spring. He then engaged in freighting between Pierre and Sidney at one end and Deadwood and Rapid City at the other, continuing his operations in this line until the completion of the railroad through this region. In 1879 he located on his present ranch on Elk creek about thirty-five miles from Rapid City, on the old Pierre and Deadwood freight trail, taking up the land while he was yet engaged in freighting; and from the time when he settled there until his freighting operations ceased he conducted a road ranch. Since then he has devoted his entire time to raising stock of high grade. He has a large body of land and his ranch is one of the finest on Elk creek.

SILAS E. MORRIS, one of the representative bankers of the state and president of the city council of Redfield, Spink county, was born in Mount Carroll, Carroll county, Illinois, on the 27th of November, 1861, and is a son of Joseph P. and Jemima (Barrett) Morris, both of whom were born in Ohio, whence they removed to Illinois in an early day, the lineage on the paternal side being of Welsh extraction and on the maternal of English.

The subject of this sketch was reared in his native state, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools he entered the Northern Illinois College, at Fulton, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1882. In 1884 he engaged in the clothing business at Darlington, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1886, when he came to South Dakota and became cashier of the First National Bank of Doland, Spink county, of which he became president in 1888, since which time he has been incumbent of this executive office, while he is also president of the Merchants' Bank, of Redfield, and of banking houses at Faulkton, Faulk county, and Frankfort, Spink county. He took up his residence in Redfield in 1895 and has ever since been prominently identified with its business and civic affairs. In politics he is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and though he has never sought official preferment he has been called upon to serve in various local positions of public trust, while he has been a delegate to state and other conventions of his party, in whose success he maintains a lively interest. He was a member of the board of education of Redfield for several years, and has been a valued member of the city council, of which he was elected president in 1902, since which time he has presided with ability and discrimination as the chief executive of the municipal government. In a fraternal way we find him identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his wife are influential and zealous members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Redfield, of which he has been steward for the past nine years, while in 1900 he served as delegate to the general conference of the church held in the city of Chicago, being one of the lay representatives of the state of South Dakota. He is also a member of the board of trustees of Dakota University, at Mitchell, this institution being conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for the past eight years he has rendered most effective service as superintendent of the Sunday school of his home church.

On the 22d of May, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Morris to Miss Estella May Hall, who was born in the city of Dixon, Illinois, in the year 1863, being a daughter of Warren and Catherine Hall, well-known residents of that place. The names of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Morris are here entered, with respective ages at the time of this writing, in 1904: Florence, eighteen years; LeRoy, sixteen years; Stanley, twelve years, and Whitney, nine years.

HAVILAH C. JUDSON is a native of Port Washington, Wisconsin, born on September 23, 1853. While he was yet a child his parents moved to Winnebago county in that state, and there he remained until he was about twelve years old and received his early education. The family at this time moved to Houston county, Minnesota, where the son Havilah continued his schooling, assisting between terms on the farm. He remained at home until the fall of 1870, then in company with his brother Lucius came to Vermillion, in this state, where his brother took up land, but he not being of age and therefore not qualified to do so, found employment in various sawmill, being so occupied for a period of four years. In the spring of 1878 he went to Pierre and engaged in freighting between that town and Rapid City and Deadwood in the employ of a large firm. Later he secured outfits of his own and followed this business on his own account, continuing his operations until 1886, when he took up a ranch on Elk creek twenty-seven miles from Rapid City, and settling on the place began a stock industry which he has continued ever since. In 1901 his dwelling was destroyed by fire, and since then he has been living on a ranch which he manages for an eastern company and which is located about eight miles from his own. Mr. Judson has been very successful in the stock business and is regarded as one of the progressive and representative men of this section of the state. He is well known and universally esteemed.

On January 19, 1886, Mr. Judson was married to Miss Lois Oliver at Sturgis. She is a native of Wisconsin. They have two children, Alcena and Mabel. Mr. Judson is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, belonging to the lodge of the order at Sturgis.

BENJAMIN N. OLIVER, postmaster of Viewfield, in Meade county, was born at Berkshire, Franklin county, Vermont, on June 16, 1840. When he was ten years old his parents moved the family to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood and was educated. After lumbering in that region a few years, in the fall of 1870 he came to Dakota and settled in Clay county where he took up land and began farming. During the first five years of his residence in that county grasshoppers destroyed all the fruits of his labors; but with characteristic courage and determination he faced the adversity and continued his work, and in time was victorious over every pest and won a substantial success, remaining there twelve years. During the next two years he conducted a hotel at Lodi, but in 1884 he disposed of his interests in that part of the state and moved across the country to the Black Hills, taking with him horses and cattle. He took up a ranch on Elk creek, about twenty-six miles from Rapid City and twenty-eight from the mouth of the creek, on which he settled and again engaged in raising stock. The freight road between Pierre and Rapid City passed his ranch and the traffic over it was enormous. During the first few years after he located on the property he frequently saw as many as two hundred teams pass in a day, and could hear the snap of the bull-whacker's whip at all times of the night. In 1892 he took up a tree claim on the Divide, one mile north of his ranch, and before the year was ended built a dwelling on it which has since then been his home. The next year he erected a storehouse and opened a general store on the ranch which he has carried on ever since; and when a postoffice was established near by he was appointed postmaster, a position he is still holding. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, and was elected a member of the legislature in 1895 and was re-elected in 1897.

On October 29, 1861, Mr. Oliver was married at Fremont, Wisconsin, to Miss Deborah Hickman, a native of Ohio. They have eight children, John B., Lois (Mrs. Judson), Albert, Harlo, Willis, Arthur, Bert and Clarence.

WILLIAM F. BRUELL, of Redfield, one of the representative members of the bar of Spink county, was born in Earlville, La Salle county, Illinois, on the 1st of January, 1872, and is a son of Gustav and Martha (Myers) Bruell, the former of whom was born in Prussia, the family having been members of the German nobility several generations back, but the estates having been confiscated during one of the German wars. He came to America as a young man and in Illinois married his wife, who was born in that state, and it was his to render valiant service to his adopted country as a soldier in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. He is now one of the extensive farmers and landowners of Spink county, whither he came from Illinois in 1880. He came to what is now South Dakota with very little means, and he and his family endured many hardships and privations in the early years, but they plodded on and finally their industry and integrity were rewarded.

The subject of this review was a lad of eight years at the time of his parents' removal from Illinois to South Dakota, and it was his to experience all the bitter and grinding poverty of the early pioneer life here. The greatest ambition of the subject was to secure an education, but the hot winds blighted the crops and his hopes were deferred for many years, but in time were at least partially realized. From early youth he had an ambition to enter the legal profession, and after a desperate struggle with poverty and the burning of much midnight oil, he finally finished his college course. From the age of twelve to that of sixteen years, he attended school only three months each year, and yet managed to keep pace with the members of his class who attended nine months. While attending college he had the care of fourteen horses, then walked two miles to his school and seldom arrived late, and he found the discipline of value, for it is ever true that adversity has its beneficent uses. After attending the public schools of Redfield Mr. Bruell entered Redfield College, in which he completed a thorough course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1895 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He has also taken special post-graduate college work in higher English and sociology. He has distinctive and appreciative literary tastes, has accumulated a fine private library and enjoys nothing better than a few quiet hours among his books or in digging among the flowers of his garden. In 1896-7 Mr. Bruell read law in the office of Howard & Walsh, of Redfield, and was admitted to practice before the supreme court in 1897, and a short time afterward to the federal courts. His professional life has been a busy one and one of signal devotion to its work, and today he enjoys one of the best paying practices in his section of the state. He has just completed the erection of a new residence in Redfield, which is one of the most modern and attractive in this section. He is a member of the directorate of one of the leading banks of the town, and has other capitalistic and real-estate interests. He has never held any important political offices, in fact has been too busy to accept candidacy. He has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party from the time of attaining his majority, and he has rendered effective service in the cause, having had charge of several local campaigns, while in the various conventions he is always on hand to further the interests of his friends. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and several other orders, is a member of the board of trustees of Redfield College and also of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which both he and his wife are valued members. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Bruell had charge of the primary department of the Redfield graded schools and she has always been prominently identified with social, religious and educational affairs in the city.

On the 20th of September, 1900, Mr. Bruell was united in marriage to Miss Carol Riggs, a daughter of Samuel H. and Eliza Riggs, who still reside in this county. Mr. Riggs was one of the early pioneers of this section and was one of the first to advocate irrigation by means of artesian wells.

HARLAN P. PACKARD, executive head of the Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and a representative citizen of Redfield, Spink county, was born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 2d of June, 1845, and is a son of Hiram and Caroline (Dimick) Packard, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts and the latter in Vermont, while both were representative of stanch old Puritan stock. Hiram Packard was a son of Abisha Packard, who was a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, and who was a great-grandson of Zaccheus Packard, who landed in North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1638. Zaccheus Packard married Mercy Alden, a granddaughter of Priscilla Alden, whose gentle fame has been so beautifully perpetuated by the great New England bard, Longfellow, in his poem of "Miles Standish."

Mr. Packard completed his educational discipline in the Potsdam Academy, at Potsdam, New York, and in the early part of the year 1864 tendered his services in defense of the Union by enlisting as a member of the Fiftieth New York Engineers, with which he served until the close of the war. He then came to the west and located in Janesville, Minnesota, in 1871, being there engaged in the mercantile business for the ensuing decade, at the expiration of which, in 1881, he came to Redfield, Spink county, South Dakota, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he was for a number of years prominently identified with general merchandising, while since 1895 he has been at the head of the well-known and exceptionally popular and prosperous insurance company mentioned in the initial paragraph of this sketch. He is a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities and has served his county as representative in the state legislature for three terms. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Knights of Pythias, while both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

In 1872 Mr. Packard was united in marriage to Miss Hattie B. Lee, who died within the same year, and in 1874 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary E. Wentworth, who was born in Michigan, being a daughter of Virginia Wentworth. Mr. and Mrs. Packard have five children, namely: Harlan C., Frank H., Lillian G., M. Hazel and Clayton W.

MRS. DELIA (HEALY) OWENS was born in Ireland and came to United States when she was a young girl in company with an aunt. After a residence of a few years in Brooklyn, New York, she came west to Denver, Colorado, and there made her home with a cousin until her marriage, on May 16, 1869, to Michael Owens, also a native of Ireland who came to this country in his childhood. They were married at Cheyenne, Wyoming, but lived at Denver until the spring of 1877. While yet a boy Mr. Owens was a mail carrier on the overland route, and after his marriage he engaged in the stock industry. In the spring of 1877 he disposed of his interests in Colorado and moved to the Black Hills, stopping for a short time at Deadwood and settling later at Central City, where he remained about a year prospecting and mining. In 1878 they moved to Sturgis where he conducted a profitable livery business for more than two years, and in 1881 they came to Elk creek and located the ranch on which Mrs. Owens now lives, which is twenty-five miles from Rapid City. The land was unsurveyed at the time, and after remaining on it long enough to make the necessary improvements they returned to Sturgis, and early in 1882 Mr. Owens was taken ill, and on February 15th he died, his remains being buried in the Catholic cemetery at Rapid City. In June of that year Mrs. Owens moved back to the ranch with her children, and here she has since made her home. She has four children, Margaretta, Thomas, Frances and Mamie (Mrs. Duhamel.) When they moved to the ranch after the death of the father Thomas was but eight years old, and the mother and oldest daughter managed the farming operations. Mrs. Owens bought a small herd of cattle to start with and hired men to do her work while she superintended the business. The place soon showed the vigor and capacity of her management, rising steadily in improvement and value, and her cattle kept increasing in numbers and improving in quality. In the course of time she replaced her first rude dwelling with a comfortable and commodious residence, and in all other respects made her place more homelike and attractive. When her son Thomas reached a proper age he took charge of the property for her, and since then he has remained at home working with her and for their common welfare. The family all belong to the Catholic church and are prominent among its members.

FRANK B. LOCKWOOD, who for more than a decade past has held the office of postmaster at Humboldt, Minnehaha county, is a native of the Empire state of the Union, having been born in the village of Cross River, Westchester county, New York, on the 15th of March, 1839, and being a son of John P. and Jane A. (Barnhart) Lockwood, who passed the closing years of their lives in Huron county, Ohio, the father having been a school teacher by vocation. When the subject was a child of three years his parents removed to Huron county, Ohio, where he was reared to maturity, securing a common-school education and being there engaged in farming at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he promptly manifested his intrinsic loyalty by tendering his services in the defense of the Union. In June, 1861, at the age of twenty-two years, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, the command being assigned to the Army of West Virginia. In May, 1862, the entire company was transferred and given the title of Twelfth Ohio Independent Battery of Light Artillery, and under these conditions Mr. Lockwood continued to serve until the close of the war. Among the more notable battles in which he participated may be mentioned the following: Cheat Mountain, West Virginia, Summit of Alleghany Mountain, Cedar Mountain, second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and numerous other small engagements.

After the close of his long and gallant service as a soldier of the republic Mr. Lockwood returned to Ohio, where he remained a short time and then removed to Rockland, Illinois, where he was engaged in clerking for one year, and thereafter was engaged in the lumber business for intervals of varying length in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa, until 1879, when he came to South Dakota and located as a pioneer in McCook county, taking up a homestead claim and initiating the work of improving the same and bringing it under cultivation. He there continued to reside until 1884, when he removed to the vicinity of Humboldt, Minnehaha county, where he became the owner of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in Humboldt township. He here continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1892, when he took up his abode in the village mentioned, and has ever since resided here, a prominent and honored citizen. In January, 1893, he was appointed postmaster at Humboldt, of which office he has ever since been incumbent, while he has served for six years as notary public, and has been township clerk since 1893. He is a man of sterling character and has the high esteem of all who know him. In politics he has given his support to the Republican party from practically the time of its organization to the present, and fraternally he is a member of Jo Hooker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Sioux Falls.

On Christmas day, 1883, at Salem, South Dakota, Mr. Lockwood was united in marriage to Mrs. Celestia A. (Dodge) Royce, widow of Daniel D. Royce, of Ohio, of which state she is a native, having been born in 1840, in Ashtabula county, and being a daughter of Gilead Dodge. Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood have no children.

JOSEPH P. GALLAGHER, one of the prominent and successful farmers of Humboldt township, Minnehaha county, is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of March, 1856, and being a son of Michael and Kate (Leonard) Gallagher, both of whom were born in Ireland. This worthy couple continued to reside in Pennsylvania until 1857, when they came west and located in Winona county, Minnesota, where the father of our subject engaged in farming, developing a good farm from the forest wilds. Both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives in the same place, and they ever commanded the unqualified esteem of all who knew them, having been devoted communicants of the Catholic church, while in politics the father was a stanch and uncompromising Democrat. Of their nine children, seven are living, the subject of this sketch having been the third in order of birth.

Joseph P. Gallagher was an infant in arms at the time of his parents' removal to Minnesota, and there he was reared to maturity on the farm, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality. He there continued to maintain his home until 1878, when, at the age of twenty-two years, he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, locating in Minnehaha county, where, on the 10th of May, of that year, he entered homestead and timber-culture claims in Humboldt township, about one and one-half miles south of the present village of the same name. He began operations in a primitive way, his original dwelling being rudely constructed of lumber, and through energy, perseverance and good management during the long intervening years he has accumulated a valuable property, while his ranch is equipped with the best improvements. He still retains his two original claims, to which he has since added an adjoining half section, so that the area of his landed estate at the present time is six hundred and forty acres, nearly all of which is available for cultivation, yielding large returns for the labor expended. Mr. Gallagher's religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared; politically he gives an unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party, and fraternally is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 27th of July, 1885, Mr. Gallagher was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Kelly, who was born and reared in Minnesota, and who was a resident of Minnehaha county at the time of her marriage. Of this union have been born two children, George, who is associated with his father in the management of the home place, and Mamie, who likewise remains beneath the parental roof.

HERBERT D. OAKS, dealer in hardware and farm machinery, Hartford, South Dakota, is native of Olmsted county, Minnesota, born in the town of Viola, on the 21st day of July, 1858. When a youth of twelve he accompanied his parents, D. W. and Loraine (Waite) Oaks, on their removal to South Dakota and during the ensuing nine years lived with them on a farm twelve miles west of Sioux Falls, atttending school the meanwhile and assisting his father in developing the latter's land. On attaining his majority, he entered the employ of the Peavey Elevator Company, at Montrose, conducting the business of the company in an able and satisfactory manner and becoming familiar in the meantime with every phase of the grain trade. Resigning the above position in 1883, Mr. Oaks came to Hartford and accepted a clerkship in the mercantile house of John Mundt, continuing to sell goods during the five years following. At the expiration of that time he became a member of the mercantile firm of Shimmech, Oaks & Company, which partnership lasted three years, when Mr. Shimmech disposed of his interest in the business, this change resulting in the organization of the well-known firm of John Mundt & Company, with which the subject was identified until 1897. In the latter year Mr. Oaks severed his connection with the firm and began handling hardware and farm machinery, in which he soon built up an extensive business, being at this time one of the leading dealers in these lines in Hartford. Mr. Oaks carries a large and carefully selected stock of hardware, represents a number of the leading implement firms of the United States, and the steady growth of his establishment in public favor bears evidence to his ability, tact and resourcefulness as a business man. In politics he was originally a Republican, but of recent years he has affiliated with the Bryan wing of the Democratic party, and is now one of its earnest advocates and active supporters in the county of Minnehaha. Mr. Oaks is identified with the Odd Fellows fraternity, and stands high in the local lodge to which he belongs. He was married on March 23, 1883, to Miss Ida G. Marson, of Sioux Falls, and has a family of children whose names are as follows: Mabel, Cliff, Elma, Elsie, Marcene, Loraine, Lelia, Dorotha and Mildred.

WILEY V. LOWE.—We are pleased to make specific mention of the East Sioux Falls granite quarries, of which the firm of Lowe & Handley are the proprietors, the subject of this sketch being the senior member of the firm. They conduct a large and important business, as contractors for the celebrated Sioux Falls granite and make a specialty of paving blocks, building and dimension stone, etc., and are contractors for street paving and architectural work.

Mr. Lowe is a native of the beautiful city of Wheeling, West Virginia, where he was born on the 13th of August, 1865, the family name having been identified with the annals of the southern section of the Union for many years. He is a son of Wiley V. and Margaret (Miller) Lowe, and his father was engaged in farming near Wheeling until 1867, when he removed with his family to Wenona, Marshall county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until 1873, when he removed to Gaylord, Smith county, Kansas, while about 1879 he located in Creston, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, becoming one of the prominent farmers of that section. He died in 1890, and the mother is now living at Creston, Iowa.

The subject of this skecth was but two years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Illinois, and in the public schools of Wenona he secured his rudimentary educational training, while later he continued to attend the public schools in Kansas and Iowa. At the age of seventeen years Mr. Lowe entered the Northwestern Commercial College at Stanberry, Missouri, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1885, after which he returned to his home, in Creston, Iowa, where he secured a position as bookkeeper in the local office of a mining company, while later he was similary engaged for a short time at Chariton, that state. In the fall of 1889 he came to East Sioux Falls as bookkeeper for the East Sioux Falls Granite Company, the predecessor of the firm of which he is now a member, and in 1895 he became associated with William Handley in the purchase of the business, organizing at the time the present firm of Lowe & Handley, and having since continued to successfully operate their valuable quarries, while the business has shown a continual increase in scope and importance during the intervening years.

Mr. Lowe gives an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, and in 1892 he was appointed postmaster of East Sioux Falls, by Hon. John Wannamaker, who was then postmaster-general, while during the intervening years the subject has continued to fill this office. He has held various local offices, including that of city auditor and member of the board of education, while he is also a notary public. Fraternally he holds membership in Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in Sioux Falls.

The marriage of Mr. Lowe was solemnnized in Stanberry, Missouri, on the 1st of July, 1887, when he was united to Miss Oma I. Shisler, who was born in Stanberry, Missouri, being a daughter of T. J. and Vassie Shisler, who are now residents of Stanberry. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe have two children, Delmer C. and J. Virgil.

EDWIN E. BUCK, a prominent and successful business man of Hartford, Minnehaha county, is a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born on the homestead farm, in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 29th of July, 1866, and being a son of Epaphroditus and Phoebe (Russ) Buck, both of whom are still living and each of whom is ninety years of age at the time of this writing, the father having always followed the vocation of farming and having lived a significantly long and useful life. The subject passed his boyhood days on the home farm and early began to aid in its cultivation, while his educational discipline was somewhat limited, being confined to a few years' attendance in the public schools. He initiated his independent career when a lad of but twelve years, coming west to Wisconsin at that age, in 1878, and there being engaged in work on various farms until 1888, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and prepared to gain the fullest measure of success possible by the application of the forces at his command. He took up a homestead claim near Hartford, duly perfecting his title to the property and there engaging in farming about six years, at the expiration of which he took up his residence in Hartford and entered the employ of the J. W. Tuttle Lumber Company, with which he was connected until 1892, when he engaged in the real-estate business, associating himself with I. C. Kingsbury, under the firm name of Buck & Kingsbury. He continued operations in this line for a period of three years and thereafter was variously engaged until 1900, when he became a member of the present firm of Buck, Evans & Company, dealers in hardware, farming implements and machinery, furniture, etc., the owners taking rank among the leading business houses of the town and controlling a large and representative trade. Mr. Buck has "hewed close to the line" and has made every effort count, being known as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Hartford. In politics he was formerly aligned with the Republican party, but the Kansas City platform of the Democracy met with his approval and in 1898 he gave his support to William J. Bryan for the presidency, as did he also in the campaign of 1900. Fraternally he is identified with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 25th of March, 1883, Mr. Buck was united in marriage to Miss Millie Thrall, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, and they have two children, Grace and Retta E.

CHARLES FEYDER has been an honored resident of Minnehaha county ever since 1881 and from 1884 to 1902 he was actively identified with the growth and business interests of the town of Hartford, where he still makes his home. Charles Feyder, son of Nicholas and Rosa (Nicholas) Feyder, was born at Port Washington, Wisconsin, on the 2d day of March, 1850, and spent his early life in his native town. He attended the public schools of that place until his seventeenth year, and then left the parental roof to make his own way, his first experience being on the great lakes, which he plied in different capacities during the ten years following. He entered the maritime service in a humble position, but by faithfully discharging his duties was gradually advanced until at the early age of twenty he received a pilot's commission, being one of the youngest men ever intrusted with such an honorable and responsible post. During the greater part of his experience on the lakes Mr. Feyder was in the employ of the Goodrich Transportation Company, which fact attests his ability as a pilot, as none but men of the highest efficiency were intrusted with the guidance of the company's vessels, and when he resigned his position he received from his employers flattering testimonials as to his faithfulness in looking after their interests.

On quitting the lake service, Mr. Feyder returned home and engaged in the grain trade at Port Washington, but after spending about four years there he disposed of the business and in 1881 came to Minnehaha county, South Dakota, and settled on a tree claim in Humboldt township, which had been taken up in his name the year previous. He at once began improving his land and in due time had a considerable part of it in cultivation. A good dwelling and other buildings were erected, fences were put up and it was not long until his place became one of the most beautiful and attractive country homes in the township of Humboldt. Mr. Feyder devoted his attention exclusively to agricultural pursuits and stock raising until the year 1884, when he abandoned rural life and, moving to Hartford, opened a hardware store, which line of business he conducted with encouraging success during the ensuing seven years, disposing of the establishment in 1901. Two years after changing his residence to the town he took charge of the Plavey Grain Elevator, which he managed in connection with the hardware trade, building up an extensive business, buying and shipping grain and continuing the same until 1902, when he turned it over to his son and retired from active life.

Mr. Feyder's business enterprises proved quite successful, and he is now the possessor of a sufficiency of this world's goods to place him in independent circumstances, besides rendering unnecessary any care or anxiety as far as the future is concerned. His career has been characterized by great activity and devotion to duty, and whether laboring for others or looking after his own interests, his industry was untiring, his management able and judicious and his rewards always liberal and certain. A strong Republican and at all times standing for the principles of his party and laboring earnestly for its success, he has persistently refrained from office seeking and leaves to others the honors and emoluments of public position. Mr. Feyder, on January 21, 1875, was happily married, at Port Washington, Wisconsin, to an estimable young lady of that place, by the name of Elizabeth Beck. Five children have been the fruits of this union, viz: Nicholas J., Rose, William, Charles and Theodore.

ALEXANDER MADILL was born in Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence county, New York, on January 29, 1843. He was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native county, attended the public schools at intervals during his minority, and at the age of twenty-three left New York and went to Waupaca county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the lumber business. After remaining in the latter state until the spring of 1877, Mr. Madill came to South Dakota and during the greater part of the next year and a half devoted his attention to prospecting in the Black Hills, with Deadwood as his headquarters. In the fall of 1878 he went to Custer City and began prospecting on French creek, but the following year changed his location to the site of the present city of Keystone, where he purchased a number of mining claims, which have since increased in value. In 1880, with Dr. Hope, he located the Bullion mine, in which Benjamin Mitchell subsequently acquired an interest, Mr. Madill and the latter gentleman being principal owners of the property at the present time. This mine, which is bonded to eastern capitalists, shows great value and promises, when fully developed, to become one of the largest and richest mining properties in the Black Hills.

In addition to the above, Mr. Madill has located a number of other valuable claims in different parts of the country, several of which he sold at liberal prices, and he was also interested for some time in the Ida Florence mine, a mine of great promise, which he helped promote and develop. Mr. Madill lived at Keystone until the spring of 1891, when he came to Squaw creek and took up his present ranch, five miles from Hermosa, where, in addition to looking after his mining interests, he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. He has a fine place which is admirably suited to agriculture and grazing, and has spared neither pains nor expense in developing and improving the property and providing his family with the conveniences and comforts and not a few of the luxuries of life. Mr. Madill is one of the progressive men of the Black Hills and manifests commendable zeal in whatever makes for the growth and de-

Eng. By Henry Taylor & Chicago

Alex Madill

velopment of this section of the state. Always a staunch Republican, he persistently refused to accept office from his party until the fall of 1900, when he was induced, much against his will, to consent to run for the legislature. His election followed as a matter of course and he represented the county in a very creditable manner, proving an able and indefatigable worker for the interests of his constituency, and earning an honorable reputation as a law maker. In all that constitutes intelligent and aggressive citizenship, Mr. Madill is easily the peer of any of his contemporaries, and as a kind and obliging neighbor, with the good of his fellow men at heart, he enjoys the esteem and confidence not only of the community in which he resides, but of the people of the county as well. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, at Keystone, and in addition thereto gives his support to all public and private benevolences, being charitable and ever ready to assist the deserving poor wherever they may be found.

On January 20, 1873, Mr. Madill was united in marriage with Miss Emma Kelley, a native of Maine, but at that time living in Waupaca county, Wisconsin, where the ceremony took place. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Madill, namely: George, Gertrude, Roy, Earl and Olive.

CHARLES LEMUEL EAKIN, the owner of a finely improved ranch of sixteen hundred acres, near Blunt, Hughes county, is a native of Illinois, having been born in Indianola, Vermillion county, on the 2d of August, 1865, and being a son of Edmond W. and Ellen M. Eakin. He was afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools of his native state, completing his specific scholastic discipline in the high school at Danville. He continued to reside in Illinois until 1883, when he came to what was then the territory of Dakota, and here he has achieved prosperity and independence and gained prestige as one of the able business men and influential citizens of his home county, where he is held in high esteem by all who know him. In politics Mr. Eakin is a stalwart adherent of the Republican party, and in a social way he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 11th of November, 1891, Mr. Eakin was united in marriage to Miss Etta J. Sheldon, who was born in Eyota, Olmsted county, Minnesota, in 1865, and whose death occurred on the 14th of May, 1892. She was a daughter of Porter G. and Caroline Sheldon, who were numbered among the pioneers of Minnesota. On the 8th of July, 1895, the subject consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Lelia Bailey, who was born in Rochester, Illinois, on the 8th of March, 1870, being a daughter of Emory and Lucinda Bailey. Mr. Eakin has three children, one of whom was born of the first marriage, and two of the second, namely: Etta S., Russell L. and Muriel.

PETER LYNUM, the leading contractor and building of Hartford, South Dakota, and the son of Peter and Lena (Jacobson) Lynum, was born in Menominee, Wisconsin, on the 23d day of June, 1876, but grew to maturity in the town of Baldwin, that state, to which place his parents removed when he was a child. After attending the public schools of Baldwin until acquiring a good practical education he turned his attention to mechanical work, for which he early manifested a decided liking, and in due time became an efficient carpenter, which trade he followed at different places in his native state until 1897. In that year he came to South Dakota and, locating at Hartford, worked for other parties until 1901, when he began contracting upon his own responsibility, since which time he has erected many of the finest residences in the city, also a number of business blocks and public edifices, besides doing considerable building in other towns and throughout the country districts. Mr. Lynum is a skilled mechanic and a master of his trade; he has devoted much attention to the study of architecture, is prepared to furnish all kinds of plans and specifications, and in addition thereto makes a specialty of fine cabinet work, in which he is without a rival in the city of his residence. Since engaging in business for himself his advancement has been rapid and at this time he furnishes steady employment to quite a force of skilled workmen, having on hand a number of important contracts which when completed will add greatly to the growth and beauty of the city and surrounding country.

Politically Mr. Lynum has always been steadfast in his allegiance to the Republican party, but he is by no means narrow or illiberal in his opinions. He is a married man, having contracted a matrimonial alliance, on January 1, 1901, with Miss Gail Sarah Scott, of Hartford, South Dakota, daughter of Joseph and Ella (Banton) Scott, the union being blessed with one child, Allen LeRoy.

ALBION THORNE, who maintains his home in the pleasant little city of Hartford, Minnehaha county, is a native of the old Pine Tree state, having been born in Canton, Oxford county, Maine, on the 19th of October, 1836, and being a son of John Owen Thorne, a farmer by vocation, who was born at Lisbon, Maine, in 1804, and who died in Dell Rapids, South Dakota, in 1874. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Hall Billings, was born at Temple, New Hampshire, on the 24th of September, 1810, and died in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on the 6th of April, 1901, both of these sterling pioneers having been numbered among the earliest permanent settlers in Minnehaha county. Both families were established in New England in the colonial era, and Thomas Thorne, grandfather of our subject, was an active participant in the war of 1812, and a pioneer settler in the state of Maine. Albion Thorne, to whom this sketch is dedicated, completed the curriculum of the common schools in his native county, and thereafter continued his educational discipline in Westbrook Seminary and the Maine State Seminary, now known as Bates College, while in September, 1858, he was matriculated in Tufts College, at Somerville, Massachusetts, where he pursued a classical and scientific course of study.

On the 9th of September, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company C, Twenty-third Maine Volunteer Infantry, in which he was made first lieutenant, remaining in the service for ten months and then receiving his honorable discharge. Thereafter he was engaged in the mercantile business for one year at Canton, Maine, in the meanwhile taking up the study of law and making such progress that he secured admission to the bar of Oxford county in 1866, and began the practice of his profession after closing out his mercantile interests. In 1864-5 he served as superintendent of schools in his native county, and was also justice of the peace for a time. In 1868 he removed to Waterloo, Iowa, where he held the superintendency of the East Side school from 1869 to 1871, in which latter year he came to the territory of Dakota and located in Dell Rapids, and he was superintendent of schools for Minnehaha county from 1872 to 1874, inclusive, while from 1872 to 1878 he also served as district attorney for the county. From 1881 to 1891 he was secretary of the board of education of Dell Rapids, and thereafter was clerk of the county courts, with residence in Sioux Falls, until 1895. In 1881 he represented his county in the territorial legislature, and he has been otherwise prominent in public and civic affairs, while he has attained precedence as an able lawyer. He has maintained his home in Hartford. In politics Mr. Thorne gave his allegiance to the Democratic party up to the time when the Confederacy fired upon the walls of old Fort Sumter, and thereafter he supported the Republican party until he became convinced that it was bowing down to false gods, and he has since opposed its policies in the upholding of trusts, expansion of territory, etc., while he holds himself aloof from any political affiliation at the present time. On the 7th of September, 1862, Mr. Thorne was initiated in Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Livermore, Maine, and was master of the same in 1868. He became a member of Dell Rapids Lodge, No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1876, and has held all the principal offices, including that of chief patriarch of Occidental Encampment, Patriarchs Militant. He attended the Universalist church and one of its colleges in Maine, and is favorably inclined to the same, but is tolerant in his attitude.

On the 18th of July, 1868, at Canton, Maine, Mr. Thorne was united in marriage to Miss Clara Maria Bolster, of Dixfield, that state, and of their children we here enter the names and respective dates of birth; Bina May, February 19, 1870; Alice Cynthia, July 15, 1873; Mabel Marth, July 7, 1875; Otis Albion, May 1, 1879; Arthur Albion, May 7, 1883; Grace Clara, August 29, 1886; and William Bolster, January 27, 1886.

M. A. BUTTERFIELD, attorney and counsellor at law, Montrose, South Dakota, was born April 20, 1847, in Chautauqua county, New York, the son of Orville K. and Nancy J. (Bemus) Butterfield, both natives of the Empire state. When about six years of age he was taken by these parents to Spring Creek, Pennsylvania, at which place he grew to young manhood, receiving the meanwhile a public-school education, and as soon as old enough assisting his father by working at different pursuits. When the great Rebellion war broke out, he was one of the first in his community to tender his services to the government, although but a mere youth at the time, being not quite fourteen years and four months old when he entered the army, and experienced in full the vicissitudes and terrible realities of warfare. Mr. Butterfield enlisted August 7, 1861, in Company I, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until 1864, when he re-enlisted, joining on January 4th of that year the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry and remaining with the same until honorably discharged, on the 17th day of August, 1865. Shortly after re-enlisting he was promoted quartermaster sergeant and subsequently was made first sergeant of his company, filling the latter office while in the cavalry service. During the four years in which he upheld the honor of the flag in the southland, Mr. Butterfield took part in a number of the most noted campaigns of the war, principally in Virginia, where his command was frequently engaged in battles, which made that state truly historic ground. Among the more important actions in which he participated were the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, second Bull Run, battle of the Wilderness, Sheridan's great raid through the Shenandoah valley, and others, sixteen in all, in each of which he bore himself bravely and gallantly, shirked no responsibility and never hesitated at danger or death, while in the discharge of his duty. He was three times wounded, at Bull Run very severely, and his escape under many trying circumstances was little less than marvelous.

For some time after Lee's surrender Mr. Butterfield served on provost marshal duty, but on leaving the army he returned to Pennsylvania and for a number of years thereafter taught school in that state. Later he took up the study of law and in August, 1880, came to Montrose, South Dakota, where he opened an office and soon won a lucrative practice in the courts of McCook and neighboring counties. Mr. Butterfield's professional experience includes a wide range, and for a number of years his name has appeared in connection with the majority of important cases in the city and county in which he resides, besides commanding a lucrative office business, to say nothing of extensive litigation in other parts of the state and before higher courts. He is well-grounded in the principles of the law, being not only recognized as one of the most successful attorneys of the McCook county bar, but also as one of the most honorable and trustworthy practitioners in his part of the state.

Mr. Butterfield was formerly a Republican, but of recent years he has acted with the Peoples' party and is now one of its leaders in Montrose and McCook county. He served two terms as state's attorney, was at one time superintendent of the public schools of the above county, and his interest in matters educational led him some years ago to accept the secretaryship of the Montrose school board, which position he still holds. He is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has held several important offices in the organizations. He served two years as aid with the rank of captain on the staff of

General Free, took an active interest in organizing the Union Veterans' Union of Sioux Falls, and was honored by being made major of John A. Logan Regiment, No. 2, in Sioux Falls. He also served six years as adjutant of the McCook County Veterans' Association, was commander of the same in 1903, and in 1904 was appointed on the Union Veterans' Union department executive committee, with rank as colonel. Mr. Butterfield stands high in military circles, is a loyal friend of the old soldiers and spares no pains in looking after their interests and if necessary spends his means freely for their comfort and support, realizing that the country is under a debt of gratitude to the veterans which it can never sufficiently repay.

Mr. Butterfield, on October 14, 1882, entered the marriage relation with Miss Edith A. Fowler, of Olmsted county, Minnesota, the union being blessed with four children, whose names are as follows: Jennie E., Ethel M., Irl M. and Claude E.

GEORGE W. BLISS, M. D., of Valley Springs, was born in Cambria, Columbia county, Wisconsin, March 27, 1868. He is the son of John and Emma (Hodkinson) Bliss and at the age of twelve years accompanied these parents to South Dakota, where he grew to manhood and received his educational training. After attending the public schools of Minnehaha county until completing the elementary branches, he entered Sioux Falls College, where he pursued his studies until finishing the prescribed course, being graduated with a creditable record in the year 1900. During the ensuing two years he devoted his attention to teaching, spending one year as principal of the East Sioux Falls schools, and at the expiration of that time took up the study of medicine, which he had formerly decided upon as his life work. After his usual course of preliminary reading, he entered the medical department of the Minneapolis University, where he was graduated in 1895, immediately following which he served six months in the hospitals at that place, and then located at Valley Springs, South Dakota, where he in due time built up the large and lucrative practice which he still commands. Dr. Bliss easily ranks with the leading men of his profession in South Dakota and his professional services both as a physician and surgeon have gained him a reputation far beyond the limits of the field to which his practice is principally confined. He is a member of the Sioux Valley Medical Association, the American Medical Association and other societies for the advancement of professional knowledge and efficiency, and takes an active interest in the deliberations of these bodies.

While making every other consideration subordinate to his professional duties, the Doctor is a public-spirited citizen, and as such has been interested in various enterprises, notable among which is the local telephone system, organized in the year 1902. He was one of the chief promoters of the company, invested considerable of his means and devoted much of his time to make it a success, and as president he has managed its affairs in a safe and business-like manner, making it one of the best local systems in the state. Being an educated man and appreciating the value of knowledge, he has been untiring in his efforts to promote the cause of education in Valley Springs, and as president of the board of education he has been instrumental in advancing the interests of the schools of the city until they now compare favorably with those in any other part of the state. In addition to the official relations already referred to, he is treasurer of the Inter-state Ginseng Association, which is now attracting attention throughout the country. They are the largest growers in the northwest and are meeting with the greatest encouragement.

Doctor Bliss has been a consistent member of the Democratic party ever since old enough to exercise the rights and privileges of citizenship, and since locating at Valley Springs his influence has been felt in political circles as an organizer and successful campaigner.

The Doctor, on March 24, 1897, was happily married to Miss Lucy Udell and at this time his home circle includes, besides himself and amiable wife, one child, a daughter by the name of Rowena. Doctor Bliss is a man of strict business principles and his regard for professional courtesy has given him high standing among the leading physicians of the state in which he resides, also with the general public.

VALE P. THIELMAN, who, though now a resident of Iowa, still retains large capitalistic and real-estate interests in South Dakota, is a native of Prussia, where he was born on the 10th of October, 1843, being a son of Peter and Margaret Thielman, who emigrated thence to America in 1846, so that he has passed essentially his entire life in the United States. His parents located in Erie county, New York, where the father turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and there both passed the remainder of their lives. Peter Thielman passed away at the age of sixty-five years, while his devoted wife lived to attain the age of seventy-three years. The early educational advantages of the subject were limited in scope to six months and he early learned to know what is implied in the term hard work. He attended the common schools of his home county as opportunity offered and has effectually supplemented this meager discipline by that gained in in the practical school of a busy and useful life. In 1861, at the age of seventeen years, Mr. Thielman tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in Company H, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, and with this command he participated in many hotly contested battles. He received a wound in the second battle of Bull Run and also in the memorable battle of Gettysburg. At the expiration of his three years term of enlistment he received an honorable discharge, and in November, 1864, re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company D, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, being first lieutenant of his company at the time of receiving his discharge, while his record was that of a valiant and loyal son of the republic.

After the close of the war Mr. Thielman located in Crawford county, Wisconsin, in which state he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until the first of June, 1867, when he took up his residence in what is now the state of South Dakota, residing in Todd county until 1869, when he came to what is now Turner county, being one of its earliest settlers and having been intimately concerned in its development and upbuilding, and also with the founding of the town of Parker, the thriving county seat. In 1870 he started the first set of abstracts of titles in this county and in connection with his absract business also began dealing in real estate and extended financial loans. In these lines of enterprise he successfully continued until 1895, when he disposed of his interests to the firm of W. R. Wood & Company, who still continue the business, having at the present time the only complete set of abstracts in the county. Mr. Thielman has ever been arrayed as an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and has been active in the promotion of its cause, both under the territorial and state regimes. The confidence and esteem reposed in him by the people of Turner county has been manifested in no uncertain way, as is evident when we advert to the various official positions in which he has been called upon to serve. He was the second register of deeds of the county, served as county clerk for a period of eight years; was clerk of the district court for fifteen and one-half years; and has also held the offices of secretary of the board of immigration, chairman of the first board of county commissioners, deputy county treasurer, member of the legislature, postmaster at Swan Lake, mayor of Parker, etc., while further distinction came to him in being chosen as the first state senator from Turner county. He has maintained his home in LeMars, Iowa, since 1899, but passes a considerable portion of his time in travel. He has not lost interest in Turner county and its people and still retains large real-estate interests here. Fraternally Mr. Thielman is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has a host of friends in Turner county and all will read with satisfaction this brief review of his career. On the 11th of October, 1873, Mr. Thielman was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Black, who was born and reared in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, being a daughter of Daniel and Maria Black. Of this union no children have been born, but Mr. and Mrs. Thielman adopted a a daughter, Nora M., whom they reared from infancy, and who is now the wife of Professor Morris H. Leitner, principal of the Morningside schools of Sioux City, Iowa.

THOMAS W. LANE, one of the popular citizens and prominent and successful farmers and stock growers of Jerauld county, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in the city of Freeport, Stephenson county, on the 16th of May, 1857, and being a son of Thomas and Bridget Lane, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in Ireland. His father was for many years engaged in the grocery business in Freeport, he being now deceased. The wife is now living in Chicago, being about eighty-five years old. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of his native city until he was thirteen years of age. He began to shift for himself when nine years old, working on a farm until thirteen years old, when he secured a position as brakeman on the Western Union Railroad, out of Freeport. He came to the territory of Dakota as conductor on a construction train on the Iowa & Dakota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in 1879, and was conductor on the first regular train with the coaches out of Mitchell, in May, 1880. He was identified with the line until the road reached Woonsocket, in May,1883, and then conducted train's from Sanborn, Iowa, to Chamberlain, South Dakota, until 1886, when he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and followed the same occupation until 1892. Then, on account of his wife's ill health, he went to his present ranch which land he secured from the government. Here he has ever since maintained his home, while he has purchased additional land and now has a finely improved ranch of twenty-six hundred acres, where he devotes his attention principally to the raising of high-grade live stock, conducting operations on an extensive scale and being one of the leading citizens of the county.

Mr. Lane is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities and has been an active worker in its cause, while in 1902 he served with marked acceptability as a member of the state senate from the nineteenth senatorial and sixteenth representative district; he has been incumbent of various township offices, in some one of which he has served ever since coming to the state. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he passed the commandery degrees in 1881, being now identified with Crusade Commandery, No. 39, at Cherokee, Iowa, and to the Shrine at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, while he is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Order of Railway Conductors. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church.

On the 14th of October, 1880, Mr. Lane was united in marriage, at La Crosse, Wisconsin, to Miss Lina A. Harrington, who was born in Cambria, Columbia county, that state, being a daughter of James A. and Charlotte J. Harrington. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have no children.

The town of Lane, in this county, was named in honor of the subject, who lived here sixteen years. He owns a half interest in a section of land adjoining Grove Valley and a fourth interest in the quarter section on which the town is located.

MARION LEONIDAS FOX, who was the organizer of the Security Trust Company, of Sioux Falls, and who has been its secretary and manager from the time of inception, is one of the able newspaper men of the state, having been prominently identified with several enterprises of this line in South Dakota. He is a native of Buncombe county, North Carolina, where he was born on the 25th of October, 1865, being a son of John Jacob and Elizabeth (Roberts) Fox, native of North Carolina and both of whom are dead, the former having been for many years engaged in agriculture and having served in the senate of

North Carolina from 1884 to 1888. After completing the curriculum of the public schools the subject entered Greenville and Tusculum College, at Tusculum, Tennessee, where he completed the scientific course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1889. Thereafter he was identified with the newspaper business in Asheville, North Carolina, until he was appointed to a clerkship in the department of the interior in the national capital. He retained this incumbency until 1893, when he resigned to accept a position on the staff of the Washington News, then recently established, and he afterward held a reportorial position in Washington with the United Press Association, and later was employed on the Washington Post. In 1895 Mr. Fox came to South Dakota and became editor of the Sioux Falls Daily Press in the fall of the following year. He retained this position until August, 1898, when he accepted the editorial charge of the Deadwood Independent. In 1900 he again became editor of the Sioux Falls Press and continued in tenure of the position until the paper was sold to its present proprietors, the firm of Dotson & Bowen. In January, 1901, he organized the Security Trust Company, of Sioux Falls, for the purchase and sale of cheap lands, and since that time has been actively and successfully identified with the real-estate business, the company mentioned controlling extensive and valuable landed interests in various sections of the state. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic order and is identified with the Presbyterian church.

On the 7th of June, 1900, Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Jessamine Lee, the only child of Governor Andrew E. Lee, of South Dakota.

HON. EBEN WEVER MARTIN, one of the representative lawyers of South Dakota, maintaining his residence in the city of Deadwood, is a native of Maquoketa, Jackson county, Iowa, where he was born on the 12th of April, 1855, being a son of James W. and Lois Hyde (Wever) Martin, the former of whom was born in Vermont and the latter in the state of New York. The father of the subject was numbered among the pioneers of the Hawkeye state and was prominently identified with its industrial and commercial development, while during the war of the Rebellion he rendered valiant service in defense of the Union, being captain of Company I, Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His grandfather, John Martin, was a soldier under General Washington in the war of the Revolution. The agnatic ancestry traces back to stanch Scotch-Irish stock, while the maternal genealogy is of English derivation.

Eben W. Martin received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native town; and after completing a course in the high school in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, he went to the city of St. Louis, where he was employed as bookkeeper for four years. He then entered Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he completed the classical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1879, while in 1882 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He had in the meanwhile determined to adopt the profession of law as his vocation in life and with this end in view was matriculated in the law department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, where he continued his technical studies during the years 1879-80. In March of the latter year he was admitted to the bar of the state of Iowa and in August established himself in Deadwood, Dakota territory, and entered upon the active practice of his profession. His ability and his devotion to his work soon gained to him marked prestige and he stands today in the front rank of the active law practitioners of the state, while he has taken an active part in public and civic affairs and is one of the honored citizens of Deadwood. He has ever given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and in 1884-5 served as a member of the territorial legislature. He was for several years a member of the board of trustees of South Dakota State Normal School at Spearfish, and for three terms rendered effective service as president of the board of education of his home city. In 1900 Mr. Martin was elected to represent his district in the halls of congress, where his record has been a most creditable one, as may be inferred from the fact that he was chosen as his own successor in the election of November, 1902, and nominated again by acclamation in 1904. Mr. Martin has been signally loyal to the state of his adoption and has manifested an abiding faith in its future, while he has accumulated financial and real-estate interests of importance in Lawrence, Pennington, Custer and Fall River counties. Fraternally he is identified with the Sons of the American Revolution and the Iowa Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Cornell College conferred upon Mr. Martin the degree of Doctor of Laws in June, 1904. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

At Cedar Falls, Iowa, on the 13th of June, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Martin to Miss Jessie Arvilla Miner, who was born in the same city, being a daughter of George N. and Artemisia G. Miner, who were residents of Cedar Falls at the time of her marriage but who later took up their abode in Hot Springs, South Dakota. Following are the names of the children of the subject, together with respective dates of birth: George M., January 14, 1885; Lois W., January 31, 1887; Paul E., December 28, 1889; Charles E., October 21, 1892, and Jessie A., May 26, 1896.

RICHARD OLSEN RICHARDS, one of the representative citizens of Huron, Beadle county, was born in Sandefjord, Norway, on the 2d of January, 1866, and is a son of Richard Martin and Maren Sebille, his surname being derived from the Christian name of his father, according to the Norseland custom. Richard Martin was a prominent shipbuilder and vessel owner, the family having been long identified with maritime interests in the same line,—in fact, for as many generations as the history is authentically traced. The family has resided for generations at Sandefjord and on landed estates in that vicinity; the names of some of these estates where its ancestors have been established during the various generations for several centuries are Kamfjord, Gogstad, Bogen and Stanum, their ship-building yards having been located on the estates of Kamfjord and Bogen. The subject was educated in an excellent private school in Sandefjord, and was graduated in 1880, after which he became clerk in the establishment of his uncle, Richard Andersen, who conducted a ship-chandler's store and export lumber business in Sandefjord. Shortly afterward he went to London, England, whence he came to America, landing at New York city in May, 1881, where he secured employment as interpreter at Castle Garden for the State Steamship Company, and later accepted a clerical position in the company's office, at 53 Broadway, where he remained until 1883, in November of which year he came to the west and identified himself with South Dakota. He was engaged in common labor during the spring and summer of 1884 and then secured a position as bookkeeper in the banking house of Ormsby, Clute & Company, at Mitchell, retaining this incumbency until the summer of 1885, when he was tendered and accepted the position of farm examiner of loans for the American Investment Company, of Emmettsburg, Iowa, later becoming manager of its extensive business in South Dakota, where its farm loans reached the notable aggregate of approximately three millions of dollars. Mr. Richards was thus engaged until November, 1888, when he organized the National Land and Trust Company, of Huron, and later effected the merging of the same into the Consolidated Land and Irrigation Company and finally into the Richards Trust Company, of Huron, of which he has since been president. The company is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and conducts a general brokerage business in connection with its functions in the making of loans upon approved real-estate securities and in the handling of trust funds, etc., the concern being one of the important and solid financial institutions of the state and controlling a large business. The Consolidated Land and Irrigation Company, of which Mr. Richards was the organizer, as already noted, had under its care and exclusive management seven thousand farms in South Dakota at one time, and all of these were located east of the Missouri river and taken in on farm mortgages by eighteen different non-resident mortgage-loaning companies during the long prevailing drouth and financial depression from 1888 to 1896. The Consolidated Company, of which Mr. Richards was president and manager, succeeded in merging the management of the landed interests of all these non-resident companies in South Dakota and held the same until 1896, when finally all of these companies failed, there being no sale for the land acquired and a general scarcity of money, which made it impossible for them to meet the interest on their debenture bonds and guaranteed mortgages. Mr. Richards has proved his powers of organization in a significant way, and is typically persistent and determined in carrying forward to success any enterprise with which he identifies himself, while his course is always straightforward and marked by integrity of purpose, so that he commands at all times the confidence, respect and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact, while he is essentially progressive and public-spirited. He has always exercised his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party save in 1896, when he cast his ballot for William J. Bryan for president. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, in which he was reared, and in 1892 he became fraternally identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in Sioux Falls.

At Hudson, Wisconsin, on the 8th of January, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Richards to Miss Grace May Durell, who was born in Laconia, New Hampshire, of stanch old colonial ancestry. Her paternal great-great-grandfather was Eliphalet Durell, a French Huguenot, who fled from his native land to America to escape the religious persecutions entailed by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, settling in historic old Salem, Massachusetts. Anna (Weed) Hutchinson, the maternal grandmother of Mrs. Richards, was a daughter of Levi Hutchinson, who was a member of a New Hampshire regiment during the war of the Revolution, as is shown in the records of that commonwealth as well as in those pertaining to the war. Her mother was a member of the well-known Sargent family of New England. Following are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Richards, the respective dates of birth being entered in connection: Blanche Alma, December 20, 1891; Maren Grace, November 12, 1896; Josephine Helena, August 25, 1898; Thelma Dakota Durrell, August 9, 1900; and Richard Olsen, Jr., February 24, 1903.

JOHN H. WILLIAMSON, a member of the state senate, from Lake county, is a native of the old Pine Tree state, having been born in the town of Stark, Somerset county, on the 30th of July, 1859, and being a son of Hon. Henry and Temperance (Boardman) Williamson, both of whom were born and reared in that same county, being scions of prominent old families of New England. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Rev. Stephen Williamson, who was born in Siasconset, Nantucket county, Massachusetts, and was a clergyman of the Freewill Baptist church and was long active in the work of the ministry. The original progenitors of the family in America came hither from England in the colonial days, and the great-grandfather of the Senator was a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, while the Rev. Stephen Williamson was in active service during the war of 1812, in which he was an officer. Patriotism and loyalty have been distinctive traits in the several generations, and the father of the subject was a stanch abolitionist in the crucial epoch culminating in the war of the Rebellion. He was physically disqualified for active service in the field but took a prominent part in recruiting work and in sustaining those who went to the front. He was a farmer by vocation, owning and operating a large homestead in his native county, where he was held in the highest esteem and confidence. He was graduated in Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, as a member of the class of 1847. He was a member of the state senate of Maine and also of the lower house of the legislature, was chairman of the board of selectmen of his county for fifteen years, while he served for four years as county judge and for a time as a member of the governor's council, all of which preferments indicate the influential position which was his. He was twice married, the two children of the first union being John H., the immediate subject of this review, and Horace B., who died April 10, 1900, at Madison, South Dakota. The honored father died in 1892, at the advanced age of seventy-five years.

John H. Williamson received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Stark, Maine, and then entered the Eaton School, at Norridgewock, Maine, and later the Maine Central Institute, at Pittsfield, where he completed his preparatory collegiate work, being graduated in the institution as a member of the class of 1882. He was shortly afterward matriculated in Bates College, at Lewiston, Maine, where he completed the classical course and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1886, with special honors in mathematics. In October of the same year he came to South Dakota and took up his abode in Madison, where he entered the law office of Judge William E. Howe, under whose direction he prosecuted his technical study of the law for one year, at the expiration of which he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, where he took up the work in both the junior and senior classes, this being the first attempt of the sort made by any student in that celebrated institution, being graduated as a member of the class of 1888 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws and being simultaneously admitted to the bar of Wisconsin by the supreme court of the state. He then went to Anoka, Minnesota, where he was for six months associated in practice with George Wyman, and at the expiration of the period noted he returned to Madison, South Dakota, where he has ever since been actively and prominently identified with the work of his profession. He served two years as police or city justice, and in 1892 was elected to the bench of the county court, retaining the office four years. In 1900 he was elected to the state senate, of which he was an active working member during the ensuing general assembly, while he was chosen as his own successor in the election of November, 1902. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and a voucher of his ability and personal popularity was that offered at the time of his first election to the senate, since he was the first Republican to have secured this preferment in the district for a decade. He was one of the organizers of the Lake Madison Chautauqua Association, of which he was the first president, holding this office eight consecutive years, and being at the present time a member of the directorate of the organization. He is vice-president of the Madison State Bank and is the owner of residence property in the town of Madison. The Senator is identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has taken a specially active interest in the State Normal School, in Madison, and both in the senate and in a private way has done much to foster the same. It should also be noted in the connection that during the general assembly of the legislature of 1902 he received the special honor of being elected president pro tem. of the senate, his intimate knowledge of parliamentary rules making him a specially capable presiding officer.

On the 9th of June, 1891, Senator Williamson was united in marriage to Miss Stella L. Storms, daughter of Elisha C. and Mary (Tuttle) Storms, of Anoka, Minnesota, while she was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin. Of this union have been born four children: Lura M., Henry S., Frank E. and J. Horace.

WILLIAM WALLACE GIRTON, secretary of the State Normal School, at Madison, was born in Lincolnshire, England, on the 10th of April, 1850, being a son of John and Mary (Hubbard) Girton, both of whom were likewise born in England, of stanch old English lineage. The father of the subject there devoted his attention to farming until 1850, when he came with his family to America, locating in Florence, Michigan, where he engaged in farming, and in that state he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1851, while his wife moved to Wisconsin with her two orphan boys, both of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the younger in order of birth. The mother died at the home of her eldest son in Winchester, Tennessee, November 3, 1893, at the age of seventy-one years.

William W. Girton received his rudimentary education in the public schools of Wisconsin, attending the district schools of Sauk county during the winter terms until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when, in 1868, he entered an academy at Spring Green, that state, where he continued his studies for two terms, while during the winter of 1869 he was a student in the academy at Sextonville, Wisconsin. That he had duly profited by the advantages thus afforded him is evident when we revert to the fact that in the fall of 1870 he initiated his career as a teacher, having charge of a district school near Reedsburg, Sauk county, and being thus employed during the winter of 1870-71. In April, 1871, he entered the State Normal School at Platteville, Wisconsin, where he completed a thorough course, being there graduated in June, 1874. In 1875-6 he was incumbent of the position of principal of the graded schools at Muscoda, Wisconsin, and then went to Vinton, Iowa, where he held the office of assistant superintendent of the State School for the Blind for one year, at the expiration of which he became principal of the public schools at Harlan, that state, where he rendered most effective service until November, 1880, when he entered upon his duties as superintendent of the schools of Shelby county, Iowa, to which office he had been elected to fill a vacancy, while he remained incumbent of the same for four years, proving a most able and discriminating executive and showing great facility in organization and systemization. In 1883 he founded the Shelby County Republican, at Harlan, Iowa, and continued as editor and publisher of the same until 1886, in September of which year he came to South Dakota, having disposed of his newspaper property. In December, 1886, Mr. Girton organized the Vilas Banking Company, at Vilas, Miner county, South Dakota, and was president of the same for the ensuing three years, while he also established the Miner County Farmer, which he conducted simultaneously during the period mentioned. In 1892 he was elected county superintendent of schools for Miner county, in which capacity he served two terms, doing much to forward educational interests in that section of the state. In 1889 he served as deputy territorial auditor, and in the same year was chief clerk of the joint commisson which had in charge the settlement of accounts between the new states of North and South Dakota. In 1896 he was elected to the chair of geography and civics in the State Normal School, at Madison, of which office he has since remained incumbent, while he has served as secretary of the institution for the regents of education, during the same time, enjoying the respect and esteem of his confreres and also of the students of the school, while he has here added materially to his prestige as a capable and enthusiastic worker in the field of education. He has been particularly successful and prominent in normal institute work in the state during the past fifteen years, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that he has conducted more teachers' institutes in that period than has any other man in the state, while in the connection he has accomplished a work of unequivocal value and one of which he may justly be proud. In the year 1901-2, in the absence of the president, Mr. Girton was appointed acting president of the State Normal School, which position he filled to the entire satisfaction of the regents. It may be farther noted that he served as chief engrossing clerk of the last territorial legislature, in 1889, and while clerk of the joint commission of North and South Dakota shipped the territorial library, records and other property, having an aggregate weight of nearly sixty tons, down the Missouri river from Bismarck to Pierre, the new capital of South Dakota, while he also made copies of the territorial records for this commonwealth, a work of no little magnitude and difficulty.

In politics Mr. Girton has ever given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party in the promotion of whose cause he has taken an active interest, while as candidate on its ticket he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools in Shelby county, Iowa, and later in Miner county, South Dakota. In 1878 he became a member of the First Baptist church at Harlan, Iowa, and holds a letter from the same at the present time. He has advanced to high degree in the Masonic fraternity, of which noble order he is an appreciative member, having reached the Royal Arch degree of the York-rite bodies, while he is now serving his fifth consecutive year as master of Evergreen Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Madison, South Dakota, and he has attained the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, being affiliated with Yankton Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, in the city of Yankton. He also holds membership in Madison Lodge, No. 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Howard Lodge, No. 62, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 1st of August, 1877, Mr. Girton was united in marriage to Miss Frances Richmond, who was born in Belturbel, County Cavan, Ireland, on the 10th of May, 1851, being a daughter of Francis and Susan (Moore) Richmond, who came to America in 1860 and located in Green county, Wisconsin, where Mrs. Girton was reared and educated. The subject and his wife have six children, whose names are here entered, with respective dates of birth: Lee Richmond, August 13, 1878; Daisy M., April 8, 1880; Susan M., May 17, 1882; Edith A., January 27, 1884; William T., July 6, 1886, and John F., September 21, 1891.

The State Normal School at Madison was established by act of the territorial legislature in March, 1881, and commenced its work in December, 1883. It is situated on elevated ground in the north part of the city of Madison on a nearly level campus of twenty acres, which has been artistically laid out and set with trees.

The main school building was erected in 1886. It is constructed of red quartzite, obtained at Dell Rapids, South Dakota, and trimmed with white cut stone from La Crosse and with Milwaukee pressed brick. This building is seventy-six by eighty-four feet, four stories in height, the lower one being half basement. It is finished throughout with oak and Georgia pine. It cost thirty-five thousand dollars. It is situated near the center of the campus. The oldest dormitory, called West Hall, situated near the southwest corner of the campus, is a frame brick-veneered building, thirty-six by eighty-six feet, four stories in height and contains rooms for the accommodation of sixty-five students. It is occupied by the young men. This building cost eleven thousand dollars.

East Hall is a four-story, massive structure, built of Sioux Falls stone and trimmed with the same. It is ninety by one hundred and ten feet and was erected in 1900, at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars. Eighty young women make their home in this building and more than one hundred assemble in the spacious dining room in the basement for meals. The faculty is at present composed of twelve members as follows: W. W. Girton, acting president, psychology, bookkeeping; J. W. Goff, English, rhetoric, literature; W. H. Dempster, mathematics, physical geography; Cora M. Rawlins, Latin, English grammar; Mirza French, drawing, arithmetic, librarian; Louise A. Wilkinson, elocution, physical culture; Olga B. Forsyth, history, vocal music, elementary algebra; Isabel Larsen, zoology, botany, physiology, general history; Winifred K. Buck, elementary English, geography, civil government; Anna B. Herrig, principal training department, methods; Susan W. Norton, grammar critic; Nellie Collins, primary critic.

RT. REV. THOMAS A. FLYNN, the honored priest in charge of St. Thomas church and parish in Madison, Lake county, is at the present time vicar general of the diocese of Sioux Falls, and also has the distinction of being domestic prelate to the noble head of the church, Pope Pius X.

Father Flynn is a native of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, where he was born on the 16th of May, 1854, being a son of John and Sarah (Caveny) Flynn, both of whom were born and reared in County Mayo, Ireland, whence they came to America more than sixty years ago, being numbered among the pioneers of Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. They located near the present city of Milwaukee, and there passed the remainder of their long and useful lives, the father having been a farmer by vocation, while both were devoted and consistent communicants of the Holy Mother church, which their son is honoring by his earnest and self-abnegating services. They became the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, all dead except the subject of this sketch.

Father Flynn received his preliminary educational discipline in the common and parochial schools of his native county and hereafter completed his classical course in the Jesuit college in Milwaukee. At the age of eighteen years he entered the Seminary of St. Francis de Sales, near that city, where he prepared himself for holy orders, continuing his theological and philosophical studies in that institution for several years. He early became identified with the missionary work of the church in what is now South Dakota, and at Yankton, this state, was ordained to the priesthood, by the late Bishop Marty, on the 29th of June, 1881, having the distinction of being the first priest ordained in the state. He was forthwith assigned to the missionary parishes in Lake and Moody counties, taking up his permanent abode in Madison, and forthwith entering with vigor and zeal into the labors assigned him. In 1883 he had completed the erection of St. Thomas church, in Madison, having personally organized the parish, and within the present year (1904) he has here completed a new and attractive church edifice, the former having proved inadequate to properly accommodate the enlarged congregation. When he assumed the pastorate here the congregation of his parish was represented by forty families, while at the present time there are more than one hundred and fifty families represented in the parish membership. Father Flynn has not only exercised his sacerdotal functions most earnestly and effectively, infusing spiritual zeal into all parts of the parish work and securing the affectionate regard and hearty co-operation of his flock, but he has also proved a specially able executive and has brought the temporal affairs of his parish into a most prosperous and gratifying condition. In 1900 Father Flynn was appointed vicar general of the diocese, in which capacity he acts for the bishop when the latter is absent from his jurisdiction, and in 1902 he was appointed domestic prelate to the late pope. In 1900 he made a trip to Rome, and in the "eternal city" had the extreme gratification of being granted an audience with Pope Leo, the noble patriarch and gracious head of the church at that time.

CHARLES B. KENNEDY.—Among the names of the honored pioneers of the territory of Dakota and the state of South Dakota there are few that stand forth with more prominence or that are representative of more distinctive public spirit than that which initiates this paragraph. Mr. Kennedy has accomplished much in forwarding the upbuilding of the great commonwealth, is well known throughout the state and is an exemplar of the highest type of citizenship. In a prefatory way we can not do better than to incorporate an appreciative estimate of the man written by one who has known him long and well, the same being an extract from an article published not long since: "There are two things which Hon. Charles B. Kennedy did for Lake county in the early days which will make him prominent while he lives and cause his name to be remembered after death. One was the founding of Madison upon its present site, while the other consists in the aid, both moral and financial, which he gave to the State Normal School, being virtually its organizer. Mr. Kennedy's history is closely linked with that of Lake county, and, as a local paragrapher aptly put it: 'If you want to know about Lake county, look up Kennedy; and if you want Kennedy, just look up Lake county.' "

Charles B. Kennedy comes of stanch old

New England stock and the far distant Pine Tree state figures as the place of his nativity. He was born in Moscow, Somerset county, Maine, on the 28th of March, 1850, being a son of Bartholomew C. and Olivia (Smith) Kennedy, both of whom were born in Maine, the former being of Scotch-Irish extraction and the latter of English lineage. Bartholomew C. Kennedy was a farmer by vocation, and his death occurred in July, 1902, at the age of eighty-three years, while his widow still resides in Madison, South Dakota, having attained the age of eighty-five years, her ancestors having been numbered among the early settlers of Maine. The paternal grandfather of the subject was William Kennedy, who was born in Massachusetts, whence he emigrated to Maine as a young man and there passed the residue of his life.

The subject of this review was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and secured his early educational training in the common schools of his native state, supplementing the same by a course in the Maine Central Institute, at Pittsfield, after which he took a partial course in the Maine State College, at Orono, his health becoming so impaired as to render it impossible for him to complete the full course. The self-reliance and ambitious spirit which have been dominant characteristics of the man throughout his life were exemplified in these early days, when he was putting forth every effort to secure an education, depending upon his own resources for the securing of the necessary funds. He worked on farms during the summer months, taught in the country schools during the winter terms and set his hand to such other work as he could secure, and thus he defrayed, unassisted, the expenses of his school and college courses. In 1864 Mr. Kennedy accompanied his parents on their removal to a farm in Herman township, Penobscot county, Maine, the place being a few miles distant from the city of Bangor. After leaving college Mr. Kennedy devoted his attention to teaching school, and when but twenty-one years of age he was elected superintendent of schools of a portion of Penobscot county, while two years later, in 1873, he removed to Leroy, Minnesota, where he was elected principal of the village schools and appointed deputy superintendent of schools for the county, retaining this dual incumbency one year, at the expiration of which he turned his attention to the real-estate business, with which he has ever since continued to be identified, his operations in the line having eventually become of wide scope and importance. In 1874 Mr. Kennedy established, in Leroy, a weekly newspaper, the Leroy Independent, of which he continued editor and publisher for the ensuing four years, when he sold the property and business.

In March, 1878, Mr. Kennedy came to the territory of Dakota, making his way to Lake county, there being not more than twelve families within its borders at the time. He secured from the government a homestead and a timber claim, aggregating three hundred and twenty acres, and forthwith started a stock farm. Two years later the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company constructed a line across this land and Mr. Kennedy secured thereon the location of a town site, which he duly platted, while the name of Madison was given to the embryo village by its founder. The main street of the present city runs through the center of his original farm, and it is needless to say that the land rapidly appreciated in value with the development and substantial upbuilding of the town. In 1884 Mr. Kennedy was primarily instrumental in effecting the organization of the First National Bank of Madison, of which he was chosen the first president. The following year he established the Kennedy Brothers' Bank, of which he became president, and this institution continued business until 1889, when it was absorbed by a company which was organized and incorporated by Mr. Kennedy, under the title of the Northwestern Loan and Banking Company, of which he was chosen president. This corporation did a large business in the extending of real-estate loans, while the banking departments also represented a flourishing and well-conducted enterprise. In 1891 the subject organized the Madison State Bank and was made its president, and this institution succeeded to the banking business of the company previously mentioned, the undertaking having grown to such an extent as to render it expedient to segregate the two departments. In 1882 Mr. Kennedy engaged in the raising of live stock upon an extensive scale, entering into partnership with Horace B. Williamson, under the firm name of Kennedy & Williamson. The firm had a stock farm of two thousand one hundred and sixty acres in the western part of Lake county, and the enterprise was successfully continued until about 1898, when Mr. Kennedy withdrew from the same, his other capitalistic interests demanding his entire time and attention. In this connection it should be noted that this firm brought the first large band of sheep into the territory of Dakota,—about two thousand head. Mr. Kennedy has shown himself to be an energetic and practical business man and his administrative talent has been brought into evidence in connection with the important and varied enterprises with which he has been identified. He has always been a firm believer in and advocate of the great possibilities and future development of the state of South Dakota, and has become thoroughly familiar with all sections of the commonwealth and with its varied resources, so that his judgment is practically ultimate. As a believer in the broadening effect of travel and its value as a means of recreation and health preservation, Mr. Kennedy has not failed to amply avail himself of the privileges afforded, and with his family has traveled over practically all sections of the Union, as well as through parts of Mexico and the Dominion of Canada.

In politics Mr. Kennedy is known as one of the leaders in the ranks of the Republican party in South Dakota. In November, 1880, he was elected as a representative of Lake county in the territorial legislature, and within the succeeding session introduced and secured the enactment of a bill locating the State Normal School at Madison, while his generosity and public spirit were further shown in his donating to the state the twenty acres of land upon which all the buildings of this excellent and valued institution are located. He was a member and secretary of the board of trustees of this school for a period of eight years and has ever maintained a lively interest in its welfare. From 1880 to 1889 he served as a member of the board of aldermen of Madison,—a term of nine consecutive years,—and during 1891-2 he was mayor of the city, giving a most able and progressive administration of municipal affairs. During the period leading up to the division of the territory of Dakota Mr. Kennedy passed considerable time in the national capital, in the interest of such division and the admission of South Dakota to the Union. Fraternally Mr. Kennedy is identified with the following Masonic bodies: Evergreen Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Cyprus Chapter, No. 26, Royal Arch Masons, at Madison; Cyrene Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, at Sioux Falls; Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Yankton; El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls; Madison Chapter, No. 6, Order of the Eastern Star, at Madison, while he also holds membership in Madison Lodge, No. 20, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At Pittsfield, Maine, on the 21st of May, 1873, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss May Ella Williamson, who was born in that state, being a daughter of Hon. Henry Williamson, of Starks, Somerset county, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have two children, C. Leroy, who was born on the 10th of January, 1878, and Dean M., who was born January 3, 1887.

JACOB L. KEHM, one of the representative business men of Harrisburg, Lincoln county, is a native of the state of Illinois and a scion of one of its pioneer families, having been born in Shannon, Carroll county, on the 13th of January, 1864, a son of Jacob and Katherine Kehm, both of whom are still living. The father was engaged in the lumber business in that place until 1892 and is at present a resident of Canton, South Dakota. The subject completed the curriculum of the public schools in his native town, having been graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1880, after which he took a course in the commercial department of the Northwestern University, at Naperville, Illinois, being graduated in 1882. After leaving school Mr. Kehm initiated his practical business career by entering the employ of the lumbering firm of Kelly, Weeks & Company, at Racine, Wisconsin, with whom he remained about one and one-half years. In 1885 he went to Hastings, Nebraska, where he was engaged in the lumbering trade for several years. In 1892 he came to Harrisburg, South Dakota, where he entered into partnership with L. P. Meinger in the lumber and hardware business, under the title of Meinger & Kehm, the firm being the first merchants in the town, and here they have ever since continued operations in these lines, having built up a prosperous and extensive business and having gained unqualified confidence and esteem in the community.

In politics Mr. Kehm has ever been an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party, in whose cause he has rendered most effective service. He has manifested no political ambition in a personal way, but in November, 1902, a distinctive mark of the hold which he has upon popular regard and confidence in Lincoln county was given when he was elected a representative in the state legislature, receiving a gratifying majority. Fraternally he is identified with Hastings Lodge, No. 28, Knights of Pythias, in Hastings, Nebraska.

On the 17th of October, 1888, in his native town of Shannon, Illinois, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Kehm to Miss Lillie McDowell, who was born in Freeport, that state, a daughter of E. R. McDowell, a prominent citizen of that city. Of this union have been born two sons, Harry and Arthur.

RUDOLPH D. JENNINGS, M. D., of Hot Springs, has not only achieved worthy prestige in the line of his profession, but for many years has been prominent in the business circles of his adopted state, being one of the founders and chief promotors of the thriving city in which he now resides. Dr. Jennings was born November 21, 1853, in Fremont, Ohio, and grew to young manhood and received his literary education in Mt. Vernon, Iowa, to which place his parents removed when he was a mere youth. His father being a physician, he early took up the study of medicine and continued to prosecute the same in Mt. Vernon until 1872, when he came to Bismarck, Dakota territory.

Shortly after locating at Bismarck, Dr. Jennings entered the employ of the Puget Sound Land Company, and later was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue, in which capacity he served for a number of years, the meanwhile becoming identified with various enterprises for the development of Dakota and the opening of its resources. After remaining at Bismarck until 1876, he went to the Black Hills, locating first at Crook City, subsequently removing to Deadwood, with the growth and development of which he soon became actively interested. While a resident of Crook City he served as deputy collector of internal revenue for the Black Hills country, and to him also belongs the unique honor of being the first judge before whom a murder case was tried in the city, having been chosen to the position by practically the unanimous voice of the citizens of the place. In addition to his duties as collector, he also dealt quite extensively in real estate and as opportunities afforded continued the study of medicine with the object in view of ultimately making the profession his life work.

Dr. Jennings remained at Deadwood until the year 1881, when he came to the present site of Hot Springs for the purpose of looking over the country, having heard many favorable reports of the locality and of the advantages it possessed for becoming, under judicious management, the center of a thriving populace. Realizing these advantages he at once purchased a squatter right from a "squaw man" and took up a homestead where the city of Hot Springs was afterwards located, taking possession of the same in the summer of 1882. The same year he was instrumental in organizing the Dakota Hot Springs Company, with the object in view of developing this highly

Eng by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

R D Jennings

favored section and attracting attention to the springs, which already had become widely known for the purity and wonderful curative properties of their waters. Later Fred T. Evans, E. G. Dudley, L. R. Graves and Dr. Stewart, all of Deadwood, took stock in the company and under their joint management the town of Hot Springs was in due time laid out and a number of substantial buildings erected, among them being the Evans Hotel and Bath House, the Mankate House, the Big Plunge, besides several business blocks, and not a few private residences. The city thus founded soon met the high expectations of the proprietors, for it was not long until a thrifty class of people was attracted to the place and within a comparatively brief period Hot Springs not only became a favorite watering place and pleasure resort, but the center of population and the chief trading point for a large area of territory.

Dr. Jennings was untiring in his efforts to promote the varied interests of the town, took an active part in pushing its different enterprises to successful completion and to him more perhaps than to any one individual is due the credit of inducing the Burlington and Elkhorn railroad companies to extend their respective lines to the city. He was an influential factor in the Hot Springs Company as long as it existed, served for several years as its secretary, also as a director, and when it had accomplished its purposes, assisted to wind up its affairs to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Actuated by a laudable desire to finish his medical education and engage in the practice of medicine, Dr. Jennings, in 1885, entered a medical college at Chicago, and after his graduation, two years later, opened an office in Hot Springs, where in due time he built up a large and lucrative professional business. He was medical director of the Hot Springs Company for a period of ten years and his private practice during that time and since assumed large proportions and won for him much more than local reputation as an able physician and skillful surgeon.

Believing in taking advantage of every opportunity to add to his professional knowledge and efficiency, the Doctor, in 1890, went to London, England, where he took special courses under some of the most distinguished medical men of the age, thus by careful study and thorough research fitting himself for the most exacting duties of his chosen calling.

Dr. Jennings has not only been highly successful in his profession, but in business matters his advancement has also been rapid, being at this time one of the largest real-estate holders in Hot Springs, besides owning other valuable property in the city and elsewhere, all of which came to him through legitimate means and superior business management. He is a public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in the development of this thriving city, with the founding and growth of which he has had so much to do, and his influence and material support are also given to all progressive measures for the social, educational and moral advancement of the community. He served five years as a member of the state board of health, during three of which he was its chairman, and his labors in that capacity were productive of great and lasting results to every part of the commonwealth. In politics the Doctor is a Republican, but he has always declined public position, the claims of his profession and his large business interests having more attraction for him than the honors or emoluments of office.

Dr. Jennings is a thirty-second-degree Scottish-rite Mason, also a member of the Mystic Shrine, and is prominent in all branches of the ancient and honorable fraternity to which he belongs. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Master Workmen of America, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Improved Order of Red Men, in all of which he has not only been an active and influential worker, but an honored official, whose untiring efforts have made the organization realize the objects for which intended.

GABRIEL W. ABELL, who is in charge of the South Dakota business of the extensive investment, banking and real-estate firm of Trevett, Mattis & Abell, of which he is an interested principal and which is one of the oldest and most solid and popular concerns of the sort in the Union, having had its inception in 1861 and having continued business consecutively since that time, with but few changes in the personnel of its principals, is established with headquarters in the city of Huron, Beadle county, while he controls a business extending throughout the entire eastern section of the state. He has at all times most attractive properties listed on his books and special attention is also given to the negotiation of financial loans on farm realty. Mr. Abell is an authority on land values in the northwest and elsewhere and stands as the local head of the firm of which he is a member, while he is known as one of the representative citizens of the state and as one worthy of the confidence and esteem in which he is so uniformly held.

Mr. Abell was born in Harding county, Kentucky, on the 7th of June, 1844, and is a son of Washington and Eleanor (Overall) Abell, who were likewise born and reared in that state, being representatives of old and prominent families of that favored section of the Union. Samuel Abell, the grandfather of the subject, was likewise born in Kentucky. The original American progenitors were three brothers of the name who emigrated hither from Wales in the colonial epoch, and the Kentucky branch of the family has been principally identified with agricultural pursuits during the several generations. The father of the subject followed this vocation and both he and his wife passed their entire lives in Kentucky. They became the parents of ten children, of whom three are living, while two of the number still maintain their home in Kentucky.

Gabriel W. Abell passed his youthful years on the homestead farm and received his educational discipline in the common schools of that section. At the age of seventeen years he removed to central Illinois, locating in Shelbyville, where he eventually engaged in the mercantile business and later in the farm, mortgage and bond business, becoming one of the prominent citizens of that section. There he continued his residence until November 11, 1882, when he came to South Dakota and located in Huron, which has since been his home and base of business operations. He had previously become associated with the real-estate firm of Burnham, Trevett & Mattis, a large concern, with headquarters in Champaign, Illinois, and he came to Dakota territory as the representative of this firm, which already controlled an extensive business in the middle and western states. The firm was established in 1861, as before noted, and at this time stands as one of the oldest banking and farm-loan concerns in the west, while the history of its business has since continued without interruption. On the death of Mr. Burnham, in 1897, the firm name was changed to its present form, and Mr. Abell continued in charge of the South Dakota branch of the business, having greatly expanded the interests of the firm in this section of the Union. He not only has jurisdiction in this state, but from the headquarters in Huron also controlled the business of the firm in a portion of North Dakota and the northern section of Nebraska. The business controlled now runs into the millions, and the subject has gained a high reputation as an executive, having ably and successfully protected the interests of his concern and those of its patrons in this section during the dark days of financial depression from 1893 to 1896, passing through the ordeal with flying colors and gaining new prestige for the old and reliable firm, whose entire history has been one of unqualified business integrity and honor. They own and control a large amount of valuable farming land in the state, as well as in Nebraska and North Dakota, while the Huron headquarters are established in a fine modern building of brick and stone, the same having been erected by the firm for the purpose, while in the structure are found the best of office accommodations for other business concerns and professional men. In politics Mr. Abell is a stanch supporter of the cause of Democracy, and he received the distinction of being nominated for governor of the state on the party ticket in 1902, but declined to make the campaign or to accept the nomination, feeling that his business interests would not permit him to give the requisite time to either the preliminary canvass or to the duties of the office in event of his election. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degrees, and is distinctively popular in both business and social circles as well as in the coteries of public men in the state. He and his wife are identified with the regular Baptist church.

On the 22d of September, 1868, Mr. Abell was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Hughey, who was born and reared in Bracken county, Kentucky, being a daughter of Richard J. and Elizabeth (Fallin) Hughey. Of their children we incorporate the following brief record: Clara Elenor is now the wife of John L. Trincher, of Danville, Illinois; Pearl Louise is the wife of Rev. Marshall F. Montgomery, rector of St. John's church, in Aberdeen, who contributes the interesting chapter on the history of the Protestant Episcopal church to this work, being also chaplain of the First Regiment of the National Guard of the state.

STEPHEN V. JONES, one of the honored pioneer members of the bar of Turner county, was born in the township of Union, Rock county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Ira and Sarah J. (Lemon) Jones, both of whom were born and reared in Ohio. The Jones family came originally from Wales, the progenitors in the new world locating in Pennsylvania prior to the war of the Revolution, in which representatives of the name were active participants, aiding in the securing of the independence of the colonies, while those of later generations showed their patriotism by taking part in the war of 1812, the Mexican war and that of the Rebellion, while members also served in connection with the early Indian wars in Ohio, being contemporaries and companions of Allen Poe and other noted Indian fighters. The Lemon family came from England to Virginia and became prominently identified with the early history of the patrician Old Dominion, where the name stood for loyalty and patriotism, members of the family taking part in the early French and Indian wars and also in the Revolution, one, at least, of the name having been a member of Harry Lee's famous light horse cavalry. The Lemons became numbered among the early pioneers of Ohio, and were associated with Simon Kenton and other celebrated Indian fighters. Representatives of this stanch old stock have been found in every war in which the nation has been involved, from the Revolution up to and including that with Spain.

Immediately after their marriage Ira and Sarah J. Jones removed from Ohio to central Illinois, where they located about 1835, thus becoming pioneers of the state. They later removed to the northern part of the state and then to Rock county, Wisconsin, where they settled upon a pioneer farmstead in 1840, there being but few white settlers in that section at the time, while the Indians were much in evidence. There the honored parents of the subject passed the remainder of their lives, being persons of sterling character and ever commanding the unqualified esteem of all who knew them.

The subject of this review was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm, and his early educational training was secured in the public schools and under the direction of private tutors. He early put his scholastic acquirements to practical use by engaging in teaching, through which means and through soliciting for insurance companies he obtained the funds which enabled him to further prosecute his studies. He was ever ready to turn himself to any honest labor which presented and has retained the most wholesome respect for the dignity of honest toil and endeavor. He studied surveying, and for a time followed work along this line, in 1870, 1871 and 1872. He was a member of what was known as the Colorado river exploring expedition, under command of Major J. W. Powell, and in this connection has the distinction of being one of the seven men who have ever gone through the magnificent canons of the Green and Colorado rivers. The trip was made in open boats and was attended with much peril. The party started at Green River Station, in southeastern Wyoming, and after a year and a half left the Colorado river near the southeastern line of Nevada.

Mr. Jones was admitted to the bar of the state of Illinois, after careful preliminary study, and he was for a short time engaged in practice in Wichita, Kansas, coming to the present state of South Dakota, arriving at his present home town of Parker, on the 19th of September, 1883, and having ever since been actively and successfully established in the practice of his profession here. He has served several terms as state's attorney of Turner county, and in 1896 was the Republican candidate for attorney general of the state, but met the defeat which attended the party ticket in general in the state election of that year. He has ever been an uncompromising and ardent advocate of the principles and policies for which the "grand old party" stands sponsor and has been an active worker in its cause. He has been for many years identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his two elder sons are likewise Freemasons, his wife a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Daughters of Rebekah, and his daughter is affiliated with the Royal Neighbors. Mrs. Jones is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and all the other members of the family incline toward the faith of the same.

On the 22d of January, 1883, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Jennie R. Boys, who was born in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, being a daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Andre) Boys, who removed to central Illinois when she was young, her educational training having been secured in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Illinois, including a course in the high school at Lacon, latter state, and in Quincy College, Illinois. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones we incorporate the following brief record: Claude L. was graduated in the Parker high school and the Iowa College of Law, at Des Moines. In October, 1897, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of South Dakota and in May, 1899, to that of Iowa. Since June 1, 1899, he has been associated with his father in practice, under the firm name of Jones & Jones. In November, 1902, he was elected state's attorney of Turner county, just sixteen years after his father's first election to that office, and had the distinction of receiving the largest majority ever given any candidate in the county. Ethel, the only daughter of the subject, is a graduate of the Parker high school and the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois. Carl R. is a graduate of the home high school and the Iowa College of Law, having been admitted to the bar in 1902, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession. Ira A. was graduated in the Parker high school as a member of the class of 1904.

GEORGE W. MILLER, formerly representative of the thirty-third district in the state senate, and one of the honored pioneers and influential citizens of Brown county, is a native of the Wolverine state, having been born on a farm in Montcalm county, Michigan, on the 10th of February, 1852, and being a son of Lester R. and Louisa (Kent) Miller, both of whom were born in the state of New York, while both were scions of stanch old colonial stock, the Millers tracing back to William Miller, who settled at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1654. Isaac D. Miller, the grandfather of the subject, was one of the pioneers of Michigan, having there taken up his residence when it was still a territory. In 1830 he removed with his family from New York to Michigan and took up his residence in the city of Detroit. Five years later he removed to Oakland county, there giving his attention principally to farming, and having reclaimed his land from the virgin forests. He sold out in 1853 and moved to Montcalm county, where he lived until his death. The father of the subject was born on the 27th of August, 1827, and was thus a mere child at the time of the family removal to Michigan, where he was reared to maturity, being one of ten children. At the age of twenty years he inaugurated his independent career, and in 1850 located in Montcalm county, where he passed the residue of his life, having been one of the prominent farmers and influential citizens of that section of the Peninsular state and having ever held the implicit confidence and esteem of all who knew him until death, which occurred June 10, 1901. His devoted wife also died in that county in October, 1857. By this union there were two children, George W. and Della. Mr. Miller was again married to Sarah L. Cole, to whom three children were given, John C., Agnes S. and Mabel, who died in infancy.

George W. Miller was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm upon which he was born, and completed his specific educational training in the excellent public schools of the city of Greenville, of his native county. He continued to assist in the management of the home farm until 1873, when he engaged in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility, continuing his residence in Montcalm county until August, 1882, when he came to South Dakota and took up homestead, preemption and tree claims in Claremont township, Brown county, a portion of the village of Claremont being located on his pre-emption. He still retains this valuable property, to which he has added from time to time, and, as before stated, he is now the owner of a finely improved farm of seven hundred and twenty acres. He gives his attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising of live stock, making a specialty of sheep growing, usually having an average of eight hundred head, while he also raises high-grade cattle and horses, and has for some time conducted a profitable dairying business. In politics Mr. Miller gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he has served in various offices of local trust, while in 1889 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, in which body he made an excellent record, doing all in his power to promote wise and effective legislation and to stand sponsor for his constituency.

On the 21st of December, 1875, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Barnes, who was born in Short Tract, New York, being a daughter of Charles and Dr. Cordelia (Dibben) Barnes, both of whom were born in Dorsetshire, England. At the age of fifteen Mr. Barnes determined to seek his fortune in America, and took passage in a sailing vessel, and was three months in crossing the Atlantic. He resided in the state of New York until 1856 and then removed to Montcalm county, Michigan, where he died in November, 1892. Mrs. Barnes was born December 12, 1831, in Deanlane, Dorsetshire, and was the youngest of ten children. She came to America when but fifteen years of age to visit a sister and eventually took up the study of medicine and was admitted to practice, being one of the pioneer women physicians of the Union and thus encountering the opposition and criticism which marked the advent of her sex into the new domain, but she was a woman of superior ability, courage and determination, and eventually won high recognition, having been successfully engaged in the practice of her profession in Montcalm county for thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have one son, M. Hugh, who was born on the 27th of September, 1880, in Montcalm county, Michigan, and who is now engaged in farming in Brown county. He completed his education in the State Agricultural College, at Brookings, and is one of the popular young men of Brown county. November 25, 1903, he was united in marriage to Miss Maud J. Weaver, who was born in Michigan, and came to South Dakota in 1885, where she has since lived, being a daughter of John R. Weaver, one of the prominent farmers and merchants of Brown county.

JOHN H. BROOKS, the popular and capable proprietor of the Commercial Hotel in Britton, Marshall county, comes of stanch old Quaker stock, the original American ancestors, in both the paternal and maternal lines, having first settled in Vermont, while later they removed to Pennsylvania, where the respective families have resided for several generations. The subject was born in York county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of June, 1852, and was reared to manhood in the famous old Keystone state of the Union. His father, John Brooks, was born in that state, on the 1st of January, 1812, and there both he and his wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Harry, passed their entire lives, being persons of sterling character and ever commanding uniform respect and esteem. They became the parents of five children, of whom three are living, the subject of this review being the youngest. Mr. Brooks received his educational training in York, the capital of his native county, where he attended the public schools until he had attained the age of eighteen years. In 1870 he went to the city of Baltimore, Maryland, where he learned the machine-moulder's trade, continuing his residence in the "Monument City" until 1875, when he removed to Ogle county, Illinois, where he remained for three years, engaged in farming and also teaching school for a time. He thence went to Wichita, Kansas, where he was engaged in the buying and selling of cattle about three years, making trips to Texas and other points for the purpose of securing stock for shipment. In 1881 he went to Pierce City, Missouri, where he remained until the spring of 1883, when he came to the present state of South Dakota and numbered himself among the pioneers of Marshall county. In May of that year he filed entry on a pre-emption claim in the immediate vicinity of the present village of Newark, being one of the first settlers in that locality and remaining on his claim one year, duly perfecting his title. He also took up a homestead and a tree claim after proving on his original claim, and to the two latter tracts he proved title in 1886. In that year he engaged in the livery and draying business in Newark, successfully continuing operations in the line until 1893, when he was elected sheriff of the county and forthwith removed to Britton, the county seat, in the meanwhile disposing of his business interests in Newark. After the expiration of his official term he engaged in farming and trading, thus continuing until November, 1899, when he purchased the Commercial Hotel, which he has since conducted most successfully, having doubled the capacity of the house and made it modern and attractive in all respects. The building is three stories in height and has forty sleeping rooms, while its appointments are first-class throughout and its cuisine exceptionally excellent. He spares no pains in catering to the wants of his patrons, and is ably seconded by his wife, both being genial and hospitable and having the esteem of all who know them. It may be stated at this point that Mrs. Brooks also has the distinction of being a pioneer of the county, having been the first woman to permanently settle in Newark township. In politics Mr. Brooks is a stalwart Republican, and has taken an active part in public affairs, though he has not held other important official preferment than that of sheriff, in which capacity he made a most creditable record. He is a member of Benevolent Lodge, No. 98, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 21st of December, 1880, Mr. Brooks was united in marriage to Miss Adella Tarbert, who was born and reared in Maryland, as were also her parents, Andrew and Amelia Tarbert. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have no children.

RICHARD R. JONES, M. D., who is successfully established in the practice of his profession in Britton, Marshall county, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Cambria, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the 19th of September, 1861, and being a son of Hugh R. and Laura (Williams) Jones, both scions of stanch old Welsh stock and both natives of Wales. The father of the Doctor came to America in the 'fifties and took up his residence in Wisconsin. The maternal ancestors of the subject were the first settlers of Cambria, that state, and through their influence others of their countrymen were induced to locate in that locality, the name of the town having been given in honor of the original name of their native land. Hugh R. Jones remained in Wisconsin until the discovery of gold in Colorado, when he joined in the memorable stampede to Pike's Peak. He remained a short time and then returned to Wisconsin, where he devoted his attention to farming until 1890, when he returned to Colorado and has since maintained his home in the city of Denver, having there followed his trade, that of stone-mason, and having been a successful contractor and builder. He and his estimable wife have three children, the Doctor being the eldest.

Dr. Jones passed his boyhood days in his native county and received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Cambria, later supplementing this by a course of study in Downer College, at Fox Lake, that state. In 1885 he was matriculated in that celebrated institution, Rush Medical College, in the city of Chicago, where he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1888, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He began the practice of his profession in his native town, where he remained six months, at the expiration of which he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Britton, where he has built up a large and representative practice and gained the highest confidence and regard of the people of the community, while he has been in practice here for a longer period than any other physician in the county, while it may be said without fear of contradiction that there are few in the northern part of the state who can lay credit to as many years of continuous practice here as can he. In the early days his labors were of the most arduous and exacting nature, and called for much self-abnegation, devotion and courage, as he was often called to attend those distant from thirty to fifty miles, traversing the prairies in all kinds of weather and sparing himself no effort or personal discomfort in thus ministering to those in affliction. In 1898 the Doctor opened a drug store in Britton, and he has since conducted this enterprise in connection with his active professional work. He is a member of the state medical society and other professional organizations, and is medical examiner for nearly all the leading life-insurance companies doing business in this section of the state, while he is also incumbent of the office of coroner. In politics Dr. Jones is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and its Degree of Honor; the Daughters of Rebekah, and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 21st of November, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Jones to Miss Florence Thayer, who was born in the state of New York, and they have three children,—Floyd, Gracene and Marion. A twin brother of the eldest died aged three months.

JAMES MADDEN, of Worthing, who has been a resident of Lincoln county for more than thirty years, was born near Newcastle, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of November, 1847, and is a son of Owen and Ellen (Tulley) Madden, both of whom were born in County Galway, Ireland, whence they came to America when young, their marriage having been solemnized at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. They were descended from stanch old Irish stock, identified with the annals of the province of Connaught for many generations. The father of the subject was employed in the mines in Pennsylvania, and met his death as the result of an accident while thus working, our subject being but eigheen months old at the time; while his mother died when he was but nine years of age, so that he was early thrown upon his resources and is to be considered as essentially the architect of his own fortunes. He attended the common schools of Pennsylvania until the death of his mother and later contrived to effectively supplement this training by doing farm work in summer and various chores in winter, during which latter period he had the privilege of attending school, receiving his board in compensation for his services in the line noted. In 1856, wishing to find some other occupation than that which had cost his father his life, he accompanied an unmarried uncle to McHenry county, Illinois, where he worked on a farm for several years, in the meanwhile attending school, as before stated. In 1864 he signalized his patriotism by enlisting in the defense of the Union, becoming a private in Company A, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, taking part in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, and the engagement at Spanish Fort, Alabama, which was captured by the Sixteenth Army Corps, on the evening of April 8, 1865, General A. J. Smith commanding the corps. Mr. Madden continued in active service until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge and returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to Steele county, Minnesota, where he was engaged in farm work during the summer of that year and employed in the lumbering woods during the ensuing winter. In the spring of 1869 he returned to Illinois, and with the money saved from his earnings he purchased a team of horses, with which he returned to Minnesota, where he was associated with a friend in farming for one season, disaster attending their enterprise, as their crops were destroyed by a severe hailstorm. Mr. Madden then abandoned agricultural pursuits and passed the winter of 1871-2 in the south, and in the spring of the latter year he came as a pioneer to what is now South Dakota and filed on a homestead claim in Lincoln county, and on this place he has ever since maintained his home, while he has added to his holdings until he now has a valuable and finely improved landed estate of one hundred acres, being part of the town site, continuing to devote his attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising of stock, while for the past twelve years he has also controlled a prosperous business in the buying and shipping of grain. He held for several terms the office of chairman of the official board of Lynn township, and has also been a valued member of the board of trustees of the village of Worthing, which is located on his old homestead. He gave his allegiance to the Republican party until its repudiation of bimetallic monetary system, and since that time he endeavors to support the men and measures which seem most fully American and make for the perpetuation of the principles on which our republic is founded. Fraternally he is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic order, with which he has been identified since 1882, having at the time of this writing attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and being affiliated with Oriental Consistory, No. 1, of the valley of Yankton. He has also been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic since 1885, and takes a deep interest in his old comrades in arms. He is liberal and tolerant in his religious views and recognizes the good accomplished by all denominations. He is straightforward and sincere in all the relations of life, his integrity is beyond question, and thus he has gained a wide circle of loyal friends, and ever holds this friendship inviolable.

On the 12th of December, 1876, at Canton, this county, Mr. Madden was united in marriage to Miss Mary Gerber, a daughter of Frederick and Augustine Gerber, the former of whom was born and reared in Switzerland, while the latter was born in Germany. The following record is entered concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Madden, the respective dates of birth being given in the connection: Ernest, December 13, 1877; Cora, May 29, 1882; Maud, May 18, 1885; Frederick, July 2, 1886; Mary Ellen, July 3, 1894; June, October 18, 1896; and Edwin Tulley, September 25, 1903.

LOUIS H. CLYBORNE, one of the representative and highly honored citizens of Herreid, Campbell county, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Cameron, Warren county, on the 5th of October, 1861, and being a son of Archibald and Jennie E. (Leeder) Clyborne, the former of whom is now a resident of the city of Chicago. The original representatives of the Clyborne family in America were numbered among the first settlers of the patrician old state of Virginia, where the family became one of prominence and influence, the lineage of our subject being traced back to William Clyborne, who established his home in the Old Dominion state in the early colonial epoch of our national history. William L. Clyborne, the grandfather of the subject, was one of the early settlers in Cass county, Michigan, in which state Archibald Clyborne was born and reared. In 1860 he removed to Illinois and located near Galesburg, where he continued to reside until 1876, when he removed to the city of Chicago, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he is engaged in the live-stock commission business. Of the four children the subject of this sketch is the eldest.

Mr. Clyborne was reared in Illinois and secured his education in the public schools of Galesburg and Chicago. He continued to reside in Illinois until 1883, when he came to South Dakota, arriving in Aberdeen, Brown county, on the 27th of March. After passing a few months in Aberdeen he removed to Lagrace, Campbell county, in which locality he was engaged in farming and stock growing until 1890, having been very successful in his efforts and having contributed materially to the development of the industrial resources of this attractive section of the state. In the year mentioned he was elected register of deeds of the county, and took up his residence in Mound City, the county seat. He was re-elected in 1892, and thus remained incumbent of this office for four successive years. Upon retiring from office Mr. Clyborne engaged in the real-estate and abstract business in Mound City, and in 1895 formed a partnership with C. E. Eckert, which association has ever since continued. In 1897 they purchased the bank of Campbell & Johnston, in Mound City, which they conducted until 1903, when they moved to Herreid, and on the 1st of May, 1903, they purchased the Herreid State Bank, which they reorganized as the Campbell County State Bank, of which they still remain in control. The bank is capitalized for twenty thousand dollars, has deposits of fifty thousand dollars. The institution is a solid and reliable one, being ably and carefully managed and controlling an excellent business. Mr. Clayborne has extensive real-estate interests in the county, being associated with Mr. Eckert in the ownership of five thousand acres of valuable farming lands, while he is also interested in various manufacturing and industrial enterprises. He has an attractive modern residence in Herreid, and the same is a center of gracious hospitality. In politics the subject accords a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with Acacia Lodge, No. 108, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He has been an earnest and zealous factor in church and Sunday school and is one of the prominent and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church in his home town. He was for thirteen years superintendent of a Sunday school in Mound City.

On the 19th of November, 1889, Mr. Clyborne was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth N. Stuart, who was born in Fillmore county, Minnesota, being a daughter of Charles Stuart, who there continued to reside until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Clyborne have four children, namely: Helen V., Robert A., Gladys Ramona and Mildred Ruth.

D. G. STOKES, one of the leading farmers and stock growers of Marshall county, was born in Wright county, Minnesota, on the 8th of January, 1859, and is a son of Frederick and Mary (Hogue) Stokes, both of whom were born and reared in England. The father of the subject came to America in the early 'fifties and remained for some time in the state of New York, whence he came to the west and settled thirty miles north of the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where both he and his wife still reside. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom the subject was the sixth in order of birth.

D. G. Stokes secured his early educational training in the public schools of Minnesota, duly availing himself of the advantages thus afforded and thus laying the foundation for a successful career in connection with the active duties and responsibilities of life. He was identified with the saw milling business in Minnesota until 1888, when he came to the present state of South Dakota, which was admitted to the Union about two years later, and he joined his brother, H. L., at Burch, Marshall county, the latter having located here in 1886. They continued to be associated in the carrying on of a general merchandise business in Burch until 1896, when they removed their stock of goods to Britton, where the enterprise has since been continued and where the firm have built up a large and representative business, having a well-appointed store and carrying a select and comprehensive stock. They are also the owners of sixteen hundred acres of fine farming and grazing land in the county, the homestead ranch being located four miles northwest of Britton. The subject resides on the farm and has direct supervision of its operation, while his brother has charge of the mercantile business and is also president of the Marshall County Bank, in Britton. The ranch is chiefly devoted to the raising of high-grade live stock upon an extensive scale, and on the same is to be found one of the finest herds of registered Galloway cattle in this section of the state. The subject also buys and ships grain upon a large scale, having his headquarters at Burch and controlling an important business in the line. The ranch is supplied with an abundance of pure water, a fine artesian well of six-inch piping having been sunk to a depth of nine hundred and thirty-five feet, and having a flow which affords a twenty-five horse power, said power being utilized in the grinding of feed and also for other purposes.

In his political proclivities Mr. Stokes is an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he has taken a lively interest in the promotion of its cause, while he has held various county and township offices, and in 1902 was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, where he made an excellent record as a zealous working member of the lower house. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which latter he has served as noble grand of his lodge.

On the 28th of November, 1882, Mr. Stokes was united in marriage to Miss Rosamond Eastor, who was born and reared in Minnesota, and they have two sons, Guy L. and Max G.

JAMES SOLBERG, president of the Merchants' Exchange Bank of Lake Preston, is a native of Norway, where his birth occurred on February 17, 1852. His parents, Peter and Georgiana Solberg, also of Norwegian birth, came to America in 1853. and located at Buffalo, New York, moving from there to London, Ontario, and later to Winona, Minnesota, where the father followed his trade of shoemaking until 1876, when he moved to Le Seuer county, Minnesota, and engaged in farming. He departed this life in the latter state, July 2, 1903, leaving to mourn his loss a widow and six children, the former still on the home farm in the county of Le Seuer.

Until thirteen years of age the subject of this review spent the greater part of his life in London, Canada, and received his preliminary education in the schools of that place. He remained with his parents until about the age of twenty-two and then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he spent two years as clerk in a boot and shoe house. Resigning his position at the expiration of the time noted, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and during the ensuing two years represented the interests of the Schaffer & Rossum Saddlery Hardware Company, of that city, as a traveling salesman. Severing his connection with this firm, Mr. Solberg embarked in merchandising at Lake Crystal, Minnesota, and after spending nine prosperous years in that town, disposed of his business and in the spring of 1893 came to South Dakota and purchased an interest in the Merchants' Exchange Bank of Lake Preston, with the career of which institution he has since been identified. Mr. Solberg served the bank several years as vice-president, but in 1900 was elected president and in the latter capacity he still continues, filling the position in an able and satisfactory manner and by his energy and progressive business methods adding greatly to the prestige and influence of the institution. As a financier he is familiar with monetary questions, and their relation to commercial and industrial life, and occupies a prominent place among his compeers. In connection with banking he deals quite extensively in real estate, and now owns a large body of fine land in Kingsbury county, also a beautiful residence property in the town of Lake Preston, in addition to his financial interests represented by the bank of which he is chief executive.

On January 16, 1879, Mr. Solberg was united in marriage with Miss Carrie I. Gutterson, of Winona county, Minnesota, the daughter of Egel and Magla Gutterson, natives of Norway, the union being terminated by the death of the loving and faithful wife on the 17th day of March, 1901.

Fraternally Mr. Solberg is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, belonging to the blue lodge at Lake Preston, the chapter at Arlington and the commandery at Brookings. He is also identified with the Eastern Star lodge, of which his wife was a charter member and the first matron, and his name has long adorned the records of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in the place where he resides. In politics he always has been stanchly Republican, and stood firmly by the party during all of its trials, caused by the wave of Populism, which a few years ago spread throughout the entire west.

CHARLES S. WHITING, judge of the circuit court of the ninth judicial circuit of the state, maintaining his residence and professional headquarters in DeSmet, the capital of Kingsbury county, is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born on a farm in Olmsted county, on the 25th of May, 1863, and being a son of Ammi N. and Mariette (Rice) Whiting, both of whom were born in the state of New York, while their marriage was solemnized in Wisconsin. The father of our subject accompanied his parents on their removal to Wisconsin, about 1850, being a young man at the time, and they settled on a farm in Green county, while later he became identified with mercantile pursuits, in St. Marie, that state. In 1858 he removed to Olmsted county, Minnesota, where he became the owner of a farm upon which he continued to reside until 1902, when he came to DeSmet, South Dakota, where he has since lived practically retired, being seventy-one years of age at the time of this writing, in 1904. His wife died at the time of the birth of the subject of this sketch. After the death of his mother Judge Whiting was taken to the home of his paternal grandparents, Ellis F. and Laura (Rice) Whiting, with whom he remained until he had attained the age of sixteen years, in Rochester, Minnesota, where he completed the curriculum of the public schools, being graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1879. He then spent three years with his father on the farm, and at the expiration of this period began teaching, to which vocation he continued to devote his attention for the ensuing five years, passing the vacations on the home farm. For three years he was principal of the village school at Elgin and Eyota, Minnesota, and he proved a successful and popular teacher. In 1887 Judge Whiting was matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he continued his studies until 1888, when he entered the law department of the State University in the city of Minneapolis, where he completed his professional course and was graduated as a member of the first class to thus go forth from this now prominent institution, in 1889, there having been but three members in the class. He was admitted to the bar of Minnesota at the time of his graduation, and in July of the same year came to DeSmet, being duly admitted to the bar of South Dakota. When the Judge came to this state his financial resources were at the lowest possible ebb, but he was fortified by a thorough knowledge of the law, by a determination and courage which recognized no such thing as failure, with the logical consequence that he now stands at the present time in the front rank of the members of his profession in this section of the state. In 1892 he was elected state's attorney of Kingsbury county, in which office he served four terms, and an indication of the esteem in which he is held in the county was afforded in the first two elections, for he was the candidate on the Republican ticket and overcame the very considerable majority represented in the combined forces of the Democracy and Populists in the county. In 1897 he was the candidate of his party for the office of circuit judge of the third circuit, but was unable to overcome the large opposing majority in the district, though he carried his own county, being the first Republican candidate to do this in connection with any office aside from those of purely a county order. In March, 1903, he was appointed to the bench of the ninth circuit upon the creation of said circuit, and his term will expire in December, 1904. His circuit comprises the counties of Spink, Beadle, Miner, and Kingsbury, and he is making a most enviable record in his judicial capacity, while there is little doubt he will be chosen as his own successor at the next election, having at the time of this article been unanimously nominated by his party as his own successor. The Judge is a stanch and uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party and has been an active and effective worker in the party cause since coming to the state. Fraternally the subject is affiliated with DeSmet Lodge, No. 58. Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the encampment of the order at DeSmet, while he is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 4th of November, 1891, Judge Whiting was united in marriage to Miss Mary G. Mitchell, of Dover, Minnesota, she being a daughter of William Mitchell, a prominent citizen of that place. Mrs. Whiting was summoned into eternal rest on the 29th of October, 1897, and was not long survived by her only child, Ruth, who died on the 7th of April, 1899. On the 21st of July, 1900, Judge Whiting consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Eleanor Hilton, who was born in Detroit, Michigan, being a daughter of Thomas and Julia A. Hilton, the former of whom died in 1889, while the latter now resides in the home of the subject. Judge and Mrs. Whiting have one daughter, Mariette, who was born on the 11th of April, 1901, and one son, Fred N., born March 1, 1904.

FRANCIS H. SCHOONMAKER, M. D., of Arlington, was born in Gardner, Illinois, September 24, 1858, being the oldest in a family of four children, whose parents were W. H. and M. E. (Hall) Schoonmaker. The father, a native of New York and of German-English descent, went to Illinois when a young man and engaged in merchandising in the town of Gardner, to which line of business he devoted the greater part of his life. He spent some twelve or fifteen years in Joliet, Illinois, where he also conducted a mercantile establishment and finished his life work in that city, dying about 1891. Mrs. Schoonmaker still makes her home in the above place, and of her four children there are still living Francis H., Charles F. and Lorise M., the deceased member of the family dying in infancy.

Doctor Schoonmaker was reared to manhood in his native state, attended the schools of Gardner and other places until the age of seventeen, spending his vacations the meantime on a farm, where he early learned the lessons of industry, which had so much to do in shaping his future course of life. Having decided to enter the medical profession, he spent one and a half years in preliminary study under the direction of Dr. C. B. Alford, of Odell, Illinois, now of Huron, South Dakota, and in 1884, at the age of twenty-six, entered the Chicago Medical College of Northwestern University, from which he was graduated three years later. In the spring of 1887 Doctor Schoonmaker located in Beloit, Kansas, but not finding a favorable opening at that place, he returned to Illinois in September of the same year and the following December came to Arlington, South Dakota, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Doctor Schoonmaker, in 1892, entered the marriage relation with Miss Frances A. Searles, of Joliet, Illinois, daughter of M. E. and J. M. Searles, the father for many years a leading grocer of that city, also deputy postmaster. One child has been born to this union, a son who answers to the name of William F.

The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge and chapter at Arlington, and the commandery at Brookings. He is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Woodmen, the Woodmen and the Degree of Honor, being at this time grand medical examiner of the first named order. He acts in the capacity of medical examiner for the leading life insurance companies represented in this part of the state, and for some time past has been serving as coroner of Kingsbury county, to which office he was elected by the Republican party. Although a Republican in principle, he generally votes as his judgment dictates, especially in local affairs, where politics should cut but little figure. Mrs. Schoonmaker is a member of the Baptist church of Arlington; she is also a member of the Eastern Star and Degree of Honor. While not subscribing to any creed or statement of faith, the Doctor has a profound regard for religion and the church, being a liberal contributor to the congregation with which his wife is identified.

JOHN BALDRIDGE.—The distinction accorded the subject of this review of being one of the progressive business men and representative citizens of South Dakota has been honorably earned and is cheerfully conceded by all who know him or have come within the range of his influence. Coming west during the formation period of this state and experiencing in full measure the difficulties and hardships incident to pioneer life, he perseveringly pursued his course until in due time he surmounted unfavorable environment and rose from obscurity to the commanding position he now occupies in business circles and the world of affairs. John Baldridge, president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Iroquois, is descended from two old families, one of which originated in Ireland, the other in England. Hervey Baldridge, the subject's father, was a native of Seneca county, New York, and in his veins flowed the blood of a long line of sturdy ancestors. Eliza Wilkinson, the mother, was born and grew to womanhood in Seneca county, Ohio, and traced her lineage in this country to the original "Mayflower" pilgrims, thence to a much remoter period in England, where her family name has been known for generations beyond the memory of man. Hervey was reared in Seneca county, New York, where from the age of twenty-one to twenty-seven he was engaged in teaching, in connection with which calling he also devoted considerable attention to agricultural pursuits, giving particular attention to horticulture. He purchased land in the above county and his farm was for years considered one of the finest grain and fruit farms in western New York. At the age of thirty-five he was united in marriage with Eliza Wilkinson, from which event until his death, in 1897, he lived the life of a prosperous and contented tiller of the soil, his wife departing this life in 1886. They reared a large family of ten children in all, of whom the following survive; John, whose name introduces this sketch; Mrs. Suessa Blaine, of Washington, D. C.; Belle, now Mrs. C. G. Birdsell, also a resident of that city; Raymond W., who lives in Geneva, New York, and Harrison A., whose home is also in the Empire state.

John Baldridge was born November 24, 1862, in Seneca county, New York, spent his childhood and youth on the family homestead, and after attending the district schools until the age of sixteen, entered the Geneva Classical and Union School, an educational institution of high grade, where he pursued his studies for two years, standing at the head of his classes in mathematics and other branches. Later, at the age of nineteen, he successfully passed the state regents' examination and was granted a diploma from the University of the State of New York. In the spring of 1883, at the age of twenty, with his elder brother Willis, he came to Kingsbury county, South Dakota, where the two took up claims, Willis filing on his land at once and John later on when he reached his majority. Willis died November 24, 1884, the result of an accidental fall from a mule which he was riding a few days previous. By a strange coincidence his death occurred on John's birthday and also on the day on which he was to make final proof on his claim. Subsequently his father completed the final proof on the land and afterwards deeded it to John, in accordance with the wish expressed by Willis before his death and the mutual agreement between the two brothers that in case of the death of either the survivor was to receive the other's claim.

The subject experienced, during the first three or four years on his claim, many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life, but in due season he reduced his land to cultivation, made a number of substantial improvements, and on leaving it, in 1891, was in comfortable financial circumstances. Renting his farm that year and changing his abode to Iroquois, he accepted the position of cashier in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, and continued in that capacity until January 1, 1903, when he largely increased his interests in the institution and became its president. He is still serving in this responsible position, and to his correct business methods and superior executive ability the bank is indebted for a large measure of the success and prosperity which has characterized its career since he assumed the management and previously. What Mr. Baldridge has achieved in the business world has been entirely through his own efforts, as he came west with but limited capital, but with a first-class credit which enabled him to embark in enterprises which in the course of time yielded him large returns on his investments and made him not only one of the well-to-do men of his community but also one of the wide-awake, representative business men of Kingsbury county. In addition to city property and his banking interests, he now owns over eight hundred acres of valuable land in South Dakota and is also quite extensively engaged in stock raising.

On the 11th day of March, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Baldridge and Miss Flora Adelaide Purintun, daughter of Orin S. and Mary A. Purintun, who were among the early pioneers of Kingsbury county, the mother still living in the city of DeSmet. The three children born of this union are Clarence L., aged seventeen, Grace, sixteen years old, and Blanche, whose birth occurred eleven years ago. Mr. Baldridge is a member of the Ancient Order of United Woodmen, also of the Degree of Honor, and has represented the former in the grand lodge, besides taking an active interest in all the local work of the orders. Mrs. Baldridge is also identified with the Degree of Honor, and has been the representative of the Iroquois lodge in the grand lodge of the state. Religiously both are members of the Congregational church and have been for a number of years, Mr. Baldridge being deacon and treasurer of the Iroquois Congregational church at the present time.

In politics the subject has always been steadfast in his allegiance to the Republican party and never swerved from his principles when so many of his friends and associates were carried away by the great Populist movement, which a few years ago threatened to disrupt the two great parties throughout the west. He served as township clerk and treasurer before moving to Iroquois and since taking up his residence in the town has repeatedly been elected to the office of school treasurer, in addition to which office he has also rendered valuable service as a member of the school board, besides being identified with the State and National Bankers' Associations.

Mr. Baldridge possesses talent as a musician, and has cultivated the same under the direction of some of the most accomplished artists in the country, among whom was the distinguished pianist, Madam Towler, a pupil of Moscheles, for a number of years musical instructor of Queen Victoria. Amid the pressing claims of his various business interests he finds time to devote to this his favorite pastime. For the last eleven years he has been organist of the First Congregational church of Iroquois, and in many ways has taken an active interest in musical affairs throughout the state.

Mr. Baldridge is an admirer of the German language and literature and has formed the habit of doing a portion of his regular reading in that tongue.

CHARLES T. LIDDLE, son of John T. and Mary Liddle, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in these pages, was born in Hastings county, Minnesota, on October 5, 1865. When about five years old he was taken by his parents to Lansing, that state, and there entered the district schools, which he attended until the age of sixteen, the meanwhile assising his father in cultivating the farm. In November, 1881, he accompanied the family to Kingsbury county, South Dakota, and until attaining his majority remained under the parental roof, contributing his share to the development of the claim his father entered, and during the greater part of two years continuing his studies in the public schools.

Shortly after his twenty-first year Mr. Liddle purchased the relinquishment on a quarter section of land south of Iroquois, and addressing himself to its improvement soon had a good farm developed and in successful cultivation. After tilling it one year, he sold out and, returning to Minnesota, spent one summer and fall in a grocery store in the city of Minneapolis. Meantime, however, he further added to his scholastic training by spending the falls and winters of 1886-7 in the Agricultural College of South Dakota, at Brookings, and in this way fitted himself for the duties of the active and successful business life upon which he was soon to enter. Returning to Kingsbury county in September, 1888, Mr. Liddle bought out the flour and feed store of C. O. Bortle, at Iroquois, and, forming a partnership with Perry Lawton, greatly enlarged the business, the firm soon becoming one of the most prosperous of the kind in the place. In March, 1891, the subject purchased his associate's interest, and has since been sole proprietor of an establishment which has steadily grown in magnitude and importance. The same year in which he became sole owner Mr. Liddle added a full line of furniture to his business and one year later farm implements and machinery were included, subsequently buggies, wagons and all kinds of vehicles being added to the stock.

Mr. Liddle was married December 25, 1889, to Miss Anna Williams, of Iroquois, a union terminated by the death of the wife in October, 1891. Later, September, 1895, he again entered the marriage relation, choosing for a wife Miss Kate Bradly, of Pierre, South Dakota, who has proved a faithful and devoted companion and helpmeet. Fraternally Mr. Liddle is member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being active in both fraternities. Mrs. Liddle is one of the leading spirits in the Rebekah degree lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled various offices in the same; she is also a zealous worker in the Methodist Episcopal church of Iroquois, to which religious body her husband belongs, the latter having been a trustee of the congregation for a number of years, also one of its most liberal financial supporters. Politically Mr. Liddle has always been a stanch Republican. He was one of the first of his party in Iroquois to advocate the gold standard and labored unceasingly for the measure, standing firm and unwavering for the time-honored principle of sound money. He has been a delegate to a number of conventions, is a power in local politics, a successful organizer and leader, but has never aspired to office or any kind of public distinction.

JOHN T. LIDDLE was born June 30, 1832, in Dearborn county, Indiana, the son of Stephen and Sarah Liddle, natives of England. These parents were married in the land of their birth and after living there a number of years came to the United States and settled in Dearborn county, Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their days on a farm. Stephen Liddle always followed agriculture for a livelihood and in addition thereto devoted considerable time to the public ministry. His wife bore him ten children, namely: Belsie, Stephen, Sarah, Ann, James, Martha, Isaac, Hannah, Mary and John T., all deceased but the subject of this review and James, the latter living in Dearborn county, Indiana, at the age of seventy-nine years.

John T. Liddle was reared on the family homestead in Miller township, Dearborn county, Indiana, attended the indifferent subscription schools of the early day, and at the age of twenty-one began working for himself as a farm hand, continuing this line of labor for a period of about two years. He then returned home and took charge of the farm which he cultivated successfully in his own and his parents' interests as long as the latter lived, besides looking after their support and comfort in many other ways. When a young man he married Miss Mary Barkuloo, of Logan township, Dearborn county, after which he continued to farm the homestead for three or four years and then moved to Minneapolis, where he purchased land and followed the pursuit of agriculture until disposing of his possessions in that state and migrating to South Dakota a few years later. Mr. Liddle entered a quarter section of land in Kingsbury county and developed the same, but after cultivating his place several years sold out to good advantage and changed his abode to Iroquois, where he has since resided, devoting his attention the meanwhile to the business enterprises in which himself and son are engaged.

Mr. Liddle served one year and three months in the latter part of the Civil war as a member of Company C, Hotchkiss Battalion Volunteers, enlisting at St. Paul and remaining with his command until the cessation of hostilities. His company was stationed for some time at Alexandria, Minnesota, and was transferred thence to Fort Duty to protect the settlers of a large area of territory against the hostile Indians. He rendered valuable assistance and retired from the army with an honorable record, since which time he has been as zealous in promoting the interests of civil life as he was brave and loyal in upholding the integrity of the national union.

Mr. and Mrs. Liddle became the parents of eleven children, only five of whom are living, namely: Charles, who is in business at Iroquois; Harmon, also a resident of Iroquois and a farmer by occupation; Latimer, buttermaker of the Iroquois Creamery; Walter, who is engaged in the railroad business, and Mrs. Esther Bangs. Mr. Liddle is and always has been a pronounced Republican, and is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at Iroquois, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, both being faithful and consistent members and zealous in all lines of religious and charitable work.

ALVA N. ALDRICH, mayor of the city of Aberdeen, South Dakota, where he is also proprietor and manager of the Wisconsin House, one of the leading hotels of the city, was born at Ionia, Michigan, on August 29, 1866, the son of William E. Aldrich, who was born near Buffalo, New York, February 23, 1840, the son of Warren and Sarah Aldrich, both born near Buffalo, New York. William E. Aldrich went to Indiana in 1856, where he followed farming. He served ten months as a member of Company E, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Infantry, as a private. He removed to Michigan in the fall of 1857, and his death occurred February 2, 1877. He married Amelia E. Stedman, who was born at Spencer, Medina county, Ohio, in 1848, the daughter of Nelson and Roxana (Parrent) Stedman, natives of New York state, the former born in 1809, the later in 1810.

The subject was reared to manhood in and about his native place, and attended the public schools. In 1887 he came to South Dakota and took up a homestead in Frederick, Brown county, which he at once proceeded to improve and upon which he resided for the following two years. Owing to the stringency of the times and the difficulty experienced in obtaining a livelihood from his land, he disposed of the same at the expiration of the above period, being obliged to sell at such a low figure as to cause the loss of nearly all of his labor and improvements. For some time after disposing of his homestead Mr. Aldrich clerked in a clothing store in Aberdeen, and it was while thus engaged that he decided to go into the hotel business, and in May, 1896, with borrowed capital, he purchased the Wisconsin House, which he at once remodeled and refurnished throughout, making of it one of the leading hotels of the city. The hotel contains forty commodious rooms, with accommodations for a hundred guests, is modern in its appointments and supplied with all the comforts and conveniences found in any first-class hotel. Mr. Aldrich has proven a model landlord, his companionable and congenial nature having won him a host of friends among the traveling public. Not only is he popular with his guests, but he stands high with his fellow citizens who esteem him highly as a man and citizen, and have honored him in electing him to important places in the city government. In April, 1898, he was elected as a Republican to the board of aldermen at Aberdeen, and was re-elected to that body in 1900 and 1902. In 1898 he was made chairman of the committee on fire department, and remained at the head of that important committee as long as he was alderman. During that period the Gamewell fire alarm system was installed. In

ALVA N. ALDRICH

1902 the board of aldermen honored him by electing him acting mayor. In March, 1904, Mr. Aldrich was nominated by the Republicans for the office of mayor, and in April, following, he was elected. His administration began with the inauguration of needed reforms, among which was the strict closing of all saloons on Sunday, and causing the proprietors to comply with the law forbidding them to obstruct the public view of their bars by the placing of palms, signs, etc., in the front windows. He also closed all the gambling houses, and began the vigorous enforcement of other ordinances, among the same being the one forbidding spitting upon pavements and sidewalks. And those who know the mayor feel certain the public can rest assured that these reforms are not spasmodic, but will continue as long as he remains at the head of the city's government. Mr. Aldrich is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belong to the blue lodge, the chapter and commandery at Aberdeen. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias order.

On June 5, 1895, Mayor Aldrich was married to Miss Louise Wylie, of Aberdeen, and to this union one son has been born: Louis Wylie, who is now in his sixth year.

I. A. KEITH, the leading druggist of Lake Preston and a man of state reputation by reason of his connection with important public enterprises, was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, on September 20, 1847. His parents, Alonzo A. and Julia M. (McFarland) Keith, were natives of New York, and there lived until about the year 1845, when they moved to Rock county, Wisconsin, where the father entered land, developed a farm and became successful in agricultural pursuits. In 1882 he disposed of his interests in that state and came to South Dakota, locating at Lake Preston, near which place he took up a homestead and retired from active life. He died at his home in Lake Preston in the year 1895, leaving a widow and three children, the former still living at the advanced age of eighty-one. Alonzo Keith was a man of strict integrity and high repute, popular with all who knew him, and for many years lived an earnest, consistent Christian life, as a member of the Congregational church, to which denomination his good wife also belongs. Of the four children born to this excellent couple, three are living, Irwin A., the subject of this sketch, Edgar P., a prominent real-estate dealer and large landowner of Algonia, Iowa, and Charles W., who is connected with a Chicago business enterprise; Herbert, the third in order of birth, died at the age of fourteen years.

The subject of this review was reared in Rock county, Wisconsin, grew to manhood on his father's farm and attended the public schools until fifteen years old, the training thus received being supplemented by a course of study in an academy at Allen's Grove and a commercial college at Janesville, Wisconsin. At the age of twenty he entered a drug store in Janesville, and after remaining four years in that city and becoming a proficient pharmacist, came west, stopping one year in Iowa, and in 1882 settled with his family at Lake Preston, South Dakota. In March of the latter year he purchased a small pioneer stock of drugs, representing a value of two hundred and sixty-five dollars, and soon built up a lucrative business. Meanwhile, in 1882, Mr. Keith took up a tree claim, and later located a homestead, on both of which he proved up, and from which he has since received no small part of his income. He owns one tract of real estate, amounting to one hundred and sixty acres, adjoining Lake Preston, its proximity to the town adding greatly to its value, and he now has a beautiful and in every respect desirable home on this property.

Mr. Keith devoted his attention very closely to the drug trade until recently, since which time his son Herbert, a profesional pharmacist and a graduate from the pharmaceutical department of State Agricultural College of South Dakota, has managed the business. Mr. Keith has been officially identified with the South Dakota Pharmaceutical Association since its organization, in 1886, and for ten years served as secretary of that organization and the state board of pharmacy, and for six years he has been a member of the state board of pharmacy, being at this time its president. In 1895 he assisted in organizing the Druggists' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of South Dakota, and has served as secretary of the same since that date, the success of the enterprise being largely attributable to his interest and able management. This company was organized by the leading druggists of the state and has its headquarters at Lake Preston, and carries all classes of commercial risks, having a large and well-distributed business in nearly every city and town in the state. It has saved its policy holders approximately seventy-five thousand dollars in premiums refunded, and has paid fire losses amounting to thirty thousand dollars. The cost to its members has been about fifty per cent. of existing insurance schedules.

The domestic life of Mr. Keith dates from 1872, on June 4th of which year he was wedded to Miss Addie C. Burke, of Rochester, New York, daughter of P. Y. and Miranda Burke, old and respected residents of that city. To Mr. and Mrs. Keith three children have been born, Minnie, Herbert, who has charge of his father's drug business, and Grace, all three at home.

Mr. Keith belongs to the Masonic fraternity and Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a charter member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Lake Preston, which he has served in the highest official capacity within the gift of the organization. Religiously he is a Congregationalist, as is also his wife, both being members of the church at Lake Preston, besides being most liberal contributors. He has for many years been a member of the board of education and in 1897 represented the twenty-first senatorial district in the upper house of the state legislature, in which body he made an honorable record, serving as chairman of the senate appropriation committee and as a member of the committees on insurance and banking, education, cities and municipal corporations and public health, besides taking an active part in the general deliberations on the floor. In politics he is a Republican, casting his maiden vote for U. S. Grant in 1868. He was, however, identified with the Populist party for several years, being led to this action by reason of his views upon the financial question and other reform measures of that party. He is a political leader in Kingsbury county, and is not only a power in local politics, but his influence as an organizer and campaigner is felt throughout a large section of the state.

GEORGE W. LATTIN, one of the leading lawyers and jurists of Kingsbury county, claims the old Empire state of the Union as the place of his nativity, having been born in Dutchess county, New York, on the 23d of April, 1858, and being a scion of old and honored families of that state. The original American ancestors in both the paternal and maternal lines came from England to the new world in the colonial epoch of our national history, locating in New England, from which cradle of history representatives of both have gone forth to diverse sections of the Union. The subject is a son of E. C. and Ruth (Mosher) Lattin, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Dutchess county. The father of the subject was a miller by vocation and his death occurred, in Nassau, New York, in 1865. Judge Lattin was a lad of seven years at the time of his father's death, and in 1869 he accompanied his widowed mother on her removal to DeKalb county, Illinois, where his mother purchased land, continuing to reside on this homestead farm until her children had been reared to maturity. In 1882 she removed to Franklin, Nebraska, where her death occurred in the spring of 1889. Of her four children we enter the following record: Stephen is a resident of Glyndon, Minnesota, where he is engaged in business; George W. is the subject of this review; Alma is the wife of Samuel Chriswell, of Charleston, Oklahoma; and Ella is the wife of William Mercer, of Aurora, Illinois.

George W. Lattin received his rudimentary education in the public schools of Poughkeepsie, New York, and was eleven years of age at the time of his mother's removal to Illinois, where he was reared to maturity on the homestead farm. In the meanwhile he completed the curriculum of the public schools, and in 1876 he entered the

Classical Seminary at East Pawpaw, Illinois, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1880, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1880 he was matriculated in the law department of the Northwestern University, in Chicago, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1882, William J. Bryan having been a member of the junior class at the time of the subject's graduation. Mr. Lattin secured the highest honors in his class, and upon his examination prior to graduation made the mark of one hundred per cent.

In the spring of 1882 Judge Lattin came to Kingsbury county, South Dakota, and took up a claim near the present village of Iroquois, and thereafter he lived upon his farm for eight years, making gool improvements and bringing a goodly portion under a high state of cultivation. In 1890 he was elected judge of the county court, whereupon he took up his residence in DeSmet, where he has since made his home. He served on the bench until 1898, and made a most enviable record, very few of his decisions meeting with reversal in the higher courts. In 1892 he purchased the Kingsbury County Independent, a weekly paper, and retained entire control of the same until 1898, when he disposed of his interests in the enterprise. In April of that year he was appointed captain of Company E, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, and preliminary to entering active service with his command he resigned his position on the bench. He accompanied his regiment to the Philippines, where he remained in command of his company during the entire term of service, participating in all the engagements in which his regiment was involved, and returning to his home in October, 1899, having received his honorable discharge on the 5th of October of that year. Since his return Judge Lattin has been actively engaged in the practice of law in DeSmet, while he makes his home on his fine farm, of one hundred and sixty acres, which lies contiguous to the town. He has attained a high degree of success in temporal affairs, and the same stands as the result of his own efforts, for through his own exertions he made his way through college, having been practically dependent upon his own resources from the age of sixteen years. In politics he was formerly arrayed with the Republican party, but upon the organization of the Populist party he identified himself with the same, and has since been a stanch advocate of its principles. Fraternally he holds membership in DeSmet Lodge, No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in DeSmet Lodge, No. 25, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 11th of July, 1881, Judge Lattin was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Van Patten, of Lee county, Illinois, in which state she was born and reared, being a daughter of C. F. Van Patten, who was one of the pioneers of Lee county. To Judge and Mrs. Lattin have been born eight children, namely: Mary, who is a successful teacher, is a member of the class of 1903 in the State Normal School, at Madison; William, who was graduated in the DeSmet high school, is now engaged in teaching; and Herbert, Lois, Homer, Ralph, Mark and Sidney are all at the parental home.

HON. THOMAS REED is a native of Scotland, born in the town of Auchleblest on the 1st day of October, 1839. His parents were Robert Reed and Agnes Farley, both born and reared in Scotland, and their marriage also occurred in that country. Robert Reed farmed in his native land until 1841, when he came to America and after following the pursuit of agriculture for a few years in the state of New York moved to Ogle county, Illinois, where he continued his chosen vocation until his death, in 1894. Mrs. Reed died in New York in 1842, leaving four motherless children to be cared for by her husband, and right nobly did he discharge this loving duty. Mr. Reed never remarried, but kept his family together until each child was grown and able to care for himself. He possessed more than ordinary powers of mind, was a close student, and ardent friend of high education and at the age of fifty-five took up the study of astronomy, in which he became quite proficient. The following are the names of his children: John, Michael, Agnes, who married Henry Earl, and Thomas, all deceased but the subject of this sketch.

Thomas Reed was quite small when his parents came to the United States and after spending a short time in New York he was taken to Ogle county, Illinois, where he remained until his eighteenth year. He attended school of winter seasons until that age, but began earning his own livelihood when a youth of fourteen by working at different kinds of labor. In 1857 he went to California, via New York city and the isthmus of Panama, and after spending three years mining in Placer county, that state, enlisted in August, 1861, in Company E, First California Infantry, for service in the Civil war. This command marched to Santiago, thence to Fort Yuma, and from there through Arizona, New Mexico and a part of Texas, retaking the government forts and posts that had been captured by the Confederates, finally returning to Santa Fe, where Mr. Reed was mustered out in the year 1864. After a brief rest he re-entered the army, joining Hancock's Veteran Corps, which he accompanied throughout its various experiences, until 1866, in September of which year he received his final discharge at the national capital.

Returning to Illinois at the expiration of his period of enlistment, Mr. Reed settled down to farming in Ogle county, and there remained until 1881, when he came to Kingsbury county, South Dakota, and purchased eight hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he lived during the nine years following. At the end of that time he changed his abode to Arlington and opened a real-estate office to which line of business and money loaning he has since devoted his attention.

Mr. Reed's financial success has been commensurate with the energy displayed in all of his undertakings and in addition to a large amount of valuable property in Arlington, he now owns three thousand acres of fine land in the counties of Kingsbury and Brookings, all under cultivation and yielding him a liberal income; also two hundred acres of valuable farm land in Ogle county, Illinois, besides the ample fortune represented by personal property and private capital. He has other than his business standing and financial success to recommend him to the favorable consideration of his fellow citizens, as he has long been deeply interested in the public affairs of this city, county and state. Since coming to South Dakota he has been actively identified with the Republican party, in local and state politics, has been honored with a number of responsible official positions, prominent among which was that of state senator, having been elected to represent his district in the upper house of the legislature in 1892. He served the district very acceptably for a period of two years and refused a renomination, although importuned by his constituents to accept the honor, as his record as a law-maker was eminently satisfactory, not only to his own party but to the people of his jurisdiction, irrespective of political ties.

Mr. Reed is a member of the Masonic brotherhood, belonging to the blue lodge and chapter at Arlington, the commandery at Brookings, and it was through his individual efforts that the charter for the second named organization was procured, this being the first chapter instituted in South Dakota after its admission to the Union as a state. He is also identified with the Odd Fellows lodge at Arlington, and for over twenty years has been an active worker in the Grand Army of the Republic, being a charter member of the post in the city of his residence and a leader in all of its deliberations. He stands high in Grand Army circles throughout South Dakota, and at the present time is commander of the order in this state, to which honorable position he was elected on June 24, 1903. In August of the same year he attended the national encampment at San Francisco, the place where he enlisted forty-one years before, and also revisited many of the scenes made interesting by reason of his thrilling experiences as a miner. Mr. Reed was married November 22, 1871, to Miss Margaret A. Knapp, daughter of Jarrald and Harriett Knapp, of Ogle county, Illinois, the union being blessed with two children, Robert W. and George P. Mrs. Reed comes of a very old English family, the history of which is traceable to an early date in this country, and to a much remoter period in the land of her forefathers. Among the relics of her ancestry still in her possession is an old chair, which has been in the family and in constant use for over one hundred and fifty years, a piece of furniture not only interesting on account of its great age, but highly prized as a heirloom by reason of its associations.

Mr. Reed and family belong to the Disciple church of Arlington, and are among its active and much respected members. He finds time from the pressing claims of his business affairs to devote to church work and as a faithful and consistent Christian never allows his secular interests to interfere with his religious duties.

BOETIOUS H. SULLIVAN, one of the influential citizens of Plankinton, Aurora county, maintaining his residence in the attractive village of Plankinton, was born in Harvard, McHenry county, Illinois, on the 23d of August, 1859, and is a son of Eugene and Mary (Sullivan) Sullivan, to whom were born nine children. The parents were born in County Kerry, Ireland, whence the father emigrated to the United States when sixteen years of age, settling in Illinois, where he became a successful merchant, there continuing in business until his death, at the age of forty-six years. He was city collector for several years and was a man who commanded unqualified esteem in his home community. His wife came to America as a girl of fourteen years, and joined her brother, who had previously taken up his abode in Illinois. She died in 1893, at the age of fifty-two years.

The subject of this review received an academic education in Belvidere, Illinois, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1880 he came to the territory of Dakota, remaining for a few months in Huron and passing the winter of 1880-81 in Sioux Falls, while in the following spring he took up his residence in Plankinton, where he has since maintained his home. Prior to coming to the west he had read law under the preceptorship of Judge Charles E. Fuller, of Belvidere, Illinois, and in the spring of 1881, at Canton, he was admitted to the bar of the territory of Dakota. He established himself in the practice of his profession in Plankinton, and in the intervening years has become one of the successful and prominent attorneys of the state, while he has also conducted a large business in the handling of real estate. In 1881 he was appointed clerk of the courts of Aurora county, holding the office for six years, and in 1886 he was elected to represent his district in the territorial legislature, while in 1888 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, in Chicago, which nominated Harrison for the presidency. In the following year he was appointed surveyor general of the territory of Dakota, to succeed General Maris Taylor, and upon the division of the territory and the admission of South Dakota to the Union he was reappointed as surveyor general of the new state, serving in this capacity for a total of five years. He is the owner of about four thousand acres of valuable land in Aurora county, and is prominently identified with agriculural pursuits and stock growing, while his residence in Plankinton is one of the handsomest of the many attractive homes in the town. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church. Mr. Sullivan is a member of Auroa Lodge, No. 32, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Plankinton Camp, No. 5558, Modern Woodmen of America; and Plankinton Lodge, No. 77, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 30th of November, 1882, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Mary H. Comerford, of Chamberlain, this state, she being a native of Morris, Illinois, and they have one daughter, Clare.

L. L. LOSTUTTER was born October 15, 1863, in Switzerland county, Indiana, and is the third in a family of four children, whose parents were W. C. and Avarilla Lostutter, both natives of the Hoosier state. After farming for a number of years in Indiana, W. C. Lostutter moved to Illinois, where he also followed agricultural pursuits, subsequently engaging in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1880 he changed his abode to Hand county, South Dakota, locating at St. Lawrence, of which he was one of the first settlers and until the spring of 1883 ran a lumber yard in that town. He then removed to Iroquois, where he also engaged in the lumber business in partnership with his son, to whom he subsequently sold out, and in 1884 established a bank which soon became one of the successful and popular institutions of the kind in the county of Kingsbury. He departed this life September 13, 1885, deeply lamented by all who knew him, leaving to mourn his loss a widow and three children, the names of the latter being as follows: Mrs. Addie Frederick, Mrs. Fannie Pinkerton and L. L., the subject of this review.

The early life of L. L. Lostutter was spent in Clarence, Illinois, and he received his education in the public schools and Paxton Normal Institute. When a mere lad he became his father's assistant in the store, and after the family moved to South Dakota he remained one and a half years in charge of the business, closing the establishment out at the expiration of that time and rejoining his parents at St. Lawrence. Later, in partnership with his father, he engaged in the lumber business. When the father died, L. L. took charge of the banking and lumbering interests and managed the same with success and profit until 1887, when he bought out the other heirs and from that time until 1903 was sole proprietor of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Iroquois. In January of the latter year he sold out and retired from banking and since then has devoted his attention mainly to the handling of real estate, in which business he had previously been engaged, and in which he built up a large and lucrative patronage in connection with his other enterprises. He now deals extensively in all kinds of realty, city and country, is also identified with other lines of activity and occupies a commanding position in business circles, locally and throughout the state. Mr. Lostutter is one of the prominent Odd Fellows of South Dakota, and has filled all the chairs in the local lodge to which he belongs, besides being high in the councils of the grand lodge, in which body he has also been honored with exalted official station. He served five years as grand treasurer, was grand warden for a considerable length of time, held the office of deputy grand master for a term and later rose to the honorable position of grand master, the highest office within the gift of the order. For a series of years he was chosen representative to the sovereign grand lodge, in which exalted assemblage his activity and influence brought him to the favorable notice of the leaders of the fraternity throughout the Union, among whom he is now numbered. In addition to his deep interest in Odd Fellowship, Mr. Lostutter is also a zealous Mason, in which ancient and honorable brotherhood he has held offices of high rank, serving two years as treasurer of the grand lodge, being the only man in South Dakota ever re-elected to that responsible position.

Politically Mr. Lostutter is a Republican and has always been an unswerving supporter of the party and judicious advisor in its councils, also a splendid organizer and successful campaigner. For years he has been a delegate to city, county, district and state conventions, has served several terms as chairman of his delegations to the latter and in 1896 was alternate to the national convention, which met in St. Louis, Missouri, also attended as a delegate the national convention at Philadelphia in 1900.

Mr. Lostutter was appointed receiver of the Huron National Bank in 1891, and in due time wound up the business of the institution to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is a safe, reliable business man of sound judgment, prudent and resourceful in his dealings, but at all times honorable, and his integrity is unstained by the slightest suspicion of anything savoring of disrepute.

In March, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lostutter with Miss Minnie Hall, daughter of Jackson Hall, an old settler of Kingsbury county, who now lives in the state of California. Mrs. Lostutter has been a true helpmeet to her husband, presiding over his home with true wifely dignity, and sympathizing with him in all of his aspirations and endeavors. She is a leader in the Rebekah lodge of Odd Fellows at Iroquois, has attended a number of high assemblages of the order, besides holding important official positions; and is a faithful and consistent member of the Congregational church. Mr. Lostutter also subscribes to this faith, and for a period of seven or eight years has been a trustee of the Iroquois congregation. He is fond of travel and in addition to visiting nearly every state of the Union, has made a trip to Mexico, in which he was accompanied by his wife. Recently, 1903, the two went upon an extensive and pleasant sea voyage, during which they visited Porto Rico; Venezuela, South America; stopping at St. Pierre, Martinique, and the Spanish Island of St. Thomas and many other interesting places, spending nearly a hundred days making the trip.

ORLANDO T. GRATTAN was born in Mount Carroll, Carroll county, Illinois, on the 8th of May, 1853, being a son of H. G. and Phoebe (Tisdell) Grattan, the former of whom was born in Connecticut. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Amos Grattan, who was a blacksmith by trade and who came of stanch old New England stock. As a young man H. G. Grattan learned the printer's trade, becoming one of the pioneer newspaper men of Illinois, and having been identified with the publication of papers at Mount Carroll, Freeport and Sterling. He later became general agent for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, and finally removed to Waukon, Allamakee county, Iowa, where he died in 1896, his wife having passed away in 1866, at Sterling, Illinois. The subject attended the schools of Sterling, Illinois, until he had attained the age of thirteen years, and then accompanied his father on his removal to Waukon, Iowa, where he worked on his father's farm until he had attained the age of eighteen years, in the meanwhile attending school as opportunity afforded. He then entered the employ of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company as traveling salesman, and was thus engaged about seven years. In December, 1880, he came to Elkton, South Dakota, and here engaged in the hardware business, beginning operations with a capital of only two hundred dollars of his own. Upon coming to the state it was his intention to locate in Pierre, but at Tracy he met a traveling salesman for the house of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Company, of Chicago, who advised him to look over the field at Elkton, which was then known as Ivanhoe. He arrived in the embryonic village at ten o'clock at night, and his first impression could not have been very favorable, for he found entertainment, so called, in the only hotel, which was connected with the local blacksmith shop. The interior was not plastered, and the second story had a floor of loose boards, while the roof was of most flimsy construction. There were five beds in the room which was assigned to him, and during the early days of his sojourn in the town blizzards raged every day, while he states that the snow was drifted so deep in some places that one might, if desired, sit on top of the telegraph poles and view the prospect o'er. This memorable winter of 1880-1 was one of the worst ever experienced since the settlement of this section, but the subject was not dismayed by the outlook and determined to establish a business here. About the middle of January he began the erection of his two-story "business block," the same being a most primitive structure. He secured a portion of the lumber from Flandreau, eighteen miles distant, and the remainder from Lake Benton. Twice within that winter he made his way on foot to and from Flandreau, and when the roof was placed on his building those engaged in shingling the same could walk about on the snow drifts and prosecute their work, though the building was of two stories. On the 15th of April, 1881, Mr. Grattan equipped himself with snow-shoes, on which he started for Gary, thirty-five miles distant, to meet a friend. The journey required two days. The first night he stopped at the home of Henry Kienast, ten miles out, and there found that the only supply of food was that secured by grinding wheat in an ordinary coffee-mill and then baking the same into bread. He finally had to hire a team to take him to his destination, having become snow-blind, so that it was unsafe for him to continue alone. He then returned to Waukon, Iowa, where his wife and two children had remained in the meanwhile, and as soon as the railroad was opened in the spring, he brought his family to the new home, and for the first week after their arrival they slept on improvised beds laid on the floor of the local railway station, a small and rude building. Thereafter the family resided in the rooms over the store for seven years, when they took possession of the present attractive and commodious modern residence, which is valued at about five thousand dollars, and which is one of the best in the town.

During the first year of business in Elkton, Mr. Grattan made expenses and cleared sixteen dollars, and from this nucleus he has built up his present extensive and flourishing enterprise and has gained precedence as one of the leading business men and capitalists of the town. In 1897 his place of business was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of four thousand dollars, but he promptly erected his present substantial brick and stone block, of two stories, which is one of the best in the town, being valued at ten thousand dollars, while his stock of hardware reaches a valuation of four thousand dollars. He formerly handled farm machinery, but has now dropped this branch of his enterprise. He controls a large and representative trade, and in addition to his hardware business does a large loan and insurance business. In politics he supported the Republican party until 1896, when he became convinced of the legitimacy of the financial policy adopted by the Democratic party in its platform, and showed the courage of his convictions by transferring his allegiance to the latter, whose principles he has since advocated. He is not formally identified with any religious organization, but gives his support to the Baptist church, of which his wife is a devoted member. He is identified with the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity in Elkton, with the commandery of Knights Templar at Brookings, and with the temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Sioux Falls.

On the 18th of May, 1874, Mr. Grattan was united in marriage to Miss Eva Hersey, who was born and reared in Waukon, Iowa, being a daughter of Adaniram J. and Mary (Reed) Hersey, who came to that state from Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Grattan have three children, concerning whom we offer the following data: Paul H., who was graduated in the South Dakota State Agricultural College in 1896, and in the law department of the Iowa State University in 1899, is now a traveling salesman; Ray J. is associated with his father in the conducting of the store; and Edna G., who is now prosecuting her musical studies in the city of Buffalo, New York, where she will complete a two-years course in 1903, was previously a student in the Francis Shirmer Musical Academy of the University of Chicago, and is a specially skilled pianist, having gained a high reputation in Buffalo, where she is now studying.

GEORGE C. KNICKERBOCKER.—All who are familiar with the delightful writings of Washington Irving, and particularly with his "Knickerbocker's New York," will understand that the name borne by the subject has through this source become almost a generic term as designating the sturdy and aristocratic division of the old Holland families who settled in New Amsterdam, the nucleus of the present national metropolis, and also became prominent in connection with the settlement of other sections of the Empire state. The lineage of Colonel Knickerbocker is traced in an unbroken way back to the original American progenitors whom Irving thus singled out in giving title to one of his most interesting works, and the genealogical record is one in which he may well take pride. The Colonel is one of the honored pioneers and popular citizens of McPherson county and has been the owner of a hotel in Eureka since the founding of the town,

COLONEL AND MRS. GEORGE C. KNICKERBOCKER AND GRANDCHILDREN.

having, in fact, purchased the first lot and erected the first building in the place save for those put up in a preliminary way by the railroad company.

The genealogical record is traced back to John VanBerghan Knickerbocker, of Brabant, who was captain in the navy of the Netherlands, and whose son, Harmon Jansen Knickerbocker, born in Friesland, in 1648, was the original progenitor in America. He came from Holland to the new world in 1678, and through his second son, Lawrence, who married Catherine Van Horn, the line of direct descent is traced to the subject of this review. Harmon, son of Lawrence, married Rebecca Wandelar, and their second son, Harmon Jansen, who married Susannah Basson, was the great-grandfather of our subject. Peter Knickerbocker, grandfather of the Colonel, married Jane Montrose, and they became the parents of eighteen children, of whom seven are yet living, the average age of the number being four score years, which venerable age is that of our subject's father, William, who now resides in Aurora, Illinois, the family being notable for longevity. William Knickerbocker was born and reared in Dutchess county, New York, as was also his wife, whose maiden name was Helen M. Crouse and who is still living, as are two of their four children, of whom the subject was the first in order of birth.

About the year 1848 William Knickerbocker took up his residence in Illinois, becoming one of the pioneers of that state, where he followed the vocation of contractor and builder for many years. In Aurora, Illinois, on the 11th of October, 1850, George C. Knickerbocker was ushered into the world, and there passed his boyhood days, securing such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools. He acquired the mason's trade in his youth and as a young man was successfully engaged in contracting and building in Illinois and adjoining states. At the age of twenty-seven years he located in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in the furniture business. In the early 'eighties he conducted the largest establishment of the sort in the city mentioned, but his place was destroyed by fire in 1882, entailing a total loss of sixty-five thousand dollars. In 1885 the Colonel came to South Dakota and located in McPherson county, being one of the first settlers in the western part of the county. At the time of the inception of the town of Eureka and before the railroad company, owning the site, had granted permission for anyone to build on the ground, Colonel Knickerbocker "took time by the forelock" and succeeded in erecting a hotel building in the town, quietly perfecting the plans and bringing his force of workmen on the spot selected. This was on Sunday, and by putting forth every effort the building was raised during the day and to a large extent the exterior was finished by Monday, when the railroad officials put in an appearance and sized up the situation. Perhaps admiring the enterprise and courage of the subject. they made no serious protest and thus he gained the credit of being the first to erect a building on the site of the present thriving and attractive town, save those, as noted, which have been put up by the railroad company. He has ever since continued his residence in Eureka, is well known throughout this section of the state, and his circle of friends is bounded only by that of his acquaintances, while he has at all times shown himself ready to aid to the utmost of his ability in the furthering of all undertakings and enterprises tending to enhance the general welfare and promote the development of the country and the material prosperity of his town. He takes a deep interest in public affairs, particularly those of a local nature, while he has been and continues an active worker in politics in the county, wielding no little influence, though never resorting to spectacular methods. He served for five years as a member of the board of county commissioners, was a member of the first board of aldermen, and has held other offices of local trust. On the 23d of February, 1901, he was appointed colonel on the staff of Governor Herreid and remains incumbent of this office at the time of this writing. He is a prominent and popular affiliate of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the grand lodge of the order in the state.

On the 16th of February, 1871, Colonel Knickerbocker was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Ellen Jones, who was born and reared in Cook county, Illinois, being a daughter of Samuel Jones, who came of stanch Welsh lineage. Mrs. Knickerbocker bears the distinction of having been the first woman in Eureka. Of this union were born two children, Gertrude B. and Harry M. The daughter became the wife of John E. Regan, of Eureka, and her death occurred in 1898. She is survived by three daughters, namely: Georgia, Grace and Genevieve. The son of the subject is now engaged in music teaching and is a natural musician, having inherited his talents. He performs on almost any instrument, but the violin is his specialty, and of this instrument he is considered almost a master. He is now a resident of Harvey, North Dakota, where he is engaged in organizing and teaching orchestras and bands, at which he meets with great success. In 1900 he married Alma Thorhaug, who was born in Wisconsin. To this union a son has been born, George Stanley Knickerbocker.

J. L. HALL, a prominent and influential business man of Volga, Brookings county, and president of the First State Bank of that place, is a native of Illinois, having been born in the beautiful city of Rockford, on the 25th of November, 1856, and being a son of Charles A. and Margaret (Dixon) Hall, the former of whom was born in Massachusetts and the latter in New York. Charles A. Hall was reared and educated in his native state, and as a young man came west to Illinois, where he was engaged in farming for a number of years, after which he established himeslf in the livery business in Rockford, continuing this enterprise until his death in 1859, at which time the subject was but two years of age.

J. L. Hall, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared to maturity in the city of his birth, and there prosecuted his studies in the public schools until he had attained the age of seventeen years, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade, becoming an expert workman, and continuing to follow his trade in Rockford for a period of five years. In 1880 he removed to Tyler, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the hardware business for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which, in the spring of 1882, he came to South Dakota and cast in his lot with the embryonic village of Volga. He brought with him about two thousand dollars' worth of tinware and hardware, and with this as a nucleus he engaged in business in the new town. With the settling up of the surrounding country Volga increased in population and commercial importance, and Mr. Hall succeeded in building up a most profitable enterprise, thus having continued in the hardware business for more than twenty years, and now controlling a large and representative trade in the line, and having a commodious and well-equipped establishment, in which he handles full lines of heavy and shelf hardware, tinware, stoves, ranges, agricultural implements, machinery, etc. In 1892 Mr. Hall purchased the lumber business of J. H. Anderson, and has since continued the enterprise, which is a most prosperous one. He is one of the three stockholders in the First State Bank, which was organized and incorporated in 1901, and he has been president of the institution since that time. Mr. Hall has served as a member of the board of village trustees, and also as village treasurer, and is one of the popular and highly esteemed citizens of the town of which he may well be considered one of the founders and builders. Mr. Hall has an abiding faith in the legitimacy of the principles of the Democratic party as exemplified by Jefferson and Jackson, but is maintains an independent attitude in politics. adopted in the platform of 1896, so that he now maintains an independent attitude in politics. He is affiliated with Volga Lodge, No. 98, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Volga, having passed the various official chairs in the same, and having represented it in the grand lodge of the state. He also holds membership in the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos, an organization of the lumbermen throughout the Union.

JOHN H. CARROLL, one of the leading citizens of DeSmet, Kingsbury county, is a native of the city of Philadelphia, being a son of T. N. and Hannah (Clarke) Carroll, both of whom were born in England. The father of the subject came to America in 1846 and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in cotton manufacturing, and he passed practically the remainder of his life in that fine old city of the Keystone state, having been for a few years a resident of Iowa, whence he returned to the "City of Brotherly Love," where both he and his wife died. They became the parents of nine children, of whom seven are living. The father was a Republican in politics, and both he and his wife were members of the Congregational church.

The subject of this review was reared to maturity in his native city, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools continued his studies in the Philadelphia central high school, which is virtually a college, and one in which many of the nation's eminent men have been students. He was graduated as a member of the class of 1869 and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while he secured third honors in his class, which had about fifteen members. After his graduation Mr. Carroll engaged in teaching in the graded schools of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year. In August, 1870, he was elected principal in Waukon, Allamakee county, Iowa, of the public schools, continuing to teach in the schools of that section of the Hawkeye state for a period of eight years, at the expiration of which he came to the territory of Dakota, locating in Fountain, Brookings county, in July, 1878, before the present city of Brookings was founded, while Kingsbury county was then known as Wood county. He engaged in the general merchandise business in Fountain, and later identified himself with the real-estate business, and he continued his residence there until the spring of 1880, when he came to Kingsbury county, where he was appointed clerk of the court, by United States Judge J. P. Kidder, serving in this capacity until 1884, when he resigned. In 1880, soon after coming to the county, he established the postoffice of DeSmet, the village being named in honor of the heroic and venerated missionary of the early days, Father DeSmet, who labored among the Indians throughout the nothwest before civilization had gained a foothold. Mr. Carroll became the first postmaster of the embryonic town, and was appointed to the office under the administration of President Arthur, resigning in 1887, under the regime of President Cleveland. In 1889 he was elected the first mayor of the city of DeSmet. In 1882 he established the Bank of DeSmet, which is now one of the solid and popular financial institutions of this section of the state and one of which he still has full control, while his real-estate operations have been of extensive scope.

In politics Mr. Carroll has long been recognized as one of the leaders of the Republican party in the state, having been frequently a delegate to county, congressional and state conventions, and having on a number of occasions served as chairman of the county conventions. He has been in no sense a seeker of official preferment, but the confidence and esteem reposed in him by the people of his district were signalized in a significant way in his election to the legislature in 1902. He served during the eighth general assembly, and in the connection manifested the same dominating public spirit and loyalty which have marked his course since coming to the state. He was assigned to a number of important committees, notably the committee on appropriations and those on banking, enrollment and engrossment of bills, public libraries, and the committee on the State Historical Society. Fraternally he is one of the prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being affiliated with DeSmet Lodge, No. 58, in DeSmet, of which he is the representative in the grand lodge of the state at the time of this writing, while both he and his wife are charter members of the auxiliary lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah. He also holds membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees, having represented his lodge of the former order in the grand lodge of the state, in which he was elected grand receiver. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church and are prominent in the work of both the parish and diocese. In the connection it may be noted that he is a member of the Chapter of Calvary Cathedral, of the diocese, which has charge of all church property in the diocese of South Dakota, while he is also a senior warden of St. Stephen's church, in DeSmet.

On Christmas day, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Carroll to Miss Sara R. Imus, of Corunna, Indiana, a daughter of Charles and Lucy Imus, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Vermont. They were numbered among the early settlers in Calhoun county, Michigan, and Mr. Imus was for many years engaged in business in Corunna. They are both now deceased.

PHILETUS CLARK TRUMAN, who died at his home in Volga, on the 27th of October, 1901, as the result of an attack of pneumonia, was born in Preston, Chenango county, New York, on the 20th of December, 1841, being a son of Clark and Clarissa Truman. His father was born on Long Island, New York, and his ancestors were numbered among the early settlers in Connecticut, whether they came from England in the colonial era of our national history. Representatives of the name later removed to Long Island, New York, locating at Little Falls, and thence the father of the subject removed to Chenango county, New York, where they remained for a number of years, finally coming west to Magnolia, Iowa, where the parents passed the remainder of their lives.

Mr. Truman received his rudimentary education in the district schools of his native county where he was reared on the home farm, and later he continued his studies in the institution at Deruyter, New York. He effectually supplemented this early discipline during later years, being a close observer and student and becoming a man of broad and liberal information and distinctive intellectuality. In 1856 he left the parental home and went to Wisconsin, where he devoted several years to teaching, in the schools of Rock, Dane and Green counties, while he simultaneously gave special attention to the reading of law. In July, 1862, he went to Magnolia, Iowa, where he married Miss Eunice Truman, whose death occurred in November, 1873. She is survived by one daughter, Alice M., who is now the wife of John C. Jenkins, of Brookings, this state. After his marriage Mr. Truman continued his residence in Iowa, where he was engaged in teaching school for several terms, while for several years he served as superintendent of schools in Shelby county and also as county surveyor. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar of that state, and thereafter was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Harlan, Iowa, until 1881, when he came to Brookings county, South Dakota, and took up a pre-emption claim in Lake, Sinai township, upon which he resided until he had perfected his title. He then located in the village of Volga, where he resumed the practice of his profession, entering into partnership with Arthur S. Mitchell, with whom he continued in practice until 1891, from which time forward until his death he conducted an individual and independent practice of general order, gaining marked prestige. In 1893-4 he served as county judge, and in the fall of the latter year was elected to represent Brookings county in the state legislature, in which he proved a valuable and conscientious working member. In politics he gave an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, of whose principles he was an able and effective advocate, taking an active part in forwarding the party cause. He was reared in the faith of the Seventh-day Baptist church, but upon coming to Volga enrolled himself as a member of the Presbyterian church, ordering his life in harmony with the faith which he professed. He was one of the prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in this county, having been identified with Mystic Lodge, No. 89, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was past-master; Chapter No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, at Arlington; and Golden Rod Chapter, No. 58, Order of the Eastern Star, of which his widow is also a valued member. At the time of his death Mr. Truman was the owner of sixteen hundred and forty acres of farming land, in Brookings and Kingsbury counties, and also of a considerable amount of property in Volga. He was a naturalist of marked ability and enthusiasm, and in this line held a high reputation for his intimate and comprehensive knowledge, while he had the finest collection of lepedoptera and coleoptera in the northwest, and having given much of his time in the later years of his life to study and investigation along this line and to the perfecting of his fine collection. He retired from the active practice of his profession in 1900, and thereafter gave his attention to his capitalistic and landed interests.

On the 12th of January, 1892, Mr. Truman was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Dickerson, who was born in Jordan, Minnesota, being a daughter of David D. and Emeline (Edgerton) Dickerson, natives of Oneida and Madison county, New York, respectively. The mother of Mrs. Truman was summoned into eternal rest on the 27th of December, 1900, at the age of seventy-three years, and Mr. Dickerson made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Truman, having attained the venerable age of seventy-nine years at the time of his death, December 25, 1903.

Mrs. Truman is a lady of culture and gracious personality, and is prominent in the social life of the community, while her beautiful home is a center of refined hospitality. She was educated in the seminary at Whitestown, New York, and in the Agricultural College, at Brookings, South Dakota, and was a popular teacher in the public schools of this state for several years prior to her marriage. She is a musician and also possesses much literary ability, while she and her husband passed many grateful hours in their fine library and in the arranging of his collection of specimens to which reference has been made, and which she still retains. She is an active worker in the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, of which she is past worthy matron, while she has also served as grand conductress in the grand chapter of this state. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and active in forwarding the work in its different departments. She was made administratrix of her husband's estate, and still retains a personal supervision of her various properties.

The following obituary notice of Mrs. Truman's father appeared in print at the time of his demise and will be of undoubted interest in the connection:

> **Died.—David Dickerson, at Volga, on Friday, December 25, 1903, aged seventy-nine years, eleven months and three days. Mr. Dickerson was born in Lee, Oneida county, New York, January 21, 1824. He was the sixth child of John and Phoeba Dickerson. When he was one year old his parents moved to Mexico, Oswego county, where they lived for eight years. They then moved to Lee Center, Oneida county. His education was obtained in the common schools, the Gilbertville high school and the Rensselaer Academy, at Mexico, New York. He afterwards taught twelve terms of school. August 4, 1852, he was married to Emeline Edgerton, of Ava, New York, and they immediately moved to Portland, Illinois, where they resided until 1856. On account of failing health they moved to Jordon, Minnesota. In 1857 he was a member of the constitutional convention of Minnesota, representing Scott county. He was a prominent member of this convention, being on the finance, public debt and tax committees. He first came to Volga in 1881 to visit with a sick daughter, Mrs. J. S. Bandy, who died on Christmas day,—just twenty-two years prior to his death. His health has gradually failed since the death of his wife three years ago last Sunday. He was brought up in the Baptist faith, but was not a member of any denominational church. The only member of his immediate family surviving him is Mrs. M. E. Truman, of this city. For twenty years Mr. Dickerson lived in this community, first settling in Windsor township, where he lived for a few years, but later moved to Volga, where he has since resided. He still retained his land interests in Windsor, but at different times had business interests in the city, he having owned and edited the Tribune in 1885. The deceased was a wonderfully well preserved man for a person of his age. He had a jovial disposition and was always cheerful and full of sunshine.**

HUBERT BERTON MATHEWS, one of the able and popular members of the faculty of the State Agricultural College of South Dakota, at Brookings, was born at Eagle Corners, Richland county, Wisconsin, on the 10th of April, 1868. His father, Louis A. Mathews, was born in Ohio, a son of Hubert and Mary Mathews, who were born near the famed old city of Strassburg, Germany, which was at that time included in the province of Alsace-Loraine, France. Shortly after his marriage Hubert Mathews emigrated with his wife to America and settled in Ohio, where he was engaged in farming for a number of years, eventually removing thence to Eagle Corners, Wisconsin. He enlisted as a Union soldier in the war of the Rebellion, was wounded in action and taken captive by the enemy, being incarcerated in Andersonville prison and dying after exchange from the effects of captivity, his body being thrown into the gulf of Mexico while homeward bound. His widow is still living, having attained the venerable age of eighty-one years and residing in Muscoda, Wisconsin. Louis Mathews was reared to maturity in the state of Wisconsin, and there was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary Newburn, a daughter of Jeremiah and Catherine Newburn, who were numbered among the early settlers of the Badger state, the former having been a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Maine. After his marriage the father of our subject settled on a farm in Richland county, Wisconsin, whence he finally removed to the city of Detroit, Michigan, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which he returned to his farm. He there continued in agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he came to what is now South Dakota and secured a tract of land near Willow Lake, Clark county, where he continued to reside until 1889, when he removed to Seattle, Washington, where he has since been identified with mining enterprises, After locating on his homestead in South Dakota his humble sod house served not only as the family domicile, but also as a place of worship, a school house and a place of public meeting for the settlers of this section, the house having been erected two years previously to his bringing his family to the farm. Louis and Mary Mathews became the parents of eleven children, of whom nine are yet living, while of the number five were graduated in the State Agricultural College of South Dakota, while a sixth is now a student in the institution, being a member of the class of 1905. Of the children we enter a brief record, as follows: Hubert B. is the immediate subject of this review; Sarah died at the age of four years; Emma is the wife of Professor Howard H. Hoy, of the State Agricultural College; Alta is the wife of Perry Smith, of Bisbee, Arizona; Alice is a successful teacher in the public schools of Brookings county; Roscoe A. is a resident of Great Falls, Montana, where he is identified with mining enterprises; Harry is a student in the South Dakota Agricultural College and is a leader in its athletics, having been the winner of the pole-vaulting contest in the state in the season of 1903; Leroy is on a farm in Illinois; Arthur is a student in the high school at Brookings; Oscar graduates in the class of 1904 in the same school, and Minnie, who was the sixth in order of birth, died at Willow Lake, at the age of sixteen years.

Professor Mathews entered the district school at Willow Corners, Wisconsin, when but four years of age, and was there enrolled as a pupil until he had attained the age of thirteen, after which he attended the high school at Muscoda for two terms, coming then to South Dakota and continuing his studies for one term in the school at Willow Lake. In October, 1885, he began teaching in Clark county, this state, devoting his attention to pedagogic work during the winter terms, while he was employed on the farm during the intervening summer. In 1889 he was matriculated in the State Agricultural College, where he continued his studies two terms, when he again began teaching during the winter terms at Willow Lake, in order to earn the funds with which to continue his college work during the summers. While in the college he also availed himself of every opportunity to add to his financial resources, never swerving from the course which he had defined and finally being able to realize his ambition, in the completion of the prescribed course, and he was graduated in the college as a member of the class of 1892, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. During his college days he was prominent in the athletic sports and in society work, having been a member of the college ball team and an enthusiastic devotee of all manly sports. He was also president of his class and editor of the college paper. During the summer which witnessed his graduation he also worked with a threshing-machine outfit, thus accumulating a reserve fund which enabled him to enter, in the autumn, the Nebraska State University, at Lincoln, and in that institution he continued his studies until the holiday vacation, when he accepted the principalship of the public schools at Clark City, South Dakota, retaining this incumbency until the following March, when he was appointed an instructor in physics and meteorology in the Agricultural College, whose sessions are held during the summer months, and he was thus enabled to do post-graduate work during the winters, availing himself of the advantages afforded in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and later of those of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. In 1896 he was made active professor in the department of physics, being given the full professorship in July of that year, and he has ever since retained this important office, in which his effective and indefatigable efforts have justified the wisdom of his being chosen. At the time when he became connected with the department of physics and electrical engineering no laboratories had been provided for said department, and it is gratifying to note that the college now has supplied for this important department one of the best equipped laboratories to be found in the northwest. In 1898 the degree of Master of Science was conferred upon Professor Mathews by the South Dakota Agricultural College. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery at Brookings and of El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls. He is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Mathews is also a member of the Ladies' Club of Brookings.

On the 12th of November, 1894, Professor Mathews was united in marriage to Miss Eva E. Plocker, who was born near Plainfield, Wisconsin, being a daughter of James and Fannie Plocker, the former of whom was born in the city of Amsterdam, Holland, and the latter in the state of Maine. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Mathews was Cornelius Plocker, who was a sea captain, identified with the Dutch East India Company. After his marriage James Plocker settled in the southern part of Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming for several years, eventually removing to Plainfield, that state, where he died in the year 1884. In the same year his widow and her daughter, Eva E., wife of the subject, came to South Dakota, locating in Elkton, in which vicinity the son, Henry, and daughters, Fannie, Anna and Aura, had previously located and taken up tracts of land, which they were then holding preliminary to proving title. Of the other children of Mrs. Plocker it may be said that her daughter, Olive, was then residing in Nebraska; Edward and Frank at Bancroft,; and Lucinda in Arizona. Mrs. Mathews became a student in the State Agricultural College in the autumn of 1887, thus being a classmate of her future husband. She was graduated in 1892, having previously been a successful and popular teacher in the district schools, while after her graduation she taught in the Brookings city schools. In 1894 the degree of Master of Science was conferred upon her by her alma mater, while in 1891 she completed a course in pharmacy. She was for two years in charge of the art department of the college. Professor and Mrs. Mathews have three children, Hubert, who was born on the 4th of January, 1897; Hermine, who was born on the 4th of October, 1901, and Baby, who was born at St. Petersburg, Florida, February 24, 1904.

GEORGE W. MENTCH, a leading citizen of Pennington county, is a native of Indiana county, Pennsylvania, born on September 11, 1847, and remained in his native county until he reached the age of twenty-three, being educated there and afterward following farming for a livelihood. In 1870 he moved to the neighborhood of Winfield, in southwestern Kansas, and during the next seven years was occupied in farming there. In 1877 he came to the Black Hills, arriving at Rapid City on May 17th. In December of the same year he went to the mining district around Rockerville, where he remained until the ensuing fall, when he returned to Rapid City and took up a homestead on Rapid creek, ten miles from the town. Here he engaged in farming and raising stock. He was one of the first men in this part of the state to take an active part in organizing Sunday-school and church work, and during the whole period of his residence here he has been zealous and energetic in all forms of religious enterprise. For a few years lately he has been partially retired from active business pursuits, but he still retains an interest in the stock industry. From his advent into this country he has been active and forceful in local public affairs, and is regarded as one of the leading citizens of Pennington county. In politics he is a loyal and devoted Republican, and to the service of his party he has ever been a willing and helpful contributor. His first vote was cast for General Grant for President, and since casting it he has never faltered in the support of the party's principles and candidates. Although essentially a man of peace, he has always been ready for military service when the best interests of the country demanded it. He served in defense of the Union during the closing year of the Civil war in an independent company organized in Pennsylvania, and here in the west he has never failed to take his place in the ranks against savage fury and treachery.

MAJOR JOHN A. PICKLER is a native of Washington county, Indiana, where he was born on the 24th of January, 1844, being a son of George and Emily (Martin) Pickler, the former of whom was born in Indiana and the latter in Kentucky, while both families early settled in the Hoosier state, in the pioneer epoch. The father of the subject was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits, finally removing to Davis county, Iowa, where he engaged in merchandising, as did he later in Kirkville, Missouri, where both he and his wife passed the closing years of their earnest and useful lives. Major Pickler passed his boyhood days on the old Indiana homestead and secured his preliminary educational discipline in the district schools, after which he completed a course of study in the high school at Bloomfield, Iowa, where his parents had taken up their abode. He was later matriculated in the Iowa State University, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1870, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Shortly afterwards he entered the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in 1872, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After thus fortifying himself for the work of his exacting profession he engaged in the practice of law in Kirksville, Missouri, whence, in 1875, he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where he entered into a professional alliance as a member of the law firm of Hoffman, Pickler & Brown, which held high prestige at the bar of the Hawkeye state, and he continued to be thus associated until coming to South Dakota, in 1882, since which year he has retained his home in Faulk county. He possesses one of the largest and best selected libraries in the state.

Prompted by intrinsic loyalty and patriotism, Major Pickler early offered his services in defense of the Union when "grim-visaged war reared its horrid front." In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Third Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, in which he became a non-commissioned officer. During his period of service with this command he was granted a furlough of thirty days in order that he might attend, in Philadelphia, a military training school for applicants for command in colored troops. He was later examined, in the city of St. Louis, and passed for captaincy, and there rejoining his regiment to await developments. He continued in active service with the Third Iowa Cavalry until 1864, when he veteranized and rejoined the same company and regiment, being promoted to second lieutenant, first lieutenant and finally captain of Company D, in the meanwhile having declined to be mustered in as captain

MAJ. JOHN A. PICKLER.

MRS. ALICE M. A. PICKLER.

in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment of the United States Colored Infantry. Upon being mustered out of the Third Cavalry he was made major of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment of United States Colored Infantry, at the age of twenty-one years, and commanded this regiment for several months at Atlanta, Georgia. This regiment was mustered out in January, 1866, and Major Pickler then received his honorable discharge. He participated in a number of the notable engagements of the great internecine conflict and made an enviable record as a faithful and valiant soldier and able commanding officer. He retains a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In September, 1882, Major Pickler came from Iowa by railroad to Mitchell, South Dakota, and thence by stage to Huron, at which point he joined a party of gentlemen who were going to the center of Faulk county to locate a town, which they hoped to make the county seat. The party proceeded by rail to Miller, Hand county, where the subject and others of the company procured lumber for claim shanties, the material being loaded with other lumber belonging to others of the party and designed for the construction of a hotel in the new town. In the procession that finally proceeded northward over the untrampled prairies there were thirteen wagons, each being well loaded. For eight miles out of Miller they followed a somewhat beaten track, but thereafter proceeded across the prairies without a trail, placing lath on various high points as they traveled, in order that they might find their way back by the same route. On sunfall of the second day they arrived on the present site of Faulkton, locating that town on the south back of the Nixon river. The next day Major Pickler settled upon a pre-emption claim adjoining the town, and his pleasant home is located on this property, a considerable portion of which is now platted into town lots. He was active in assisting in the organization and development of Faulk county, being one of the pioneers of this part of the state, and one of the most prominent members of the bar of this section.

In politics he has ever given an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party and has long been known as one of its leaders in the state. He served as state's attorney of Adair county, Missouri, and while engaged in practice in Iowa was a Garfield elector from the second district of that state. He served as a member of the legislature of Iowa, and in 1885 was elected to the territorial legislature of South Dakota. By his old colonel of the Third Iowa Cavalry, General John W. Noble, secretary of the interior under President Harrison, he was appointed an inspector in the public-land service, in which capacity he served until his election to congress in 1889. Upon the admission of South Dakota to the Union Major Pickler was elected at large as one of the first members of congress from the state, the fifty-first congress. He was reelected at large to the fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fourth congresses, and thus was a representative of his state in the lower house of the federal legislature for four successive congresses, within which he accomplished much for the furtherance of the best interests of South Dakota. He served as a member of the committees of public land, Indian affairs, invalid pensions, irrigation of arid lands, alcoholic-liquor traffic and that of claims. He was chairman of the committee on invalid pensions in the fifty-fourth congress. He was not a candidate for re-election to the fifty-fifth congress, but was a candidate for nomination for the United States senate. He received the Republican legislative caucus nomination and the unanimous vote of the caucus for more than thirty days, but the Republicans were lacking five votes of a majority and as it was deemed improbable that a Republican could be elected, the representatives of the party, with one exception, voted for Hon. James H. Kyle to succeed himself as senator, and he was duly elected. The senate succeeding President McKinley's first election was known to be very equally divided between the Republicans and the opposition, and the national Republican committee was very desirous, and so expressed itself to Major Pickler, that in case it became apparent that a Republican could not be elected, the Republican strength in South Dokota be thrown to a man who would, if necessary, vote for the tariff and financial policies of the Republican party. In accordance with this expressed desire of the national leaders, and after protracted support by the caucus, Major Pickler advised the change of vote from himself to Senator Kyle, who could be relied upon to support the measures desired. The Major is identified with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church in their home city.

On the 16th of November, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Major Pickler to Miss Alice M. Alt, who was born in Johnson county, Iowa, in 1848, being a daughter of Joseph A. Alt, one of the sterling pioneers of that state. They have four children, Lulu A., Madge E., Alfred A. and Dale Alice.

ALICE M. A. PICKLER is the daughter of Joseph and Eliza Alt. She was born in Johnson county, Iowa, near Iowa City, in 1848. She comes of a family very old in America. A paternal ancestor, Michel Drew by name, left the service of the king a few years prior to the outbreak of the Revolution, came to America, and enlisted and served in the Continental army. An ancestor on her mother's side, Frederick Kepford, was with Washington at Valley Forge. A family tradition has it that upon one occasion, as he slept one winter night at his accustomed place under a baggage wagon, his cue froze fast to the ground. The names of these ancestors still survive among the Christian names of the family. Mrs. Pickler's father was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and when a few weeks old was taken by his family to Springfield, Ohio, where he lived until 1840. He then came to Johnson county, Iowa, and resided on land which he obtained from the government, until his death, in January, 1904, a period of sixty-four years. Her mother, Eliza Kepford, removed with her people from Pennsylvania to the same county in the 'forties, where she married Mr. Alt and where they had their home together for fifty-six years. She died February 5, 1904, one week after the death of her husband. They were the last of the early Iowa pioneers in that vicinity.

The subject of this sketch lived with her parents upon the farm, attending the district school and engaging in the duties devolving upon a girl living in the country at that time. She attended the Iowa State University for a period of six years, commencing when at the age of fourteen. She was one of the early students of that institution and is a member of the Elder Daughters of the University. She taught school a portion of the time during her attendance at the university, a part of the time in the model school of that institution. While attending the university she became acquainted with her future husband, J. A. Pickler, who was attending at the same time. They were married November 16, 1870. She accompanied her husband during his law course at Ann Arbor, Michigan; afterwards they resided at Kirksville, Missouri, two years and at Muscatine, Iowa, seven years, from whence they came as pioneers to Faulkton, Faulk county, South Dakota, their present home. She was accompanied to Dakota by her two younger sisters, Kate E. and Nellie Alt, the wives respectively of W. G. Faulkner, county auditor, and D. H. Latham, state's attorney of Faulk county, both Mrs. Pickler's nearest neighbors.

Mrs. Pickler's parents were quiet, but aggressive and positive, people, who loved good principles as their own lives, and in this atmosphere their oldest daughter, Alice, grew to womanhood. The church and the temperance reform found in her parents warm friends. During the great Civil war eight of their immediate relatives had a part, serving with fidelity and distinction. Mr. Alt was a Whig and cast his vote for John C. Fremont for President. So intense was their loyalty that it was deeply impressed on the minds of the children who were old enough to understand the editorials in the New York Tribune, which was the standard paper in the family. The enthusiasm that sent hospital supplies to the army at the front was shared by the children and young people. When the war ended a number of the younger soldiers attended school at the Iowa State University, among them Major J. A. Pickler, then twenty-ty-two years old. A four-years acquaintance in this pleasant college ended in the marriage of Alice M. Alt to him.

Up to the time of their removal to Dakota, Mrs. Pickler's field of work was most and first of all, her family of three children, the Methodist church and a membership in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. When she, with others in that great territory of Dakota, began to make homes and "plant the roots of states," a desire for the same happy environments in the new state that had been left in the old, led her into more active work along broader lines. Her husband was a member of the territorial legislature of 1885, which gave her a wide acquaintance with many of the best and most active men and women of the two Dakotas. This friendship she cherishes at the present time. Her sphere of opportunity was still more widened upon the accession of statehood and during the eight years following she became acquainted with a number of representatives of the western states, who made their home for a time at the national capital.

Mrs. Pickler has been a member of the executive board of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in her state for many years. Also was honored as the unanimous choice for president of the State Relief Corps. She was also national chaplain of that body in 1900. She was one of the first trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church at Faulkton. She is at present president of the State Suffrage Association. She is also a grand officer of the Order of the Eastern Star. In all of these organizations she is an earnest member, but to her family she is most devoted. The children, Lulu A., wife of W. J. Frad, late editor of the Mitchell (South Dakota) Gazette; Madge E., Alfred A. and Dale A., have all done honor to themselves and parents in their college work and in assuming other responsibilities.

In their pioneer home a large lamp always hung in the window to guide the lost traveller on the great prairies to a place of shelter. The home has grown to one of ample size, of the colonial type. The light still shines and friend or caller there finds the same open-handed hospitality which helped in the early 'eighties to weave the ties that bind in unbroken friendship those pioneers who have made the history of the state of South Dakota.

CAREY W. SMITH, who is cashier of the First National Bank of Volga, Brookings county, was born in Parkersburg, Butler county, Iowa, on the 21st of March, 1869, and is a son of Henry and Emily (Marston) Smith, both of whom were born and reared in Cattaraugus county, New York, being representatives of old and honored families of the Empire state. Soon after their marriage they came to the west and located in Clayton county, Iowa, where Mr. Smith took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land, to whose cultivation he gave his attention for a few years and then removed to Butler county and purchased land near Parkersburg, where he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits for a score of years. In 1881 he came to South Dakota and purchased a farm in Lake county, near Madison, in which attractive little city he is now living retired, having sold his farm a number of years ago. Of their four children one died at the age of nine years and of the other three we enter the following data: Eugene L. is a grain buyer at Bryant, Hamlin county; Ida M. is the wife of Henry J. Hopley, of Bryant; and Carey W. is the immediate subject of this sketch.

Carey W. Smith received his eary educational training near Parkersburg, Iowa, where he attended the public schools until he had attained the age of thirteen years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to South Dakota, completing his studies in the public schools of Madison, Lake county, and then, in 1883, entering the State Normal School, in that place, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888, having in the meanwhile been a successful teacher in the country schools of Lake county. After his graduation he was in turn principal of the schools at Hudson, Wentworth and Bryant, continuing to follow the pedagogic profession for four years, and proving a valuable factor in the educational field. In 1892 he was matriculated in Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he completed the scientific course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1895 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the spring of the following year Mr. Smith came to Volga and became bookkeeper in the Bank of Volga, of which he was soon afterward chosen cashier, and was also elected secretary of the Equitable Loan and Trust Company, retaining these positions for the ensuing six years. When the First National Bank was organized, in the spring of 1902, he was elected cashier of the new institution, and has thus presided over its counting room from the start, while he has gained a high reputation for his executive and administrative abiltiy and has done much to further the interests of the bank, which is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and which is one of the solid financial institutions of Brookings county. In January, 1904, the Equitable Loan and Trust Company was reorganized with Mr. Smith as president. Mr. Smith is the owner of five hundred and eighty acres of land in Brookings county, three hundred and twenty acres in McPherson county, one hundred and sixty acres in Clark county, one hundred and sixty acres in Grove county, three hundred and twenty acres in Nebraska, and one hundred and sixty acres in McLean county, North Dakota, and is making the best of improvements on the property, whose value is constantly increasing. For the past three years he has given no little attention to dealing in real estate, and his investments have invariably been judicious, while he has unbounded confidence in the still more splendid future in store for South Dakota. He was two hundred dollars in debt when he came to Volga, and it stands to his credit that he has gained so distinctive success. He is the owner of one of the finest homes in Volga, his attractive and modern residence having been erected at a cost of over two thousand dollars. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Prohibition party, so far as national isues are involved, and fraternally he is affiliated with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. Both he and his wife are accomplished musicians, and as vocalists they are much in demand in connection with social and public entertainments, as well as in connection with church work. Mrs. Smith was engaged as a vocalist in connection with evangelical work in various states prior to her marriage, and is the possessor of a soprano voice of excellent timbre and range and also of thorough cultivation. Mr. Smith is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his wife of the Baptist church, but as neither of these denominations have organizations in Volga they attend the Presbyterian church and take an active part in various departments of its work. He is a teacher in the Sunday school, of which he is superintendent at the time of this writing, while he is also president of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. Both he and his wife are members of the choir.

On the 10th of April, 1899, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Caroline (Porter) Runk, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, where she was born and reared, being a daughter of Edward Winfield and Margaret (Gillmen) Runk, Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a winsome little daughter, Dorothy, who was born on the 24th of March, 1900.

ROBERT F. KERR, the able and popular librarian of the State Agricultural College of South Dakota, at Brookings, is a native of the state of Indiana, having been born at Sugar Grove, Tippecanoe county, on the 12th of April, 1850, a son of Andrew J. and Nancy (Sayers) Kerr. His father was born in Franklin county, Ohio, and was a son of Samuel Kerr, who was a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, being the sixth son of John Kerr, who was born in northern Ireland, whence he emigrated to the United States in the colonial epoch of our national history, while he was a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, and he was numbered among the sterling pioneers of the old Keystone state, the family having been principally engaged in agricultural pursuits during the various generations. Andrew J. Kerr removed from Ohio to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, in company with an elder brother, being a lad of eleven years at the time, and he forthwith initiated his independent career and began to depend upon his own resources. He continued to work by the month until his marriage to Miss Eliza Ward, two children being born of this union,—Jesse, who is a resident of Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Josephine, who became the wife of John Sprague, her death occurring in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. After the death of his first wife Andrew J. Kerr married Miss Nancy Sayers, whose father was Robert Sayers, while the maiden name of her mother was McMillan. Robert Sayers was a native of Virginia, and the family name has been identified with the history of Indiana from the early pioneer days. The McMillan family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and representatives of the same were patriot soldiers in the war of the Revolution. The mother of the subject died in 1864, and his father subsequently consummated a third marriage, having devoted his active life to agricultural pursuits in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, while he is now living retired in New Richmond, that state, having attained the venerable age of eighty-four years, while he still retains possession of his old homestead farm, which he purchased in 1848. Of his second marriage were born six children, concerning whom we incorporate brief record, as follows: Robert F. is the immediate subject of this review; Clara is the wife of James D. Thomas, who resides near Wingate, Indiana; Martha is the wife of William Bennett, who resides near New Richmond, that state; Susan H., who is a maiden, resides in Wingate, Indiana; Mary E. is the wife of J. L. Hayes, of Newtown, Indiana; and Emma died in early childhood. Of the third marriage were born three children, namely: Thomas L., who resides near Otterbein, Indiana; Hattie F., who is the wife of Daniel E. Storms, now secretary of state of Indiana; and Nettie, who is the wife of John Rust, residing near Otterbein, that state.

Robert F. Kerr received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools in the vicinity of his home, continuing his studies in this way until he had attained the age of nineteen years, while during the summer vacations he gave his attention to farm work. At the age noted he began teaching school in Warren county, Indiana, being thus engaged during one winter term and then entering Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he continued his studies one term, after which he again taught a term in the same school as before. In the spring of 1872 he was matriculated in Asbury College, now known as DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, while he thereafter continued to teach and attend college at intervening periods, depending upon his pedagogic efforts for the securing of the funds to defray his college expenses. He was a student in the college mentioned during the entire sessions of the years 1876-7, completing the classical course and being graduated as a member of the class of 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then secured a position as a teacher in the public schools at Kentland, Indiana, and in the spring of 1878 was chosen county superintendent of the schools of Newton county, that state. In April, 1878, he went to Japan, where he was for eighteen months employed as a teacher in the provincial school at Hir Osaki, returning to the United States in October, 1880, and during the year 1881 and a part of 1882 he was an assistant in the surveying of the route of the Clover Leaf Railroad through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, knowing nothing of the details of the business at the time he joined the surveying party, but so rapidly accumulating technical knowledge that within nine months he was placed in charge of a corps of men. Thereafter he was assistant principal in schools at Blair, Nebraska, until 1885, when he came to Brookings, South Dakota, as principal of the preparatory department and teacher of history in the State Agricultural College. The school had been organized but one year previously, and he has thus been intimately identified with the work and history of this now flourishing and important institution, having known in a personal way every student who has been graduated in the college. In 1892 he went out of the institution, which was placed under different executive control at the time, but in January, 1899, he was recalled, assuming the principalship of the preparatory department and also being placed in charge of the library of the college, while for the past year he has had the supervision of the library and the college extension work. After leaving the college in 1892 Professor Kerr was for one year traveling representative of a leading book-publishing concern, while in 1894 he was elected county superintendent of schools for Brookings county, of which position he continued incumbent until he was again called to official duty in the college as noted. He received the degree of Master of Arts from DePauw University in 1880. In politics he has always given an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he has taken a lively interest. He is a member of the directorate of the State Historical Society of South Dakota, and has made valuable contributions to the literature pertaining to the annals of the state. Professor Kerr is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, with which he has been identified since 1874, being identified with the lodge, chapter and commandery in Brookings and also with the El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls. He also holds membership in the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, of which he is the past grand patron of the grand chapter of the state, while at the present time he is worshipful master of Brookings Lodge, No. 24, Free and Accepted Masons. He is now preparing to follow through the circle of the Scottish-rite degrees of Masonry. He is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and was also a member of the Knights of Pythias until the lapse of the lodge organization in Brookings, while he is affiliated with the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a steward of the local congregation and also a member of the board of trustees, taking an active interest in the various departments of the church work.

E. E. HEMINGWAY.—Some wise man has well said that "A country is largely measured by the kind of men it turns out"; another has said that "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and that some have greatness thrust upon them". The subject of this sketch, Hon. E. E. Hemingway, has come to his present eminence by worthy achievement and the nobility of hard and persistent labor. He was born in the township of Marathon, in Lapeer county, Michigan, on the 16th day of December, 1861. His father was Hon. H. L. Hemingway, who was a son of Needham Hemingway, a native of Canandaigua, New York. The Hemingway family came to this county originally from Wales. The grandfather, Needham Hemingway, was a contractor of mills, and at the same time was also engaged to a considerable extent in farming. He came to the state of Michigan in an early day, braving the rigors of a new country, and there spent the remainder of his sturdy life in the above occupation.

Hon. H. L. Hemingway first saw the light of day on a farm where he was afterward reared, having received by nature and hard manual labor a strong constitution. He early in life became engaged in the lumber business and the fruitful occupation of farming. While thus gaining an honorable livelihood, he was chosen by the people of Lapeer county, Michigan, to fill many important offices in the township and county.

He was united in marriage to Lydia E. Tower, whose family came from the state of New York, from the same vicinity that the Hemingway family had previously emigrated. Mrs. Lydia Hemingway departed this life March 31, 1876. In the course of time H. L. Hemingway was again united in marriage, this time to Susan C. Tower. He was the father of nine children, four of whom still survive him. Sarah (deceased) was the wife of William Larkin, of Otter Lake, Michigan. Ernest is a resident of Otter Lake, Michigan. Laura (deceased) was the wife of James A. Tompkins, of Oxford, Michigan. Ella J. is the wife of W. S. Cook, of Pontiac, Michigan. Eugene died in young manhood. Ida, the sixth child of the family, died in infancy. E. E., the subject, was the seventh child of this excellent family. The eighth child, Ada, died at the tender age of thirteen years. The ninth child, Bruce W., now resides at Otter Lake, Michigan, on the old Hemingway homestead. Hon. H. L. Hemingway passed away upon the 11th day of April, 1903.

While the subject of this interesting sketch applied himself industriously in the mill and on the farm, he managed to receive his primary schooling in Marathon township, Lapeer county, Michigan, until he was fifteen years of age, at which time he entered college at Oxford, Michigan, and there spent three years, from which institution he graduated. He afterward took a commercial course in the Pontiac International Business College, which is situated in the same state. Thus amply fitted, he was called to take a position in the bank of William Peter, of Columbiaville, Michigan, which position he ably filled for five years. Upon August 17, 1887, he removed to Watertown, South Dakota, where he at once engaged with the Dakota Loan and Trust Company, and at the same time he assisted the Watertown National Bank, filled the office of city clerk of Watertown for three years and for two years was the manager of the electric light plant. Mr. Hemingway continued actively in business in Watertown for five years. During the last half of 1892 he was employed by the W. H. Stokes Milling Company, of Watertown, as collector and salesman, making extensive trips into South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. In October, 1892, he removed to Brookings, South Dakota, and engaged in the retail boot and shoe trade, and continued successfully in this business until December, 1894. In 1895 he was appointed public examiner of South Dakota, by Governor Sheldon, in which position he ably and efficiently served his term of two years, which expired March 6, 1897, He then engaged with the Minneapolis Journal until May, 1898. After the expiration of this work he engaged with the George D. Barnard Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, as traveling salesman for the space of two years. On May 1, 1900, he engaged with the C. Ross Coal Company, of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and traveled for them in North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa. Upon December 15, 1902, he was again appointed public examiner for the state of South Dakota, to fill an unexpired term, and was again reappointed in January, 1903, to hold until March, 1905.

Believing that it was not good for man to be alone, Mr. Hemingway was married on the 29th day of June, 1892, to Miss Jennie E. Wing, of Brookings, who was a daughter of O. C. and Elizabeth Wing, who came to Brookings in 1882. Her father still resides there, the mother having passed away on May 14, 1900. These sturdy people were of English descent. Mr. Hemingway's family consists of four children, three sons and one daughter: Charles, ten years of age; Robert, aged eight years; Grace, aged five, and Frank, but five months old.

Mr. Hemingway has always been to an eminent degree a public-spirited man, actively engaged in the promotion of any and all worthy causes. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has attained the degree of the Royal Arch and Temple. He also belongs to the Eastern Star, of Brookings, and El Riad Temple, of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls. He is a charter member of the Woodmen at Brookings, and was the first worthy advisor. The Watertown Knights of Pythias lodge still claims him as a member in good and regular standing, as also does the lodge of Royal Neighbors, to which Mrs. Hemingway belongs. In politics he is a stanch Republican and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN H. FIREY, one of the representative business men of the city of Aberdeen, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Edinburg, Christian county, on the 13th of November, 1859, and being a son of Henry and Minerva (Lord) Firey, the former of whom was born in Maryland and the latter in Ohio, the paternal grandfather, Joseph F. Firey, having been likewise born in Maryland. Joseph Tilden Lord, the maternal grandfather, who was an early pioneer in Ohio, was born in Vermont, and migrated to Ohio, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, in which connection he served under General William Henry Harrison, having been present at the battle of Tippecanoe, and also that of the Thames, where the famous Indian warrior, Tecumseh, met his death. Joseph F. Firey was a pioneer of Illinois. He removed to Sangamon county, and settled near the site of the present city of Springfield, the capital of that state. The old homestead still remains in the possession of the family, and there the grandfather died when seventy years of age. The maternal grandfather of the subject likewise became a pioneer of Illinois, and was there accidentally killed shortly after locating in the state, in the later 'thirties. The father of the subject of this sketch continued to follow the vocation to which he had been reared, becoming a successful and influential farmer of Sangamon county, where both he and his wife passed the closing years of their lives. Of their eight children seven are living, John H. having been the youngest of the family.

John H. Firey was reared on the old homestead farm and received his preliminary educational training in the district schools, after which he continued his studies in Carthage College, at Carthage, Illinois, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1882. On the 17th of August of that year he made his advent in what is now the city of Aberdeen, South Dakota, the place having been at that time scarcely more than a frontier village. He had previously become a registered pharmacist in Illinois and upon locating in Aberdeen he at once established himself in the retail drug business. His enterprise proved successful from its initiation and with the rapid settling of the surrounding country and the development and substantial upbuilding of Aberdeen the business rapidly increased in scope and importance, so that he gradually developed a manufacturing and jobbing department, and it was this feature that led to his becoming one of the organizers and incorporators of the Jewett Drug Company, in 1903, while he is one of the stockholders in the concern and in the same holds the office of manager. The company utilize a fine building, one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions, four stories in height, besides basement, and constructed of light-colored pressed brick, with granite trimmings, and the wholesale and jobbing business already built up far surpasses the most sanguinary expectations of the interested principals, while the enterprise is a distinctive acquisition to the jobbing interests of the city. Mr. Firey is the general manager of the business and is handling its affairs with marked discrimination, being straightforward in his methods, forming his plans readily and carrying them to proper execution, and thus proving an able administrative officer and a business man who commands unqualified confidence and esteem. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and he has held various local offices, including that of postmaster of Aberdeen, to which position he was appointed in 1885, serving four years. Fraternally he is identified with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order and also with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 25th of January, 1883, Mr. Firey was united in marriage to Miss Sue A. Mack, of Carthage, Illinois, she being a daughter of David Mack, a leading member of the bar of that section and president of the Hancock National Bank of Carthage. Of this union have been born two children, Carl R., who is an assistant in the drug establishment of which his father is manager, and Margaret, who is still attending school.

JAMES HENRY McLAUGHLIN, who is now conducting a trading store at the Oak Creek sub-issue station of the Standing Rock Indian reservation, was born in Faribault, Minnesota, on the 15th of January, 1868, being a son of Major James McLaughlin, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, of stanch Scottish ancestry. He was educated in the Dominion of Canada, where he was reared to maturity, and as a young man he removed to Minnesota, having been engaged in blacksmithing at Faribault for several years, and having removed thence to the territory of Dakota in 1871, in company with his family. He located at Fort Totten, Devil's Lake Indian agency, in what is now North Dakota, where he remained ten years, having been there engaged as agency blacksmith and head farmer on the reservation. Upon the death of Major Forbes he was appointed government agent, about 1881, and was transferred to the Standing Rock agency, North Dakota, where he still remains incumbent of this responsible office.

The subject of this sketch passed his youthful years at the Devil's Lake agency, and there received fair educational advantages. About 1886 he secured a clerkship in the trading store of the firm of Perkins & Roberts, at the agency, and in the following year went to St. John's College, at Collegeville, Minnesota, where he continued his educational work during the ensuing year. He thereafter worked for different traders at the Standing Rock agency, and finally passed another term in college, thus effectually rounding out his education. For three years thereafter he was in the employ of M. H. Angevine, on the Standing Rock reservation, and then engaged in ranching on the Cannon Ball river, giving his attention principally to the raising of cattle, while he gave his place the title of Circle M ranch. He there continued operations until 1891, when he entered the employ of Parkin Brothers, leading Indian traders, with whom he remained, under most pleasant and favorable relations, for the following seven years. In 1885 he made a tour with the famous Sitting Bull combination, under Colonel Allen, acting as interpreter. In 1893, while still in the employ of Parkin Brothers, he visited the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago, and the following season was passed at the famous eastern resort, Coney Island, where he had on exhibition Rain-in-the-Face and other Indians, who were there exploited by his employers, the Parkin Brothers. In 1897, when the elder of the brothers died, Mr. McLaughlin purchased their trading business at the Standing Rock agency, conducting the same two years and then selling out to Mr. Parkin, in whose employ he had formerly been retained. About three months later he went to the national capital and there secured from the department on Indian affairs a license to trade at the Oak Creek sub-issue station, where he has since been located, and where he controls a large and profitable business. In addition to his trading post he also has a large number of cattle on the range, as well as horses, and conducts a successful enterprise in this line.

In 1882 Mr. McLaughlin went out on a buffalo chase, in company with about five hundred Indians and five other white men, and they were out about one week, within which time they killed about five thousand of the great animals, which are now practically extinct, this having been next to the last big chase in the history of slaughtering the bison on the great plains of the west. In politics Mr. McLaughlin is a stanch advocate of the principles of the party in power.

On the 28th of January, 1891, Mr. McLaughlin was united in marriage to Miss Annie Goudreau, of Grand River Indian agency, South Dakota, she being a daughter of Robert Goudreau, who has been identified with the government Indian service for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin have four children, namely: Sidney, Louisa, Henry and Imelda.

JOHN CURTIS SIMMONS, the able and popular cashier of the Bank of Frederick, at Frederick, Brown county, was born in Grangeville, Saratoga county, New York, in the year 1857, and is a son of William Simmons, who was born and reared in Ireland, whence he emigrated to the United States and took up his residence in Saratoga county, New York, where he died when our subject was but eighteen months of age, so that the latter has very meager data in regard to his family genealogy. The subject was reared in his native county, in whose public schools he secured excellent educational advantages, so that he became eligible for pedagogic honors, having there been successfully engaged in teaching for about three years. In 1882 he came as a pioneer to the present state of South Dakota and located in Aberdeen, in which place he arrived on the 18th of May. He entered the employ of C. A. Bliss, merchant and banker, with whom he remained until 1886, when he came to Frederick and, with others, purchased the Dow Brothers' Bank, organizing then the Bank of Frederick, in which institution he has ever since been incumbent of the office of cashier, handling his executive duties with marked discrimination and ability and having thus done much to maintain the bank on a firm foundation and to gain to it high popularity. The institution controls a large and successful business, being capitalized for fifteen thousand dollars and having a surplus fund of half that amount. During the financial depression of 1893-4 the bank was one of the few which, through careful and conservative management, successfully weathered the storm and added to its prestige and solidity, no assessment having been levied on its stockholders during that critical period. In addition to his banking interests Mr. Simmons is the owner of a large amount of valuable real estate in the county and also has important interests in live stock. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally has attained to the thirty-second degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, being also affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He has shown much interest in public affairs and in the promotion of all objects tending to conserve the general welfare and progress. He was a member of the first legislature of the state, having been elected to represent his district in 1889.

On the 3d of December, 1891, Mr. Simmons was united in marriage to Miss Emma Burton, who was born in Wisconsin, being a daughter of William Burton, who came to South Dakota in 1882, becoming one of the honored and influential pioneers of Brown county. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons have one child, Ruth.

CHALKLEY H. DERR has the distinction of having been elected the first judge of the courts of Faulk county, while he continued on the bench for the long period of twelve successive years, and is still engaged in the practice of his profession in Faulkton. He is a native of the old Buckeye state and a scion of one of its pioneer families. He was born near the village of Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 14th of April, 1840, and is a son of Charles and Rebecca (Elliott) Derr, both of whom were likewise native of that state. The paternal great-great-grandfather of the Judge was a patriot soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, and his great-grandfather took part in the war of 1812, while the subject himself upheld the military prestige of the name by his valiant service in the Civil war. Frederick Derr, grandfather of the Judge, was born in Pennsylvania, whither his father had come from Germany prior to the war of the Revolution. He removed to Ohio when a young man and located four miles south of Salem, Columbiana county, being one of the early settlers in that section of the state, where he engaged in farming and also in the work of his trade, that of cooper, while he and his good wife there made their home until they were called from the scenes of life's activities. The father of the subject was a millwright by trade and also owned a good farm in Columbiana county, his death accurring when the future judge was but thirteen years of age, so that the latter was soon thrown on his own resources, having been in the fullest sense the artificer of his own fortunes and having accumulated a competency through his own efforts.

Judge Derr secured his early educational discipline in the district and select schools of his native county, where he was reared to maturity. In September, 1861, as a young man of twenty-one years, he gave significant evidence of his patriotism by enlisting in defense of the Union, in response to President Lincoln's first call. He became a private in Company I, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Samuel Bailey, and was mustered in at Alliance, Ohio, as orderly sergeant, whence he proceeded with his regiment to Cincinnati, where they were equipped, and went forward to Louisville and then to Columbia, Kentucky, where they passed the winter. The regiment thence proceeded into Tennessee in the spring and was actively engaged in the battle of Shiloh, in April, as well as the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and the siege of Corinth, from which city it went to Holly Springs, Mississippi, and to Florence and to Battle Creek, and thence over the mountains with General Buell's forces, reaching Louisville after having had daily skirmishes with General Bragg's forces. Thence they went to Stone river, where, owing to a severe attack of rheumatism and the results of an injury received in the battle of Shiloh, the subject became incapacitated for active service and was given a three-months sick furlough, passing the time in Ohio and then being assigned to the quartermaster's department and being stationed at Nashville, Tennessee, for two years, having taken part in the last battle in that city, and having been honorably discharged, on the 1st of June, 1865, so that he served during practically the entire period of the war. He returned home in July and was shortly afterward married, after which he removed to Jones county, Iowa, where he purchased a large tract of land and became also interested in a large grain, stock and hardware business, with which he was identified for two years. In the meanwhile he had continued to devote much attention to a careful study of the law, and had served six years in the office of justice of the peace. Owing to impaired health he came to Faulk county, South Dakota, in 1882, taking up his residence here before the county was organized, and here he has ever since maintained his home, having taken a prominent part in public affairs and in the upbuilding of the city of Faulkton, while he was admitted to the bar of the district court in 1888 and to the supreme court in 1899. He was elected the first judge of the courts of the county upon its organization, in 1884, and was retained in the office, by successive re-elections, for the consecutive period of twelve years, making a most admirable record for his fair and impartial rulings, based on the law and the evidence in the various cases, while it should be noted in the connection that he never had one of his decisions reversed by the higher tribunals. In politics the Judge is a stalwart Republican, and is thoroughly well fortified in his convictions as to governmental policies, and fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic order, in which latter he has attained the Knights Templar degrees and also become a member of Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is one of the strong, true, public-spirited men of Faulk county, and is held in the utmost confidence and esteem in the community.

On the 23d of August, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Derr to Miss Eliza J. Camp, who was born and reared in Ohio, being a daughter of Levi Camp. She was summoned into eternal rest on the 31st of April, 1891, and is survived by three children, namely: Kate May, who is the wife of I. Allen Cornwell, of Faulkton; C. W., who is a resident of Turton, Spink county; and Inez, who is the wife of J. F. Armstrong, of Faulkton. On the 21st of December, 1898, Judge Derr was united in marriage to Mrs. V. C. (Stewart) Coffee, who was born in Beaver, Pennsylvania, being a daughter of Samuel Stewart and the widow of Dr. J. L. Coffee.

JAMES W. WILSON.—The State Agricultural College of South Dakota, at Brookings, is signally fortunate in having secured the subject of this sketch as a member of its faculty, and his efforts in the connection have not failed of due appreciation on the part of those interested in this valued institution. Professor Wilson was born on a farm near Traer, Tama county, Iowa, on the 12th of February, 1871, and his is the distinction of being a son of the present able incumbent of the office of secretary of the United States department of agriculture, James Wilson, while the maiden name of his mother was Esther Wilbur, the ancestry in the agnatic line tracing back to Scotch origin, while on the maternal side the lineage is of German extraction, the Wilburs having early become identified with the history of the state of New York. James Wilson was numbered among the pioneers of Iowa, and so familiar to the public is the record of his life and services that a recapitulation is not demanded in this connection.

The subject of this review passed his boyhood days on the homestead farm, while his early educational discipline was secured in the district schools, which he continued to attend until he had attained the age of fifteen years, when he entered the high school at Traer, Iowa, where he continued his studies for two years, after which he returned to the home farm, where he was engaged in the caring for the live stock until he had attained his legal majority. He then, in 1893, was matriculated in the State Agricultural College of Iowa, at Ames, where he completed the prescribed four-years course in science and agriculture, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science as a member of the class of 1896, while two years later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science. For one year he was assistant professor of animal husbandry in the same institution, and he then went to the national capital in the capacity of private secretary to his father, who had been chosen secretary of agriculture. This incumbency Professor Wilson retained for three years, during the last two of which he was a student in the law department of Georgetown University, where he attended the evening sessions. After leaving Washington he passed a year in the law office of the firm of Hubbard, Dawley & Wheeler, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and during the succeeding year he had charge of a farm of eight hundred acres in that state. On the 22d of May, 1902, he was chosen director of the state experiment station established at the State Agricultural College of South Dakota and was simultaneously made professor of agricultural and animal husbandry at the college and placed in charge of the farm and the college dairy. He has proved an able, discriminating and enthusiastic worker in these important capacities, and has done much to increase the prestige of the institution, while within the year 1903 will have been completed on the farm a fine barn for experimental work in his line, the building representing an expenditure of twelve thousand dollars. Professor Wilson will thus have excellent facilities for carrying on his work, including original research and experimentation, and he is certain to make his department one of great value to not only the students of the college, but to the farmers of the entire state. He is a close observer and indefatigable student, and has had the advantages of wide travel, having visited every state in the Union with the exception of two or three in New England, and having also made trips to Cuba and Jamaica. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party; his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being affiliated with lodge and chapter in Washington, D. C., and the commandery in Brookings, South Dakota.

JOHN W. HESTON.—The state of South Dakota has realized a development and progress almost unprecedented in the lines of civic and material advancement of a comparatively new commonwealth, and it is gratifying to note that a proper estimate has been placed upon the educational facilities demanded within its borders. As the state represents an essentially agricultural section it is most consistent that we find maintained here that most excellent institution, the State Agricultural College, which is located at Brookings, Brookings county, while the same is favored in having as its executive head the subject of this sketch, who is president of the college.

John William Heston was born in Bellefonte, Center county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of February, 1854, being a son of Elisha B. and Catherine (Eckel) Heston, both of whom were likewise born in the old Keystone state. Elisha B. Heston was a son of John W. Heston, who was born in Hestonville, a suburb of the city of Philadelphia, and the name was given to the village in honor of the family, the name having been prominently identified with the annals of the history of Pennsylvania for several generations, while the lineage is traced back to Scottish and English origin. The paternal grandfather of the subject devoted his active business life to mercantile pursuits. Elisha B. Heston, who was a successful manufacturer of carriages for many years, removed with his family to Kansas in 1879, becoming one of the honored pioneers of Plainville, Rooks county, where he passed the residue of his life, his death resulting from an injury received in a runaway accident. He passed away in 1896, at the age of sixty-seven years, his wife having died in the preceding year, from a sunstroke, being sixty-five years of age at the time. Both were devoted members of the Presbyterian church, and the father was a stanch Republican in his political proclivities, being a man of highest integrity and excellent business ability. Of the six children of this estimable couple we enter brief record as follows: Mary, who became the wife of William Henderson, is now deceased; John W. is the immediate subject of this review; Daniel died at the age of seven years; Emma C. passed away in childhood; Robert H. is a resident of Seattle, Washington, and is interested in the gold-mining industry; and Sallie is the wife of William L. Clark, of Salina, Kansas.

John W. Heston, to whom this sketch is dedicated, passed his youthful days in Boalsburg, Pennsylvania, where he attended the public schools until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he became a student in the Center Hall Normal School, at Center Hall, that state, remaining two years in that institution, after which he was engaged in teaching for one year, at the expiration of which he was matriculated in the State Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, at Bellefonte, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1879. Shortly afterward he was made a member of the faculty of his alma mater, where he continued to teach for eleven years, having been principal of the preparatory department for seven years and assistant in agriculture, while for three years he was professor of the science and art of teaching. After leaving the college in Pennsylvania Professor Heston, who had received from the institution the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, removed to the city of Seattle, Washington, where he was incumbent of the position of principal of the high school for the ensuing three years, resigning this incumbency to accept the presidency of the State Agricultural College of Washington, at Pullman, remaining in tenure of this executive office for two years, within which he further augmented his prestige as an able educator and administrative factor. He was then called to his present position at the head of the South Dakota Agricultural College, over whose affairs he has thus presided, and with signal ability and discrimination, since 1896, having done much to further the precedence of the institution in all departments of its work and to raise the standard of scholarship to a point which places the college in the front rank among similar institutions of the sort in the Union. He has brought about a marked amplification of the courses of study, introduced the elective system of work and made the requirements for graduation notably higher, while during his regime the facilities and accessories of the college have been materially augmented. The college was established in 1883, almost a decade before the admission of the state to the Union, and at the time when President Heston assumed his present office the enrollment of students showed but one hundred and thirty-five names. The appreciative estimate now placed upon the college is shown in the fact that during the year 1903 the enrollment has reached six hundred names, while the finances of the college have increased in like proportion, so that the future of the institution is most gratifying to contemplate, as is, indeed, its present status.

President Heston takes the deepest interest in his students, being thoroughly appreciative of the value of education and sparing no pains to aid those who are striving to broaden their sphere of knowledge. It is not strange that his sympathy and timely aid are thus extended, for he gained his own education through personal effort, having worked his way through college and earned the funds for his maintenance during the period of his collegiate course. He received from his alma mater the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, while the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and of Laws were conferred upon him by the University of Seattle. He was president of the State Teachers' Association of South

Dakota in 1902, and is a member of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, of which he was a vice-president during 1902. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and both he and his wife are prominent and zealous members of the Baptist church, while fraternally he is identfied with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. During his college days he was affiliated with the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity.

On the 16th of August, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Heston to Miss Mary E. Calder, who was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Dr. James and Eliza D. Calder, the former of whom was for a decade president of the State Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. He is now deceased, and his widow resides in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Heston received her education in the public schools of Harrisburg and the State College of Pennsylvania, being an accomplished musician and a woman of gracious refinement. Dr. and Mrs. Heston are the parents of two children: Charles, who was born on the 9th of February, 1883, is a member of the junior class in the University of Wisconsin, where he is completing a course in electrical engineering, and Edward, who was born on the 20th of September, 1884, was graduated in pharmacy in the State Agricultural College of South Dakota, as a member of the class of 1903, and is now engaged in the drug business in Aberdeen, South Dakota, having formed a partnership with D. E. Crowley.

THOMAS QUINBY LOVELAND, one of the honored pioneers of Brookings county, is a native of the state of Ohio, having been born in Trumbull county, on the 14th of January, 1829, and being a son of Azehel and Emily (Newell) Loveland, both of whom were born in the state of Connecticut, their marriage being solemnized in Ohio, where Mr. Loveland was engaged in farming and followed the trade of carpenter until his son Thomas, subject of this review, attained such age as to make it possible for him to assume the management of the farm. When the subject was sixteen years of age his parents removed to the northern part of Trumbull county, locating near the town of Bristol, where the father turned his attention to lumbering, having owned and operated a sawmill, in which Thomas was actively employed for some time. Azehel Loveland died in the year 1851, his death resulting from an accident,—a slight cut in the knee developing into blood poisoning, from which he died nine days after receiving the injury, being survived by his wife and five children, concerning the latter of whom we incorporate the following brief record: Thomas Q. is the immediate subject of this review; Emily, who is deceased, was the wife of Hiram Williams, of Trumbull county, Ohio; Martha is the wife of Smith Travis, of Bristol, that county; Mary, the widow of John Russell, is a resident of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Sidney A. is a resident of Ellsworth, Minnesota. The devoted mother was summoned into eternal rest in 1881, her death occurring in Bristol, Ohio.

Thomas Q. Loveland continued to be associated with his father in business until the death of the latter, and continued the enterprise one year thereafter in the interest of the family. On the 2d of April, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Roana House, a daughter of Alvin and Sallie (Melbe) House, who came to Ohio from Stanestead, Canada, passing the remainder of their lives in the old Buckeye state. Our subject and his wife walked side by side on the journey of life for more than half a century, strong in mutual love and confidence, and the silver cord was finally loosened when the devoted wife and helpmeet was summoned to the land of the leal, on the 19th of March, 1901, at the age of sixty-nine years. She was a woman of noble and gracious character and was loved by all who came within the sphere of her influence. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Loveland were born nine children, of whom two died in infancy. Of those who attained maturity we enter data as follows: Rozelia, the widow of Enos M. Hunt, is a resident of Alexandria, Minnesota; Ella is the wife of Dr. James L. Colegrove, of Brookings, South Dakota; Edna is the wife of Austin Maxwell, of

Kanaranzi, Minnesota; Emma is the wife of George Thayer, of Brookings; Quinby A. resides in Fairfield, Wisconsin; Susie is the wife of Herman M. Harden, editor and publisher of the Huron Democrat, at Huron, South Dakota; and Addie is the wife of Judson R. Towne, a teacher in the high school at Duluth, Minnesota.

After retiring from the lumbering business the subject conducted a hotel at Bristol, Ohio, about two years, at the expiration of which he removed to Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin, in which locality he rented a farm, to whose cultivation he devoted his attention for the ensuing year, and he thereafter was in the hotel business in Baraboo for two years. This was about the time of the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, Colorado, and Mr. Loveland was among those who set forth to seek fortune in the new Eldorado. He set forth for the gold fields and the company proceeded as far as Fort Carney, where they encountered persons returning from Pike's Peak, their reports being so unfavorable as to cause many of the outgoing party to abandon the trip and return home, among the number being the subject. He was thereafter engaged in farming in Sauk county, Wisconsin, for two years, within which time the dark clouds of civil war obscured the national horizon. In 1863 he tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in Company F, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, with which he continued in active service until December, 1865, when he received his honorable discharge, at Madison, Wisconsin. It was his good fortune to receive no wound while fighting for the integrity of the nation, nor was he ill at any time during his term of service. He was discharged as second lieutenant and brevetted first lieutenant of his company, having been promoted to this office within a year after his enlistment, while he proved a valiant and faithful soldier of the republic. In the spring of 1866, with money which he had saved from his pay as a soldier, he purchased sixteen acres of land at Russell's Corners, Sauk county, Wisconsin, and there began raising hops. He continued this enterprise one year, disposing of his property after gathering his first crop, for which he secured sixty cents a pound. From this source he realized sufficient money to purchase a farm of fifty-five acres, in the same township. He remained on this farm until 1872, when he sold the property and started for the west, his financial resources at the time being represented in the sum of one thousand dollars. He proceeded to Rock county, Minnesota, where he entered claim to a homestead, proving on the same and there continuing to follow agricultural pursuits until he found that his efforts were rendered futile by conditions over which he had no control. In 1878 the grasshoppers destroyed his crops, and for five years their depredations were such that he was not able to even raise seed for planting, being compelled to mortgage his farm and eventually losing the property. In 1878 he determined to try his fortunes in South Dakota, whither he came with a team, a small supply of farming implements and seven or eight head of cattle, the only vestiges of his years of toil and endeavor. He settled near the little village of Fountain, in Aurora township, Brookings county, where he took up pre-emption and tree claims, thus coming into possession of a half section of land. His first effort was to bring about the required improvement of his tree claim, which he did by the setting out of ten acres of trees, and he bent himself earnestly to the work before him and soon a definite success attended his efforts. In time he erected on his farm a commodious and substantial house, good barn and other buildings, while he brought two hundred and forty acres of the tract under a high state of cultivation, developing one of the valuable farms of this section of the state. In 1900 he disposed of his farm, having become the owner of an entire section, and from this sale he realized eleven thousand dollars,—a fact which stands in evidence of the prosperity which had been gained through his indefatigable energy and his availing himself of the excellent opportunities presented. After disposing of his farm Mr. Loveland took up his residence in the city of Brookings, where he has since maintained his home, being now the owner of four houses and lots in the city and having other excellent investments. He is now living retired and is enjoying the just rewards of his many years of honest and earnest toil. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, but is not affiliated with any of its bodies in an active way at the present time. He was reared in the faith of the Democratic party, to which he gave his allegiance until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, since which time he has been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party. In 1894 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Brookings county, serving three years, within which term the county jail and sheriff's residence were erected.

THOMAS SWEENEY, of Rapid City, Pennington county, was born at Booneville, New York, on October 20, 1856, and received his early education in a little log schoolhouse in the adjoining county of Lewis, about fifteen miles from his home. When he reached the age of thirteen he began the battle of life for himself, working on railroads in different parts of the state. After a few years of this sort of employment he apprenticed himself to a carriage trimmer and learned the business thoroughly at Watertown, New York. In 1878, while living at Watertown, he hired to a stage line, engaging to come to Cheyenne and drive stage between that town and Deadwood. He came to Sparta, Wisconsin, where he got an outfit together, and from there proceeded to Napoleon's ranch, where Pierre is now located. Learning at that place that the stage line had changed hands, he determined to retire from his engagement, and opened a barber shop which he conducted for a time at Fort Pierre and then came to Rapid City. Here he went to work for Evans & Loveline, leading grocers, he having met Mr. Evans at Fort Pierre. He remained with this firm about six months, then started in business for himself. He was successful from the beginning, his line being hardware and machinery and his place of business a little one-story building on Main street. The business rapidly increased in magnitude and importance under his vigorous and progressive management, and from the little beginning already described, which was born into commercial life on November 7, 1880, it has grown to be one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the Black Hills, and expanded from a new and second-hand hardware store into an immense general or department store, carrying almost every kind of commodity needed in his community. In 1886 he built the building he now occupies, which has more floor space than any other business house in Rapid City, and since then he has kept it filled with the most extensive and varied stock to be found in this part of the state. In 1892 he bought the adjoining building. The firm, which is the Tom Sweeney Hardware Company, is known all over the west and is as widely esteemed as it is known. It employs fourteen men, including plumbers, tinners, saddlers, harness makers, blacksmiths and wagon makers. One article in the stock of which Mr. Sweeney is justly proud is a "Round-Up Stove," which was invented and is manufactured by him and which finds a ready and rapid sale from Texas to the Canadian line, it being considered the most complete and convenient stove of its kind on the market. In addition to his mercantile business, Mr. Sweeney also has extensive interests in the stock industry in this state and Wyoming, being among the largest cattle men in the Hills.

On May 17, 1883, at Rapid City, Mr. Sweeney was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Wells, a native of Missouri and daughter of George Wells, a pioneer of 1877 in the Black Hills and a prominent stock man of this section. Mr. Sweeney belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Rapid City and the Elks at Deadwood and takes an active interest in the proceedings of his lodge.

ANDREW P. McMILLAN is one of the leading merchants of Spink county, having a large and well-equipped general store in Conde, and is vice-president of the State Bank of Doland and the owner of a fine landed estate in the county where he has maintained his home since 1887. He is a native of Minnesota, having been

THOMAS SWEENEY.

born on the homestead farm, in Harmony township, Fillmore county, on the 7th of November, 1859, and being a son of Arthur C. and Rebecca (Cheever) McMillan, both of whom were born in Ohio, of Scotch descent. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject came from Scotland to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century, in company with his two brothers, and their descendants are now to be found in divers sections of the Union. The parents of the subject removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where his father became a successful farmer and stock grower. His present residence in Cresco, Iowa, the mother having died in December, 1893.

The subject was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and was about ten years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Iowa, where he secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Cresco. In 1878 he secured a position as clerk in the mercantile establishment of White & Moon, in Cresco, Iowa, and continued to be employed as a salesman until coming to South Dakota, having in the meanwhile given careful attention to acquiring an intimate knowledge of the various details of the business, familiarizing himself with the values of different lines of goods and thus fortifying himself for an independent career as a merchant. In 1887 he came to Conde, South Dakota, and opened a general merchandise store, one of the first in the town. He began operations upon a modest scale, and by good management and fair dealing his business constantly expanded in scope and importance with the settlement and upbuilding of the surrounding districts and the village, and he now has a large and well-appointed establishment. He handles dry goods, groceries, clothing, shoes, millinery, etc., and his store is one which would do credit to a much more populous town. In 1887 he erected his present business block, which is twenty-four by eighty feet in dimensions and two stories in height. In 1892 Mr. McMillan erected his fine modern residence, at a cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars, the same being one of the most attractive homes in the county, and he is the owner of a valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres, eight miles southwest of Conde, this county, the same being under a high state of cultivation and yielding good returns. He is one of the principal stockholders in the State Bank of Doland, of which he has been vice-president since 1895. In politics Mr. McMillan is a stalwart Garfield and Bryan man, and although he is essentially public-spirited and progressive he has never sought office of any description. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Baptist church in their home town, and he has been superintendent of its Sunday school from the time of organization to the present, covering a period of ten years, while Mrs. McMillan is a popular teacher in the same. Fraternally Mr. McMillan is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the chapter degrees; with the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as well as the Daughters of Rebekah; and with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 22d of April, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McMillan to Miss Stella K. Hard, who was born and reared in Decorah, Winneshiek county, Iowa, being a daughter of John and Jane (Austin) Hard. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan have the following children: Arthur Edwin, Calla Maude, James Wesley, Leone Dunbar and Lloyd Fountain. Arthur finishes his commercial course at Brookings College in June, 1904, when he will enter into business with his father at Conde.

MILTON FREASE was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on January 27, 1846, and in that county was reared and educated, remaining there until he was twenty years old. In 1866 he moved to Ohio, where he remained five months, then went to work on the Northwestern Railroad in Iowa. After working on that enterprise for a period he went into the service of the government, teaming to Fort McPherson and Fort Sedgwick. In 1867 he accepted employment on the Union Pacific Railroad, which was then building through Nebraska. Two years later he returned to Colorado and until 1876 was engaged in herding and riding the range in the neighborhood of Denver. At the end of this time he went to southwestern Nebraska and started a cattle industry for himself, remaining there four years. In the spring of 1880 he brought his cattle to the Black Hills and placed them at the mouth of Elk creek and on the Belle Fourche river, making his home at Rapid City. In 1888 he took up the ranch he now occupies on Box Elder creek eighteen miles from Rapid, and in 1890 he moved his family to the place where they have since made their home. He has been continuously engaged in the cattle business since his arrival in the state and has a fine ranch which is devoted exclusively to the use of his stock and raising hay for their support. In political affiliation he is an ardent Republican, and to the welfare of his party he is zealously devoted, being county commissioner in 1883 and county treasurer in 1884. For a number of years he was also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Rapid City. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the lodge of the order at his home town. On September 5, 1886, he was married at Rapid City to Miss Hattie S. Ryan, a native of Indiana. They have four children, Paul, Hazel, Kate and Helen.

JOSEPH BEEM was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on September 27, 1847, and was educated there, remaining until the spring of 1865. He then, in company with his brother Isaac, moved to Jefferson county, Iowa, and for a few years was engaged in farming there. From that locality he came over the Union Pacific to Fort Steele, Wyoming, and remained there a year in the employ of the government as officers' cook. The story of his wanderings from that time until 1884 is told in the sketch of his brother Isaac, elsewhere in this volume, for they were together during almost the whole of the time. In the fall of 1884 they brought cattle to the Box Elder and settled on land on that serviceable and fructifying stream. He looked after the land and stock interests and his brother engaged in freighting for a number of years. They were the first settlers on this creek, and during the first years of his residence here Mr. Beem's nearest neighbor was eight miles distant. He began improving his land, devoting all his time and energy to this and his stock industry, and as the reward of his labors he now has the finest cattle ranch on the creek, with natural protection against severe weather for his cattle, and prolific yields of both the wild and the cultivated products of the soil. He and his brother were in partnership until 1891. They then dissolved and since that time have conducted their business separately. Mr. Beem is one of the unyielding Democrats of this portion of the state, and has always been forceful and potent in behalf of every interest of his party.

At Bismarck, on December 8, 1880, Mr. Beem was married to Miss Sarah A. Davis, a native of Minnesota. They have four children, Mattie E., Edwin A., Angie and Grover C.

HUGH L. BROWN, of near Vesta, is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, born on January 23, 1840, and while he was yet a child the family moved to Bond county, the same state, where he received his early education. Later another move was made to the vicinity of Rockford, and soon afterward another to Monroe, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in farming. Here the son completed his education and on leaving school worked with his father on the farm. In January, 1862, when the Civil war was drenching our country with blood, he enlisted in the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, and in that regiment he served to the close of the war. He then returned to Wisconsin and again engaged in farming near Monroe, continuing his operations there until 1872, when he settled in Sac county, Iowa, where he was occupied in farming until the spring of 1885. At that time he came to South Dakota and located at Pierre, then a fort or military post. There during the summer he conducted a feed store, handling hay and grain, In the fall he moved to Rapid City, and the next spring took up a pre-emption claim on Box Elder creek. While improving his land and making it habitable he continued to live at Rapid City, conducting a hotel there. Early in 1888 he settled on his land on the creek, thirty-five miles from Rapid City, and began pushing its development with vigor, subsequently increasing his acreage by taking up a timber and a homestead claim, the three properties adjoining. Since then he has continued to live on this land and has devoted his energies to its cultivation and the rearing of stock. In both he has been very successful, winning a competence by the systematic application of intelligence and enterprise, and he has also risen to prominence and influence among his fellow men by his breadth of view and ardent devotion to the welfare and advancement of his community. In political faith he is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, but he is not an office seeker, nor does he subordinate the general weal to any personal or factional interest.

On March 30, 1867, Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Michael, a native of New York, who moved with her parents to the neighborhood of Baraboo, Wisconsin, when she was but five years old. In that region she was reared and educated, and at Baraboo was married. They have two children, Carrie P., now the wife of Joseph Waterson, and Dora E., who is married to Jeremiah Crowley.

MAHLON WELSH, of near Vesta, Pennington county, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, on December 28, 1847, and there he reached the age of seventeen and received a district school education. His father died when he was ten years old and in 1864 the family moved to Paulding county in his native state. Mr. Welsh took charge of the homestead and conducted its operations, continuing to be so employed until 1876. He then passed a year in Story county, Iowa, and in 1877 came to Pierre and soon afterward to Deadwood. He did not linger long here, however, but went to Bismarck, where he went to work teaming for the Beem Brothers. He remained with them three years working on railroad construction and freighting into Deadwood, also going with them to Montana and wrought in their interest there. On his return to this state he was employed, with a team he bought, on the Union Pacific Railroad until 1884, when he came with the Beem brothers to Rapid City, and from there moved out to Belcher creek near Box Elder. Here he took up land and put it in the way of improvement, but kept on freighting between Pierre and Deadwood and Rapid City three years longer. In 1887 he bought cattle and settled on his ranch, to the improvement of which he has since sedulously devoted himself. He has four hundred acres of fine land, with good buildings and other necessary appliances, and raises on it large crops of hay with some grain and other products. The ranch adjoins that of Isaac Beem and is thirty-five miles from Rapid City. Mr. Welsh is a stanch believer in the principles of the Democratic party, and ever yields to its policies and candidates a loyal and serviceable support.

CHARLES W. BROWN, a leader of the bar in Pennington county, was born on May 8, 1859, at Winchester, Illinois, and there grew to manhood and received his scholastic training, being graduated from Blackburn College in 1881. He then entered the law department at Yale and in 1883 was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Returning to his home at Carlinville, he passed a year in a law office. At the end of that time he came to South Dakota and began the practice of his profession at Columbia, Brown county, where he remained until July, 1885, shortly after which he moved to Rapid City. Here he has since maintained his home and been active in legal work, rising rapidly through merit to prominence and public esteem, and winning high commendation in every contest in which he has engaged professionally. His practice has grown to great magnitude and now takes him to almost all parts of the country. He is a member of the United States supreme court bar and before that elevated tribunal has conducted a number of important causes, managing them in a way that established him in the esteem of the legal profession as one of the brainiest men in the country. In politics he is an active and ardent Republican, and in the fall of 1888 and again in 1890 was elected state's attorney of Pennington county as the candidate of that party. He was also mayor of Rapid City from 1900 to 1902. He has served his party twice as chairman of its county central committee and also as a member of its state central committee.

On June 1, 1884, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Adella Gore, a native of Illinois and daughter of David Gore, a prominent man and once state auditor of that state, the marriage being solemnized at Carlinville. They have three children, Helen G., Fanny C. and Wellington G. Mr. Brown belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, with membership in the lodges of these orders at Rapid City.

JAMES M. WOODS, of near Rapid City, was born on April 24, 1835, in Boone county, Missouri, the family having moved to that county a short time previous from Madison county, Kentucky. His father had a store at Columbia in that county and one at Independence also. The son grew to manhood in that state and received his early education in its district schools, afterward entering the State University when it was a very small college. After attending this institution two terms he moved to Colorado in 1851. There he was engaged in mercantile business in partnership with his brother several years, then passed some time near Salt Lake City, after which he began freighting between Cheyenne and points in Montana and also conducted mercantile houses at Wausage and Bear river in Montana. He continued these enterprises until 1870, when he went to Nebraska City where he had a large farm, and where he remained until 1876. He then organized a train at Nebraska City for an expedition to the Black Hills by way of Kearney. For this enterprise he recruited one hundred and sixty men and brought the train through without mishap. This was the first train to enter the hills for settlement, and arrived where Custer City now stands on April 26th, and from there went on to Deadwood, which it reached early in May. There were no roads through this country at that time and they were obliged to cut their way through with great difficulty. About May 10th they started from Deadwood for Rapid City, then a hamlet of about one hundred inhabitants. Establishing himself here, he returned to Nebraska City and from there went to St. Louis and bought goods which he freighted from Pierre to Deadwood, among his purchases being the first safe brought into the Hills. He then opened the first monetary institution at Deadwood, which was known as the Miners and Mechanics' Bank. The properties and franchises of this were afterward sold to the First National Bank when that was organized, the safe being bought by the United States government for use in the land office at Deadwood. Here he made his home and until 1883 freighted and carried on other business between that place and Nebraska City, having contracts to furnish timber to the Homestake and other mines. He was besides prominent and active in the public life of the place and aided largely in its development. In the spring of 1883 he came to Rapid City and bought land in different localities, purchasing with other tracts about five thousand acres on Elk creek. He at once engaged in the cattle industry, bringing large herds from Texas, often as many as twenty thousand in one season. From that time on he has been one of the most extensive cattle growers in the state. Until 1890 his brother and another gentleman were associated with him, the firm name being Woods, White & Woods. Since the year last named he has been alone in his stock business. In 1891 he bought his present home ranch on Rapid creek, five miles from Rapid City, which is one of the finest properties in the valley. The land is all under irrigation and much of it is in an advanced state of tillage and productiveness; and the improvements are in keeping with its character and the enterprise of the proprietor. Mr. Woods was one of the founders of the Pennington County Bank and for a number of years was a heavy stockholder in the

First National Bank of Rapid City. In political faith he is an unwavering Democrat and for long has been a leader of his party and a man of great influence in local public affairs. He was the first Democrat elected mayor of Rapid City, a position in which he served two terms. He was at one time the nominee of his party for the United States house of representatives, and although there was a large majority in the district against his side, he made a gallant race and succeeded in cutting down the majority considerably, his being the best run ever known here. He was a member of Governor Lee's staff, with the rank of colonel, for four years, and was national committeeman for the territory during Cleveland's first term as president. In this position he served eight years with great usefulness and acceptability. In 1902 he was nominated for the state senate, but declined the nomination, and every state and county convention for years has offered him some nomination, he being the most widely known Democrat in this part of the country. Mr. Woods has an elegant city home at Rapid where he has lived for a number of years, although during this time he has passed a large portion of his time at Des Moines, Iowa, where he has extensive land interests, owning some of the finest tracts in the vicinity of the city, with some also near Omaha, Nebraska. He is president of the Western Dakota Land and Horse Company, of which he and his family are the principal stockholders.

In 1857, in Boone county, Missouri, Mr. Woods was married to Miss Matilda Stone, a native of that state. They have seven children, Madison D., Annie E. (Mrs. Garth), Frances J., Edward C., Paul S., Matilda and Martha. Paul is cashier and principal stockholder of the First National Bank at Kingman, Kansas. Charles E. is cashier and principal stockholder of the First National Bank at Liberal, in the same state, Frances J. is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Female Medical College. During the Spanish-American war she was attached to the Oregon Corps and spent a year in the Philippines. Since her return she has attained prominence as a lecturer and organizer in the interest of woman suffrage. Matilda is a graduate of Wellesley College and is now an instructor in the State School of Mines, at Rapid City.

GEORGE C. HUNT, manager of the Hunt Abstract and Investment Company, of Rapid City, is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born on March 30, 1850, and is the son of George and Charlotte (Belcher) Hunt, who were also natives of Massachusetts and were reared and educated in that state. The father was in the grain business there until 1854, when he moved his family to Henry county, Illinois, and there engaged in farming three years. In 1857 the family moved to Linn county, Kansas, where the father took up land and again passed three years in farming. In 1859 the drought destroyed the crops and the family returned to Boston, going by way of St. Joseph, Missouri, and traveling from there in the first train over the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad that carried passengers east. They remained in Massachusetts eighteen months, then in the spring of 1861 returned to Henry county, Illinois, where they remained until 1868. That year they moved to Iowa county, Iowa, and there the father bought land and once more turned his attention to farming. Mr. Hunt received the greater part of his education in Henry county, Illinois, being eighteen years of age when the removal to Iowa took place. At the age of twenty-one he quit the farm on which he had been working with his father, and went into the employ of a lumber company, working at both Walnut and Manning in Iowa. He served the company some time as clerk and bookkeeper and later was manager of one of its yards. In December, 1885, he came to Rapid City, whither his parents had come in 1877, the father taking up a ranch on Rapid creek and devoting his attention to raising stock. Prior to beginning this enterprise, however, Mr. Hunt's father and brother were engaged in freighting between Pierre and Sidney and Rapid City. Soon after his arrival at this place he secured employment in the office of the register of deeds for Pennington county, remaining so occupied from December, 1885, to April, 1887, when he was appointed county auditor, the first the county ever had. He held this office until 1891, at which time he opened an office for George N. Farrell, of Claremont, New Hampshire, for conducting a general land and loan business, which he managed until 1895. While serving as county auditor he had made a book of abstracts of titles to land in the county, and when he resigned as manager of Mr. Farrell's business he opened an office for himself and started an enterprise in abstracting, insurance and dealing in real estate. He has the only complete set of abstracts for the county ever made and is therefore especially well prepared and equipped for the business in which he is engaged. In 1898 he organized the Hunt Abstract and Investment Company of Rapid City, which has been incorporated and of which he is the general manager. The company has an extensive business, one of the largest in the city, with real-estate interests in both Pennington and Meade counties. Mr. Hunt is a gentleman of great enterprise and public spirit in matters involving the welfare of the community in which he lives, and cheerfully and effectively gives his aid to every commendable undertaking for its promotion. He is a zealous and earnest Republican in political faith, and a prominent and active worker for the success of his party. His home has always been at Rapid City, where he has one of the finest residences in the town.

On February 9, 1876, Mr. Hunt was married, at Walnut, Iowa, to Miss Annie L. Benedict, a native of Ohio. They have one child, Charles B., who is connected with the Pennington County Bank of Rapid City.

CLARENCE O. McCAIN is a native of Clarion county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on October 20, 1851. He was reared and educated in his native county, and after leaving school engaged in farming there, remaining until 1874, when he moved to southwestern Iowa, and continued his farming operations, also dealing in stock. In the spring of 1880 he came to South Dakota and took up his residence at Rapid City, arriving in May. He soon afterward located a ranch on Box Elder creek, twelve miles from the town, and began to occupy himself in raising cattle and horses. He makes his home most of the time on the ranch, but he also has a residence in Rapid City, where his family spend their winters. He is a progressive and energetic man in the management of his affairs, and is a force of influence and inspiration, being one of the leading citizens in reference to all matters of the general welfare and public progress.

On December 29, 1880, Mr. McCain was married to Miss Jennie Castile, a native of Illinois, the marriage occurring in Adams county, Iowa. They have three children, Hermann L., William A. and Eva W.

FRED HOLCOMB was born in Jefferson county, New York, at the town of Carthage, on July 2, 1851, and is the son of William and Maria (Fanning) Holcomb, who were also natives of New York. The father was a prosperous and energetic farmer in Jefferson county, and in 1855 the family moved to Dubuque county, Iowa, four miles from the city of Dubuque, where they followed dairying for a time, then farming. In this county Mr. Holcomb grew to manhood and was educated. In 1869 he moved to Abilene, Kansas, where, with his brother, he was occupied in the cattle business until 1872. He then took a band of cattle to Des-Moines, Iowa, and sold them, and with the proceeds paid his tuition for a term at a business college in Dubuque. In April, 1873, he came to South Dakota with a herd of cows which he left at Yankton while he went back to Dubuque and got married. Returning to Yankton with his bride, he settled there and started a dairy business on a small scale, carrying the milk about in cans on foot. A year later he had two wagons and his business continued to increase. In the spring of 1879 he came to Rapid City in company with his father to look over the country with a view to settling here. The father remained, but Mr. Holcomb returned to Yankton, making the trip on the only stage that was ever held up on the line between Rapid City and Pierre, this event occurring before the stage reached the Cheyenne river. In July of 1877, he made a visit to Rapid City for his health, and, determining to make this his future home, he went back to Yankton and disposed of his interests there, and in the spring of 1881 brought his family and cattle to this section, settling the family at Rapid City and placing the cattle on the range along the Cheyenne, removing them later to the White river. His cattle are now mostly to the north, on Sulphur and Morrow creeks. He has made a great success of his business by keeping steadily at it and applying the wisdom gained in experience and observation, ever increasing its magnitude and conducting it along the lines of the most wholesome progress and development. His acreage in both ranch and grazing lands is very large and his stock industry is the leading one belonging to an individual citizen in this part of the state. The Holcomb home has been at Rapid City ever since the family settled here, and is one of the most elegant and attractive in the town. The head of the house is an active and devoted member of the Masonic fraternity, with membership in the lodge at Rapid City.

On June 4, 1873, Mr. Holcomb was married in Dubuque county, Iowa, to Miss Minnie V. Miller, a native of that county. They have one child, May, the wife of George H. White, of Rapid City. Mrs. Holcomb's parents came to Rapid City in 1880 and remained there until death, the father dying in 1886 and the mother in 1891. The father was prominent as a stockman and also conducted one of the first hotels at Rapid City.

HENRY C. CORDES, of Pennington county, was born in Germany, on February 15, 1847. After getting a good ordinary education at the state schools and reaching maturity, he served several years in the German army, and went with it through the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 from the opening battle at Weissenburg to the crowning triumph of its arms at Sedan. Soon after the close of this momentous contest, in 1874, he came to the United States and located in Chicago, where he remained two years. From there he went to Taylor county, Iowa, and purchased land which he farmed until 1881, when he came to South Dakota, arriving at Rapid City in July. Here he went to work on the place which he afterward bought, and was busily employed for six months. At the end of that period he returned to Taylor county, Iowa, and on April 27, 1882, consummated the purpose for which he made the trip by uniting in marriage with Miss Emma Weber, a native of the state. Returning to this state with his bride, he resumed his work in agricultural pursuits, but on a different basis. Taking up a pre-emption claim two miles west of the ranch on which he now lives, he engaged in raising stock and farming on his own account. In 1890 he began buying and selling horses, and since that time he has conducted an extensive business in this line. The next year he moved his family to their present home, and there they have since resided. Prior to this, however, in 1892, he bought a number of Shetland ponies and began breeding them, and he now has a fine herd of this diminutive but interesting stock. He has steadily increased his operations in this line, finding a ready sale for his product in all parts of the state by keeping up the standard and maintaining the stock in good condition. The American life of Mr. Cordes has been a continuous success, and his prosperity has increased from the beginning with an accelerating progress. In addition to the business which he conducts at home, he has large interests in the cattle industry elsewhere and owns a considerable body of ranch land besides his home place. He is one of the progressive and representative men of the county, active in every good enterprise for its advancement and giving intelligent and serviceable attention to every phase of its public life. He is energetic in political affairs, but has declined all overtures to accept public office, and has had many opportunities. His business occupies his time and faculties, and satisfies his ambitions. His family numbers ten healthy and promising children, Herman, Milton, Charlie, Edna, May, Henry, Ellsworth, Richard, Catherine and Theresa.

FRED J. RILEY, of Doland, was born on April 28, 1867, three miles west from Waunakee, Dane county, Wisconsin, and is the son of James and Euphemia E. (Ford) Riley. The father was a native of Runcorn, Cheshire, England, and came to America when fourteen years of age in company with an uncle who settled in Dane county, Wisconsin. He was for many years engaged in merchandising at Kingsley's Corners, and later at Waunakee, where he died in 1884 at the age of fifty-four years.

The mother of the subject was a native of Dunfirmland, Scotland, and came with her parents to America when seven years of age, the family locating at Fordville, Dane county, Wisconsin, which locality received its name from the family. Her death occurred May 30, 1897. The parents were married in Dane county and to them were born two sons and six daughters, as follows: Mary married William Davidson, now residing at Campbell, Minnesota; Alice married James Lester, of Dane county, Wisconsin, now residing at Kendallville, Iowa; Nettie died at the age of eighteen years; Amelia died at the age of twenty-one years; William T. Riley, residing at Waunakee, Wisconsin, where he is working in the interest of the subject; Fred J., the subject; Laura married Robert Hanson, and is residing at Doland, South Dakota; Rosa died at the age of fourteen years.

Fred J. Riley received his educational training in the public schools of his native county, following which he learned telegraphy. In 1889 he came to South Dakota and took a position as telegraph operator and agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company at Volin, near Yankton. Six months later Volin was destroyed by a prairie fire, including the railroad buildings, Mr. Riley himself having a narrow escape from the flames. Following this he spent nine months at Centerville, Turner county, as operator on the same railroad, and then was stationed at Raymond, Clark county, where he was agent and operator for a period of three years. The great strike of the telegraphers occurred in 1903, and Mr. Riley went out with his fellow operators all over the country. Previous to this, however, he had become interested in the sheep business in this state, but he lost all of his investments in that line during the panic of 1893, and like many other men, he left this state, and returned to Wisconsin, where he engaged in the confectionary business at Madison, but he was not contented to remain long in that business; in fact his mind was on South Dakota and accordingly in 1895 he returned to this state with the determination to make a strenuous effort to regain what he had previously lost. Upon returning to South Dakota Mr. Riley again entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, this time as agent at Wolsey, Beadle county. From Wolsey he was sent to various points on the railroad, including Brookings, where he spent three months, and from that city he was sent to Tyler, Minnesota, where he was agent for about two years. In 1898 he was promoted by the company and sent to Doland, where he had charge of the station until July 8, 1901, when he resigned his position to engage in the real-estate business at Doland, leaving the railroad company in good standing, his services having been highly appreciated by the company, as was testified by their offering him a position should he desire to re-enter their service in the future. While Mr. Riley's railroad career was a success, he having always attended to and discharged his duties with ability, it is as a real-estate and land dealer that he has made his mark and demonstrated his ability as a man of affairs. He began his real-estate dealings in a modest way, opening a small office in Doland. His capital was limited, likewise his experience in land matters, and during the first six months, which was the last half of his first year, his transactions were also limited, but beginning with January, 1902, he began to do a "land-office business" and during that month he sold thirteen quarters of land and during the year he sold one

FRED J. RILEY.

hundred and two quarters. His business has continued to increase, and from the beginning of 1902 he has sold more land than any other land dealer in this part of Spink county.

By judicious investments, progressive ideas and methods, and untiring energy, coupled with absolute reliability and straightforward dealings, Mr. Riley has built up a business of large dimensions and on his books can always be found most desirable investments. He now owns twelve quarter sections of valuable farming land in Spink county, a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Lyon county, Iowa, also a fine modern residence and other properties in Doland. Mr. Riley is a thorough-going business man, and possesses all the characteristics necessary to a successful career. He is quick to observe an opportunity, and just as quick to seize it, having the happy faculty of seeming to do the right thing at the right time. He has a pleasing personality, is courteous and affable, and his manner is such as to gain the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact. All in all, Mr. Riley is a typical South Dakotan, with all that term implies.

August 24, 1896, at Alpena, South Dakota, Mr. Riley was married to Frances H., the daughter of Charles M. and Lydia (Stevens) Yegge, pioneers of Jerauld county, South Dakota, they having moved there from Iowa on the first train to run into that country from the south on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Mrs. Riley was born in Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Riley one son, Fred Burl, and one daughter, Zura Fern, have been born.

PETER A. HAMMERQUIST, who is pleasantly located on a fine ranch twenty miles from Rapid City on Rapid creek, his land being redeemed from the wilderness by his own industry and skill, was born on March 12, 1848, in Sweden and remained there until he was nineteen, receiving a good common-school education and working in stores after leaving school. In 1867 he came to the United States, and after passing some time at Chicago and Calumet, Indiana, having a brother living at the latter place, he moved to Lee county, Illinois, where for two years he carried on barbering in small towns. At the end of this period he moved to Boone, Iowa, and after barbering in that town, Marshalltown and State Center for some time, went to Sioux City in the early part of 1873, and soon afterward came to South Dakota, locating in Clay county, where he took up land and turned his attention to farming. The grasshoppers devoured his crops and he was forced to return to Sioux City and work at his trade. He then passed a year at Davenport in the same employment and another in the coal fields south of there. In 1875 he returned to South Dakota, crossing the river on ice and found that his homestead had been jumped. He then went to Vermillion and opened a barber shop which he conducted until February, 1877. At that time, in company with three other men, he came to the Black Hills. The party had one wagon which was heavily laden with goods and they were obliged to walk most of the way. Their route was by way of Pierrre and they were compelled to cross the Missouri on ice and had great difficulty in doing so. The ice broke under the wagon and it went to the bottom of the river, but they succeeded by great effort in getting it out and across without material loss in their supplies. They joined the first train that reached Rapid City by way of Pierre. They had no armed guards for protection, but nearly all the members of the party, consisting of sixty-five men, were armed. Arriving at Rapid City on March 19th, and having his barbering outfit with him, Mr. Hammerquist determined to remain there and for employment opened a shop, a much-needed enterprise in the small town as it was then. He witnessed all the exciting events of its early history and took his part like a man in every movement for the general weal. In 1878 he went east for a short visit and on his return found his town property jumped. He recovered this, however, and in it opened a small drug store which he profitably conducted for a few years. In the fall of 1881 he purchased the claim to the ranch he now occupies and moved his family there the next spring, this being the second family to settle at this end of the creek. Since then this has been his home and here he has been actively engaged in the stock industry. After moving to the ranch he went east and bought a small herd of cattle which was the nucleus of his present holdings in this line, and by vigorous management of his business he has steadily expanded it until he has become one of the leading stock growers in this part of the county. He has also pushed forward the improvement of his ranch from year to year, and thus made it one of the most attractive rural homes in the neighborhood. The land is nearly all under irrigation and is very productive, yielding abundant returns for his labor and a generous support to his stock. In the local affairs of the county Mr. Hammerquist has ever been energetic and serviceable, and having displayed more than ordinary capacity for administrative duties, has been chosen by his fellow citizens to places of trust and importance in the public service. He has been postmaster at Farmingdale since 1890 and was county assessor from 1890 to 1894, two terms. He is an ardent worker in the Republican party and has commanding influence in its councils. He has also been zealous and helpful in school affairs and prominent in every movement for the advancement of the county. He belongs to the Masonic order, with membership in the lodge at Rapid City.

On October 12, 1879, Mr. Hammerquist was married at Comstad, in Clay county, to Miss Mary E. Anderson, a native of Norway, who came to America in childhood and to Vermillion in 1873, when she was sixteen. They have eight children, Ida F., Harry E., Fred A., Anton W., Earl N., Erma M., Charles L. and Helen C.

MAURICE KELIHER, one of the prominent and enterprising stock growers and highly esteemed residents of Pennington county, was born on July 20, 1849, at Bangor, Maine, and while he was yet a child the family moved to near Harvard, Illinois, where the father took up land and engaged in farming. The old homestead now belongs to Mr. Keliher and is one of his most cherished possessions. On it he was reared to the age of eighteen, and near it in the little country schoolhouse he received his education. In 1867 he left the scenes and associations of his childhood and youth, and moved to Denver, Colorado, then a small place in a new country, but with the promise of its mighty growth and enterprise already showing plainly. After a short residence there he went to Montana and for a short time was engaged in freighting in that state, after which he returned to Denver and again followed freighting in partnership with his brother Michael, who was afterward killed by outlaws in Texas. They had a number of bull-teams and carried on an extensive and profitable business, freighting between Denver and the Indian reservations and also between that town and Cheyenne. In 1877 Mr. Keliher went east to visit his parents and on his return to Cheyenne was married. He remained in that city until the fall of 1878. At that time freighting became unprofitable owing to the completion of the railroad, and Mr. Keliher determined to come to the Black Hills and turn his attention to raising cattle. He brought cattle with him and, locating on Spring creek, gave his whole time and energy to building up and expanding his business. To this enterprise he has adhered steadfastly ever since, and has made a decided success of it, becoming one of the most extensive stock growers in this part of the country, and producing stock of high grades. His home is at Rapid City where he has a handsome residence of modern style and furnished with every consideration for the comfort and enjoyment of its inmates.

On November 24, 1877, Mr. Keliher was married, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Miss Eleanora Walsh, a native of Ireland who came to the United States with her parents in her childhood. They have five children, Frank, Eleanora, Margaret, Morse and Miriam. Mr. Keliher belongs to the Masonic order and the United Workmen, holding his membership in both at Rapid City. In politics he is an unwavering and active Republican, but has always declined public office.

GEORGE BUCKINGHAM, of Pennington county, one of the few remaining pioneers of the Black Hills, whose extensive ranch of one thousand acres on Rapid creek, fourteen miles from Rapid City, is one of the valuable and attractive country homes of this region, was born in Devonshire, England, on February 27, 1856, and began his education there. While he was yet a youth his parents emigrated to the United States and settled at Morristown, New Jersey, where he attended school one term, then worked on a farm two years. In 1873 he went to Philadelphia, and during the next three years was employed in railroading. In the spring of 1876 he came to the Black Hills by way of Cheyenne, arriving at Custer City on April 10th. From there he went to Castleton, a mining camp on Castle creek, and after prospecting there a short time, moved to Silver City, on Rapid creek, where he remained until 1880 prospecting and mining. In March of that year he took up a ranch on this creek eleven miles from Rapid City and engaged in ranching and raising stock, following this line of industry there until 1897. He then sold that ranch and bought the one he now occupies, two miles farther down the creek, on which he has since made his home. Here he has continued his farming and stock operations and greatly improved his land. His ranch comprises one thousand acres, the principal product of which is hay, and he has extensive herds of well-bred and high-grade cattle. With plenty of water for irrigation, and the greater part of his land well supplied with it, he need never fear a shortage in his crop, and his success is well established and of a commanding character.

On December 25, 1889, Mr. Buckingham was married at Rapid City to Miss Emma Botney, a native of Norway, who died on September 3, 1902. She was one of the remarkable women of this part of the country and had a career of inspiring interest and usefulness here. She came with a party from Minnesota to Deadwood in 1878, but after a short residence there returned to her former home. In 1883, however, she came again to the hills, this time to remain. Being a woman of unusual force of character and business capacity, she engaged in freighting with a bull-team between Deadwood and Pierre, Sidney and Cheyenne,—the only woman who ever conducted a freighting business in this section on her own account,—and it should be said that she was very successful in the enterprise.

HON. JAMES HALLEY, president of the First National Bank of Rapid City, is a native of Scotland, born January 7, 1854, at the thriving little city of Sterling, Perthshire. When he was two years old his parents brought him to the United States and located at Washington, D. C., where he grew to the age of sixteen and received his education. He learned telegraphy and then went south, where he was employed for a year at different places. He returned to Washington at the end of the year and soon afterward came west to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and there secured a position as chief operator, which he filled for three years. At the end of that time he made a trip to the Pacific coast, and on his return located at Omaha for a few months, then once more made his home at Cheyenne. In 1876, for a private company composed of Cheyenne capitalists, he opened telegraph offices along the line between Cheyenne and the Black Hills, arriving at Custer in August and Deadwood a few weeks later. He remained in the employ of the telegraph company until 1879, when he was appointed teller of the First National Bank of Deadwood. This position he resigned at the close of 1880, and then, in company with Messrs. Lake, of Deadwood, and Patterson, of Rapid City, he organized the banking house of Lake, Halley & Patterson, at Rapid City. He was prominent in the management of this institution until September 1, 1884, when it was merged into the First National Bank of Rapid City, of which he was appointed cashier. On January 13, 1898, he was chosen president of this bank, and he has held this office ever since. He is also president of a bank at Hot Springs, and one at Keystone which was formerly the Harney-Peak Bank of Hill City, when that town was on the boom. He is president of the Rapid City Electric Light Company and treasurer of the Rapid River Milling Company. However he has not devoted the whole of his time to fiscal matters. He is also deeply and intelligently interested in public affairs, and being a loyal and devoted member of the Republican party, he has on all occasions given the principles and candidates of that organization an earnest and serviceable support. He served one term in the upper house of the territorial legislature, the last one before South Dakota was admitted to the dignity of statehood. He has also been mayor of Rapid City two terms, and was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and at Philadelphia in 1900. For a number of years he was a member of the state central committee of his party, and has served as chairman of its county central committee. He is also extensively interested in real estate and the stock industry, and is secretary of the Box Elder Land and Live Stock Company which owns two thousand acres of land and large numbers of stock. Of the numerous and admired fraternal orders he has joined but one, the Knights of Pythias, being a member of Gate City Lodge, No. 8, of this order.

On September 13, 1878, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, Mr. Halley was united in marriage with Miss Lottie Smith, a daughter of S. L. Smith, of that city. Their wedding trip was made by stage from Cheyenne to Deadwood. They have nine children, Albert, Helen, James, Frances, Lottie, Sarah, Samuel Russell, Walter and Donald. Albert recently graduated from Stanford University, and Helen from Wellesley College.

JOSEPH JOLLY, of Pennington county, is one of the representative and forceful men of this portion of the state. He was born on December 14, 1843, in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, and was there reared and educated. There also he worked at blacksmithing and followed freighting until 1874. He then removed to Dallas county, Iowa, and after a residence of about eighteen months there, started in 1876 for the Black Hills, making his journey by way of O'Neill to Custer City, where he arrived in May of that year. He then began freighting between Sidney and Pierre and Rapid City and Deadwood, continuing this business with gratifying results, although it was attended with great danger and considerable difficulty, until early in 1879. At that time he came to Rapid City to locate, and in February entered the ranch he now occupies, four miles south of the city, on Rapid creek. Taking up his residence on this place, he at once started an industry in farming and made good his hopes by vigorously arranging for irrigating his land. For a number of years his principal crop was oats, but after the construction of the railroad through this section he changed to alfalfa, and also began raising cattle and horses. He has remained on the place continuously since first settling on it, and and has converted it into an excellent farm and a comfortable home. He also has much additional land on which he runs his stock. In fraternal relations he is an active member of the Masonic lodge at Rapid City and in politics he has been zealous and serviceable on all occasions, advocating high standards in official life and the broadest principles of civic and political morality. In 1889 he and Richard Hughes were the county's representatives in the state legislature, the first session of that body, and on its elevated forum he sustained the reputation he had earned at home for breadth of view, strict integrity and wise foresight in public affairs.

JOHN E. HUNT, one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers of Pennington county, is a native of Lyon county, Kansas, born on September 10, 1859, and the son of George and Charlotte (Belcher) Hunt, natives of Massachusetts. In 1854 the parents removed from their native state to Illinois and there lived on a farm for two years. In 1856 they took another flight westward, settling at the place of his birth, where they were pioneers. They engaged in farming here until the autumn of 1859, when they went back to Massachusetts. They were still imbued with the western spirit, however, and after remaining two years in the east, again started in the wake of the setting sun, stopping first in Henry county, Illinois, and carrying on successful farming operations there for nine years. In 1870 they moved to Iowa county, Iowa, and soon afterward to Guthrie county in the same state. Here their son received the greater part of his scholastic training, for in 1877 the family came to the Black Hills, and in the strenuous contest with nature then before them no opportunities was left for further schooling, except as it might be had under the stern discipline of experience. They made the trip by way of Yankton, and arrived at Rapid City on June 14th. This flourishing metropolis was then but a hamlet of a few houses, but the golden music from the hills had electrified the world, and families were pouring into the region by every route and means of travel. The Hunts remained at Rapid City for a year, the father and sons engaging in freighting between that place and Sidney and Pierre. They continued this business for three years, but in 1878 located the ranch on which the mother and son now live and made it the family home. In 1880 the freighting enterprise was abandoned, and the whole time and energy of the family were devoted to the improvement of the home they had chosen, and the development of its promising resources. Their first efforts were given to securing sufficient water to irrigate the land as a means of permanent improvement, although they raised a crop of very respectable proportions in the summer of 1880. The irrigation was pushed forward as rapidly as possible with the facilities they had, and although their progress was slow for awhile, it was steady and the work was conducted on a scale looking to permanent results, and enduring value; now it is complete and effective in all respects, the entire farm of one hundred acres being fully supplied with water for every need. The father was in active control of the farming business until his death, February 19, 1894, and since then the son, John E. Hunt, has had it in charge, and has conducted and developed it along the lines laid down at the beginning. Mr. Hunt's mother, a most estimable lady, who fully enters into the spirit of the business, and is in harmony with her surroundings, lives with him and manages the affairs of the household with the same vigor, breadth of view and success that he displays in the operations of the farm.

MICHAEL QUINN, living near Smithville, Meade county, was born in Ireland, but when he was four years old his parents moved to England and settled in Lancashire, where he grew to the age of eighteen and received a limited education. His life began on October 18, 1846, and in 1864 he came to the United States and locating at Lawrence, Massachusetts, worked in a cotton mill, remaining there two years. In 1866 he joined the Fenian raid into Canada, but, with the others who were concerned in that movement, he was compelled by the United States government a short time afterward to return to this country. He then went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he made a contract to drive an ox-team from that city to Denver, Colorado. A few days after his arrival at Denver he secured employment on the construction of the telegraph line between that city and Salt Lake, but heavy snows made it impossible to continue this work, and he went to Julesburg and engaged as a freight teamster between that place and Fort Laramie. The severity of the weather again stopped operations, and he determined to winter on the Platte. Here he and his comrades had an exciting time, being attacked by Indians who took all their horses and cattle. Mr. Quinn remained in that neighborhood and Wyoming two years, then went to work on the Union Pacific Railroad, which was building through this country at that time, and continued to be so employed until the road reached Cheyenne. He spent a short time freighting and filling contracts to supply wood in Colorado, and when the excitement over the discovery of gold in the Black Hills broke out he began freighting between Cheyenne and Deadwood, making his first trip in the spring of 1877. Later he freighted between Rock Springs and Fort Friedman two seasons, then in 1878 he went to Pierre and freighted between that city and Fort Meade, Deadwood and Rapid City. Having teams of his own he did a considerable business down to 1882. In the spring of 1881, however, he bought cattle and placed them on the Cheyenne river, leaving a man in charge of them, and the next year he sold out his freighting outfit and devoted his time to raising cattle on the Cheyenne. When the Sioux reservation was opened in 1892 her moved to Bad river, and later he took up land there which is his present home ranch. It is sixty-five miles east of Rapid City, which he has always made his trading town, and is a fine body of land, well located and adapted to the stock industry. His time and energies are devoted entirely to the cattle business, and his interests in this and in land are considerable. While not an active partisan in politics, he is a man of great public spirit and deeply interested in the enduring welfare of his county and state.

ALGERNON L. HOLCOMB, of Rapid City, whose untimely and tragic death on October 11, 1891, at the early age of forty-two, shocked the entire community and was universally lamented, was a native of Carthage, Jefferson county, New York, where he was born on May 27, 1849, and was the son of William and Maria (Fanning) Holcomb. They were proserous farmers in his native place, but believing the west offered better opportunities for effort and capacity than the east, in 1855 the family moved to Dubuque county, Iowa, and here Mr. Holcomb was reared and educated. After completing his scholastic course he attended Bailey's Commercial College, at Dubuque, and soon after leaving there was married. In the spring of 1876 he and his wife started to the Black Hills, arriving at Yankton in March and proceeding from there by boat to Pierre. Here Mr. Holcomb was taken ill and they were obliged to return to Iowa. In the fall of 1877 they again started for the hills, and this time were successful in making the trip, arriving at Rapid City in December. They brought cattle with them and the first chairs seen in Rapid City which was then a small village with no buildings but a few rude log shanties. Their first home in this western wilderness was a little log house in which they were obliged to hoist umbrellas to keep dry when it rained. As soon as it was practicable they built a better house, also of logs, and making it their home placed their cattle on the Cheyenne river. For a time Mr. Holcomb was in partnership with two brothers, but later they divided their property and each conducted his own business. He moved his cattle to the White river, where he kept them until his death. It was on White river that he first bought land, and his widow still owns large tracts there and continues the cattle industry, employing a manager to look after her stock. On their arrival in this section of the country they opened a grocery store at Rapid City, and with his own teams Mr. Holcomb freighted his goods from Pierre. Some time afterward he took charge of the hotel which his father opened when he came to this country, but at the time of his death his energies were wholly given up to raising cattle and horses. In October, 1891, he was thrown from his horse while riding, and on the 11th day of that month he died from the effects of the accident. He was an active and zealous Republican in politics, and in fraternal relations belonged to the Odd Fellows at Rapid City.

On March 5, 1876, Mr. Holcomb was married to Miss Sarah E. Brown, a native of Dubuque, Iowa, where the marriage occurred. She is the daughter of Hiram and Eliza (Luck) Brown, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Kentucky. Both settled in Dubuque in childhood, their parents being pioneers in that locality, and they were reared and married there, the father being a prominent contractor and builder in that city. Mrs. Holcomb also was reared and educated there, and had her home in the city until her marriage. Soon after this took place she came with her husband to South Dakota, and this has been her home ever since. She has been prominent in the social life of the city, and being a lady of great business capacity, was of great assistance to her husband during his life, and since his death she has conducted the business with unusual shrewdness and success, handling both the cattle and the horses with skill and every consideration for securing the best results. Two sons blessed their union, Robert L. and Algernon A. Robert is married and engaged in the cattle industry, while Algernon is finishing his education in New York.

PETER DUHAMEL, of Rapid City, was born December 22, 1839, near Montreal, Canada, and he remained there until he reached the age of seventeen. In April, 1857, he came to the United States, and after short stops at Chicago and St. Louis, proceeded to the mouth of the Sioux river, where Sioux City now hums with its myriad enterprises and busy life. The settlement at that time consisted of a store and a few uncanny residences built in the rude manner of the period and locality. He remained in this vicinity working on a farm until the fall of 1859, when he engaged to drive an ox-team from there to Fort Randall and on to Fort Pierre, his compensation to be fourteen dollars per month. He was therefore in the territory when almost all its inhabitants were Indians and soldiers. He remained at Fort Pierre until May 3, 1860, when, with two other men, he started for Pike's Peak. Nineteen days were consumed in reaching Denver on horseback, this place then consisting of two shacks and a few tents in the way of human habitations. The journey was tedious and trying, but otherwise uneventful, not a white man being met by the party in the whole of its course. Mr. Duhamel and his companions went up the South Platte to a point about nineteen miles north of Denver, where they took up land and he began to raise cattle on a small scale and gradually enlarged his operations, remaining there nineteen years. In July, 1879, he left there with his family and eight hundred cattle for southwestern Dakota, and arrived at Rapid City on September 29th. The following winter was an unusually severe one and he lost one-half of his stock. In the ensuing spring everybody in the neighborhood was discouraged and ready to sell out. But although he had lost heavily during the winter, he still had faith in the section and at once invested all he had in cattle. His confidence has been fully justified by subsequent experience, as he is now one of the largest and wealthiest stock men in the western part of the state. He later bought land all over the region, at one time owning extensive tracts, but in 1900 he sold both land and stock, not, however, intending to retire from the business, for he went south and bought more cattle which he placed in the northwestern corner of the state near the North Dakota and Montana lines, where his sons are now managing the business. He has for a long time made his home at Rapid City, where he has a fine residence. Here he is living retired from active pursuits, having turned all his business over to the management of his sons except his interest in the First National Bank of Rapid City, in which he is a leading stockholder and serves as vice-president.

On October 6, 1871, at Denver, Colorado, the subject was married to Miss Catherine Lappus, a native of Germany. They have eight children: Matilda (Mrs. Babue), Alexander, Mary (Mrs. Waldron), Josephine (Mrs. Horgan), Adeline (Mrs. Fallon), Joseph, Annie and Agnes.

HERBERT W. SOMERS is a native of Barnet, Vermont, where he was born on May 31, 1857, and is the son of parents belonging to families long resident in that state. In 1864 they moved to Marshall county, Iowa, where they prospered as farmers. The son grew to manhood in that county and received his early education in its public schools, afterward attending Iowa College at Grinnell, from which he was graduated in 1882. In August of the same year he came to Rapid City to take the position of superintendent of the public schools, which he filled with credit for two years. In 1885 he was appointed bookkeeper at the First National Bank of Rapid, and since then he has been connected with that institution continuously, rising by merit to the post of cashier in 1898 and to that of director also in 1902. In addition to his work at the bank he has done a great deal to promote and build up the Rapid City Electric and Gas Light Company, acting as its secretary and treasurer since 1887, and as its manager since 1892.

Mr. Somers was married at Jacksonville, Illinois, in June, 1888, to Miss Nellie M. Van Zandt, the home over which she presides with dignified grace being brightened by the presence of two sons and a daughter, namely: Leslie, Paul and Helen. The Ancient Order of United Workmen enrolls Mr. Somers among its members, while in religious matters he is an active member of the Congregational church, in which he is a trustee and the superintendent of the Sunday school.

NOAH NEWBANKS, city auditor of Pierre, was born in Senecaville, Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 25th of December, 1841, and is a son of Strother McNeil Newbanks and Sarah Sophia (Larrick) Newbanks, both of whom were born in Virginia. The subject received his educational training to the common schools of Ohio and Missouri, to which latter state his parents removed when he was about eight years of age. In 1859 we find him engaged in mining in Colorado, where he remained until 1863, when he joined in the stampede to Montana, shortly after the discovery of gold in Alder gulch. He engaged in the mercantile business at Virginia City and there remained until the fall of 1865, having been one of the pioneers in that historic mining camp and having witnessed the work of the vigilantes, who had recourse to heroic measures in ridding the country of its outlaws and cut-throats, many of whom were executed by summary hanging. From Montana he preceeded to Salt Lake City and thence to San Francisco, making the trip across the plains to the Golden Gate and thence taking passage on a vessel bound for New York, making the voyage by way of Cape Horn. From the national metropolis Mr. Newbanks returned to Missouri, where he was engaged in farming until 1868, when he removed to Junction City, Kansas, where he conducted a general store for one year, at the expiration of which he removed to Ellsworth, that state, where he was engaged in the same line of enterprise for the ensuing two years. He then returned to Missouri and was there identified with agricultural pursuits until 1875, when he went to Denver, Colorado, where he remained until the following year, when he came to the Black Hills of South Dakota, reaching Custer City in April, 1876. From that point he went to Rapid City, assisting in the locating and staking out of the town. He also built a stockade corral and aided in the erection of a block house, both of these being necessary for protection from the hostile Indians, who were at that time constantly on the warpath, though mostly operating in small bands. Of this period Mr. Newbanks has written as follows: "The only instance where the Indians did any great damage was about August 1, 1876, when they attacked us in our stronghold, but they did not succeed in doing us any injury other than driving our men to cover, but upon leaving the stockade they circled around to the west of Rapid City and killed four men who were coming into town. Two of the party escaped and came in with the news. We then went out and recovered the four bodies, which we brought to the town, burying them in one grave. The next attack occurred early in September, when we had a running fight with the savages. They succeeded in taking our cattle, but I saved my horses, getting them to the corral and thus protecting them."

Mr. Newbanks conducted a general store and corral in Rapid City until 1878, when he engaged in freighting from Pierre to the Black Hills, continuing operations in this line successfully until 1886, when he again located in Rapid City, and freighted between that point and Deadwood for one year. The following spring he went to Whitewood and engaged in the com-

MR. AND MRS. NOAH NEWBANKS.

mission business, forwarding goods from the end of the Elkhorn Railroad to Deadwood, Lead and other points in the Hills, and handling all of the freight for the famous Homestake Mining Company for one year. In the spring of 1889 he disposed of his commission business and engaged in the raising of cattle upon an extensive scale, locating in Custer county, where he remained until the autumn of 1892, when he removed to Lyman county, where he has since continued in the business, having a ranch of six hundred and forty acres. In 1896 he took up his residence in Pierre, where he and his wife have since maintained their home.

In politics Mr. Newbanks is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and while he has never been ambitious for office he has been a member of the state brand commission for the past eight years, during four of which he served as chairman, while he has been incumbent of the office of auditor of the city of Pierre since 1902. He is a member of the Baptist church and Mrs. Newbanks is an Episcopalian.

On the 29th of October, 1884, Mr. Newbanks was united in marriage to Miss Mary Josephine Anderson, who was born in Sparta, Illinois, on the 8th of May, 1859, being a daughter of Francis B. and Matilda T. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Newbanks have no children.

GEORGE MYRON BAILEY, who is established in the real-estate and abstract business in Redfield, Spink county, claims the old Empire state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Middlebury, Wyoming county, New York, on the 27th of November, 1874, and being a son of Myron C. and Rosetta M. Bailey, both of whom were born in New Hampshire. The genealogy in the agnatic line is of English and Scotch derivation, and the original ancestors in America settled in Massachusetts in the colonial epoch of our national history. Later representatives of the name removed to New Hampshire, and from that state came the branch of the family which early settled in western New York. The parents of the subject removed to Iowa when he was about fourteen years of age and settled in Kossuth county, where the father turned his attention to mercantile business, and he and his wife are now residing in Lamberton, Minnesota. The subject completed the curriculum of the public schools, being graduated in the high school at Algona, Kossuth county, Iowa, and later taking a course of study in the Northern Iowa Normal School in that city. He was thereafter engaged in the real-estate and abstract business in the Hawkeye state until early in 1901, when he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Redfield, where he is now in control of an excellent business in the handling of real estate, while he also has an excellent set of abstracts of title for Spink county, his records being in large demand by the residents and property owners of the county. He is enterprising and straightforward in his business methods, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. In politics Mr. Bailey is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponser, and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men.

HALVOR C. SOLBERG, one of the representative educators of the state, being a member of the faculty of the State Agricultural College, at Brookings, was born in Norway, on the 5th of March, 1861, a son of Christian and Anna Solberg, both of whom were born and reared in Norway, where the latter died when the subject of this sketch was a child of but five years. About the year 1867 Christian Solberg bade adieu to the fair land of his birth and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He proceeded to Minnesota and settled in the town of Spring Grove, where he followed the trade of carpenter for some time, while he is at the present time a prosperous farmer in Minnesota, having consummated a second marriage a few years after his emigration to the United States.

After the death of his mother the subject of this review was reared to the age of seventeen years in the same home of his aunt, Mrs. Arne Sortaasen, who was a resident of Brottum, Norway. There he received his early educational training under excellent auspices, and at the age noted he came to America and joined his father in Minnesota. There he worked on the farm during the summer months, availing himself of the advantages afforded by the district schools during the winter terms, thus continuing his studies for a period of three years and sparing no effort in augmenting his fund of knowledge. In 1881 he came westward to Fargo, North Dakota, where he remained about two years, devoting his attention principally to the work of carpentry and cabinetmaking. He then came to what is now South Dakota and entered claim to a half section of land in what is now Marshall county, the tract being at the time thirty miles distant from any settlement. He held the land for a time, in the meanwhile finding employment in a furniture store at Columbia. At the expiration of three years Professor Solberg disposed of his land and shortly afterward was matriculated as a student in the State Agricultural College, where he continued his studies for four years, completing the prescribed course and in the meanwhile being employed in the institution as a teacher of carpentry, wood turning, etc., having marked skill in these lines. He was graduated in the college as a member of the class of 1891, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science, and thereafter continued to devote his entire attention to teaching the practical art mentioned, while in 1892 he was chosen full professor of the mechanical engineering department of the college, having simultaneously been called to a similar position in the North Dakota Agricultural College, a preferment which he resigned soon after his appointment and before assuming the duties of the office. He has since continued at the head of the mechanical department of his alma mater and has brought the same up to a high standard, making it one of the most popular and valuable departments in the institution. Owing to the specific nature of the course of study in the agricultural college and the practical work exemplified, the sessions are held during the summer months, while the students have their longest vacation during the winter. This fact enabled Professor Solberg to attend during such vacation periods Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana, and he was there graduated as a member of the class of 1895, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering, and the following year he received the degree of Mechanical Engineer.

At the time when Professor Solberg entered upon his executive duties in the agricultural college the mechanical department was maintained on a very modest basis, its functions comprising only an elemental form of shop work, while the facilities were meagre. Under his enthusiastic and able direction a steady growth was had and the department rapidly increased in popularity, so that it became necessary to provide new and adequate quarters and modern mechanical accessories. The advance that has been made under his direction is best indicated in the statement that during the present year, 1903, more than two hundred and fifty students are availing themselves of the advantages of the department, of which Professor Solberg has just reason to be proud, not alone on the score noted, but also by reason of the fact that the equipment throughout is one of the best to be found in any similar institution in the northwest. So far as can be learned he was the first to introduce the short course in practical steam engineering, and the value of the same has been appreciated not only by the students, but also by other institutions which have followed his initiative, the course having proved a distinctive drawing card for the college.

In politics the Professor gives his support to the Republican party and fraternally he is identified with the lodge, chapter and commandery of the Masonic order, as well as with the auxiliary organization, the Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Solberg also is a member. He is likewise chief of engineering and ordnance of the National Guard, holding the rank of colonel. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the National Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church, in whose work they take an active interest, while their pleasant home is a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

On the 27th of May, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Professor Solberg to Miss Bolletta Egeberg, who was born in Norway, being a daughter of Halvor and Olena Egeberg, who emigrated to the United States in 1867, residing for a few years in Minnesota and thence removing to Brookings county, South Dakota, where Mr. Egeberg took up a large tract of land, being now one of the prominent and influential farmers of the county. His wife passed away in 1893. Mrs. Solberg secured her early educational training in the district schools and then entered the State Agricultural College, where she formed the acquaintance of her future husband, who was a student in the institution at the time. They are the parents of three children, Harry, Ada Elizabeth and Ruby.

SAMUEL PRENTISS WATKINS, who stands as one of the leading members of the bar of Spink county, comes of stanch old New England stock, the genealogy in the paternal line being of English and Scotch derivation and in the maternal of English, while both families were founded in New England in the colonial epoch. Mr. Watkins was born in Cambridge, Lamoille county, Vermont, on the 22d of July, 1855, and is a son of David H. and Harriet A. (Holmes) Watkins. The father was born in Walpole, New Hampshire, whither his paternal ancestors came from Connecticut, while on his mother's side the ancestors were from England. The mother of the subject was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, with the annals of which state the family name was identified for many generations, the original progenitors in the new world having come from England.

The subject received his early education in the common schools of the old Green Mountain state and later continued his studies in the public schools of Massachusetts and in Grafton Academy, at Grafton, that state, and the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, prosecuting his educational work in these two institutions in the four years intervening between 1871 and 1876. Thereafter he was successfully engaged in teaching in Massachusetts and Vermont until 1877, when he came west and engaged in the same vocation in Minnesota, where he remained until 1879, when he came to the territory of Dakota and located in Bigstone City, in what is now Grant county, South Dakota. Two years later he removed to Ashton, Spink county, being one of the early settlers of the town and county, and here engaged in the real-estate and loan business, in which he met with success, since the section soon began to feel the beneficent effects of the strong incoming tide of immigration and advancing civilization. In the meanwhile he had for a number of years devoted much attention to the reading of law, and on the 14th of December, 1888, he was admitted to the bar of the territory, forthwith beginning the active practice of his profession in Ashton, where he has ever since maintained his home, and where he has gained distinctive precedence and success in his profession. He at the present time maintains an independent attitude in politics, but he was a member of the first three Republican conventions after the admission of South Dakota to the Union. He has been called to the incumbency of various offices of local trust and responsibility, where he gave his best efforts in the advancing of the general welfare and material progress, and for several years he was mayor of Ashton, in which connection his administration met with uniform approval and popular endorsement. He is affiliated with Ashton Lodge, No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Redfield Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons, at Redfield, while from 1888 to 1891 he was grand chief templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars in South Dakota. He and his wife are zealous and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Ashton.

On the 17th of October, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Watkins to Miss Lilla B. Lee, who was born in Cresco, Howard county, Iowa, on the 2d of April, 1866, being a daughter of Timothy W. P. and Myra N. Lee. They have five children, Howard Lee, Myrtle May, Samuel Prentiss, Gardner H. and Elmer Leland. Timothy W. P. Lee was a native of Stanstead, Canada, and came to the territory of Dakota in 1879. He was a lawyer by profession, taking an active part in politics, and was a member of the Sioux Falls constitutional convention, and was one of the framers of the present constitution of the state of South Dakota.

JAMES CURTIN, one of the representative citizens and leading business men of Northville, Spink county, is a native son of the west, having been born in Winneshiek county, Iowa, on the 27th of November, 1856, and being a son of James and Catherine (Murphy) Curtin, the former of whom was born in Ireland, of Scotch-Irish lineage, while the latter was born in Ireland. The father of the subject came to America as a young man, and early located in Dubuque, Iowa, later engaging in farming in Winneshiek county, that state, where he remained until 1865, when he removed with his family to Pawnee county, Nebraska, where he devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits, his death there occurring in 1867. His widow still lives in Pawnee county, Nebraska. She later married Silas Huff.

The subject of this review secured his educational training in the public schools of Iowa and Nebraska, having attended the high school in Pawnee City, Nebraska, in the completion of his scholastic work, and in the meanwhile he had assisted in the work of the homestead farm. At the age of twenty-one years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of harnessmaking in Pawnee City, becoming a skilled artisan in the line. He was for a short time a successful teacher in the district schools of Pawnee county, Nebraska, and there continued to make his home until 1881, when, as a young man of twenty-five years, he came to the present state of South Dakota, arriving in Spink county in May of that year, and forthwith taking up one hundred and sixty acres of government land, in Mellette township. While "holding down" his claim he was employed in the James river valley at farm work for one year, and later engaged in the work of his trade in Fargo, North Dakota, after which he held a clerical position in a mercantile establishment in Northville for a period of five years, at the expiration of which, in 1888, he was elected to the office of county recorder, being chosen as his own successor in 1890, and thus serving four consecutive years. Within this time he purchased other land, in different sections of the county, having secured a considerable amount for speculative purposes, and after retiring from office he engaged in the buying and shipping of grain at Northville. In 1893 Mr. Curtin exchanged some of his real estate for a stock of merchandise and two lumber yards, the store and one lumber yard being located at Bath, Brown county, and the other lumber yard at Andover, Day county. He continued to successfully conduct these enterprises for three years, in the meanwhile maintaining his home in Bath, and he then, in 1896, disposed of the lumber business, as well as his store, and returned to Northville, where he opened his present establishment, in which he handles a comprehensive and select stock of general merchandise, as well as hardware and agricultural implements, and here he is also engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock, while retaining a number of valuable farm properties. He has a large and well-appointed store, and is popular in the business and social circles of the town and county, while in politics he gives an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party. He was appointed postmaster at Bath, under the administration of President Cleveland, and continued to serve in this capacity until the time of his removal to Northville. Religiously he is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church.

On the 30th of September, 1884, Mr. Curtin was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Martin, who was born in Michigan, being a daughter of W. P. and E. A. (Disbro) Martin, while she was a resident of Northville at the time of her marriage. She is a sister of Ezra Martin, of whom individual mention is made on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Curtin have three daughters, Zella, Elma and Faye, the eldest daughter being a successful and popular teacher in the public school at Clearview, this county, at the time of this writing.

FRANK C. MARINER, representative member of the bar of Spink county, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Bushnell, McDonough county, on the 21st of November, 1854, and being a son of Orrin and Hannah (York) Mariner, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and the latter in the state of New York, both being representatives of stanch old colonial stock. The progenitor of the Mariner family in America was William Mariner, a Frenchman, who came to this country with General Lafayette, as nearly as can be determined from the records extant, taking part in the war of the Revolution under his noble commander and remaining to enjoy the advantages of the country whose independence he had thus aided in securing. The maternal grandfather of the subject was an active participant in the war of 1812. In 1840 Orrin Mariner removed to Illinois, becoming one of the sterling pioneer settlers of that state. He first located in Peoria county, whence he later removed to Marshall county, while finally he took up his residence in McDonough county, where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, his vocation having been that of farming. Of the six children of this union four are living, the subject of this review having been the fifth in order of birth.

Frank C. Mariner received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of his native county, and supplemented this by a course of study in Lombard University, at Galesburg, Illinois. He then began reading law in the office of the firm of Barnes & Doughty, of Bushnell, Illinois, thus prosecuting his technical studies for some time, after which he went to Denver, Colorado, where he remained about one year. He then took up his residence in Shenandoah, Iowa, where he was admitted to the bar of the state in 1881. On the 6th of May of the following year he arrived in Northville, Spink county, Dakota, and here turned his attention to farming, taking up government land a few miles distant from the then embryonic village of Northville, and improving his property. He there continued to be actively engaged in farming until 1887, when he established his home in Northville and entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has attained prestige and marked success, having a representative clientage in the community and conducting a prosperous general practice, while he is also engaged to a very considerable extent in dealing in real estate, being personally the owner of sixteen hundred acres of valuable agricultural land, the major portion of which is in Spink county. He has ever shown a loyal interest in public affairs and has served in various positions of local trust and responsibility, having been a member of the board of county commissioners in the early days, while he is one of the leaders in the the ranks of the Republican party in his secion, being a member of the state central committee of the same at the time of this writing, having been chosen for his second term at the Republican state convention in May, 1904. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 18th of November, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mariner to Miss Merta Peterson, who was born in Nebraska, whence she came with her parents to South Dakota in the territorial days. Of this union have been born six children, namely: Leta M., Hannah G., Orrin (deceased), Guy, Claude and Ward.

SAMUEL CROCKETT BLACK, secretary of the South Dakota & Iowa Land & Loan Company, with headquarters in Mellette, was born on a farm in Champaign county, Ohio, on the 23d of September, 1849, and is a scion of one of the old and honored families of the Buckeye state, where his grandfather, Alexander H. Black, who was a native of Kentucky and of

Scotch lineage, took up his residence in 1809, taking part in the early Indian wars and serving as captain of a company in the command of General Wayne, known to history as "Mad Anthony Wayne," by reason of his intrepid daring. In this connection Captain Black accompanied his doughty general on the march to the lakes and saw not a little of active service in conflict with the Indians. He became possessed of a large tract of land in Champaign county, and there passed the closing years of his life, while his son Samuel C., Sr., the father of the subject, also lived on this ancestral homestead and became a prominent and influential farmer and stock grower. He likewise was a native of Kentucky and died in Ohio, as did also his devoted wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Grant. They became the parents of nine children, while of the number five are living at the time of this writing.

Mr. Black was reared on the home farm and received his early educational training in the common schools, after which he continued his studies in Wittemberg College, in Springfield, Ohio. He then resumed his association with agricultural pursuits, and also took up the study of medicine, to which he devoted his attention for a short time. After the death of his father he took charge of the homestead farm and in connection with its operation also continued to deal in live stock until 1882, when he came to the present state of South Dakota and purchased land in Spink county, where he became the owner of three quarter sections of land eleven and a half miles northeast of Mellette. He removed his family to South Dakota in 1886, and there continued to be engaged in farming and stock growing until 1898, when he took up his residence in Mellette and turned his attention to the handling of grain and live stock, with which important line of enterprise he has since been prominently identified, controlling a large business, while in 1902 he associated himself with the South Dakota & Iowa Land & Loan Company, with headquarters in Mellette, and he has since been secretary of said company, which controls a large real-estate and loan business throughout North and South Dakota. He served for two terms as mayor of Mellette, giving a most satisfactory administration of municipal affairs. He has passed the commandery, Scottish-rite and Shrine degrees in the Masonic fraternity, being secretary of his lodge at the time of this writing. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 18th of March, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Black to Miss Frances Miller, who was born and reared in Ohio, and they have two daughters, Jessie, who is a graduate of the Holy Angels Academy, in Minneapolis, and Lola.

GEORGE J. HAMILTON, engaged in the general merchandise business in the town of Mellette, was born in Brownhelm, Lorain county, Ohio, on the 25th of August, 1860, and is a son of Alexander Hamilton, who was born and reared in Edinburg, Scotland, whence he came to America in 1855, settling in Ohio, where he was engaged as overseer in a quarry for a number of years. In 1863 he removed with his family to Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, remaining there until 1885, when he joined the subject in South Dakota, where he afterward maintained his home, being engaged in farming in Spink county. He died in 1895. The subject of this review was reared on the home farm in Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he availed himself of the advantages of the public schools. He continued to be there engaged in farming until 1882, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, arriving in March and taking up his location in Spink county, where he took up government land, thirteen miles southeast of the village of Mellette, being there actively engaged in farming and stock growing until 1896, while he still retains possession of his homestead, which he has developed into one of the valuable ranches of this favored section of the state. In the autumn of the year last noted he removed to Mellette, where he was engaged in the livery and draying business until

1899, when he disposed of his interests in these lines and associated himself with his younger brother, Walter, in the general merchandise business here. They have since successfully continued operations, under the firm name of Hamilton Brothers, and have a well-appointed store and one in which is carried a select and comprehensive stock in each of the several departments, while both of the interested principals are held in uniform confidence and esteem in the community. The subject has been incumbent of various township offices and is at the present time chairman of the board of education in his home town. In politics his franchise is exercised in support of the Populist party and fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 6th of November, 1889, Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Fannie Cloyd, who was born in Illinois, whence she came with her parents to South Dakota in 1884. Of this union has been born one child, Hazel.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, one of the prominent business men and representative citizens of Langford, Marshall county, was born in Cambria, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the 16th of May, 1857, and is a son of William A. Williams, who was born, reared and married in Wales. He married Margaret Thomas, a native of Wales, and they became numbered among the very early settlers of Wisconsin, where they took up their residence about 1850. There his wife died in 1861, when the subject of this sketch was but four years of age, and the father thereafter continued to reside in Wisconsin until 1880, when he accompanied our subject to what is now the state of South Dakota, first locating in Brown county, whence both came to Langford in 1887, and here they are still living, the father being seventy-nine years of age at the time of this writing, in 1904, and being well preserved in both mind and body.

Richard Williams was educated in the common schools of his native county, and was engaged in farm work in Wisconsin until coming to South Dakota, in the fall of 1880. He settled in Brown county, having made the trip on foot from Milbank to Columbia, as the former place was at the time the western terminus of the railroad. He filed claim to a homestead near the present town of Bath and then returned to Wisconsin for the winter. In the following spring he returned to his homestead and initiated the work of developing the same. He remained on his farm until the spring of 1886, when he located in the village of Columbia, Brown county, where he engaged in the implement business, in which line he continued operations there until 1887, when he sold out and removed to Langford, Marshall county, and there became associated with his brother Rowland in the hardware business, under the firm name of Williams Brothers. They conducted the largest business of the sort in the county until 1892, when the subject sold his interest to his brother, the latter continuing the enterprise until his death. After retiring from the hardware business Mr. Williams was engaged in the farming implement business until 1900, since which time he has devoted his attention to the real-estate business and to farming, being the owner of extensive interests in the latter line, while his real-estate operations are of very considerable scope and importance. He is the owner of valuable farming lands in both Marshall and Day counties.

Concerning his public career we are able to quote from an appreciative article published in a local newspaper: "Mr. Williams has been more or less prominent in public affairs ever since coming to the state. In 1882 he was deputy assessor of Brown county and personally assessed most all the land in Brown county lying east of the Jim river, also a portion lying west of the river, including the city of Aberdeen. That same fall he was in charge of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company's exhibit of South Dakota agricultural products at the Milwaukee exposition, which did much to attract the attention of homeseekers toward the new state. In 1887 he was elected president of the first board of trustees of the town of Langford, and has often been re-elected to the same office. In the fall of

1892 he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of Marshall county for the office of county treasurer, but owing to the pressure of a personal business resulting from the death of his brother he withdrew from the race, though there is no doubt but that he would have been successful at the polls. He has been for the past nine years a member of the board of trustees of the grand lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of South Dakota, and was for eight years chairman of that board, being held in high esteem in the councils of the organization. In 1889 Mr. Williams was elected a member of the first senate of the new state, from Marshall county, and in 1898 he was re-elected to the senate as representative of the thirty-second district, comprising the counties of Day and Marshall. This district had been overwhelmingly Populist for two preceding elections, but owing to the strong hold Mr. Williams had on the friendship and confidence of the people he defeated the fusion nominee and served his constituents so faithfully and satisfactorily that he was unanimously renominated by the Republican senatorial convention of his district in 1900, and was again triumphantly elected to the responsible office in which he had rendered so effective service."

Mr. Williams has been an enthusiastic worker in the cause of the Republican party and is an able advocate of its principles and policies. In addition to holding membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, as already noted, he is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Langford, and he is also a member of its board of trustees.

On the 27th of January, 1887, at Columbia, Brown county, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Williams to Miss Ida H. Reynolds, who was born in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on the 8th of April, 1861, being a daughter of Elihu G. and Ruth Reynolds, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have three children, Arthur, aged seventeen, Richard Glen, aged fifteen, and Gladys, aged nine, in 1904.

JOHN R. THOMPSON, M. D., one of the leading members of his profession in Spink county, was born in Burlington, Kane county, Illinois, on the 13th of September, 1858, and is a son of Thomas J. and Hannah A. (Tucker) Thompson, who were numbered among the pioneers of that state, whither they removed from their native state of West Virginia. In 1880 the father, accompanied by the subject, came to Spink county, South Dakota, and took up land. He then returned to Kane county, Illinois, and the following year moved the family out. He is now living in Northville. The mother died April 8, 1904, aged sixty-five years.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools the Doctor took a two-years academic course in the academy at Elgin, Illinois, and thereafter was engaged in farming in that state until 1880, when he came, as a young man of twenty-one years, to the present state of South Dakota and cast in his lot with its pioneers. He arrived in Spink county in May of that year, and took up government land, whose improvement he at once instituted, continuing to be engaged in farming on this property until September, 1882, when, in harmony with plans previously conceived, he went to the city of Chicago, where he was matriculated in the Bennett Medical College, in which he was graduated in March of the following year, having previously devoted much personal study and investigation to the science of medicine. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the same city and was graduated in the same in March, 1885, thus receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from each of these well-known institutions. In April, 1885, he began the active practice of his profession in Northville, Spink county, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has built up a large and representative business as a physician and surgeon, his success having been most gratifying from the start. He still retains his original ranch and has been consecutively identified with farming and real-estate interests since coming to the state, while he is now the owner of two entire sections of valuable land in this county. He is a member of the

American Medical Association, the Aberdeen District Medical Society, and is identified with the fraternal insurance societies known as the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Modern Brotherhood of America. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, but has never manifested aught of predilection for public office of a political nature.

On the 29th of May, 1887, Dr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Etta M. Gregory, who was born in Waybridge, Vermont, on the 3d of August, 1846, being a daughter of Leander A. and Eliza A. Gregory, who removed from the old Green Mountain state to Beloit, Wisconsin, where she was reared and educated. Dr. and Mrs. Thompson have one daughter, Ketha A., who was born on the 28th of October, 1888.

EZRA MARTIN, of Northville, Spink county, was born in Martinsville, Wayne county, Michigan, on the 30th of September, 1860, being a son of Winslow P. and Emeretta Alida (Disbro) Martin, the former born in the state of Massachusetts and the latter in that of New York. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Joel Martin, who likewise was a native of Massachusetts and a scion of stanch old Puritan stock, the family tradition being that among those who came to America on the historic Mayflower, probably on the occasion of its second voyage, was one Christopher Martin, who figured as the original progenitor of the family in the new world. Winslow P. Martin was reared and educated in the state of New York, whither his father had removed from Massachusetts, and there he continued to reside until about 1852, when he removed to Michigan, becoming one of the early settlers of Wayne county, in which is located the city of Detroit, the beautiful metropolis of the state. He purchased a tract of wild land, heavily timbered, and set to himself the task of reclaiming the same to cultivation. He wielded much influence in the section where he thus established his home, having been called upon to serve in various important township and county offices, including that of superintendent of schools, in which connection it may be inferred that he placed that appreciative estimate upon the character of one fair school-teacher in his jurisdiction which led to his marriage to Miss Disbro, who proved to him a devoted wife and helpmeet. The last twenty-five or thirty years of his life were devoted to ministerial work in the Wesleyan Methodist denomination. He came to Northville, South Dakota, in 1882, and became pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist church here, continuing to hold that position until his death, which occurred in 1885. His widow survives.

Ezra Martin, the immediate subject of this sketch, entered the schools of Martinsville as a child of five years and there learned the mysteries of "Webb's Word Method" and other rudimentary text-books, and when he had attained the age of eleven years his parents removed to Pittsford, Hillsdale county, Michigan, where he completed the course in the graded schools, being graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1877. For a time he was a successful teacher in the district schools of that locality, and also assisted in the work of the home farm which his father had there purchased. Just a few days before he had attained his legal majority he started for the west, passing about six months in Nebraska and thence coming to South Dakota, having made his advent in what is now the village of Northville on the 22d of January, 1882. The town was then represented by a depot and section house, and he purchased the first lot sold by the Western Town Lot Company in Northville, while he also took up a pre-emption claim adjoining the present corporate limits of the village. The tide of immigration began to flow in and the early settlers in this locality needed a place to secure provisions. Our subject accordingly associated himself with his brother Edwin and erected a store on the lot which he had purchased, and there established a general-merchandise business, the first in the town. The firm commenced operations upon capital furnished by their father, and though they secured a good support and were popular with the people of the community they were seriously handicapped by inexperience and lack of capital of their own, and after conducting the enterprise about two years they abandoned the same, our subject turning his attention to agricultural pursuits, while his brother later became a clergyman of the Wesleyan Methodist church.

Mr. Martin has been signally prospered in temporal affairs during the intervening years and has erected substantial and attractive buildings on the place, including a commodious residence, while all other improvements indicate the progressive spirit and good judgment of the owner. Mr. Martin is now the owner of twenty-three hundred acres of valuable land in this vicinity, and has also accumulated a considerable amount of real estate in Northville, while in addition to all this and his large amount of personal property he also owns property in Wisconsin, Michigan and Cuba. For the past decade he has given his personal attention largely to the grain business, buying and shipping large quantities each year.

Mr. Martin is a man of distinctive public spirit, is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and while he has taken a lively interest in its cause he has never been personally ambitious for office. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Wesleyan Methodist church in Northville, the respective families having been among the charter members of the same and having contributed in a large measure to the erection of the chapel in Northville, and in the same the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Martin was solemnized on the same day which marked the dedication of the building. They have been specially active in the work of the church, and the subject served as superintendent of its Sunday school about fifteen years.

On the 12th of October, 1882, was solemnized, under the circumstances just noted, the marriage of Mr. Martin to Miss Mary J. Thompson, who was born near the city of Elgin, Illinois, on the 31st of January, 1864, being a daughter of Thomas J. and Hannah A. (Tucker) Thompson, who came to Spink county, South Dakota, in 1881, where the father still resides, the mother having died in April, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have six children, whose names, in order of birth, are as follows: Earl Levant, Fern Hannah, Glenn Richards, Frank Thompson, Floyd Winslow and Alida Pearl.

RICHARD B. HUGHES, of Spearfish, was born April 14, 1856, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Michael J. and Mary L. (Haight) Hughes, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Bedford, Pennsylvania. His mother's ancestors emigrated to this country in colonial times, her grandfather being a gallant soldier in the war of the Revolution and fighting in that memorable contest under Washington. During the Civil war the family lived at Cumberland, Maryland, where they kept a hotel until 1864. In that year they moved to Illinois, and after living a short time at Dixon, moved to Peoria. In 1867 they changed their residence to Nebraska, the year that state was admitted to the Union, locating at West Point in the Elkhorn valley, where the father took up a homestead and engaged in farming. Owing to the migratory life of the family the son Richard had but broken and irregular opportunities for securing an education, but in 1869 he was sent to Chicago, where he attended a business college for two years. Returning to West Point at the end of that period, he went into the office of the West Point Republican where he served his apprenticeship to the printer's trade, remaining four years. In the spring of 1876 he came to the Black Hills, arriving at Custer on May 7th and at Deadwood gulch five days later. He then engaged in prospecting, alternating his work in this line with service on the newspaper of Deadwood, the Pioneer and the Times. During a portion of 1880 he edited and managed the News, an evening paper at Deadwood, and in December of that year he moved to Rapid City and took editorial charge of the Journal, then a weekly and later a daily paper, which he conducted nine years, in 1883 and 1884 serving as county treasurer. Rapid City was then in a vigorous boom and he was president of the board of trade and also city treasurer. In the fall of 1889 he was elected to the first state legislature as a Democrat and was one of the eighteen members of his party in a house of one hundred and twenty-five. Prior to this he had been in the real-estate business, and after leaving the Journal he devoted his attention to that until 1892, when he was appointed United States surveyor general for the district of South Dakota, an office he held four years, during which he made his home at Huron. He has always been more or less interested in mining and since leaving the office of surveyor general has devoted his whole time to that industry. Coming to the Hills with a number of capitalists from the eastern part of the state, he organized the Cleopatra Gold Mining Company, whose property is located in the carbonate district on Squaw creek, eleven miles northwest of Deadwood. From the organization of this company he has been its manager, and in March, 1902, he also became manager of the Holy Terror Mining Company, succeeding John S. George in this position, which he still holds. Since 1899 Mr. Hughes has made his home at Spearfish, where he has an elegant residence. He has other mining interests in stocks and claims in addition to those mentioned, and is also engaged in the cattle business, principally in the northern part of the state. He was one of the founders and is a charter member of the Pioneers' Association of the Black Hills, and takes a leading and serviceable part in its proceedings.

On March 19, 1884, Mr. Hughes was married, at Rapid City, to Miss Mattie E. Lewis, a native of Illinois. They have two sons, Richard L. and Clarence W.

DAVID ROBERTSON, an able member of the bar of the state, who has served several terms as a representative of Spink county in the state legislature, comes of stanch Scottish lineage and inherits the sterling characteristics of the canny Scotchman—sterling integrity, marked pragmatic ability and tenacity of purpose, with strong mentality and mature judgment. He is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in Rock county, on the 21st of August, 1855, and being a son of Peter and Helen Robertson, both of whom were born and reared in Scotland, the father having been a native of Glasgow and the mother of Edinburgh. They were married in their native land and shortly afterward, in 1854, immigrated to the United States and settled on a farm in Rock county, Wisconsin, where they remained until 1863, when they removed to Freeborn county, Minnesota, becoming pioneers of that section, where the father improved a good farm, and there both passed the remainder of their lives, secure in the respect and esteem of all who knew them. Of their five children all are yet living. They were consistent members of the Baptist church, and in politics Mr. Robertson espoused the cause of the Republican party.

David Robertson, the immediate subject of this sketch, completed the curriculum of the public schools at Mitchell, Iowa, and was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm. In 1881 he was matriculated in Carleton College, in Northfield, Minnesota, where he completed the scientific course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He had in the meanwhile been reading law, and after his graduation continued his technical studies in the office of Hon. Calvin L. Brown, of Morris, Minnesota, this able preceptor being now one of the associate justices of the supreme court of that state. Mr. Robertson read law under the direction of Judge Brown for one year, and was then admitted to the bar of Minnesota, in July, 1886. In January of the following year he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Conde, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and in the real-estate business, in which he has since continued. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, in whose ranks he has been an active and valued worker. In 1890 he was elected to the legislature, making an excellent record. Mr.

Robertson also takes an active interest in school work and is president of the board of education of Conde. He is an appreciative and popular member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with the following named bodies of the same: Conde Lodge, No. 134, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and South Dakota Consistory, No. 4, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Aberdeen, having attained to fourteen degrees in this branch of the order at the time of this writing.

On the 21st of February, 1887, Mr. Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla V. Herman, who was born in Glenville, Freeborn county, Minnesota, on the 3d of November, 1857, being a daughter of Philip and Augusta Herman, who are now living at Glenville, Minnesota, her father having been a farmer by vocation. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have three children living, namely: Len D., who was born on the 17th of December, 1887; George V., who was born on the 14th of February, 1893; and Erskine H., who was born on the 14th of July, 1894. Their only daughter, Vida P., was born October 24, 1890, and died of scarlet fever at the age of fifteen months. Mrs. Robertson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and takes special interest in Sunday school work.

EDWARD O. HANSCHKA, of Deadwood, was born on March 7, 1863, in Germany, and is the son of Frederick and Caroline Hanschka, also natives of the fatherland, where the father was an industrious and well-to-do blacksmith. Edward remained at home until he reached the age of seventeen, receiving a common-school education and serving an apprenticeship at the trade of his father. In 1880 he came to the United States and, passing by the allurements of the cultivated east, made his way direct to the Black Hills, locating at Central City, where he secured employment from the Homestake Mining Company at its Terry mine near that town, he to do blacksmithing there for the company. After five years' service to this company he bought a shop of his own at Central City and began business for himself. The shop he purchased had an interesting history. It was originally owned by John Belt, one of the pioneers of the Hills, and many important events in the early history of this section were started, discussed and planned under its rude roof. He was in business at this stand two years, then when the town of Carbonate was located he moved the shop to that point, being one of the founders and locators of the town. There he remained two years, and during this time was busily employed running his shop, supplying timber and limestone for the Iron Hill Mining Company, and hauling its ore from the mines to the smelter by contract. In the spring of 1888 he moved to Deadwood and went into the employ of the Golden Reward Mining Company as master mechanic, especially for the purpose of erecting for that company the first mill put up in the Hills except the Homestake stamp mills. He remained with this company a year, the mill being destroyed by fire at the end of that time; and as it was impossible for the company to rebuild it until the next year, he again accepted a berth in the blacksmithing department of the Terry mines of the Homestake Company, at Deadwood. As soon as the Golden Reward Company was ready to rebuild its mill he returned to its aid and constructed the plant, after which he worked for the company until 1892. He then took an engagement to build the Little B smelter for the Deadwood & Delaware Smelting & Refining Company, and when this was finished, he built for the same company its Big B smelter, being master mechanic in the erection of both. After the completion of the Big B he took charge of its blacksmithing department, of which he had the management two years. In 1895 he entered into a contract with the company to supply it with limestone and do all its hauling. Since then he has continued to furnish the limestone needed in the operations of the company, which has averaged nine thousand tons a month. In 1900 he first became interested in mining for himself, and the next year he bought one thousand acres of mining land. That same year he organized the Standard Mining Company of

Deadwood, of which he is the principal stockholder and the vice-president and manager. The company at once erected a mill on its property, which is located in the Ragged Top district, and its operations have been active and eminently successful, it being beyond doubt one of the best mining properties in the Hills at this time. In 1903 Mr. Hanschka bought other large tracts of mining land on Elk creek seven miles south of the Homestake properties. These were known as the Hogan & Anderson and the Scandinavian properties, but he has rechristened them, calling them together the New Bonanza, and it is his intention to work them separately from his other enterprises. In the same summer he built a mill on them, and the results so far obtained justify him in the belief that they will be as rich in yield as the Standard. He has in addition several small mining interests and is a stockholder in some of the larger companies. In 1898 he started an industry in raising and handling cattle, running his stock on the Grand river north of this locality where he bought ranch land. In this venture he has been successful and is continually enlarging his business.

On January 1, 1889, Mr. Hanschka was married, at Deadwood, to Miss Minnie Walking, a native of Germany. They have one daughter, Emma C. Since his marriage the subject has made his home at Deadwood, where he has a fine residence. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America here, and also to the Masonic order, having solved the mysteries of the York Rite through the commandery and those of the Scottish Rite to and through the thirty-second degree.

JOHN BELL, postmaster of Spearfish, and one of the old and worthy citizens of Lawrence county, South Dakota, is a native of England, born in Yorkshire on the 13th day of December, 1849. Deprived of a father's guidance and loving care at the early age of three years, the childhood and youth of young Bell was beset with many vicissitudes and not a few hardships, by reason of which his educational advantages were exceedingly limited. While still a mere lad he was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade and after serving his time and becoming an efficient workman he followed his calling at different places in Lancashire, where he was reared until his twentieth year. In 1870 Mr. Bell came to the United States and after working at his trade in various towns and cities, finally located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he operated a shop until 1876, when, by reason of the excitement caused by gold in the Black Hills, he joined the tide of fortune hunters and made his way to Dakota, reaching the mining district in the spring of the year noted. Immediately after his arrival in the Black Hills he started a blacksmith shop, the first one in the place, his only shelter being a large tree on the bank of White Wood creek. There was much more work than he could do and frequently he would be kept busy far into the night attending to the needs of his numerous customers. Later in the summer of 1876 he pushed on to Central City, where he started a shop and worked at his trade continually until 1883, when he closed his establishment and, removing to Spearfish, engaged in the live-stock business. He moved his family to the latter place in 1886 and has since made it his home, the meantime continuing to raise, buy and sell cattle, until 1902, when he sold out his live-stock interests, the better to attend to his duties as postmaster, to which office he was appointed by President McKinley in 1898. He was reappointed in 1902 by President Roosevelt and still holds the position, proving a most capable, painstaking and obliging official.

Mr. Bell is a Republican in politics and a zealous party worker. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Blue Lodge, No. 18, and Lookout Chapter, No. 36, Royal Arch Masons, at Spearfish. He was married, January 20, 1872, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Miss Mary A. Perrett, a native of England, who has borne him nine children, of whom the following are living: Maggie E., Lula M., Rosa, Maud S. and Thomas A.; the deceased are Bertha, Kate and two that died in infancy.

Mr. Bell has been quite successful in the raising and handling of live stock, from which and his trade he realized sufficient means to retire in comfort, being now the possessor of an ample competence for his declining years. Being still in the prime of life, however, with a liberal income from the postoffice, he keeps abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to the material welfare of the city of his residence, being interested in its various enterprises, and co-operating with every laudable undertaking for the social and moral good of the community.

JOHN HENRY RUSSELL, a representative citizen of Lawrence county, South Dakota, was born in Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio, December 10, 1853. His father, Solomon Norton Russell, a contractor and builder, and his mother, Sarah (Brown) Russell, were both natives of the Buckeye state and for many years residents of the city of Fremont. Of the early life and youthful experiences of John H. Russell little need be said, as they were without event of striking note, being confined to labor in the summer time as soon as he was old enough to be of practical service and to attending the public schools of his native town during the winter seasons. After acquiring a fair education young Russell apprenticed himself to a carpenter to learn the art of building, becoming an efficient workman. He followed his chosen calling in Ohio until 1877, the meantime taking a number of important contracts in his native city and county and earning the reputation of a capable and reliable mechanic. Leaving Fremont the above year, he came to South Dakota and since that time has made his home in the Black Hills country. Mr. Russell has been an honored resident of Lawrence county since April, 1877, and in addition to carpentry has followed various other pursuits, meeting with financial success at his different undertakings.

In 1893 Mr. Russell was elected a member of the Spearfish city council, in which body he served one term, and from 1897 to 1899 inclusive he was a member of the board of county commissioners. He also served during the years 1895 and 1896 on the city school board, and in 1903 was elected, on the Republican ticket, representative from Lawrence county to the lower house of the state legislature. Mr. Russell is one of the standard bearers of the Republican party in Lawrence county, and as such has been a potential factor in local and state politics.

Mr. Russell joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1881, and has been a member in good standing ever since, besides holding nearly every office within the power of the local lodge to bestow. He has also been prominent in the affairs of the grand lodge and at one time served as grand master. Since 1894 he has been identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he has also been honored with important official station.

On the 12th day of April, 1879, in the city of Deadwood, Dakota territory, was solemnized the ceremony which united Mr. Russell and Miss Emma Sayre in the bonds of holy wedlock, a marriage blessed with five children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Lillian V., January 29, 1880; Howard, October 6, 1881; Una, July 24, 1884; Ruby C., August 9, 1887, and John C., who was born September 11, 1891.

GEORGE F. JOHNSON is a prominent business man of Redfield, Spink county, and is now serving as register of deeds of said county. The original progenitor of the Johnson family in America immigrated hither in the early colonial period and located in New England, representatives of the name being found in various sections thereof at the present time. Franklin Johnson, the father of the subject, was a native of the state of Vermont, where he was reared to maturity. As a young man he removed thence to New Jersey, and there he married Miss Rispah Compton, who was born and reared in that state, and they became the parents of five children, of whom three are now living, the subject of this review having been the second in order of birth. He was born in this historic old town of Perth Amboy, Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the 5th of June, 1843, his father having been there engaged in the manufacturing of locks for a number of years. George F. received his early educational training in the schools of his native town and was about fifteen years of age when, in 1858, his parents removed to the west and settled in Waseca, Minnesota, as pioneers of the state. There the father engaged in the milling business, in which he continued during the remainder of his active career, and there his death occurred in 1893, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years, while his devoted wife died at the age of sixty-seven years.

The subject was associated with his father in the work of the mill at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and in March, 1863, at the age of twenty years, he enlisted as a private in Company A, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, which was commanded by Colonel Sully, who later became a general and distinguished himself in the Indian warfare of the west and northwest. The regiment proceeded to the national capital and shortly afterward Colonel Colvin assumed command. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and thereafter took part in every engagement in which this notable division of the Union forces was concerned until the close of the war, Mr. Johnson having received his honorable discharge, at St. Paul, Minnesota, in July, 1865, while the history of his regiment is the history of his record as a leal and loyal soldier of the republic.

After the close of the war Mr. Johnson returned to Minnesota, and in 1871 he engaged in the hotel business at Janesville, that state, continuing to be identified with this enterprise until 1881, when he came to Redfield, South Dakota, and became the pioneer hardware merchant of the town. He has ever since continued to be identified with this important branch of trade, has built up a large and profitable enterprise and is one of the influential and honored business men of the county. The business is now conducted under the firm name of G. F. Johnson & Son, his only son having been admitted to partnership in 1890. In politics Mr. Johnson is a stalwart Republican, taking a lively interest in the party cause. He served as the first city recorder and treasurer of Redfield, and is incumbent of these positions at the present time, while in November, 1902, he was elected register of deeds of the county, in which office he is giving a most systematic and able administration of the important affairs entrusted to his charge. He is a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is affiliated with Redfield Lodge, No. 34, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Redfield Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons.

On the 19th of May, 1869, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Laura E. Storrs, who was born in Maples, New York, being a daughter of John and Sarah Storrs. The subject and his estimable wife are the parents of two children, Grace F., who is now the wife of Hubert W. Bartlett, of Lead, Lawrence county, this state, and Harry E., who is now associated with his father in the hardware business.

SAMUEL A. HOY, superintendent of schools of Spink county, retaining his residence in Redfield, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on the 30th of October, 1866, being a son of Rev. Samuel and Melinda (Imler) Hoy, both of whom were likewise native of the old Buckeye state and representatives of pioneer families of that great commonwealth, while both were of German lineage. Samuel Hoy was a minister of the Evangelical Association, and for sixteen years—four terms—was presiding elder in the Ohio conference. In 1883 he removed with his family to South Dakota and took up his residence in Spink county, where he continued his ministerial work, being one of the pioneers of that section, where he developed a good farm. He died February 17, 1901, and his widow died January 1, 1904, leaving eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, not a death having occurred among the children.

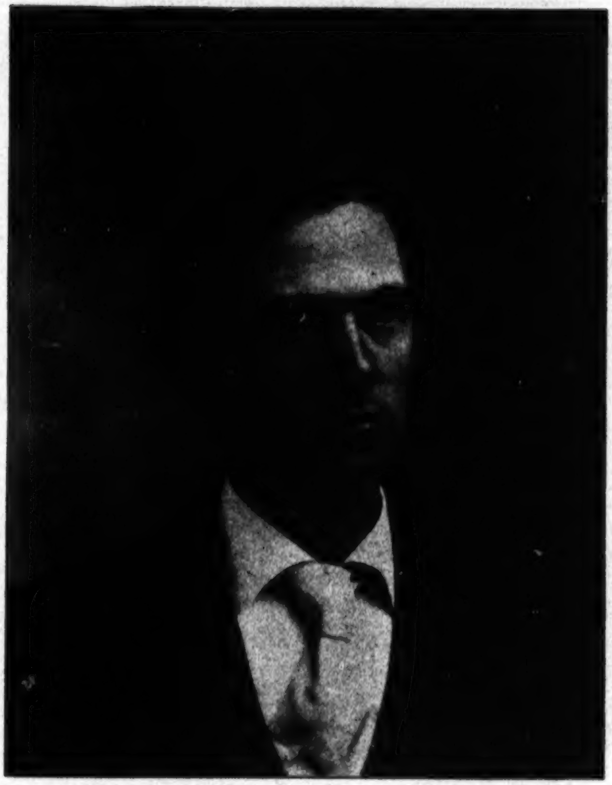
The subject received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Ohio, and was seventeen years of age at the time of his parents' removal to South Dakota, where he continued his studies in the schools of Spink county. In 1887, at the age of twenty-one years, he began his career as a teacher in the public schools of Spink county, proving successful from the start and continuing to thus follow the pedagogic profession for thirteen years, at the expiration of which, in 1900, he was elected to his present office as superintendent of schools of Spink county, and was re-elected in 1902, in which capacity he has accomplished an admirable work, gaining the confidence and hearty co-operation of the teachers in his jurisdiction and the unqualified approval of the people of the county. In politics he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with La Delle Lodge, No. 133, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 26th of November, 1902, Mr. Hoy was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Cadwell, who was born in Illinois, on the 13th of October, 1873, being a daughter of Simon and Rosa (Bell) Cadwell, who are now residing in Ellsworth county, Kansas, where they removed in about 1877.

OTTO HENRY GERDES, M. D., an able representative of the medical profession in Eureka, McPherson county, is a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born on the 25th of January, 1868, coming of sterling old German lineage and being a son of Henry and Margaret (Heiken) Gerdes, who were likewise born in Hanover, in which province the former was identified with agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1873. In the family were five children, and in 1885 the widowed mother with two of her sons came to America and located in Manson, Iowa, where another of the sons had taken up his residence two years previously. Mrs. Gerdes returned to Germany in 1895, and still remains there, while the three sons continue to reside in America. Dr. Gerdes secured his early educational discipline in the excellent national schools of the fatherland, completing a course in the gymnasium, which is analogous in its provisions and functions to the high school of the United States. A few months after coming to America with his mother, being seventeen years of age at the time, he secured a position in the drug store of Foley Brothers, at Manson, Calhoun county, Iowa, and was thus employed until 1888, when he began reading medicine under the efficient direction of Dr. D. T. Martin, of the town mentioned, continuing his technical studies under this preceptor until the autumn of 1889, when he was matriculated in the celebrated Rush Medical College, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1892, receiving his coveted degree on the 29th of March of that year. A few months later he came to Hutchinson county, South Dakota, and in March, 1893, established himself in the practice of his profession in Eureka, McPherson county, where he has since remained and where he has been most successful in the work of his profession, having gained distinctive prestige as a physician and surgeon and being known as a close student and one who keeps in close touch with the advances made in both sciences involved, while his personality is such that he has gained the high esteem of the people of the community. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the South Dakota State Medical Society. The Doctor is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is local medical examiner for the same, as well as for several of the leading life insurance companies having agencies here, notably the New York Mutual Life. He is also a thirty-second-degree Mason. Religiously he is a Lutheran and politically a Republican.

On the 22d of October, 1894, the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Bryan, who was born and reared in Woodstock, Illinois, being a daughter of Thomas and Susan Bryan. Dr. and Mrs. Gerdes have three daughters,—Irene, Lillian and Maude.

In a supplemental way it may be stated that the Doctor's grandfather, Henry H. Gerdes, was the owner of three excellent farms in Hanover, Germany, where he died in 1888, at the venerable age of ninety-three years. He left a large and



DR. O. H. GERDES.

valuable estate, and the properties mentioned still remain in the possession of his descendants. He was a soldier under the renowned General Blucher, and was in that officer's command at the memorable battle of Waterloo.

JAMES A. KISER, a member of the well-known real-estate firm of Kiser Brothers, of Redfield, Spink county, was born on a farm near Madison, Dane county, Wisconsin, on the 24th of February, 1865, and is a son of William C. and Lucy A. (Black) Kiser, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Ohio, where her father was a pioneer, the Black family having been founded in America in the colonial days. The father of the subject passed his early childhood in the Old Dominion state and was about two years of age at the time of his father's death. His mother later removed with her children to Ohio and located in Montgomery county, on the site of the present National Soldiers' Home, near the city of Dayton. While he was still a boy the family removed to Logan county, Ohio, where he remained until 1862, when he located in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming until 1881, when he came as a pioneer to what is now the state of South Dakota, taking up government land ten miles east of the present village of Mellette, Spink county, where he developed a valuable ranch, upon which he still resides. In 1888 he was elected county treasurer of Spink county, of which office he was incumbent two years.

James Kiser, the immediate subject of this sketch, passed his youth in Dane county, Wisconsin, and received his educational training in the public schools of the city of Madison. He was sixteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Spink county, and here he assisted in the work and management of the home ranch until his father was elected county treasurer, when he served as a clerk in the office for two years. At the expiration of this period, in 1891, he purchased an interest in an abstract and real-estate business in Redfield, being identified with this enterprise until 1894, when he disposed of his interests and went to California, where he remained until 1899, when he returned to Redfield and became associated with his brother, William C., Jr., in the real-estate business, the enterprise having been established some time previously by his brother, and they have since continued the business under the firm name of Kiser Brothers. They have finely appointed offices in Redfield, and courteous attention is given to all who seek their aid or advice in connection with the sale or purchase of property. The subject of this sketch is a stanch Democrat in politics, and fraternally he is a member of the order of Freemasons, being identified with Redfield Lodge, No. 34; Redfield Chapter, No. 20, Royal Arch Masons; Huron Commandery, Knights Templar, and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls.

On the 20th of March, 1889, Mr. Kiser was united in marriage to Miss Lydia A. Markham, a daughter of Giles Markham, a prominent citizen of Markesan, Wisconsin, in which state she was born and reared.

BURNHAM W. COLE, one of the pioneer business men and representative citizens of Mellette, Spink county, is a native of Stanstead, province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on the 22d of May, 1855, being a son of Philo B. Cole, who was born and reared in the same town, where he continued his residence until the autumn of 1855, when he removed with his family to the northwestern part of the state of Illinois, where he still maintains his home, being a carriage manufacturer by vocation.

The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood in Illinois, in whose public schools he received his educational discipline. In 1881 he came to the territory of Dakota and in spring of the following year took up his abode in Mellette, where he engaged in the farming-implement, coal and lumber business, beginning operations upon a modest scale and having built up a large and prosperous enterprise in the line, his trade at the present ramifying throughout the wide radius of territory normally tributary to the town. He is the owner of town property and also of valuable farming land in the county and is one of the substantial men of this section. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally is affiliated with the local organization of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In the year 1887 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cole to Miss Kate B. Gagen, who died January 1, 1895, leaving one child, Helen E. In 1899 Mr. Cole consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Eva L. Lee, and they have two sons, Carroll L. and Harold.

CHARLES M. HARRISON, a leading member of the Spink county bar and practicing his profession at Redfield as senior member of the well-known firm of Harrison & Everitt, was born June 22, 1851, at Springfield, Ohio. He is the son of the Rev. Thomas Harrison, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal church, who was a native of Yorkshire, England. Rev. Harrison came to the United States when a young man, and located at Springfield, Ohio. When sixteen years of age he was ordained to the ministry. For a period of eight years he occupied the editor's chair of the Western Christian Advocate, published at Cincinnati, and subsequently he became president of Moore's Hill College, a church institution located at Moore's Hill, Dearborn county, Indiana. He was a man of high scholarship and fine executive ability and he accomplished much in his field of endeavor.

Charles M. Harrison was educated in the public schools and at Moore's Hill College, taking a six-years course at the latter. After leaving college he taught school in Indiana, and was in turn principal of the high schools of Connersville, Lafayette and Kokomo. He read law and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1876, and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in that state until 1883, when he came to what was the territory of Dakota, locating at Huron. There he engaged in the practice of law, and was appointed agent and attorney for the Milwaukee Loan Company, with which he continued until 1893. In that year he removed to Sioux Falls to take the financial management of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company for its loan business in South Dakota, a position he held for eight years. In 1902 Mr. Harrison removed to Redfield to enter into a partnership with the Hon. T. A. Everitt in the practice of law, negotiating of mortgage loans and the buying and selling of real estate.

Mr. Harrison is a Republican in politics, and in 1891 was elected to the second general assembly of South Dakota from Beadle county. He is a Mason of the Knights Templar degree, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On January 20, 1880, Mr. Harrison was married to Anna R. Shirk, of New Castle, Indiana, the daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Shirk. He was a prominent citizen of Indiana, and served in both the house and senate of the Indiana legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are the parents of three children: Ruth, Ben-Tom and Florence.

ANDREW H. OLESON, promoter, practical miner and prominent citizen of Deadwood, hails from far-off Norway, where his birth occurred on July 15, 1861. His father was a well-to-do farmer and amid the romantic rural scenes of his native land young Andrew spent his childhood and youth. He attended for some years the public schools, and until reaching the years of young manhood remained with his parents, assisting in the cultivation of the farm and contributing to the maintenance of the family. Leaving home, Mr. Oleson engaged in railroad construction, to which line of work he devoted himself until 1879, when he came to America, and for some years thereafter lived in Wisconsin, where he was variously employed. From that state he went to Michigan and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, later returning to Wisconsin, where he also operated a sawmill, afterwards following mining for some years in both states.

In 1883 Mr. Oleson came to the Black Hills, where he put in a number of years at mining, being employed a part of the time by the Homestake Company at Lead, and devoting the rest to prospecting, later to the promoting of various mining enterprises. He has located a number of valuable mines that promise liberal returns, when properly developed, in addition to which he also owns rich mineral properties adjoining the Homestake ledges, from which in due time he will no doubt realize an independent fortune. At the present time he is engaged in promoting a business he has prosecuted with encouraging financial results, and at intervals he mines for himself and for others, realizing from both lines of work a handsome income. Since becoming a citizen of South Dakota Mr. Oleson has been active in the public and political affairs of his city, county and state, having been elected in 1890 a member of the general assembly as representative from Lawrence county. He served with credit during the session of that year, and subsequently, 1896, was re-elected to the same body. He also served as a member of the city council, in which capacity his record was above criticism. Mr. Oleson is a Democrat in politics, and is a worthy citizen of his adopted country, an admirer of its institutions, a loyal supporter of its laws, and to all intents and purposes as genuine an American citizen as if he had been born and bred under the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes.

Mr. Oleson was married, December 22, 1892, to Miss Minnie Gies, a native of Dayton, Ohio, and of German descent, who came to the Black Hills with her parents in 1879, when a child. The result of his union is one child, a daughter by the name of Florence.

JERRY T. HARRINGTON, one of the prominent mining men of the Black Hills, who retains his residence in the city of Deadwood, is a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and exemplifies the sterling characteristics of his sturdy race. He was born on the 7th of April, 1847, being a son of John and Mary (Twohey) Harrington, both of whom were likewise born in County Kerry, where the respective families had been established for many generations, the paternal grandfather of the subject having borne the name of Patrick Harrington, while the maternal grandfather was Patrick Twohey, both having been sturdy and honest tillers of the soil in the fair but oppressed Emerald Isle, as was also the father of the subject. In the great famine of 1848 he met with the great misfortune which attended the many other farmers of Ireland, and died there in 1850. Soon afterward his wife and her three sons emigrated to America, settling in Dutchess county, New York, where they remained until 1856, when they removed to Michigan and located in Copper Harbor, while later they took up their abode in the great copper district in the upper peninsula of that state, where the mother passed the remainder of her life. The eldest son, Philip, removed to Colorado in 1878, and has there been very successful, being a resident of the city of Boulder at the present time. The third of the sons is deceased.

The subject of this sketch received his educational training in the schools of Michigan and early began to depend largely upon his own resources, doing various kinds of work about the copper mines. He continued to reside in the vicinity of Calumet, that state, until 1879, when he came to Deadwood, arriving on the 24th of October. Here he first engaged in prospecting, but met with indifferent success, so that he then turned his attention to contracting, principally for the Homestake Mining Company, while in the connection he constructed the greater portion of the narrow-gauge railroad lines between Deadwood and Nemo and Deadwood and Piedmont, while later he met with considerable success in timber contracting and in the general merchandise business, in which latter he was engaged in Roubaix. Within this time he also began investing in mining properties, and in 1886 he gave up all other interests to devote his entire time and attention to his mining properties. He is associated with John F. Sawyer in the ownership of the Tomahawk mine, having six hundred and forty acres in the property, while two hundred acres are patented. The mine is located at

Nemo, just beyond the terminus of the branch of the narrow-gauge railroad, and more than forty thousand dollars have been expended in the improvement and development of the property, which is considered a most valuable one. One shaft has reached a depth of one hundred feet and the ledge is easily traced for one mile, men being constantly employed in preparing for further extension of the work of development. Messrs. Harrington and Sawyer also own the Transvaal and Idlewild mines, located at Suster Peak, where they have one hundred and seventy acres patented. Here they have an eighty-five-foot cage shaft of two compartments, while there are also a number of other shafts, together with cross-cuts, drifts, etc., ore showing on this property for thirty-six hundred feet on the strike of the ledge. This is also a valuable property, showing a decomposed ore seventy feet down and being easily worked, as large quantities of wood and water are available. Mr. Harrington is also associated with Harry Graig in the ownership of the Inca mine, formerly known as the Fairview, this having been one of the first discoveries in the Black Hills. On this mine a depth of two hundred and fifty feet has been reached, while they have a tunnel of three hundred feet, at a depth of one hundred and seventy feet from the apex of the shaft. This property is a producer, and the firm have a large quantity of ore staked—eighty acres, of which twenty are under patent. The subject is also interested in other promising properties and is known as one of the progressive and discriminating mining men of the Hills. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities, and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, while he also holds membership in the Business Men's Club of Deadwood and Mining Men's Association of the United States.

GEORGE S. JACKSON, a prominent and honored citizen of Deadwood, comes of stanch old New England stock, and is himself a native of Vermont, having been born in Bartonsville, that state, on the 2d of August, 1859, and being a son of Samuel and Harriet (Brought Billings) Jackson, both of whom were born and reared in Bellows Falls, Vermont. In 1861 the subject accompanied his parents on their removal to the city of Chicago, Illinois, where his father continued to be engaged in the wholesale coffee and spice business until his death, which occurred in 1864, while the devoted wife and mother was summoned into eternal rest in 1902. They became the parents of four children, of whom the subject of this review was the second in order of birth, while all are living.

Mr. Jackson received his early educational training in the public schools of the western metropolis and later completed a course of study in the Goddard Seminary, at Barre, Vermont. He then returned to Chicago, where he held a clerical position in the wholesale furniture house of C. C. Holton & Company until 1877, when, at the age of eighteen years, he came west to Leadville, Colorado, arriving on the 26th of February, a number of years prior to the great stampede of mining prospectors to that section. At the time of his arrival the town had a population of about two thousand persons, and he there engaged in mining enterprises and also in the mercantile business, meeting with excellent success. In 1884 he left Leadville and came to Deadwood, South Dakota, where he forthwith became identified with mining, his prime object in coming here having been to give his attention to the mining of tin ore and shipping the same to Europe, for the purpose of enlightening the persons there interested as to the possibilities offered in connection with the development of this industry in America. He successfully proved that his position was well taken, and at the present time he is personally interested in fully thirteen hundred acres patented tin-mining ground in this district, while he was also the promoter of the Victoria Gold Mining and Milling Company, which is to be listed as the third largest producer of the Ragged Top district. He is the principal stockholder of the company and its general manager. Mr. Jackson is also extensively interested in real estate in this locality, owning about four hundred acres of land adjacent to the city of Deadwood, while he devotes no little attention to the raising of cattle, giving preference to the thoroughbred Hereford type. In addition to the mining properties mentioned it should be noted that he is also a member of the directorate of the Pluma Gold Mining and Milling Company and the Golden Empire Mining Company, both representing important enterprises. He was the originator and promoter of the Black Hills Mining Men's Association, which has accomplished much in connection with the mining interests of this section and which is mentioned in detail in the general historical division of this publication. He is also a valued member of the Deadwood Business Men's Club, the American Mining Congress and the Olympic Association, while he has attained the thirty-second degree in the Masonic fraternity, being identified with the consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Deadwood, as well as with Naja Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Deadwood. In politics he gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, but has never sought the honors or emoluments of public office, though he takes a deep interest in all that tends to conserve the best interests of his home city and state.

On the 10th of October, 1888, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Power, who was born and reared in the city of Chicago, Illinois, and who is a daughter of Thomas Power, now a member of the Fish-Hunter Company, of Deadwood and Lead, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have one son, George L., who was born on the 5th of October, 1889.

JACOB TSCHETTER hails from far-away Russia, in the southern part of which country his birth occurred on October 27, 1857. His parents were Joseph and Mary (Wipf) Tschetter, both natives of Russia, the father for a number of years a farmer of considerable means and a man of much more than ordinary influence and social standing. In 1875 he immigrated to the United States and settled at Elkhart, Indiana, but after living there until the spring of the following year, moved his family to South Dakota, locating in Hutchinson county, where he took up a homestead and pre-empted a claim, both of which he at once proceeded to improve. He was an industrious man, developed a good farm and spent the remainder of his life on the same, dying in the year 1884. His wife, who is still living, resides on the home place in Hutchinson county.

Jacob Tschetter spent his childhood and youth in the land of his nativity, and at the age of eighteen accompanied the family to the United States, receiving his first knowledge of the English language and of American manners and customs at Elkhart, Indiana. He attended school there a part of one year, and in 1876 removed with his parents to South Dakota, where he assisted his father in improving the farm, remaining at home until 1877, in the fall of which year he entered the marriage relation with Miss Anna Mendel, a native of Russia, and purchasing land near the family homestead engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. Meeting with encouraging success as a farmer, he subsequently purchased other lands, until in due time he found himself the owner of five hundred and twenty acres, the greater part of which he reduced to cultivation and otherwise improved and upon which he continued to live and prosper until 1884. In that year he abandoned agriculture and, moving to the town of Bridgewater, engaged in merchandising, in connection with which he also did a thriving business for some time buying and shipping cattle. Mr. Tschetter embarked in the latter line of trade with a partner in whom he reposed great confidence, but the latter, becoming financially embarrassed, so involved the entire business that at the end of two years the firm was obliged to close its doors and go to the wall. During the two years following this disaster the subject was variously employed, working for some time in a machine shop until elected city marshal, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner for several years. At the expiration of his official term he was appointed deputy sheriff of McCook county, and after leaving that office served as deputy United States marshal for six years, during which time he became widely known as a faithful and efficient public servant. In the course of his business career, especially in that part immediately following his financial reverses, Mr. Tschetter became involved in a number of law suits, growing out of the collecting of outstanding accounts, several of which he carried to the circuit court, thence to the supreme court, where verdicts were rendered in his favor. Considering his limited experience in litigation in this country and his indifferent knowledge of the English language, having attended school no more than six weks in America, his success in pushing his cases to final issue and winning verdicts was little less than remarkable, as nearly everybody acquainted with the matter predicted his certain defeat. Realizing the justice of his cause, however, he refused to abide by the adverse decisions of lower courts and, appealing from the same to higher tribunals, obtained the victory to which in law as well as equity he was so clearly entitled.

For some years past Mr. Tschetter has been dealing in real estate, and his reputation as a clear-headed, far-seeing man has won him a large and lucrative patronage. He has made a number of important sales in different parts of the state, one of which, including the transfer of farm property in Beadle county, amounting to ninety-six thousand dollars, being the largest landed deal effected in South Dakota during the year 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Tschetter are the parents of six children, namely: Jacob, a clothing merchant at Bridgewater; Joseph, a teacher in the public schools; Susan and Anna are also engaged in educational work, while David and Mary are still at home. Susan, the older daughter, was the first young lady of Russian parentage to teach in the schools of Hutchinson county, and one of the first of her nationality to engage in educational work in the state. She and her sister Anna are fine vocalists and leading members of the choir of the Mennonite church, to which the family belong. Joseph is also an accomplished musician; he organized the Lutheran College Band of Sioux Falls, was a member of the First Regimental Band for some years, and at this time is leader and instructor of the Goodrich Band, one of the finest organizations of the kind in South Dakota.

In politics Mr. Tschetter was a Democrat until 1896, since which time he has become an ardent supporter of the Republican party, his change of views being caused by the free silver fallacy, which he could in no wise endorse, having always been an advocate of a sound and stable currency based upon the gold standard. For a number of years prior to 1896 he served on the Democratic state central committee, and since abandoning his former position he has been equally as active in his efforts to advance the interests of the party with which he is now identified, being one of the Republican leaders in McCook county, and an influential factor in district and state, as well as in local politics. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, and he is also an active worker in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America, holding important official positions in both. Religiously he was born and reared in the Mennonite faith, and is still a loyal member of the church of that time, as are also his wife and the other members of the family, being among the leaders and liberal supporters of the congregation worshiping in Bridgewater. Mr. Tschetter is a man of strong intellectuality, great personal force, and occupies a conspicuous position among the representative citizens of McCook county.

WILLIAM G. RICE, who is presiding on the bench of the circuit court for the district comprising Lawrence, Butte and Meade counties, and who has been established in the active practice of law in Deadwood for nearly twenty years, was born in Memphis, Scotland county, Missouri, on the 1st of February, 1858, and is a son of Hudson and Frances C. (Oliver) Rice, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Virginia. The paternal grandfather of our subject likewise bore the name of Hudson and was born in Kentucky, whither his father, John Rice, removed from Virginia in an early day, both the Rice and Oliver families having been established in the Old Dominion state prior to the war of the Revolution, in which representatives of both participated, while further evidence of loyalty was given in succeeding generations of both families, for those of the two names were found enlisted for service during the war of 1812, the paternal grandfather of the Judge having been a participant in the battle of Fort Meigs, Ohio, in that conflict with the mother country. The maternal grandfather became one of the pioneers of Missouri, where he became extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, being one of the influential men of his section. The father of the subject was reared to maturity in Kentucky, where he received a liberal education for the locality and period, and as a young man he removed thence to Missouri, locating in Scotland county, where he became a prominent and successful farmer and stock grower. They became the parents of six children, of whom five are living, the Judge being the eldest.

Judge Rice was reared on the homestead farm and received his early education in the public schools of his native county. At the age of eighteen years he put his scholastic acquirements to practical test and use by engaging in teaching in the district schools, and he followed this profession successfully for several years. At the age of twenty-three he began reading law in the office of the firm of McKee & Jayne, whose principals were leading members of the bar of Memphis, Missouri, and under their effective direction he continued his technical studies until 1884, in May of which year he was duly admitted to the bar of Missouri, being pronounced specially well equipped. Shortly afterward he started for the west, and in July of the same year located in Deadwood, where he has been identified with a large percentage of the more important cases litigated in the courts of this and adjoining counties, and has retained a representative clientage, gaining popular favor at the very inception of his professional career. In 1888 he was elected to the office of district attorney, serving six consecutive years in this important and exacting position, which fact indicates that he was twice chosen as his own successor. He served the three terms and could not become again a candidate, this being the limitation prescribed by the constitution of the state. In 1894 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, serving during the fifth general assembly and making a most excellent record as a discriminating, loyal and public-spirited member of the deliberative body of the legislature. He introduced and ably advocated the bill providing for the better protection of the state funds, and it was largely due to his earnest and unceasing effort that this wise measure was enacted. In 1896 the Judge was again the choice of his party for the state senate, and while he made a vigorous canvass and secured a gratifying support he was not able to overcome the Populistic landslide which swept the state in that year. From May, 1896, until May, 1902, the Judge served as city attorney of Deadwood, and on the 11th of June of the latter year he was appointed to his present office as circuit judge, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Frank J. Washabaugh, whose death caused the vacancy. In politics the Judge has ever been an uncompromising Republican, and has been an able advocate of the principles and policies of the party. He and his wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The Judge is an enthusiastic devotee of sports and afield and afloat, and his vacations are largely given to recreation with rod and gun.

On the 21st of October, 1885, Judge Rice was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Smoot, who was born and reared in Memphis, Missouri, being a daughter of H. E. Smoot, a prominent citizen of that place and a native of Virginia.

IRA C. KINGSBERY, cashier of the Bank of Hartford, Minnehaha county, is a native of the state of Indiana, having been born in Monticello, White county, on the 14th of September, 1851, a son of Albert and Maria (Adams) Kingsbery, the former of whom died in 1864, while the mother still lives at Monticello, Indiana. The subject secured his educational discipline in the public schools of his native county, having also attended the high school at Crawfordsville, Indiana, for one year. In 1869 he initiated his independent business career by establishing himself in the grocery trade in Monticello, continuing this enterprise for three years and being successful in his efforts. In 1873 he purchased an interest in the Monticello woolen mills, which had been operated by his father up to the time of his death, in 1864. With this industrial undertaking the subject continued to be identified until 1876, when he disposed of his interest in the same and removed to Remington, Indiana, where he was engaged in the general-merchandise business for the ensuing six years, at the expiration of which, in 1882, he came to South Dakota, and located in St. Lawrence, Hand county, where he became the pioneer merchant of the town, there continuing operations for the ensuing three years and then removing to Highmore, Hyde county, where he became associated with his brothers in the hardware and implement business, in which he there continued until 1888, when he came to Hartford and established the Bank of Hartford, forthwith assuming the office of cashier of the institution, of which the president, William H. Wells, owns the remaining half interest, he having never taken up his abode in South Dakota, so that the entire executive charge of the business has been in the hands of the subject from the time of establishing the bank. In addition to his banking interests Mr. Kingsbery is the owner of a fine farm of two hundred acres adjoining the village, while he owns other lands in the county to an aggregate area of thirteen hundred and eighty acres, being prominently identified with the raising of the highest grade of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while both he and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 3d of June, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kingsbery to Miss Lu A. Curtis, of Monticello, Indiana, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Lois K., who is the wife of Frank L. Mays, editor and proprietor of the Daily Journal at Pensacola, Florida; Albert C., who is a graduate of the University of Colorado, at Boulder, Colorado; Howard L., who is a member of the class of 1903 in the University of South Dakota, at Mitchell.

JOHN L. PYLE.—Many strong and noble men have lent honor and dignity to the state of South Dakota by distinguished public service, and among them stands the subject of this sketch, who was the first South Dakotan to die while in a state office. He was attorney general of the state at the time of his death.

John Levis Pyle came of sturdy stock. His mother was born near London, England, and came to America with her parents while still a child. On his father's side his ancestors were identified with American progress from the earliest times, the founder of the family having been one of Penn's colonists in the seventeenth century. The Pyles were early noted for their fearlessness and sturdy independence. They were steady, temperate men, of strong character, indomitable energy and magnificent physical development. Early settlers in Pennsylvania, they were also pioneers in pushing westward along the frontier. They were famous as fighters and many stories are told of their deeds of physical prowess. John Pyle presented in his own person the full development of this splendid ancestry, being a man of great mental and physical power, noted for his honesty, courage and progressive energy.

The future attorney general was born at Coal Run, Ohio, May 5, 1860. His mother, Mary Dean Pyle, was a woman of remarkably sweet and gentle disposition. The influence of her self-control and kindly ways were very great upon her son. It remained with him through life and made him in his private walks one of the most lovable of men. His father, Dr. Levis Pyle, was a man of restless and progressive spirit—energetic, public-spirited and absolutely fearless. During the strife and turmoil of the

Eng by E G Williams & Bro NY

JOHN L. PYLE.

ante-bellum days in Ohio he took a prominent part in the agitation for the abolition of slavery and more than once was in peril for his life on account of his activity. Shortly after the war he removed to Raritan, Illinois, where he resided until 1882, when he came to the territory of Dakota and settled in Miller. Here he continued to reside, engaged in the active practice of his profession, until he was called away by death, at the ripe old age of seventy-five.

The early schooling of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the public schools at Raritan and was later supplemented by a course of study in the college at Westfield, Illinois. He early went to work for himself, earning his own living from the age of thirteen. In 1879 he went to Montana and engaged in mining until 1882, when he came with the early settlers to Dakota and took up land near Miller. He then began the study of law, was admitted to the bar and elected state's attorney for Hand county in 1886. In 1889 he removed to Huron, where he was residing at the time of his death. The best of his life work was done at Huron. He rose rapidly in his profession, commanded the unequivocal confidence and love of the entire community, and was finally elected attorney general in 1898. He was the first state officer ever selected from Beadle county and at the time of his election attracted attention by the unusual degree to which he received the support of his home county. In politics he was a stanch Republican and an influential party worker. As attorney general he gave a most able and satisfactory administration of the exacting duties of his office. The fever which brought about his death was contracted while in the discharge of his official duties, in Helena, Montana, whither he had gone to attend the conference of governors and attorneys general relative to the prosecution of the famous merger suit against the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Pyle was a man who often attracted attention on account of his magnificent physique, and his untimely death was a great surprise to all. He was buried with the honors of state. In his special proclamation touching the death of the attorney general, Governor Herreid said: "Mr. Pyle was an efficient public officer; an able, conscientious lawyer and an honorable Christian gentleman, who was respected by all classes and loved and admired by all who had the privilege of his personal acquaintance. In his untimely death his family, the legal profession, the public service and all the people of the state have suffered an unmeasurable loss."

Mr. Pyle was a prominent and active member of the Presbyterian church and president of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian College of South Dakota; fraternally he was identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, with the Modern Woodmen of America and with James River Lodge, No. 32, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The bar of Beadle county adopted resolutions of respect and esteem at the time of his death, from which the following is an extract: "Our deceased brother was a man of high character and worth; as a public officer, he served the people of his state with fidelity; as a private citizen, he was zealous in the discharge of every civic duty; as a husband, he was faithful and kind; as a father, he was patient, gentle and indulgent; as a lawyer, he was able and conscientious, steadfast in his relation with his clients and earnest and careful in the protection of their interests; as a man, he was mild and sincere, true in his friendships, dignified in his bearing, and in all his conduct governed by a lofty sense of duty."

Mr. Pyle was married at Miller, on the 26th of May, 1886, to Mary I. Shields, who survives him and still lives at their beautiful home in Huron. Of this union four children were born, all of whom survive.

In conclusion, the whole matter of Mr. Pyle's standing in the community and his relation to his fellow men may well be summed up in the declaration of a former state official who had known him closely for nearly a score of years. Said this gentleman to the writer, "Physically, mentally and morally, John Pyle was one of the most perfect men I ever knew."

WASHINGTON J. HUNT, who holds the responsible executive office of manager of the Farmers' Elevator Company, at Hartford, Minnehaha county, claims the Empire state as the place of his nativity, having been born in North New Berlin, New York, on the 22d of February, 1856, and the fact of his having thus been ushered into the world on the birthday anniversary of the immortal Washington led to his being given the name of the "father of his country." He is a son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Wrench) Hunt, the father born in England and the mother in New York state. The father was engaged as a stone-mason until 1857, when he removed to Fayette county, Iowa, becoming one of the pioneers of that section, where he followed his trade, in connection with farming, for many years. He maintains his name at Fayette, Iowa, while his wife died April 4, 1901.

The subject of this review was not yet one year of age when his parents removed to Iowa, and thus he is a typical western man in spirit and training. After availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he continued his studies for a time in the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette. As a youth he learned the trade of stone-mason under the effective direction of his father, and to the same he continued to devote his attention in Iowa until 1878, when, at the age of twenty-two years, he came to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, thus gaining title to consideration as one of the pioneers of this commonwealth. Here he was engaged in teaching in the public schools for the first two years, and the ensuing seven years he devoted to agricultural pursuits in Minnehaha county. In 1892 he was elected superintendent of schools of the county, retaining this incumbency for a term of two years, during which he resided in East Sioux Falls, while later he devoted his attention to teaching and to the work of his trade, residing in Valley Springs. He returned to Iowa in 1900 and during that and the succeeding year was principal of the school at Larchwood, that state. He then returned to South Dakota and took up his abode in the thriving town of Hartford, where he was engaged in the work of his trade until August, 1902, when he was chosen to his present position of business manager of the Farmers' Elevator Company, in which capacity he has since continued to serve, manifesting that administrative ability and good business judgment which ever make for the success of any enterprise, and so materially has he advanced the interests of the company as to gain the unqualified approval and endorsement of its board of directors, who voluntarily increased his salary at the opening of the year 1903, thus tangibly showing their appreciation of his efforts. In politics Mr. Hunt is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Prohibition party and signified the same by supporting its cause. He and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 7th of May, 1880, Mr. Hunt was united in marriage to Miss Louise C. Vandermark, of Sioux Falls, and they are the parents of three children, May E., who is the wife of Grant H. Stone, of Sioux Falls; Roy A., who assists his father in the work of the elevator business; and Faith A., who is attending the public schools of Hartford.

FRANK E. VAN DE MARK, who is the owner of a fine landed estate of six hundred and forty arcres, in Hartford and Grand Meadow townships, Minnehaha county, was born in Lake county, Illinois, on the 8th of October, 1851, being a son of Henry A. and Mary (Adams) Van De Mark, who came to the territory of Dakota in 1877, the father dying here in 1887, at the age of sixty-six years, while his wife passed away in 1902, at the venerable age of ninety years. The subject of this sketch secured his early education in the public schools of Illinois and Iowa, to which latter state his parents removed when he was twelve years old, and after coming to South Dakota he supplemented the discipline by a course of study in a business college in Sioux Falls. In 1872, when twenty-one years of age, he left his home in Iowa and started for Dakota, making the trip principally on foot and driving a yoke of oxen, which represented his worldly possessions, since he did not have even a wagon. He took up the southeast quarter of section 29, Grand Meadow township, as a pre-emption, proving up on it and developing the property into a good farm, of which he disposed in 1876. He is thus one of the pioneers of Minnehaha county. Part of his present fine estate lies in sections 3, 4 and 10, Hartford township, and comprises six hundred and forty acres, as before noted, while it is one of the best stock farms in this section. The place on which he resides comprises seventy-three and a half acres and lies in section 22, Hartford township, just east of the city limits, and contains his fine home and buildings. He also plotted and owns the Van De Mark addition to Hartford. In addition to raising the various cereals best adapted to the soil and climate, he gives special attention to the raising of the finest grade of live stock, including registered short-horn cattle, Poland-China swine and Shropshire sheep, and at the present time he is devoting practically his entire attention to the fancy stock business, of which he has developed more than any other breeder in the state. Of his place and its attractions a leading stock journal has spoken as follows:

> **We feel compelled, through the merits of the case, to direct the attention of our stockmen to what is being done in their line by F. E. Van De Mark, of Hartford, South Dakota. Located in the immediate vicinity of a town, with splendid natural conditions and excellent accommodations for all kinds of stock, his farm furnishes most that could be desired for the successful breeding of pure-bred stock. While short-horn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Barred Plymouth Rock chickens are respectively represented by a number of the very best specimens, we wish to make particular mention of the Poland-China herd, having at its head Van Dee 69449, sired by the sweepstakes hog at the state fair of 1902. Viola Over 160780, who won sweepstakes at Yankton, is a sow of splendid proportions and her points of excellence are away in the majority. Paulina 174762, bred by Rockwell Brothers, of Iowa, is also a nicely turned and vigorous-looking animal. Other young sows, as Dakota and Iowa, show clearly that Mr. Van De Mark is on the right track and is more than an amateur in the business. The close proximity to the depot and town and the quality and variety of stock kept, should induce any lover of good stock to stop off at Hartford and give Mr. Van De Mark a call.**

In politics Mr. Van De Mark is a stanch Republican, and he is now serving as justice of the peace and also as treasurer of the Hartford school fund, while in 1898 he received the nomination for representative in the state legislature, but met defeat with the rest of the party ticket in the state. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Hartford, and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 1st of March, 1878, in Fayette county, Iowa, Mr. Van De Mark was united in marriage to Miss Amelia E. Hunt, who was born in England, whence she came with her parents to America in her childhood. The subject and his wife are the parents of seven children, namely: Guy E., who is attending the Northwestern Medical College, in Chicago; Walter E., who is a graduate of the university at Mitchell and who was principal of the East Sioux Falls public schools in 1902; and Blanch E., Frank E., Jr., Henry E., Martin E., and Ruth E., who remain at the parental home.

JOHN A. PHELPS, one of the interested principals in the Hartford Milling Company, at Hartford, Minnehaha county, is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born in Shelton, Houston county, on the 1st of February, 1863, a son of John and Julia (Lyon) Phelps. The father died in 1899, and the mother is living at Richville, Washington. The subject attended the public schools of his native town until he had completed a course in the high school, and at the age of eighteen years he identified himself with the milling business there, working in various mills in Minnesota and gaining a thorough knowledge of the business in all its details. In 1886 he came to Madison, South Dakota, and there held the position of head miller in the Madison roller mills until April, 1902, when he came to Hartford and associated himself with

Duncan A. McGillidray in the erection of the finely equipped roller-process mill which is now operated by them under the title of the Hartford Milling Company, our subject having the supervision of the operation of the mill, which is one of the best in this section, having a capacity for the output of one hundred barrels of flour per day, while the various brands manufactured have gained a high reputation, so that the business of the company is constantly increasing in scope and importance. Mr. Phelps is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, in whose cause he takes an active interest, though he has never desired the honors or emoluments of public office. Fraternally he he is affiliated with Hartford Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Hartford, and with the chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Madison, South Dakota.

On the 25th of August, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Phelps to Miss Elva Berry, of Money Creek, Minnesota, and she was summoned into eternal rest on the 25th of October, 1892, being survived by her only child, Hazel May, who was born on the 16th of March, 1891.

LUCIUS A. PEASE, who is now living retired in the pleasant village of Hartford, Minnehaha county, was born in the village of Hillsboro, Louisa county, Iowa, on the 18th of March, 1849, being a son of Allen W. and Esther N. (Blivens) Pease, his father having been a schoolteacher by vocation and a man of much ability and sterling character. He died in 1877 and his devoted wife is still living at the age of seventy-five years. The subject secured his early education in the public schools of Muscatine, Iowa, and when he was ten years of age his parents removed to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, where he continued to attend school until the time of the Civil war, when his youthful patriotism led him to tender his services in defense of the Union. At the age of fifteen years Mr. Pease enlisted as a member of Company C, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he continued in service during his term of one hundred days. In 1865 he re-enlisted, at this time becoming a private in Company D, Sixty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but as the war closed soon afterward he did not see much active service with this command. He received his discharge after his first term in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, while the final discharge was received in the city of Chicago. After the close of the war he rejoined his parents, who were then residing on their farm in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and there he remained, assisting his father in his labors, until 1873, when he came to the territory of Dakota, taking up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Minnehaha county, and also a pre-emption claim adjoining, and to this landed estate he later added until he is at the present time the owner of a valuable farming property of four hundred and twenty acres, the same being equipped with excellent improvements of a permanent nature and maintained under a high state of cultivation. On this farm he continued to be successfully engaged in diversified agriculture and stock growing until the spring of 1903, when he rented the place, by reason of impaired health, and took up his residence in Hartford, where he is now living practically retired, though he still maintains a general supervision of his farm property. In politics Mr. Pease gave his allegiance to the Republican party until the organization of the Populist party, when he joined its ranks, having since been a stanch advocate of its principles and policies. Mr. Pease served for twenty years as postmaster at Lyons, this county, said postoffice being located on his farm, and there he was also incumbent of the office of justice of the peace for a number of years.

On the 31st of December, 1873, Mr. Pease was united in marriage to Miss Josephine A. VanWie, of Salem, Wisconsin, and they are the parents of three children,—Luella E., who is the wife of David M. Crooks, of Lyons, this state; Maud May, who is the wife of George Lott, a successful farmer of Grand Meadow township, this county; and Walter L., who resides in Hartford, where he is engaged in farming.

DUNCAN A. McGILLIVRAY, one of the representative business men and influential citizens of Hartford, Minnehaha county, comes of stanch Scotch extraction and was born in Glengarry county, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 4th of May, 1859, a son of John and Mary (McGillivray) McGillivray, the former of whom died in Lake county, South Dakota, in 1894. The subject received such educational advantages as were afforded in the excellent public schools of his native province, and was there identified with farming until 1878, when he removed to Wisconsin, where he remained about a year, being employed in connection with the lumbering industry. In May, 1879, he arrived in Lake county, South Dakota, where he took up a homestead claim and also a tree claim, developing and improving a good farm and being there engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising until the spring of 1902, when he came to Hartford and associated himself with John A. Phelps in the formation of the Hartford Milling Company. The finely equipped mill was erected by them in the same year, while they have built up an excellent business in the manufacturing of high-grade flour from selected spring wheat, the other products of the mill also being of marked superiority. The mill represents an investment of about fifteen thousand dollars, and has a capacity of one hundred and fifty barrels a day, the major portion of the output being sold in the local markets, while shipments are made at intervals to Illinois.

Mr. McGillivray has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party since attaining the right of franchise and has shown a proper interest in public affairs of a local nature. While a resident of Lake county he served four years as sheriff, giving a most able and satisfactory administration. Fraternally he is identified with Hartford Lodge, U. D., Free and Accepted Masons, and the Knights of Pythias.

On the 31st of March, 1885, Mr. McGillivray was married to Miss Delphemia Seaton, of Lake county, and she entered into eternal rest on the 31st of May, 1893, being survived by one son and three daughters, namely: Jessie, John, Della and May. On the 8th of October, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McGillivray to Miss Mabel Phelps, a sister of his partner, John A. Phelps, and of this union has been born one son, Murdock J..

MYRON H. CALDWELL, owner of the Spring Creek farm, near Hartford, Minnehaha county, was born in Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin, on the 19th of December, 1853, being a son of Hiram B. and Pamelia (Allen) Caldwell, who were sterling pioneers of the Badger state. The father is now dead, while the mother makes her home with the subject. Mr. Caldwell secured his early education in the public schools and in the institute of Baraboo, continuing to abide beneath the parental roof until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, arriving in June, 1870, and entering pre-emption and homestead claims near the present city of Sioux Falls. There he devoted his attention to the improvement and cultivation of his farm until 1879, when he disposed of the property and moved to Hartford township, this county, where he eventually became the owner of this present attractive and valuable farmstead of three hundred and twenty acres. There he was engaged in diversified farming and stock raising until February 15, 1903, when he rented his farm and took up his residence in Hartford, establishing himself in business here, as previously noted. Mr. Caldwell has been an uncompromising Republican from the time of attaining his legal majority, and the esteem in which he is held in this community is shown in the fact that he has been called upon to serve in every township office in Hartford township with the exception of those of assessor and treasurer, while he has always manifested a distinctive public spirit and an abiding loyalty to the state in which he has gained a position of independence through well-directed effort. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 10th of October, 1870, Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth

A. Delaney, daughter of Sylvanus and Margaret (Scott) Delaney, of Sioux Falls, where they located in 1866, being numbered among the honored pioneers of that place, whither they came from Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are the parents of six children, namely: Orrin S., Alice M., Ray H., Roy M., James G. and John R.

NELS HAUGEN, postmaster of Hartford, Minnehaha county, was born in Valders, Norway, on the 29th of June, 1852, being a son of Nels and Christina (Anderson) Haugen, both of whom passed their entire lives in the fair land of their nativity. The subject received his education in the schools of his native place, where he was reared to maturity. In 1874, at the age of twenty-one years, he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He embarked at Bergen, Norway, in 1874 of that year and arrived in New York city in April. Thence he came westward to Iowa, where he remained about one year. In June, 1875, he took up his residence in Minnehaha county, South Dakota, where he entered a homestead claim three years later, and he worked previously at farming in different parts of the state, and also in steamboating on the Missouri river. He then turned his attention to the improvement and cultivation of his farm, where he continued to reside until 1887, when he came to Hartford, where he did effective work as a buyer of grain for different elevators, continuing to be thus employed until 1902, when he received his appointment as postmaster, of which office he is now incumbent, having given a satisfactory and able administration of its affairs. He has been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party from the time of attaining the right of franchise, and he has taken an active interest in public affairs. He was for eight years township clerk of Grand Meadow township, and for six years held the same office in Hartford township. The village of Hartford was incorporated in 1896 and he was chosen as first village clerk, an office of which he continued in tenure for eight years. Fraternally he is identified with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

On the 31st of March, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Haugen to Miss Annie L. Tvedt, of Hartford, who has proved a devoted wife and helpmeet, and of this union have been born seven children, namely: Louis N., Cark A., William E., Thomas O., Martin B., Clarence R. and Roy O.

A. H. HENNEOUS is one of the honored and represetative business men of White Lake, while he has also served as state's attorney of Aurora county and as county judge, being held in the highest esteem in the community, in which he has maintained his home for more than a score of years, while he is now engaged successfully in the lumber business here. Mr. Henneous is a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 13th of November, 1859, being a son of Frederick and Carrie (Sanders) Henneous, the former of whom has long been one of the prominent farmers and honored citizens of Erie county, where he still resides, being eighty-three years of age. His devoted wife passed away in 1900, at the age of seventy years, having been a zealous member of the Presbyterian church, with which he also has been prominently identified for many years, while he is a stanch Republican in politics.

Judge A. H. Henneous was reared on the homestead farm and after completing the curriculum of the public schools became a student in Allegheny College, where he remained five years, thereafter taking a course in the Pennsylvania State Normal School, at Edinboro, Pennsylvania. He thereafter devoted his attention for a full decade to teaching in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Iowa, to which latter state he removed in 1880. In the spring of 1882 he came to White Lake, where he has ever since resided. For a short time after his arrival he was engaged in the sale of agricultural implements. In 1890 he was elected state's attorney for this county, and after the expiration of his term served three successive terms as county judge. He was not then permitted to retire from public office, since he was again elected to the position of state's attorney, in which he served one term. He had given considerable attention to the study of law and was eminently qualified for the duties devolving upon him in each of these responsible offices. He was admitted to the bar January 5, 1891. In 1898 Judge Henneous opened a lumber yard in White Lake, and in this line of enterprise he has built up a large and successful business. He has ever given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and has wielded no little influence in promoting its cause. He is a member of White Lake Lodge, No. 85, Free and Accepted Masons, and both he and his wife are valued members of the Presbyterian church in White Lake, our subject being a member of its board of trustees.

On the 27th of August, 1887, Judge Henneous was united in marriage to Miss Minnie M. Ponto, of Floyd county, Iowa, and they have three children, Agnes, Ralph and Fern.

W. B. WOLCOTT, who is one of the leading merchants and honored citizens of White Lake, Aurora county, is a native of the Empire state of the Union, having been born in Batavia, Orleans county, New York, on the 28th of January, 1863, and being a son of J. Warren and Susan (Hayward) Wolcott, of whose six children four are living, namely: Kate M., wife of E. M. Chamberlain, of Findlay, Ohio; Nellie A., wife of E. F. Janes, of Erie county, Pennsylvania; Margaret H., a resident of Alden, New York; and W. B., the subject of this sketch. J. Warren Wolcott was born in Orleans county, New York, in 1828, his parents having emigrated thither from Connecticut, where the family was founded in the colonial epoch, the ancestry being of French Huguenot derivation. Oliver Wolcott, Jr., a great-uncle of the subject, was the first comptroller of the United States treasury and upon the death of Alexander Hamilton was appointed secretary of the treasury. The father of our subject devoted his active life to agricultural pursuits in western New York and is now living retired in the town of Alden, that state. He is a Democrat in politics and while never an office seeker he served for one or more terms as sheriff of Orleans county. His wife, who was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1830, of English ancestry, died in 1871, at the age of forty-one years, having been a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, with which her husband likewise has been identified for many years.

W. B. Wolcott was reared on the home farm and his early educational advantages were those afforded by the public schools of the city of Buffalo, New York. At the early age of fifteen years he secured employment as clerk in a grocery in that city, and to this line of effort he there continued to devote his attention until 1883, when he came to the territory of Dakota, working on a farm in Aurora county for the first two years and then securing a position in the lumber yard of Warren Dye, of White Lake, with whom he remained two years. He then returned to the state of New York, where he remained about seventeen months, at the expiration of which, in February, 1888, he again took up his residence in White Lake, securing a clerkship in the general store of H. Hofmeister, in whose employ he continued about eleven years. In the spring of 1900 Mr. Wolcott engaged in the same line of enterprise on his own responsibility, and he has now a well-equipped store and controls a large business, the same being the result of his correct methods and marked personal popularity in the community. He is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and fraternally is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being a member of White Lake Lodge, No. 85, Free and Accepted Masons; Pilgrim Chapter, No. 32, Royal Arch Masons; St. Bernard Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, at Mitchell; Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Yankton; and El Riad Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sioux Falls, while he also holds membership in White Lake Lodge, No. 84, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 25th of August, 1898, Mr. Wolcott was united in marriage to Miss Ida Ponto, of Charles City, Iowa, she being a daughter of the late Martin Ponto, a prominent farmer of that locality.

GEORGE M. TRIMMER.—Among the men who have been active in promoting the various interests of South Dakota, George M. Trimmer, of Hot Springs, is deserving of especial mention. Honored and respected by the people of his community, he enjoys a large measure of public esteem, not alone on account of his activity in business circles, but also by reason of the creditable course he has ever pursued and the worthy standing attained in the domain of citizenship. A native of McLean county, Illinois, where his birth occurred on the 8th of November, 1844, he spent his childhood and youth on a farm, grew up to habits of industry and enjoyed the advantages of a common-school education. He remained in his native state until reaching the years of manhood, and then started out to make his own way, going in 1865 to Fort Sully, on the upper Missouri, where he engaged in the wood business. During the ensuing ten years he handled a great deal of wood at various places along the river, shipping to different points, and met with encouraging success in the business. In 1876, when the country became excited by reason of the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, he wound up his affairs on the Missouri and, organizing a party of friends and furnishing an outfit for the same, started for the Hills, leaving the river a little below Fort Thompson, and going through Dakota via Pierre to Bear Butte, thence up Elk creek along the Custer trail to Box Elder, where the party spent about one month prospecting. From that locality they proceeded to Rapid creek, but after prospecting for two months at the latter place with indifferent success, the party finally disbanded. When Rapid City sprang into existence Mr. Trimmer went there and engaged in freighting, driving from that place to Pierre and other points and devoting about one and a half years to this kind of work. Later he became interested in the mines at Hill City, and going there to live made the place his home until 1879, the meanwhile suffering severe reverses as a miner, the result being the loss of nearly all his earthly possessions.

After this discouraging experience Mr. Trimmer decided to abandon mining and turn his attention to a more certain means of obtaining a livelihood; accordingly with two friends, L. B. Reno and Frank Holton, he came to what is now Hot Springs, where the three took up adjoining homesteads, the subject locating on the place which has since been his place of residence. This being done, the parties returned to Hill City, but in the spring of 1880 Mr. Turner moved his family to his claim, and at once began improving the same, also engaging in the cattle business, which he carried on quite successfully during the first few years, and then turned his attention to horticulture, finding his land particularly adapted to fruit growing. While improving his ranch, he also traded considerably with the Indian tribes in the vicinity, but this was of short duration and only reasonably profitable. In 1884 Mr. Trimmer set out his first orchard, and since that time has gradually increased the area of the same, until he is now the largest and most successful fruit grower in his section of the state. He has selected his trees with the greatest care and from the choicest varieties, and by judicious culture has so developed them that they seldom fail to return him large profits every year, a shortage in his crop being a rare occurrence. During the early settlement of Hot Springs he did quite an extensive business in gardening and dairying; having supplied the town for a number of years with butter, milk and all kinds of vegetables and small fruits, but as population increased he found horticulture more remunerative and, as already indicated, gradually worked into the latter and now follows it with success, such as few men in this part of the state have achieved.

Mr. Trimmer owns a beautiful home adjoining the town and is well situated to enjoy the many comforts and conveniences of life which he has accumulated. His residence, situated in a fine grove of maples and cottonwoods, with

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G M Trimmer

orchards in close proximity, also attractive shrubbery, tastefully arranged flower beds and well-kept lawns on every hand, is an almost ideal dwelling place and he spares no pains nor expense in adding to its attractiveness, being a man of refined tastes and progressive ideas. Politically Mr. Trimmer is a staunch and unswerving Democrat. While zealous in maintaining his principles, he has persistently declined office at the hands of his fellow citizens, manifesting little interest in active party work and none for public position. Mr. Trimmer has met with much more than ordinary success financially, which fact speaks well for his ability to recover from business reverses, such as would have discouraged a man of less tact and determination. The ample competence in his possession is the result of his own industry and excellent management, and the enviable position which he occupies in business and social circles has been honorably earned by a course of conduct singularly free from adverse criticism.

Mr. Trimmer was married in June, 1871, to Miss Mary Byua, and to this union were born three children, as follows: Maggie, the wife of Elwood Williams; Fannie, the wife of J. W. Finnegan, a conductor on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and Elizabeth. The subject's second marriage occurred February 16, 1891, to Mrs. Mary A. (Wood) Roberts, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, who came to the Black Hills in 1877.

REV. FRANZ JOSEPH FEINLER, pasfor of St. Peter's church, at White Lake, Aurora county, was born in Gissigheim, Granduchy of Baden, Germany, on the 28th of March, 1871, being a son of Franz Carl and Maria Magdalena (Schmitt) Feinler, who were likewise born and reared in that section of the great German empire, where they remained until 1900, when they came with their son John A. to America, joining the subject in Parker, this state, and remaining as inmates of his home until 1903, since which time they have made their home with the son previously mentioned, on his farm, which is located one and one-half miles distant from White Lake. The son John A. was united in marriage, on the 19th of May, 1903, to Miss Mary Majerus, of Robey, this county. The parents have ever been devoted communicants of the Catholic church and are folk of sterling character, while they are passing the evening of their lives far from the scenes of their loved fatherland but sustained and made content through the filial devotion of their children.

Father Feinler secured his early educational discipline in the admirable schools of his native land, and in 1892 was graduated in the gymnasium at Tauberbischofsheim, Baden. He then began the work of preparing himself for the priesthood, studying theology for two semesters at Freiburg, Baden, after which he continued for four years his ecclesiastical and philosophical studies in the Collegio Urbano di Propaganda Fide, in Rome, being ordained to the priesthood in St. John's Lateran, on the 12th of June, 1897. In the same year he came to America and began his pastoral duties in the diocese of South Dakota, having been for a time secretary to Bishop O'Gorman, in Sioux Falls, after which he was assigned to the pastorate of the church at Parker, Turner county, where he remained until November, 1901, when he entered upon his present pastorate, having here accomplished a most successful work and having infused vitality into the spiritual and temporal life of the parish. He is a man of high intellectuality, a forceful and convincing speaker, sincere and earnest in his devotion to his noble calling, and has gained the affectionate regard of those among who he is laboring for the establishment of a kingdom of Christ on earth.

EVERETT H. DAY, the treasurer of Day township, Clark county, is a native of the old Pine Tree state, having been born in Lovel. Maine, on the 17th of January, 1850, and being a son of Thomas and Abigail A. (Phipps) Day, the former of who was a shoemaker by trade, while he was also identified with the lumbering industry in Maine. In 1853 he removed with his family to Berlin, Wisconsin, and there he followed his trade during the winter months, while in the intervening summer seasons he was engaged in the manufacturing of brick. In 1862 he removed to Mankato, Minnesota, becoming one of the early settlers of that now attractive city. He was there residing during the disastrous outbreak of the Sioux Indians, and assisted in the building of the stockade in Winnebago City, while he remained on the frontier until the Indian troubles had subsided. In the following autumn he returned to Wisconsin for his family, who accompanied him on his return to Mankato, where they were residing at the time of the execution of thirty-eight Sioux Indian prisoners, on the 26th of December, 1862. In the summer of the following year they took up their residence on a homestead near Winnebago City, where they remained until 1876, when they removed to Nemaha county, Kansas. The father died in 1898 at Seneca, Kansas, aged eighty-four years, while the mother died in 1871 on the farm near Winnebago City, Minnesota.

The subject of this review secured his rudimentary educational discipline in Berlin, Wisconsin, and thereafter continued his educational work in the common schools of the various points which constituted the family home for certain intervals. When he left school, in 1873, he was well advanced in the high school at Winnebago City, but was not graduated. He engaged in teaching school during the winter of 1873-4, but his natural tastes and inclinations led him to adopt farming and stock growing as a permanent vocation. Upon his removal to Kansas, as stated, he opened up a new farm on the prairies of Nemaha county, and was there engaged in farming and stock raising until 1884, when he disposed of his stock and came to what is now the state of South Dakota. His brother Edward W., who was born in Berlin, Wisconsin, in 1857, was the first treasurer of Clark county, South Dakota, and here his death occurred in 1883, which circumstance was the cause of our subject's coming to the state, and he settled on one of the tracts of land owned by the brother at the time of his death. He at once initiated the work of improving the property and has resided on this farm ever since, while he has since added to his landed estate until he now has a well-improved and valuable farm of four hundred and eighty acres, and is here successfully engaged in diversified agriculture and stock growing, while he is also giving special attention to the dairying business, which he finds a profitable adjunct to his farming enterprise.

Mr. Day has held public office of some description almost continuously since taking up his residence in the county, the township of which he is a resident having been named in honor of his brother, previously mentioned, who was one of its first settlers. In 1886, the subject was elected township clerk and justice of the peace, serving in these offices consecutively thereafter until 1900, while for about a decade he was incumbent of the offices of school clerk, treasurer and director. He is at the present time township treasurer and also treasurer of his school district, while he has ever stood prominently forward as a progressive and public-spirited citizen and able business man. The most important semi-public enterprise which has secured his valued support and co-operation is that of the Clark Co-operative Creamery Association, of which he was one of the organizers, in 1896. The disbursements of the corporation in 1897 aggregated two thousand and seven dollars and eighty-seven cents, and the business has steadily and gradually increased in scope and importance until its disbursements in 1903 reached the notable aggregate of forty-seven thousand, three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents. At the first meeting of the stockholders of the association Mr. Day was elected its president, and has ever since remained its chief executive, through annual re-election, while he has been designated as the father of the association, whose plant is now the largest in the state exclusive of three which operate skimming stations. In 1904 Mr. Day took an active part in organizing the Clark County Farmers' Electric Company, incorporated with a capital of twenty thousand dollars and at its first meeting of the board of directors he was elected president of the company. In politics he has ever given an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, and he was a delegate to its first state convention in South Dakota, the same having been held in Chamberlain, while he is usually active in the various local campaigns, while for the past ten years he has held the position of superintendent, judge, and clerk of elections in the county, and he was a delegate to the state convention of his party, in Sioux Falls, in 1900. For several years he was a member of the secret society known as the Brotherhood of Purpose, and was a member of the directorate of the order. In March, 1900, he became affiliated with the Modern Brotherhood of America, a fraternal insurance order. In 1887 he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Seneca, Kansas, and has ever since been a zealous and valued member of this denomination, being at the present time a member of the board of directors of the church at Clark.

On the 5th of September, 1885, at Nashville, Minnesota, Mr. Day was united in marriage to Miss Mary Bottomley, a daughter of James and Mary Bottomley, both of whom were born and reared in England, while they were numbered among the pioneers of Minnesota, where Mr. Bottomley served in various positions of public trust, including that of probate judge of Martin county. Mr. and Mrs. Day have two children, Lula C., who was born June 22, 1886, and Mark M., who was born January 9, 1893.

WILLIAM A. SHARP, successfully established in the real-estate business, in the city of Clark, Clark county, was born on the home farm in Oldtown township, McLean county, Illinois, on the 21st of November, 1858, and is the son of Theodore and Ophelia M. (Watson) Sharp. Theodore Sharp was born in New Jersey on the 8th of October, 1820, and when eighteen years of age went to Chatam, that state, where he engaged with A. & W. C. Wheeler to learn the machinist's trade, becoming a skilled artisan in the line and also a successful inventor. He may be said to have inherited much mechanical ability, for as far back as records are in evidence the family have been allied with the machinist's trade and business. Christian Sharp, an uncle of Theodore, was the inventor of the Sharp rifle and was a manufacturer of firearms. John H. Sharp, an uncle of our subject, was likewise a machinist by vocation, and the same is true of Jacob Sharp, his son. Ancestors of Mr. Sharp were participants in the war of the Revolution and also in that with Mexico, but as the family records were unfortunately destroyed by fire no definite data is accessible at this time. Ophelia M. Sharp, the mother of the subject, was born in Glencoe, Columbia county, New York, on the 20th of April, 1832, and her marriage to Theodore Sharp was solemnized, in the city of Albany, that state, on the 31st of December, 1849. They became the parents of one son and three daughters, one of the latter being now deceased.

In the spring of 1858 Theodore Sharp removed with his family to McLean county, Illinois, where he remained until a short time before the outbreak of the Civil war, when he removed with his family to Louisville, Kentucky, where he had charge of the machine shops of the firm of Miller & Moore during the progress of the war, said shops being engaged principally in government work at the time. In the spring of 1866 he again located on a farm near Benjaminville, McLean county, Illinois, where he continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1882, when he came to South Dakota, accompanied by his only son, the subject of this review, and on the 6th of September of that year each of them filed on a homestead and a tree claim in Clark county. Theodore Sharp here continued to be engaged in farming and stock growing until his death, which occurred very suddenly, in the city of Clark, on the 2d of March, 1886.

William A. Sharp passed his boyhood days on the old homestead farm in McLean county, Illinois, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools in that locality continued his studies in the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, and the State Normal School, at Normal, Illinois. After coming to South Dakota he taught during several winter terms in the district schools, and in the meanwhile continued to be actively engaged in the improving and cultivating of his farming properties until 1890, having been elected to the office of register of deeds of Clark county, on an independent ticket, in the autumn of that year, and having removed with his mother from the farm to the county seat on the 12th of the following December. Here they have ever since continued to reside. Mr. Sharp was clerk of Garfield township in 1885-6-7, and held the office of register of deeds for a term of two years, while in 1897-8 he served as county treasurer, having shown much fidelity and discrimination in every official capacity in which he has labored. In 1893 he purchased the only set of abstracts of titles for Clark county, and thereafter conducted an abstract business until March 1, 1903, when he disposed of his books and has since continued in the real-estate business. He is interested in several valuable farming properties and also controls a considerable amount of town realty, while he is also a stockholder in the Vienna Roller Mill Company, at Vienna, this county, where the company has a well-equipped flouring mill and grain elevator. In politics Mr. Sharp was aligned with the Republican party until 1890, since which time he has maintained an independent attitude. Fraternally he is a valued member of the local organizations of the Woodmen and the Knights of the Maccabees, in the latter of which he has served as commander.

On the 11th of July, 1901, Mr. Sharp was united in marriage to Miss Grace C. Latimer, of Seneca, Kansas. She was born near Winnebago, Minnesota, on the 12th of October, 1872, and is a daughter of Pleasant H. and Lucy E. (Day) Latimer, whose marriage was solemnized in Minnesota, on the 6th of January, 1869. Mr. Latimer was born in Knox county, Illinois, on the 2d of May, 1844, and removed to Minnesota in 1860, and he served eighteen months in the Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, and thirty days during the Indian war in Minnesota in 1862. He removed with his family from Minnesota to Kansas in 1876. His wife was born in Maine, whence she accompanied her parents to Wisconsin and later to Minnesota. Mrs. Sharp was a child of about four years at the time of her parents' removal to Nemaha county, Kansas, and there she was reared and educated, having attended the high school in Seneca and later having been for a time a student in Campbell University, at Holton, Kansas. For a number of years prior to her marriage she was a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Nemaha county, Kansas, where her parents still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have one child, Carol O., who was born August 11, 1902.

FREDERIC ALAN MIX, publisher and editor of the Fairplay, at Fort Pierre, Stanley county, was born on a farm in Hall county, Nebraska, on the 8th of November, 1875, being a son of Eugene Jesse and Caroline O. (Mann) Mix, both families having been early established in the state of New York, while the parents of the subject were numbered among the pioneers of Nebraska. In 1881 they removed to Smith Center, Kansas, where the father was engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1894. His widow and her two children then returned to Nebraska, and she now resides at Cairo, Hall county, that state, with her daughter, Miss Sadie J. The subject secured his early educational training in the public schools of Smith Center, Kansas, and after the death of his father accompanied his mother on her return to Nebraska, where he was for a time employed on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad and also identified with farming operations. In 1896 he entered the Grand Island Business College, at Grand Island, Nebraska, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1897. Shortly afterward, in August of that year, he went to the city of Omaha, where he was engaged in stenographic work and job printing until 1901, when he came to South Dakota, arriving in Fort Pierre, Stanley county, on the 20th of January of that year. Here he effected the purchase of the Fairplay, which he has made an exponent of the principles of the Republican party, while through his energetic and capable management the paper has gained a high standing and its business has been increased fourfold in the short intervening period, while the cumulative tendency in the enterprise is still to be marked in a significant and gratifying way. Mr. Mix was reared in the Republican party and has ever given the same his allegiance since attaining his majority, while both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Brotherhood of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 30th of May, 1900, in St. Philomena's church in the city of Omaha, Nebraska, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mix to Miss Marguerite W. Weinrich, who was born in Saxony, Germany, and who is associated with him in the newspaper business, while he attributes to her co-operation and influence much of the success which has attended his efforts.

LEWIS L. FLEEGER, an able and representative member of the legal profession in Turner county, is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of December, 1864, and being a son of Samuel L. and Mary A. (Pierce) Fleeger. When he was but two years of age his parents removed to Missouri and located in Cooper county, where his father engaged in farming, and in that county the subject secured his early educational discipline in the public schools, while he was reared to the sturdy life of the homestead farm. He continued his studies for some time in Clarksburg College, at Clarksburg, Missouri, and then entered Waynesburg College, at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After his graduation he took up the reading of law in the office of his cousin, George Fleeger, of Butler, Pennsylvania, one of the representative members of the bar of that section, and under this preceptorship continued his technical studies for two years, at the expiration of which, in the autumn of 1891, he returned to Missouri, and for the following years was engaged as instructor in mathematics in Clarksburg College, in which institution he had previously been a student, as has been noted in this context. In the autumn of 1892 he came to South Dakota and located in the city of Yankton, where he was shortly afterward admitted to the bar of the state, and there he was for a short interval engaged in the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1893 he came to Turner county and located in the village of Centerville, where he was engaged in practice about eighteen months, at the expiration of which he took up his residence in Parker, the judicial center of the county, where he has since been successfully established in practice, controlling a large and representative clientage. In politics Mr. Fleeger is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and he is one of its wheelhorses in Turner county, having served for the past four years as chairman of the Republican central committee of the county and having handled his forces with marked skill and discrimination in the furtherance of the interests of his party. In the autumn of 1893 he was elected state's attorney of the county and served in this capacity for two terms, or four consecutive years, making an admirable record as prosecutor. Fraternally he is affiliated with Parker Lodge, No. 30, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 5th of November, 1899, Mr. Fleeger was united in marriage to Miss Cliffie M. Elliott, daughter of Judge W. Elliott, of Parker, and of this union has been born one son, Samuel Boyd.

ALFRED H. STILL, of Parker, Turner county, is a native of Clinton county, Iowa, where he was born on the 29th of September, 1862, being a son of Orange and Ruth (Bovard) Still. When he was a lad of six years his parents removed to Scranton, Greene county, Iowa, where he secured his early educational discipline, and in 1873, when he was eleven years of age, he came with his parents to what is now the state of South Dakota. His father took up a homestead claim of government land in Turner county, being one of the earliest of the permanent settlers in this section of the state, and here developing a good farm. The subject remained on this homestead until he had attained the age of seventeen years, in the meanwhile having availed himself of the advantages of the pioneer schools of the locality, and he then came with his parents to Parker, where his father built a portion of the hotel of which he is now the proprietor, this being the first hotel in the town. Alfred continued to be associated with his father in the conducting of the hotel for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which he went to Sioux Falls, where he was employed in connection with the hotel and livery business for five years. He then removed to Boyd county, Nebraska, where he took up a homestead claim, perfecting his title to the same in due course of time and making good improvements on the place, which he still owns. Later he returned to Turner county, South Dakota, and purchased a quarter section of land three miles north of Parker, the county seat, and there he was actively engaged in farming and stock raising for about seven years, also operating a threshing outfit in season during the major portion of this period. In July, 1903, he disposed of his farm here and purchased the Parker House, which had been enlarged and modernized, while he has refitted the same and made it one of the most attractive stopping places in this section of the state, his intimate knowledge of the business and his constant care for the comfort and convenience of his guests making his house a most popular one, while its cuisine has at all times the best the market affords, and the service accorded is admirable in all respects. In politics Mr. Still is a stanch Rpublican and takes a zealous interest in the furtherance of the party cause. He has served as delegate to various state conventions of his party as well as to the minor conventions, and is ever ready to do active work for his party. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, holding membership in the lodge at Sioux Falls, and also with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 3d of June, 1883, Mr. Still was united in marriage to Miss Theresa Wagner, a daughter of Simon Wagner, one of the pioneers of Turner county, and they have seven children, namely: Hubert J., Howard L., Ida, Ruth, Alice C., Alfred H. and Theodore.

OLAF GILBERTSON, one of the successful farmers and stock growers of Lincoln county, was born in Christiania, Norway, on the 29th of June, 1865, being a son of John H. and Sophia Gilbertson, the former of whom immigrated to the United States in the spring of 1869, being joined by his family in the fall of the next year. The father of the subject had followed the trade of blacksmith in his native land, but upon coming to the new world he decided to turn his attention to farming. He came to Lincoln county, South Dakota, and took up a quarter section of government land, in Canton township, there being but few settlers in the county at the time. He built a log house and then set to work to reclaim his wild land and aid in developing the resources of this section. He continued to live on the old homestead until his death, which occurred in 1899, his wife having passed away in 1885. They became the parents of four children, namely: Eliza, who is the wife of Andrew Lunn, of this county; Susanna, who is visiting in Norway at the time of this writing, in 1903; Olaf, who is the subject of this sketch, and John H., who died at the age of twenty-seven years.

The subject was reared on the homestead, where he has continuously resided, and he secured his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-one years he rented the home farm, and he now has one hundred and ninety acres, well-improved and under effective cultivation, the land lying partly in Lincoln county and partly in Lyon county, Iowa. In addition to diversified farming he also raises good live stock, including Durham cattle and Poland-China hogs. He is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Lutheran church and is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Canton, his postoffice address.

HIRAM HUMPHREY CURTIS, cashier of the First National Bank at Castlewood, Hamlin county, was born in Geneva, now known as Lake Geneva, Walworth county, Wisconsin, on the 6th of December, 1844, being a son of Lewis and Mary Elizabeth (Humphrey) Curtis. The former was born at Plymouth, Chenango county, New York, on the 8th of November, 1813, and is still living and in fair health, though more than ninety years of age at the time of this writing, in 1904. He engaged in the mercantile business at Manhattan, near the city of Toledo, Ohio, but in 1839 removed to Wisconsin, locating at Geneva, that state, in January of the following year, and there continuing in mercantile pursuits for nearly half a century. He still maintains his home there, honored as one of the oldest living pioneers of that section and as one of the noble patriarchs of the state. His wife was born at Middlebury, Ohio, on the 25th of May, 1822, and her death occurred on the 21st of March, 1868. The father became a prosperous business man and one who wielded much influence. He served for ten years as postmaster of Geneva, under the administrations of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Grant, and during the climacteric period leading up to the war of the Rebellion he was a stanch Abolitionist and his home was a station on the famous "underground railway." He became somewhat extensively interested in farming and timber lands in Wisconsin in the early days, and has ever commanded high esteem. His devoted wife was a woman of gracious refinement, a lover of good books and good music, and both became members of the Presbyterian church in early life and ever exemplified their faith in their daily walk and conversation. It may be further stated that the ancestry of the subject in both the paternal and maternal lines became identified with the settlement of New England in the early colonial epoch, and the maternal grandparents of the subject each lived to attain the venerable age of eighty-nine years.

Hiram H. Curtis received his early educational training in public and private schools in his native town, and then entered Beloit College, at Beloit, Wisconsin, where he took up the work of the classical course, but on account of ill health was compelled to abandon his studies in the sophomore year, having been a member of the class of 1870. He entered college with the intention of preparing himself for the ministry of the Presbyterian church and it was a matter of grievous disappointment to him that he was obliged to change his plans and enter upon other work. He was fond of good books and of working with tools, particularly in wood, and also enjoyed writing and bookkeeping. This last proclivity caused his father to make a place for him in his store and office, and at the age of sixteen years he became bookkeeper for the store and also assistant postmaster. In 1862, when so many of his schoolmates were enlisting in defense of the Union, he was most anxious also to tender his services, but his parents decided that it was unwise to permit him to do so. In his eighteenth year he left home for college, going first to the Wisconsin University in the spring of 1863, and in the autumn of the same year to Beloit College, where he passed four years, in the preparatory and collegiate departments, but was unable to complete his course. He returned to his home in Geneva, and in the spring of 1868, through the assistance of his father, there engaged in the mercantile business, opening a stock of drugs, books, etc. He was associated in this enterprise with Pardon McDonald, now of Clyde, Kansas, about one year, and thereafter individually continued the business for ten years, and with fair success until he became interested in the erection of a large business block, which undertaking compassed his financial failure. For about five years thereafter he was employed in his father's store. In

August, 1882, he visited the territory of Dakota and was very favorably impressed. In the following October he came here again, in company with a party of friends, among whom was his brother-in-law, Joseph P. Cheever, and after a trip through what is now the central part of what is now South Dakota, along the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, they proceeded up the James river valley to Columbia and Aberdeen, returning to Wisconsin without locating land or really deciding what action to take. During the winter of 1882-3 Dakota was thought about and discussed, and finally, in March, 1883, Messrs. Cheever and Curtis came again to Dakota, visiting Brookings, DeSmet, Huron, Miller, Redfield, Aberdeen, Columbia, Clark, Watertown and some other towns. The immigration was immense in that year, and it almost seemed to Messrs. Cheever and Curtis that there was really no place in which they could begin business with any prospect of success. Finally Thomas H. Ruth, of DeSmet, suggested that they visit Hamlin county. They followed this suggestion and arrived in Castlewood on the 28th of March, 1883, looked about the embryonic frontier town, learned what they could concerning the surrounding country and finally decided to remain. They at once erected a building to include office and dwelling and in the same opened a bank, law, insurance and real-estate office, Mr. Cheever being a lawyer by profession. They had business from the start, but years of drought and short crops came, entailing much discouragement. There were several years of struggle and little or no profit. Mr. Curtis' wife and children did not come to the new home until about fifteen months after he had here located, arriving in June, 1884. During the interim he states that he had learned to appreciate home and family as never before, and when his family finally joined him they found their abiding place on a government homestead about three miles from Castlewood. He made proof on this claim in December, 1884, and they then removed into Castlewood, where they now have a very pleasant and comfortable home. He still owns the homestead farm, to which he has made some addition, and with his family is the owner of other lands in the county, so that as a family they are interested in farming upon a somewhat extensive scale.

In 1891 the banking business established by Messrs. Cheever and Curtis was incorporated under the state law, prosperous years came to the surrounding country, and the enterprise became correspondingly successful. In 1894 Mr. Cheever removed to Brookings to engage in the practice of law, and this left the subject individually to superintend the affairs of the bank, though Mr. Cheever continued to retain his interest in the business. In 1901 the enterprise was reorganized and incorporated as the First National Bank, succeeding the Hamlin County Bank, under which title the enterprise had previously been conducted. The bank is capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and is one of the solid and prosperous financial institutions of the state.

As before stated, Mr. Curtis was very desirous of tendering his services in defense of the Union in the early period of the Civil war, but deferred to the wishes of his parents. In 1864, when the call came for seventy-five thousand more men, he was in college at Beloit. Enlistments were called for, and students and other young men waxed enthusiastic, and thus, without consulting his parents, Mr. Curtis entered the one-hundred-days service, enlisting on the 12th of May, of that year. The company was assigned to the Fortieth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was largely made up of students from Wisconsin University and other colleges in the state, and the command was sent to Memphis, Tennessee, and assigned to picket duty, and there remained during its term of enlistment, when, with the others of the command, the subject received his honorable discharge.

Mr. Curtis was always an earnest Republican until 1896, when he became a party Prohibitionist, because he believed that there was and is no question before the nation of so great importance as the destruction of the American saloon and liquor traffic. In 1902 he was the nominee of the Prohibition party in the state for the office of governor. The state committee's management of the campaign was admirable and brought a largely increased vote over that accorded in any previous campaign. Mr. Curtis is now a member of the national Prohibition committee from his state. In early years of his residence in South Dakota Mr. Curtis served as township clerk and township treasurer, but has never been ambitious for office of local order. He is now considerably interested in and connected with town and rural telephone construction in Castlewood and vicinity. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Presbyterian church in their home town, and he is an elder in the same and for the past eighteen years has been superintendent of and a teacher in its Sunday school.

On the 6th of December, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Curtis to Miss Mary Annette Allen, the ceremony being performed at the home of her parents, in Linn, Walworth county, Wisconsin. She is a daughter of George and Harriet Amelia (Buell) Allen, her father having been a prominent and wealthy farmer and a citizen influential in political and business affairs in his home town, county and state. Mrs. Curtis completed her education in the Wisconsin State University, at Madison, being graduated as a member of the first class in the normal department, in 1865. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis we incorporate the following brief data: Allen Lewis, who was born June 26, 1874, was graduated in Beloit College, his father's alma mater, as a member of the class of 1901; Kate Lilly, who was born December 12, 1875, was a member of the class of 1902, in the same institution, but was compelled to withdraw on account of impaired health; Amelia Buell, who was born August 2, 1879, was graduated in Beloit College as a member of the class of 1902, and died March 29, 1904, and Annie Mary, who was born on the 7th of February, 1883, expects to enter the same institution in the autumn of the present year, 1904. All of the children were born at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, their father's native place.

CHRISTOPHER SNYDER VINCENT, M. D., successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Wagner, Charles Mix county, was born on a farm in Coeymans township, near Indian Fields, Albany county, New York, on the 18th of March, 1845, and is a son of Asa S. and Hannah Maria (McClure) Vincent, both of whom were likewise born in Albany county, the lineage on the paternal side being of English origin and on the maternal of Scotch. The maternal great-grandfather of the Doctor was a clergyman of the Scotch Presbyterian church, and his son Daniel W., grandfather of our subject, was a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. Leonard Vincent, great-great-grandfather in the agnatic line, was an Englishman of means and immigrated to the state of New York while it was still an English colony. His eldest son, Leve, was born in that state, on the 1st of June, 1736, and the latter's eldest son, Amos, grandfather of the Doctor, was born about 1760. Asa S. Vincent, father of our subject, was born near Indian Fields, Albany county, New York, on the 14th of April, 1808, and it is interesting to note that the Doctor is the descendant of the oldest child and son in the line of five successive generations.

Dr. Vincent prepared for college in the Greenville Academy, New York, and was graduated in Hamilton College, at Clinton, that state, in 1873, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while in 1876 he received from his alma mater the degree of Master of Arts. In the meanwhile, at Turin, Lewis county, New York, on the 1st of April, 1874, he was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church, being stated supply for the first six months thereafter and being then installed as pastor, retaining the incumbency two and one-half years. During his active labors in the ministry the Doctor held pastoral charges in Norwalk, Ohio; Baltimore, Maryland; Springfield, Ohio; Turner's Falls, Massachusetts; Williamstown, New York; Auburn, Nebraska; Joplin, Missouri; Oakes, North Dakota, and Tyndall, South Dakota. He finally took up the study of medicine, and on the 2d of June, 1885, was graduated in the Eclectic Medical College, in Cincinnati, Ohio, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine from this well-known institution. He was engaged in the practice of his profession for a time in Springfield, Ohio, and later at Dormansville, New York, while in 1897 he established himself in practice at Tyndall, Bon Homme county, South Dakota, where he remained for a period of six years, at the expiration of which he came to Wagner, Charles Mix county, where he has built up a large and representative practice. While he has always been successful in general practice and surgery he considers that his best work has been accomplished in connection with the treatment of chronic diseases, to which he has devoted special attention and study.

In politics the Doctor is a stanch Republican, and of his religious faith we can give no more consistent statement than to quote his own words: "I have been an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church since September, 1874, honoring alike all denominations as so many schools in the one universal church of Jesus Christ, and cherishing the hope that God in his wisdom will ultimately realize the universal salvation of all men and angels." In a fraternal way the Doctor is identified with Lodge No. 212 of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Auburn, Nebraska, and in 1868 he became a member of Jefferson Lodge, No. 554, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in New York, being at the present time affiliated with Bon Homme Lodge, No. 101, at Tyndall, South Dakota.

On the 23d of April, 1874, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Vincent to Miss Ella Hammond, who was born in Auburn, New York, on the 3d of December, 1854, being a daughter of Colonel George Edmond and Hannah Maria (Harris) Hammond, and of the children of this union we enter the following brief record, the respective dates of birth being given in each connection: Wright A., March 1, 1875; Wheldon Jones, July 31, 1876; Maybelle, May 14, 1878; Edmond Hammond, June 28, 1881; Paul, August 31, 1884, and Faith, September 30, 1892.

ORVILLE S. BASFORD is a native of the old Green Mountain state, having been born in Shelburne, Vermont, on the 29th of August, 1848, and being a son of Samuel and Henrietta (Kingsbury) Basford, the former of whom was a mechanic by vocation, while both passed their entire lives in New England. In the agnatic line the genealogy is traced back to four brothers who came to America from England in the latter part of the eighteenth century, having been originally from Wales, and their descendants in the new world are now numerous and found in the most diverse sections of the Union, while the orthography of the name has become varied, —Basford, Bassford, Bashford, etc. The subject received his early education in the common schools and then completed a four-years classical course in the University of Vermont, as a member of the class of 1876. Prior to his graduation he was regularly stationed as a licenciate of the Vermont conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and later was duly ordained to elder's orders. After five years of successful work in the ministry of his church in Vermont, at Milton, Hyde Park and Essex, he came to the territory of Dakota, in 1880, his prime object being to induce his brothers, who were merchants, to avail themselves of advantages offered in the securing of government lands. He was given a Methodist circuit embracing the south half of Spink county, and within the three years following he organized four societies and erected three churches, —at Hitchcock, Crandon and Redfield. He then became concerned in political affairs and withdrew from the active work of the ministry. In 1894 he was chosen chairman of the Republican state central committee, manoeuvred his forces with much ability during the campaign of that year, and in the spring of the following year resumed ministerial functions, removing to Missouri, where he was for four years pastor of a church at Wellsville, Montgomery county, and for three and one-half years incumbent of a charge at Linnens, Linn county. His health became impaired and he accordingly returned to South Dakota, where the invigorating climate soon enabled him to recuperate his energies. He is now associated with his two sons, Frank and Harry, and is manager and editor of the Redfield Press, which is published by the firm of Basford Brothers & Basford. He was postmaster of Redfield from 1890 to 1894, inclusive, and in 1887-8 was editor and publisher of the Dakota Methodist. He has been an active worker in the cause of the Republican party, as has already been noted in this context, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Good Templars and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which last he was elected grand master of the grand lodge of the state, at Deadwood, in 1890, while in the following year he was elected grand representative at Yankton.

Mention should be made of the fact that Mr. Basford enlisted, in 1864, as a member of the Seventeenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, but was rejected by reason of his youth and was thus unable to assist in the defense of the Union during the Civil war. He was a member of the board of commissioners of Spink county from 1884 to 1886, inclusive, and was a member of the board of regents of the Mitchell University in 1887-8-9.

On the 22d of August, 1871, at Georgia, Vermont, Mr. Basford was united in marriage to Miss Arminda M. Blake, and they are the parents of six children, namely: William B., Caroline A., Delta C., Frank W., Orville K. and Harrison D.

AMUND O. RINGSRUD, a successful business man of Elk Point, Union county, is a native of Norway, where he was born September 13, 1854, being a son of Ole O. and Carrie Ringsrud, who emigrated thence to the United States in 1867, when he was a lad of thirteen years, locating in Union county, South Dakota, the father engaging in agricultural pursuits and being known as an honest, industrious and worthy citizen of his adopted country. Our subject secured his rudimentary education in his native land and after coming to America he continued his studies in the public schools. He gave his attention to farm work in Union county until the year 1870, when, at the age of sixteen years, he came to Elk Point and being there employed as clerk in a general store until 1879. In 1878 Mr. Ringsrud was elected to the office of register of deeds of Union county, in which capacity he served six consecutive years, while in 1885 he was elected county treasurer, being chosen as his own successor in 1887 and thus ably administering the fiscal affairs of the county for four years. Still further honors were in store for him through the appreciative recognition of the people of the state, for in 1889 he was elected to the office of secretary of state, of which he continued incumbent four years, proving himself a capable and discriminating official and by his course fully justifying the popular choice. In 1885 he engaged in the mercantile business here on his own responsibility, beginning operations on a modest scale, and from this nucleus he has built up a most excellent trade, having now one of the largest general stores in this section of the state and being known as a reliable and honorable business man, whose word is as good as his bond. The subject was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1889, and proved anew his loyal interest in the welfare of the new commonwealth. In politics he accords an uncompromising support to the Republican party, in whose cause he has been a most active and efficient worker, and in 1896 he was the candidate of his party for the office of governor of the state, being defeated by only a few hundred votes and running ahead of his ticket. Fraternally Mr. Ringsrud is a Mason, belonging to the commandery and consistory, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 23d of March, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ringsrud to Miss Emma F.

Snyder, of Lawler, Iowa, and they are the parents of three children, Grace E., now Mrs. F. W. Ford, of Elk Point; Stella May, at home, and Alfred, at St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wisconsin.

JAMES L. BULLOCK, of Pierpont, Day county, was born in Tonica, LaSalle county, Illinois, on the 20th of December, 1861, and is a son of James T. and Ann Frances (Crossman) Bullock, both of whom were born and reared in Massachusetts, being representatives of stanch old colonial ancestry. As a young man James Tisdale Bullock removed from New England to Illinois, locating in LaSalle county, where he engaged in farming. A number of years later he removed to Michigan, where his death occurred, his family thereafter returning to Illinois, his wife dying later, in Michigan. The subject of this review was the eighth in order of birth of the eight children, of whom two are living, and he passed his schooldays in Michigan and Illinois, availing himself of the advantages of the public schools and growing up under the sturdy and invigorating influences of the farm. He was identified with agricultural pursuits in Illinois until 1887, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and purchased two hundred and forty acres of land five miles northeast of Pierpont, Day county, where he engaged in farming and stock raising, with which important lines of industrial enterprise he has ever since been identified. To the area of his original purchase he has added until he now has a finely improved ranch of about four hundred acres, the same being devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade live stock. He is recognized as an energetic, far-sighted and progressive farmer and business man and is one of the honored citizens of the county, commanding uniform confidence and esteem. From the time of taking up his residence in the county to the present he has manifested a commendable interest in public affairs, and is one of the stalwart supporters of the Republican party in this section of the state. In 1899 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, and was chosen as his own successor in 1901, proving a valuable working member in the house and having been assigned to various important committees. He is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and its auxiliary organization, the Degree of Honor.

On the 23d of August, 1885, Mr. Bullock was joined in wedlock to Miss Ella Remsburg, who was born in Illinois, being a daughter of Perry Remsburg, who removed from his native state of Maryland to that of Ohio and later to Illinois, where he made his home for a number of years, both he and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Brown, passing the closing years of their lives in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Bullock have four children, namely: James Shelby, Harry Romaine, Emmet Mellette, and Myrtle Janette.

GEORGE A. WOOD, one of the representative and highly esteemed business men of Milbank, Grant county, has here in connection with his brother, built up a successful hardware, lumber and farm machinery business. He is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, having been born in Brome Corner, a village which was settled by people from New England, and situated near the Vermont line. Walter Wood, father of the subject, was born and reared in the state of Vermont, and moved across the border into Canada, where he became identified with the lumbering industry in that section. His wife, whose name was Martha P. Jacobs, was a native of Connecticut.

The subject of this sketch was born on the 23d of June, 1851. His early education was received in the old stone school house in his native village and continued in the academy of that place. When he was twelve years of age his parents removed with their family to Wisconsin, and a few years later took up their residence in Elliota, Minnesota, where his father was engaged in farming. George A. entered the preparatory department of the State University of

Minnesota in 1872, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1878, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Literature. In the same year he engaged in the hardware, lumber and machinery business with his brother, John C., under the firm name of Wood Brothers, in the village of Ortonville, Big Stone county, Minnesota. When the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was extended westward into South Dakota in 1880 the firm removed to Milbank, Grant county, and established an excellent business, being one of the leading retail concerns in the state. They are progressive and energetic and have so conducted their business as to win and retain the confidence of all with whom they have dealings. They have large and well-equipped warehouses and general salesrooms, and handle all kinds of heavy and shelf hardware, lumber and builders' materials, agricultural implements and machinery. The firm also have milling and agricultural interests.

In politics the subject is an independent Republican; fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of the Congregational church.

On the 9th of June, 1879, Mr. Wood was married to Miss Caroline Rollit, daughter of Rev. Charles Rollit, at that time a resident of the city of Minneapolis. She is a graduate of the University of Minnesota of the class of 1879.

DARWIN M. INMAN, president of the First National Bank of Vermillion, Clay county, is a native of the old Empire state and a scion of old colonial stock in New England. He was born in Clarendon, Orleans county, New York, and is a son of Philip and Anna (Thompson) Inman, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and the latter in Vermont, both being of English lineage.

Mr. Inman was reared in his native county, and after duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools he continued his studies in Holley and Albion Academies, locating in that county, and there preparing for college. He was matriculated in Rochester University, where he completed the classical course and was graduated, receiving his degree. Mr. Inman is to be noted as one of the pioneer bankers of South Dakota, where he has maintained his home since the territorial era, when the present state was on the very frontier. In the spring of 1875 he engaged in the banking business in Vermillion being associated in the enterprise with his brothers-in-law, Messrs. Myron D. Thompson and Martin J. Lewis. They also became prominently concerned in the grain business, owning and operating a large elevator in Vermillion, and also conducting an extensive business in the handling of agricultural implements, machinery and lumber, while they are associated in the live-stock business in the county. Mr. Inman was successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools of New York state for several terms prior to coming as a pioneer to the great territory of Dakota, and he has ever retained a deep interest in educational affairs. He was president of the board of trustees of the village of Vermillion in 1876, and in 1876-7 was a prominent member of the territorial legislature, in which he later served two more terms, while he was a member of the first general assembly after the state was admitted to the Union. He served for several terms as a trustee and director of the State University, in Vermillion, being one of its trustees at the time when the first building was erected.

In politics Mr. Inman is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and he has been a prominent figure in its ranks in South Dakota, serving as chairman of the Democratic state central committee for six years, both during the territorial and state regimes. He served two terms as supervisor of the town of Clarendon, New York, prior to coming to the west, while mention has already been made of the official positions he has retained in South Dakota. Fraternally he has attained the chivalric degrees in the Masonic order, being identified with Vermillion Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar, in Vermillion, and with El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls.

On the 28th of December, 1874, Mr. Inman was united in marriage to Miss Adele Lewis, of Columbus, Columbia county, Wisconsin, who was born in Clarendon, Orleans county, New York, being a daughter of William L. and Eliza Ann Lewis. No children have been born of this union. Mrs. Inman takes a deep interest in the Baptist church to which Mr. Inman gives a liberal support.

ANTON V. VETTER, a member of the well-known firm of Vetter, Stoller & Hepperle, of Artas, Campbell county, and also president of the Artas State Bank, was born near the city of Odessa, Russia, on the 19th of January, 1868, and is a son of Valentine and Franciska Vetter, both of whom were born and reared in that same locality, being of German lineage. The subject received superior educational advantages in the excellent national schools of his native land, and was there engaged in teaching for several years prior to coming to America, in 1892. His parents had immigrated to the United States in 1888 and located in Emmons county, North Dakota, where they still reside, the father being a prosperous farmer and stock grower and a man of influence in his community. Upon coming to South Dakota the subject of this sketch located in Eureka, McPherson county, where he secured a clerical position in the general store of John Pietz, in whose employ he continued four years, at the expiration of which he removed across the line into North Dakota and engaged in the mercantile business at Selz, North Dakota, where he remained six years, meeting with excellent success and laying the foundations for his present exceptional prestige as a business man. In 1901, upon the completion of the Missouri River branch of the "Soo" Railroad through Altas, he removed to this village and here associated himself with Messrs. John Stoller and Fred Hepperle, in the establishing of the firm mentioned in the opening paragraph of this article, and they have built up a large and prosperous general merchandise business, having a well-equipped store, forty-six by one hundred and twelve feet in dimensions, besides an annex, twenty-six by eighty feet, in which is carried their stock of furniture and stoves, while in addition they have a large warehouse for general storage purposes. They carry a complete stock of all kinds of merchandise and have a first-class store and one which has gained popularity and a large supporting patronage from a wide radius of country normally tributary to the town. In 1903 Mr. Vetter entered into partnership with Ludwig Schmalz and opened a general store at Hague, North Dakota, under the firm name of Schmalz & Vetter, and this establishment also is doing a prosperous business. On the 1st of August, 1903, Mr. Vetter was elected president of the Artas State Bank, in which connection he is proving a most capable executive officer. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, and he is a thoroughly loyal, progressive and public-spirited citizen.

On the 6th of August, 1889, Mr. Vetter was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Wingerter, of Odessa, Russia, and they have five children, Martin, Frances, Elizabeth, Peter and Mary.

JAMES HALL, the popular proprietor of Hotel Hall at Ft. Pierre, Stanley county, is a native of the old Green Mountain state, having been born in Hardwick, Caledonia county, Vermont, on the 10th of May, 1841, and being a son of Don C. and Mary L. (Bell) Hall, both of whom were likewise born in Vermont, the former being of Spanish descent in the paternal line and Scotch in the maternal, while the latter was of Irish and English genealogy. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Don Carlos Barrett, and the name Hall was taken by his son and namesake, who was reared in the home of his maternal relatives, who bore that name. Don Carlos Barrett was a sea captain and as nearly as can be ascertained he lost his life on a voyage made in 1818. Don Carlos Hall, father of the subject of this review, was taken by his mother's people when he was but four years of age, the Hall family being of Scotch extraction and having long been identified with the ship-chandlery business in New England. James D. Bell, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was brought from Ireland to America when a child, his father having been compelled to leave the Emerald Isle by reason of his prominence in connection with political disturbances, as he was an Orangeman. This exiled patriot became an eminent criminal lawyer in Vermont and was a man of exalted character and distinguished ability. James D. Bell married Lucy Dean, who was a direct descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley, who landed in America in 1630, and of Walter Dean, who arrived in the new world in 1638.

James Hall, the immediate subject of this article, was a child of fourteen years at the time of his parents' removal from Vermont to the wilds of Wisconsin, and they became pioneers of Portage county, that state. He was reared in the midst of the great forests of northern Wisconsin, and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period, while he early became inured to the strenuous and somewhat venturesome labors connected with the great lumbering industry. He was engaged in the lumber business in that state for some time, as was he later in Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, and in 1883 he came to South Dakota and located in Blunt, Hughes county, where he continued in the same line of enterprise until 1890, when he engaged in the hotel business, with which he has ever since been identified. In politics Mr. Hall is stanchly arrayed as a supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party.

On the 3d of July, 1868, at Hanover, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Truax, who was born in Rome, New York, on the 20th of October, 1854, being a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Ford) Truax, who were numbered among the pioneers of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hall became the parents of five children, namely: Alice, Robert I., Harry, Bella and Norma, and all are living with the exception of Bella, who died at the age of six years.

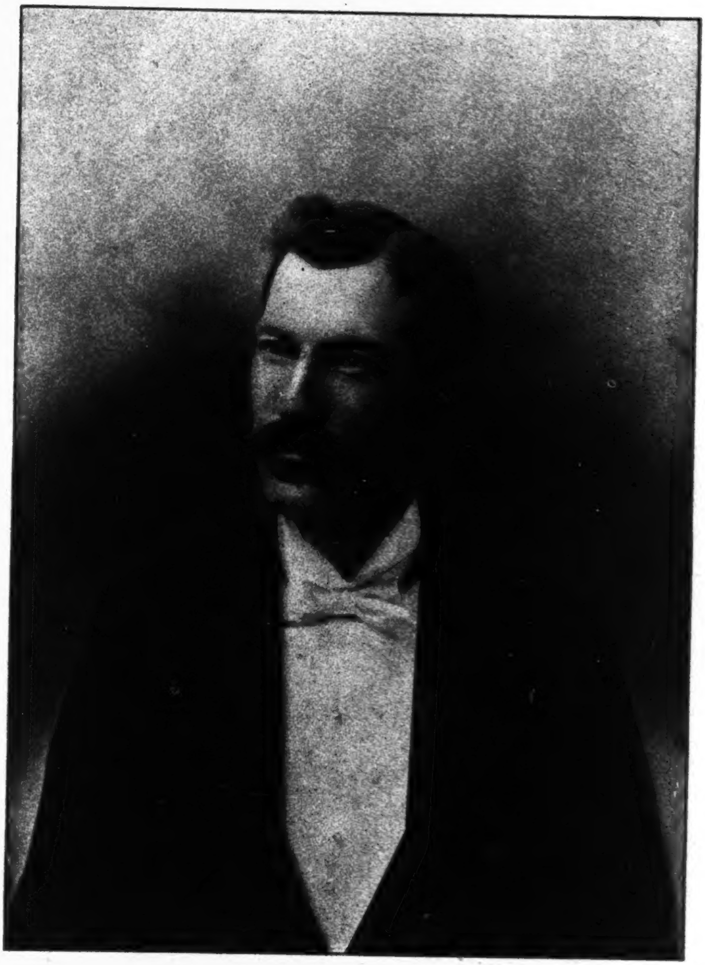
Robert I. Hall, the elder son, was born in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, on the 9th of June, 1871, and he is one of the popular young men of South Dakota, where the major portion of his life has been passed. On the 26th of April, 1898, at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he enlisted as a member of Company A, First South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, and he proceeded with his command to San Francisco, whence they embarked on the transport "Morgan City" and sailed for the Philippines, where he took part in ten engagements with the insurgents. He arrived in San Francisco one month earlier than his regiment, having been sent home on account of physical disability entailed by severe illness, and he received his honorable discharge on the 31st of August, 1899, while in the city hospital of San Francisco. He is now engaged in the real-estate business at Evarts, South Dakota.

REV. C. E. O'FLAHERTY, of Kimball, Brule county, is one of the able and well-known young priests of the Catholic church in this diocese and is doing an admirable work in his holy calling as a missionary in a wide territory. He was born on the 24th of April, 1878, in the city of Galway, Ireland, where his parents still reside. His earlier studies were made at Wilton College, Cork, and his theological education was begun at the Seminary of Foreign Missions, Lyons, France, and later completed in this country. He was ordained a priest by Bishop O'Gorman at Sioux Falls on the 15th of September, 1901, and was assigned to his present charge on September 22, 1901, the same extending over the greater part of Brule and Lyman counties. His ambition to advance the work and influence of his church in these frontier counties has brought him prominently before the public in his locality. Within his two years' incumbency of this position a beautiful rectory has been erected in Kimball, a church edifice completed in Pukwana, and the St. James church in Chamberlain erected at a cost of five thousand dollars, the same being the most beautiful public building in that thriving town. In addition to this a little church has been built at Iona, in Lyman county, and two more are soon to be built in the same county and under the direction of Father O'Flaherty, who, as may readily be ununderstood, has few idle moments.

ALBERT W. WILMARTH, who is actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Huron, the official center of Beadle county, is one of the able and influential members of the bar of the commonwealth, has served as a member of the state legislature and as a citizen commands unequivocal confidence and regard.

Mr. Wilmarth is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in Harford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of February, 1856, and being a son of George P. and Martha (Payne) Wilmarth, who were likewise born and reared in that county, the latter being a daughter of Oliver Payne, who was born in Massachusetts, while Walter Wilmarth, the paternal grandfather, was born in Connecticut, both families having been identified with the annals of our national history from the early colonial epoch. Grandfather Wilmarth was numbered among the pioneers of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming, which vocation was also followed by the father of the subject, who became an influential citizen of that locality.

Albert W. Wilmarth secured his early education in the town of Harford, where he completed a course in the high school, and after leaving school he entered the office of Judge J. Brewster McCollum, of Montrose, Pennsylvania, who was afterward chief justice of the supreme court of that state, and under the able direction of this honored preceptor carried forward his study of the law for several years, being admitted to the bar of his native state in 1879. He was thereafter engaged in the active work of his profession in Montrose, Pennsylvania, until 1883, when he came to South Dakota and located in Huron, where he established himself in practice and where he has gained high prestige and marked precedence as a skilled trial lawyer and discriminating counsel, being especially well read in the learning of the law and having a judicial and analytical mind which enables him to grasp the cases presented to him for consideration and to readily apply the legal principles relevant thereto. In 1892 he was elected to the office of city attorney, in which he served six consecutive year, retiring in 1898. In the following year he was chosen to represent his county in the state legislature, where he made a most enviable record as an active and able working member of the house, being assigned to various important committees and championing many measures which have proved of inestimable benefit to the state since enactment. He was re-elected in 1901 and during the next general assembly was equally prominent in the legislative body. He was the chief promoter of the referendum bill, which was presented by him and ably upheld on the floor of the house, being finally enacted as a law of the state and standing in evidence of the progressive policy of the members of the assembly. In politics Mr. Wilmarth is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, having been an active worker in its cause and being prominent in its councils in the state. He is identified with various fraternal organizations and is distinctively popular in professional, business and social circles. During Mr. Wilmarth's first term in the legislature he entered into a wise coalition with John Pusey, of Hand county, and Wilbur S. Glass, of Codington county, and they effectively combined their efforts in the support of worthy measures, being thus practically invincible in securing the passage of bills which they undertook to put through in the house. During both terms Mr. Wilmarth was a recognized leader in the house, and during the second term he had the distinction of being chairman of the judiciary committee, one of the most important of all committees, as is well known. In the Republican state convention of 1904 Mr. Wilmarth was chosen to make the speech nominating Coe I. Crawford for the governorship, and made an eloquent appeal for his candidate, winning for himself additional laurels as a public speaker. The press reported the incident as follows:



ALBERT W. WILMARTH.

The chairman called for nominations for governor.

A. W. Wilmarth, of Huron, and Carl Sherwood, of Clark, were on their feet instantly. The chair recognized Sherwood who in a flowery speech placed in nomination the name of his favorite, Sam Elrod. A number of chairmen of delegations seconded the nomination, several of them raising a hubbub and calling for "question" in a vain attempt to bluff Wilmarth. That gentleman quietly waited till they were all done and then in a voice penetrating every corner of the convention hall and the ringing eloquence of which held every ear in that vast turbulent audience attentive and seemingly spellbound, placed in nomination the name of Coe I. Crawford, whom he termed "the plumed knight" of South Dakota politics and coupled his name with that of Theodore Roosevelt in a striking comparison. After paying a high tribute to Crawford, characterizing him as one of the ablest, cleanest and most courageous of all South Dakota Republicans, he said:

"He takes his platform. He has unfurled his banner like the 'plumed knight' that he is and he will carry it through the camps of enemies until in triumph he places it upon the platform of a Republican convention hall. Triumph he must and shall. He has added to the Republican platform the primary election plank which guarantees the right of every man —he of the rank and file—to express his will. The demand is almost universal for Coe I. Crawford." Several times he was interrupted by applause and at the close the whole convention hall thundered forth its cheers from friend and foe alike until the great auditorium rang with round after round of admiring approbation.

WILLIAM H. EVERHARD, M. D., one of the representative members of the medical fraternity in Volga, Brookings county, was born in Ripon, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, on the 4th of May, 1857, and is a son of Dr. Aaron and Ann V. (Venett) Everhard, the former of whom was born in Doylestown, Wayne county, Ohio, and the latter in the state of Massachusetts. The father of our subject was graduated in the medical department of the Western Reserve University, one of the oldest educational institutions in the Buckeye state, and was a thoroughly skilled physician and surgeon, having been engaged in the active practice of his profession for full half a century. He located in Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1856, being one of the pioneer physicians of that section, and there continued in practice until his death, in 1892, at which time he was sixty-nine years of age. His widow is still living and makes her home with her children, who accord her the utmost filial care and solicitude. The father of our subject was mayor of Ripon for fourteen years and was one of the most honored citizens of the community in which he so long lived and labored. Of his seven children six are living, namely: Andrew T., who is a resident of Bryant, South Dakota; Kendrick M., who is engaged in Bryant, Hamlin county, South Dakota; Frank A., who is a practicing physician in Ripon, Wisconsin; Ella S., who is likewise a medical practitioner, engaged in the work of her profession in Dayton, Ohio; Mary, who is a resident of the city of Boston, and William H., who is the immediate subject of this review.

Dr. William H. Everhard was reared to maturity in his native town, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools he entered Ripon College for two years, being twenty-one years of age at the time. He was matriculated in Rush Medical College, in the city of Chicago, in 1878, and there completed the prescribed course, being graduated in this celebrated institution in February, 1880, and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. It should be stated that he had previously taken up the study of medicine under the effective direction of his honored father. Almost immediately after his graduation the Doctor started for South Dakota, having determined to follow the advice of Horace Greeley by coming west and growing up with the country. He arrived in Volga on the 9th of April, 1880, the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad having been completed to this point only a few months previously. The Doctor at once displayed his professional "shingle" in the new town, and that it was essential for him to find someone to "practice" upon may be well understood when we state that his cash capital was reduced to the sum of fifty cents the day succeeding his arrival. It was his good fortune, however, to find his services in demand that same morning, twenty-one patients coming to him for treatment. He is distinctively the pioneer physician of the town, and for many years labored with unabating zeal and self-abnegation in the relieving of suffering and distress in the community, driving to great distances, often through blinding snowstorms over the trackless prairies, and ever responding to the call of duty, no matter how great the personal discomfort or even hazard. He was very successful in his professional work and continued in active practice until 1901, when he sold out his professional business to Dr. D. L. Scanlan, in order that he might have more time to devote to his various capitalistic interests, while he gives special attention to dealing in real estate, being the owner of much valuable property in the county and elsewhere in the state. He is a member of the National Association of Railroad Surgeons.

Dr. Everhard is the owner of two thousand acres of land in the state, and the greater portion of this is in Brookings county, and he has shown marked discrimination in the handling of realty since coming here. He is associated with Messrs. John L. Hall and Robert Henry in the ownership of the First State Bank of Volga, which was organized and incorporated in 1900. He was the first single individual to raise a carload of hogs west of the Sioux river in Brookings county, and since 1893 he has had under effective cultivation in the county about fifteen hundred acres of land. He has paid out more than any other one man in the section of the county west of the Sioux river in the way of farm improvements, including labor, and has thus materially aided in the development of the resources of this section.

Dr. Everhard was aligned with the Democratic party until 1896, when he felt convinced that the platform of the party did not represent the organic principles which the name should imply, and he therefore transferred his allegiance to the Republican party, to which he has since given his support, having been a delegate to one of its state conventions. He was the first treasurer of the village of Volga, was county coroner for a number of years and also a valued member of the board of health. He served as surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company from the time of coming here until he retired from practice, and he is now frequently called in consultation and emergency work. Fraternally the Doctor is identified with the lodge, chapter and council of the Masonic order, having passed the official chairs in the lodge, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 19th of March, 1882, Dr. Everhard was united in marriage to Miss T. Ella Taggart, who was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, being a daughter of George and Elizabeth Taggart, who settled in Brookings, in 1881, being numbered among the pioneers of this section of the state. Mr. Taggart served with distinction during the war of the Rebellion and he and his wife are now dead. Dr. and Mrs. Everhard have three children, namely: Frank T., who was graduated in Ripon high school, Wisconsin, in 1901, and who thereafter continued his studies for one year in the Wisconsin State University, at Madison, and is now in the University of Minnesota; Bertha M., who completed the course in the Volga graded school, later attended the college at Yankton for two years, and is now at the parental home; and Raymond is a student in the East high school at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

THOMAS H. NULL, who is actively engaged in the practice of law in Huron, Beadle county, is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 10th of February, 1862, and being a son of Benjamin and Mary (Stevens) Null, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that state, where their respective parents were numbered among the early pioneers. Henry Null, the grandfather of the subject, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, and the great-grandfather, Charles Null, was likewise born in that state. His father, Christopher Null, was born in Germany, whence he came to America prior to the war of the Revolution, taking up his abode in the Old Dominion. He came to the new world about 1750 and continued to reside in Virginia until 1796, when, after the Wayne treaty with the Indians, he removed with his family to a point about thirty miles north of the Ohio river, in what is now the state of Ohio, taking up land on a trail which had been established by "Mad Anthony" Wayne's army, in what is now Warren county, so that the Null family became represented among the earliest settlers within the confines of the present Buckeye state. Christopher Null died yeoman service in the cause of independence, having served as a colonel in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution and having previously been an active figure in various wars and conflicts with the Indians. In Warren county he and his sons took up large tracts of land and reclaimed farms in the midst of the primeval forests, while their products were shipped down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, on flatboats, to New Orleans. Christopher Null lived to attain a venerable age, and his death occurred in Warren county, as did also that of his son Charles, who there devoted the major portion of his life to agricultural pursuits, while in the early days he also owned and operated a distillery, the output of which was shipped to New Orleans. He also took part in the early Indian wars in Ohio and was of the advance guard of civilization in that great commonwealth. Henry Null, the grandfather, was four years of age at the time of the family removal to the wilds of what was then the Northwest Territory, and he passed the remainder of his life on a portion of the ancestral homestead in Warren county. He passed to his reward in 1880, in the fullness of years and well-earned honors. His fourth son was Benjamin Null, the father of our subject. Benjamin was reared on the old homestead and received a common-school education. At the age of twenty-one years he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Stevens, who died a few years later, leaving three children, of whom Thomas H. was the second in order of birth.

Thomas H. Null secured his early educational training in the district schools. At the age of fifteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of carriage making, and during the four years he was thus engaged he was a diligent student, passing all his leisure moments in close application to his studies and early showing a predilection for the law, so that he finally began the technical study of the same under an able preceptor, George W. Moyer, in Farmersville. At the age of eighteen the subject entered the office of the firm of Bolton & Shanck, prominent members of the bar, engaged in active practice at Dayton, Ohio, and under their effective direction carefully continued his study of the science of jurisprudence until he had attained his legal majority. Immediately afterward Mr. Null came to what is now the state of South Dakota, and in his profession and as a citizen he has thus literally "grown up with the country." He located in Jerauld county and was admitted to the bar of the territory at the first term of court held in Aurora county by Judge Edgerton, who was one of the prominent members of the early bar of the territory. In April, 1883, Mr. Null took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Jerauld county and opened a law office in Waterbury, that county, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession. In the fall of 1886 he was elected state's attorney of the county, and in the following spring located in Wessington Springs, the county seat. He resigned his office and removed to Huron, Beadle county, in January, 1889, believing this a wider and more attractive field for professional labor, and here he has built up a large and representative practice. Mr. Null was candidate on the People's ticket for the office of attorney general of the state, but was defeated with the balance of the party ticket. While a resident of Jerauld county he was retained in the defense of B. L. Solomon, charged with murder. Solomon and the deceased were alone on the ranch of their employer and during a quarrel Solomon shot his companion, resulting in the death of the latter. The case came to trial before Judge Tripp, the district judge, and the jury disagreed, a change of venue being then taken to Sanborn county. The subject made an able defense for his client and Solomon was convicted of manslaughter only, and received a sentence of but two years in the penitentiary. Solomon was a son of a prominent lawyer in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the case attracted wide attention, while in this connection the service rendered by Mr. Null gained him a reputation throughout the state. In 1897 Mr. Null represented the railroad commissioners of the state in the litigation in the United States courts as to the rights invested in the railroad commission to fix the maximum rates for transportation of freight and passengers on the lines traversing South Dakota. The case was strenuously fought through the circuit courts of the United States and then carried to the federal supreme court, and after a period of four years of conflict a compromise was effected, just as the matter was to be taken into the United States supreme court a second time. The railway companies submitted to the jurisdiction and control of the state railroad commissioners, and while the expense of the litigation to the state had been more than forty thousand dollars the benefits received were twofold, in that the railways had incidentally placed a high valuation on their properties, thus enabling the assessment to be materially increased by the state assessors, while a reduction for passengers was secured from four to three cents a mile. As indicating the increase in the amount derived by the state from the tax placed in the roads it may be noted that the assessed valuation of the rolling stock on one system alone was raised from two hundred and fifty thousand to one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A reduction in freight rates of about ten per cent. was also secured. The subject was most conspicuously identified with this prolonged and important litigation. Fraternally he has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish-rite Masonry, being identified with the consistory, at Yankton, South Dakota, while he is also affiliated with El Riad Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls, and with Huron Lodge, No. 444, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in his home city.

On the 25th of May, 1887, Mr. Null was unitedd in marriage to Miss Innis Burton, of Jefferson, Iowa. She was born in Indiana and is a daughter of J. O. Burton. Mr. and Mrs. Null have three daughters, Gertrude, Veda and Fern.

ROBERT O. ROBINSON, superintendent of the timber, sawmilling and other similar interests of the Homestake Mining Company, with headquarters in Nemo, Lawrence county, is a native of the Dominion of Canada, having been born in Omemee, province of Ontario, on the 10th of October, 1851, and being a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Humphreys) Robinson, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in England. The father of the subject came to America as a young man and first located in New York city, where he became the owner of two lots, at 63 and 65 Pearl street. These he exchanged for fifty acres of land which is now within the city limits of Toronto, Canada. He shortly afterward disposed of this property and removed to Omemee, eighty miles northeast of Toronto, on the Midland division of the Grand Trunk Railroad, where he engaged in farming and stock raising and became one of the honored and influential citizens of that locality, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death there occurring in 1892, while his wife died July 31, 1894. They became the parents of three sons and four daughters, of whom two of the sons and four of the daughters are living.

The subject was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and secured his educational training in the excellent schools of his native province. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in farming on his own responsibility, on a place not far distant from the homestead, and thus continued operations until the fall of 1876. In the following spring he started for the Black Hills, coming to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and thence with mule-team to the Hills. He devoted the first two years to placer mining, meeting with varying success, and then entered the employ of the Homestake Mining Company, in connection with the lumbering department of their enterprise. Shortly afterward he built for the company a sawmill on Elk creek, and after its completion was employed in the mill about a year. In 1882 Mr. Robinson purchased teams and engaged in the wood and lumber business on his own responsibility, continuing operations in this line about nine years, within which period all of his contracts were with the Homestake Company, which he supplied with timber of all kinds. In 1892 he entered into a specific contract with the company to assume charge of all their wood, timber, lumber, sawmills, timber lands, etc., and has since been incumbent of this important position, having control of the operation of two sawmills and utilizing at times as many as forty teams and three hundred men. He makes his home in Nemo, one of the most picturesque spots, and the headquarters of the timber interests of the company. In politics Mr. Robinson is a stanch Republican.

On the 26th of March, 1874, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Lamb, who was born in Ontario, Canada, and whose death occurred in 1876. The only child, Janet, is now Mrs. A. C. McCready, of Hanna, South Dakota. On the 16th of March, 1892, Mr. Robinson wedded Miss Irene Karr, who was born and reared in Iowa, and they have two children, Helen and James.

JAY RUSSELL HICKOX, of Deadwood, is a scion of stanch old colonial stock, and is himself a native of New England, where was cradled so much of our national history. He was born in South Britain, New Haven county, Connecticut, on the 3d of April, 1865, and is a son of Henry P. and Julia E. (Bradley) Hickox, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that state, being of English lineage, and there they still retain their residence, the father being a farmer by vocation. The subject secured his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools and then entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1886, with the degree of Ph. B. Thoroughly equipped in scientific knowledge of a general order and with practical skill in a technical way, in the year of his graduation Mr. Hickox became identified with the engineering department of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, and first came to the Black Hills in 1889, to take charge of the construction of the northern end of the Deadwood branch of the line of that road, from Edgemont to Deadwood. After the completion of this work he was prominently identified with extensive operations in connection with the development of the irrigation systems of the state as well as of Nebraska, until 1899, when he took up his residence in Deadwood and opened a general engineering office. His services have been in requisition in connection with much important work in the line of his profession, while from the time of locating in Deadwood he has held the office of United States deputy mineral surveyor, and has done all of the engineering work for the city. In politics Mr. Hickox is a stanch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fraternally is identified with Deadwood Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he served as worshipful master in 1902.

On the 28th of November, 1895, Mr. Hickox was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Harding, who was born in Diamond City, Montana, on the 16th of November, 1869, being a daughter of John A. and Matilda (Kline) Harding.

ORVILLE U. PRYCE, of Deadwood, where he holds the position of manager of the Deadwood-Colorado Investment Company, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Albany, Green county, Wisconsin, on the 9th of January, 1867, and being a son of Evan and Sarah Pryce, both of whom were born in Newtown, Wales, being representatives of old and honored families. They are now residing at Boulder, Colorado. The subject received his preliminary educational training in the public schools and thereafter continued his studies in the seminary at Evansville, Wisconsin, and the Northwestern Business College, in Madison, that state, in which institution he completed a thorough commercial course. In 1890 he came to South Dakota and secured a position as bookkeeper and stenographer in the Citizens' National Bank at Madison, Lake county, retaining this incumbency until 1901. In 1895 he went to Cripple Creek, Colorado, and remained about three years in that state, where he devoted his attention to mining, becoming interested in the development of good properties. He then returned to South Dakota and resumed his residence in the Black Hills district, where he had been located for some time prior to going to Colorado, and here he is now one of the successful and representative mining brokers and operators of the district. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally is affiliated with Deadwood Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Deadwood Lodge, No. 51, Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 19th of June, 1902, Mr. Pryce was united in marriage to Miss Maryella Ellis, who was born in the city of Utica, New York, on the 18th of September, 1870, being a daughter of David and Elizabeth Ellis.

GEORGE STEPHEN HOPKINS was born in the city of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, on the 28th of August, 1852, and is a son of Stephen Hopkins, a great-grandson of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence, and a lineal descendant of Stephen Hopkins, one of the Puritans who came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620 and landed on Plymouth Rock. The family name was long and conspicuously identified with the annals of New England history, whence representatives finally went into the state of New York, as pioneers, while scions of the sturdy stock are now to be found in the most diverse sections of the Union. The subject was reared in his native state and after completing the curriculum of the common schools took a thorough course in surveying and engineering in the city of Brooklyn, while he has attained a high reputation in the northwest as a civil and mining engineer. He followed his profession in the east and in the western states until 1875, when, as a young man of twenty-three years, he came to what is now South Dakota and became one of the pioneers of the Black Hills, having arrived in this district in July of the year mentioned and having ever since followed his profession as a surveyor and civil and mining engineer, while he has also been interested in the development of a number of important mining properties. He holds high prestige in his chosen vocation and has been identified with much important work in the line, while he is at the present time serving as United States deputy mineral surveyor. He is one of the popular and highly esteemed residents of Deadwood, having the confidence and regard of all who know him and being prominent in both business and social circles. He is one of the most prominent and valued members of the Black Hills Pioneer Association, of which he is historian, having been elected to this office for life. In politics he accords a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past grand of his lodge and also past district deputy grand master, while he has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish-rite Masonry, and is affiliated with Naja Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 16th of September, 1888, Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage, at Spearfish, this state, to Miss Jessie O. Robinson, and they have three children, namely: Georgiana C., who was born in Spearfish, on the 18th of September, 1889; William Stephen, who was born in Deadwood, on the 31st of May, 1891; and Florence Ruth, who was born in Spearfish on the 26th of October, 1892.

REV. JOHN POAGE WILLIAMSON, one of the able and honored members of the clergy of the Presbyterian church in the state, and the pioneer missionary among the Indians in Dakota, was born in Lac qui Parle, in the county of the same name, Minnesota, on the 27th of

October, 1835, being a son of Rev. Thomas S. and Margaret (Poage) Williamson, the former of whom was born in South Carolina and the latter in Ohio; while they were numbered among the earliest settlers in Minnesota, the lineage of each being of Scotch-Irish derivation. Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, M. D., was a man of distinguished attainments and was for forty-five years a missionary of the Presbyterian church among the Sioux Indians in Minnesota, continuing his earnest and self-abnegating labors there until his death, in 1879. He was a son of Rev. William Williamson, a soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, who removed from South Carolina to Ohio in 1803, in order that he might manumit his slaves. Margaret (Poage) Williamson, the mother of our subject, was the daughter of Colonel James Poage, who became general surveyor of government lands west of the Alleghany mounains at the close of the Revolutionary war, and for his bounty he received forty thousand acres of government land. He settled in Kentucky, where he was a member of the legislature in 1796, and he afterward founded the town of Ripley, Ohio, whither he brought his twenty-four slaves and set them free. His father was Robert Poage, who was a colonial soldier under Washington at the time of Braddock's defeat. Margaret (Poage) Williamson was summoned into eternal rest in 1872.

John P. Williamson passed the first twelve years of his life on the frontier in Minnesota, before there was a public school established in the state. However, his paternal aunt, Miss Jane Williamson, a mission teacher to the Sioux Indians, gave him much faithful instruction. In 1847 he was sent east, and he studied two years in South Salem Academy, Ohio; one year at Harmar Academy, in Marietta, Ohio; one year at Mount Palatine Academy, LaSalle, Illinois; two years in Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois, under Jonathan Blanchard, the noted abolitionist; and two years in Marietta College, Ohio, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1857. He then entered Lane Seminary, in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he completed his theological course and was graduated in 1860. He was licensed to preach by the Presbyterian church in Minnesota in 1859, and in the year following his graduation he held pastoral charges at Allensville and Zoar, in Switzerland county, Indiana. He was appointed a missionary to the Indians and commenced mission work in the autumn of 1860 at Redwood agency, Minnesota, and has ever since continued his work among the Indians. By the massacre of 1862 the white persons at Redwood, Minnesota, were all killed or driven away, and the Indians were exiled. Mr. Williamson's scalp was providentially spared and he decided to follow the exiles with the gospel. He arrived at Crow Creek, South Dakota, on the 31st of May, 1863, with thirteen hundred Indians, in charge of Colonel Clark W. Thompson. This officer immediately built the cedar stockade called Fort Thompson, on the site of the present Crow Creek Agency. The Indians were removed from this point in 1866 and Mr. Williamson followed them to Niobrara, Nebraska, where he labored among them until March, 1869, when he located at Yankton Agency, South Dakota, where he has resided during the long intervening years. For the past twenty years he has been general missionary, having the supervision of all the Presbyterian missionary work among the Sioux Indians, and having visited practically all of the Sioux agencies at varied intervals. He was the first missionary of any denomination among the Indians of South Dakota, and when he came there were less than half a dozen clergymen of all denominations in what is now the state of South Dakota.

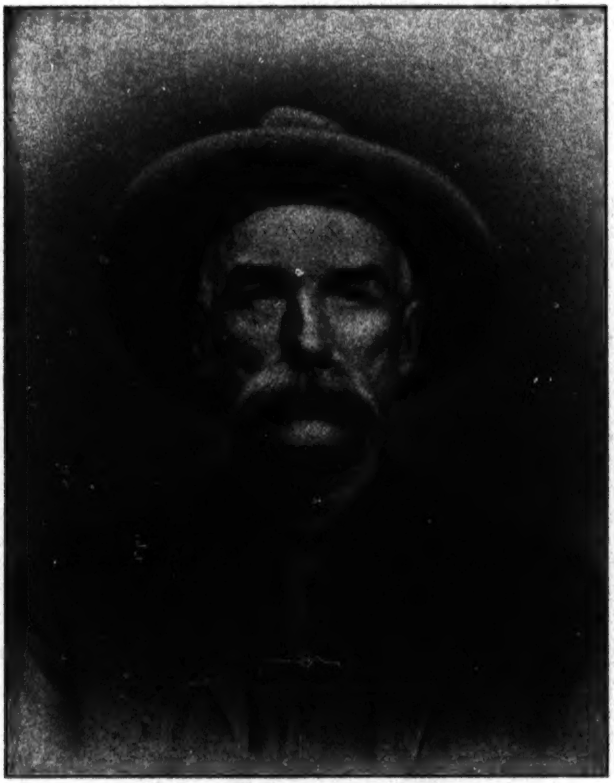
Mr. Williamson cast his first vote for General John C. Fremont, the first presidential candidate of the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he has remained a stanch advocate from the time of its organization to the present. He was elected to the legislature in 1896, serving during the fifth general assembly, and looks back with particular satisfaction upon the course of the Republican minority in re-electing Senator Kyle in that session. He was appointed

United States special agent for the Flandreau Indians in 1873, and remained in tenure of this office for a period of five years.

On the 27th of April, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Williamson to Miss Sarah A. Vannice, of Winnebago City, Minnesota. She was born in Iowa, in 1843, and is a daughter of Cornelius C. and Susan L. (Dickerson) Vannice. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have seven children, namely: Winifred Lee, Guy W., Thomas C., Jesse P., John B., Laura L., and Helen V. Mr. Williamson is the author of a number of publications in the Dakota Indian language. He originated and published for many years the Iapi Oaye, a monthly Indian paper. His English-Dakota Dictionary will preserve his memory as long as the Dakota language is spoken.

LOUIS LAPLANTE.—A consistent and valuable prerogative is exercised by a compilation of this nature when it enters a resume of the life history of so honored and prominent a pioneer as he whose name initiates this paragraph. Whatever there is represented in the perilous and stirring life which marked the life on the frontier is known to the subject by personal experience in the days long since past, and then, as in the later era of development and civic and industrial progress, he played well his part, proving himself a man of courage, self-reliance and utmost integrity of purpose.

Mr. LaPlante comes of sterling French lineage, as the name implies, and is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, where he was born on the 11th of November, 1835, being a son of Louis and Sophia (Morran) LaPlante, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that province, the paternal grandfather, who also bore the patronymic of Louis, having been a seafaring man, as was also the father of the subject. He who was later to become a pioneer of South Dakota received somewhat limited educational advantages in his boyhood, and early became dependent upon his own resources. At the early age of ten years he became identified with the vocation followed by his father and grandfather, going to sea and continuing as a sailor before the mast for the ensuing seven years, within which time he visited the principal maritime ports in England, France, Germany, Wales and America. In 1852 he arrived in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, where he secured employment in connection with steamboat navigation on the Mississippi river, being thus engaged for two years, after which he turned his attention to coal mining on the Ohio river. In a short time he found himself afflicted with the all-prevailing ague, and consequently returned to St. Louis, and after a trip to New Orleans, came back to the former city and there shipped on the steamer "St. Mary," plying the upper Missouri river. On this little vessel he came up the river as far as the mouth of the White river, in what is now South Dakota, this being then the head of navigation, and thence the government supplies with which the boat was laden were freighted through with teams to old Fort Pierre, where Mr. LaPlante put in his first appearance on the 11th of November, 1855, his twentieth birthday anniversary. He passed the winter at Camp Pierre, on the opposite side of the river, Major Galpin being in charge of the camp, and in the following spring, in company with seven other men, started down the river with supplies, the same being transported with mule-teams. The party became disaffected because the supply train had been placed in charge of an unpopular man, instead of Charles Picotte, who had been the choice of the men, and they accordingly left the supply train at the mouth of White river, their principal objection to service in the connection being that they were reluctant to work under military rules and supervision. The eight men took a small supply of necessary provisions and made their way back to Fort Pierre on foot, where they were taken prisoners and court-martialed, all being ordered out of the country. On their way up the river they found a soldier who had deserted from Fort Pierre with two others. The three deserters had lost their way and two of them died from lack of food and from exposure, while the survivor was found in a fearfully demented condition, having entirely eaten



LOUIS LA PLANTE.

the body of one of his companions, and partially consumed the other. He was taken back to the fort and placed in charge of the authorities, and in the following summer was sent down the river to St. Louis. When ordered to leave the country each of the eight men agreed to do so with the exception of a half-breed Indian, who told Colonel Harney, commanding the post, that he had a natural right to the country and would remain. He brought into play a knife, with which he attempted an attack on the colonel, but was disarmed. He was permitted to remain, this provision being a part of the treaty made by the Indians with Colonel (later General) Harney, in 1856. Seven of the men then proceeded down the river, but the adventurous spirit of Mr. LaPlante led him to escape surveillance and make his way up the river to Fort Clark, where he entered the employ of the American Fur Company, with which he remained engaged until it disposed of its business about 1859. He then became an employe of the company's successors, the firm of Frost, Tudd & Atkins, and was in their service until 1861, when Mr. LaPlante engaged in trapping on his own account. In the summer of 1863 he entered the employ of the government at Fort Randall, which was then in command of General Cook, who had relieved General Sully, and passed the summer in carrying dispatches between that post and Fort Sully. In the summer of 1864 he was engaged in scouting duty for General Sully, having become by this time familiar with the country and with the habits and maneuvers of the crafty Indians, while his daring and courage led him to risk the many dangers involved in the service in which he was engaged. He followed scouting during that summer and then engaged in business on his own account, trading with the Indians and raising horses and cattle. His ranch was located in Bon Homme county and there he continued to reside until 1875, when he removed to Fort Pierre, where he established his home, while he has ever since been engaged in stock raising, his ranch being located on the Cheyenne river, sixty-five miles west of Fort Pierre, and comprising one thousand eight hundred acres, in Stanley county, while he also uses the open range and conducts his operations on an extensive scale. When the Black Hills district was opened to settlement he engaged in freighting between Fort Pierre and Deadwood, in which enterprise he sucessfully continued until the year 1883. He gives special attention to the raising of Hereford and shorthorn cattle and Percheron and French coach horses. Mr. LaPlante is a man of broad and varied experience and strong mentality, well informed and genial and courteous in his relations with his fellow men. Though he has nearly attained the age of three score years and ten he enjoys perfect physical health and is a worthy type of the sturdy and valorous frontiermen who aided in ushering in the era of civilization and progress, while his integrity has ever commanded to him the respect and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact. He is a pioneer of pioneers, and it is most consonant that he be accorded marked precedence in this publication. His elder sons, two of whom are individually mentioned on other pages of this work, are also numbered among the progressive and successful stock growers of the state, being likewise located on a reservation, while all of his children have been accorded excellent educational advantages and have honored the name which they bear and the state in which their entire lives have been passed. The two eldest sons have attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish-rite Masonry, and the subject himself is a Royal Arch Mason, while he is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a stanch Democrat in politics, and upon the organization of Stanley county was elected a member of its first board of commissioners, serving one term, while for two years he was a member of the village council of Fort Pierre.

In March, 1860, Mr. LaPlante was united in marriage to Miss Julia Abbott, who was born and reared in Fort George, South Dakota, being a daughter of Mr. Abbott, of the firm of Abbott & Cotton, who were engaged in the fur business in this section in the early days, having their headquarters in the city of New York, while their trading post was at the mouth of the Yellow Medicine river, in Pratt county, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. LaPlante have six sons, namely: Frederick, George, Alexander, Charles, Louis, Jr., and Ovila.

ALBERT MASON, of Fairfax, Gregory county, is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born on the homestead farm, in Cedar county, on the 7th of January, 1867, and being a son of James and A. E. (Monroe) Mason. The father of the subject was born in the vicinity of Meadville, Pennsylvania, and there continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1850, when he started for the west and became a pioneer settler in Cedar county, Iowa, where he became the owner of a valuable landed estate of two hundred and forty acres, upon which he made the best of improvements. He continued to reside on the old homestead until his death, in 1883, at the age of fifty-seven years. His widow is still living, being seventy years of age at the time of this writing, and she resides in Fairfax, South Dakota. She was born and reared in Indiana. Of her twelve children only three are living. The father of the subject was a stanch Republican, having identified himself with the party at the time of its organization, and his religious faith was that of the Baptist church, of which his widow also has long been a devoted member.

The subject of this review was reared to manhood on the homestead farm and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools of the state of Iowa. Mr. Mason continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until he had attained the age of seventeen years, having been about sixteen years old at the time of his father's death. In 1884 he came to Holt county, Nebraska, and, with his mother and sisters, resided on a homestead until 1891, and then came to Gregory county, South Dakota, and here took up a homestead claim of government land, while he was one of the first to settle in the embryonic village of Fairfax, of which he is one of the founders and builders. In 1895 he here established himself in the general merchandise business, in which he has ever since continued, having at the present time a well-equipped store, and being recognized as one of the leading merchants of the town. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, using his franchise in support of the man and measures approved by his judgment. He has been a member of the village council from the time of the incorporation of the town, and is at the present time president of the same and is giving a most progressive and able administration as the executive head of the municipal government. Mr. Mason was the first postmaster of the town, having received the appointment during the administration of President Harrison and having continued in tenure of the office for eight successive years. He is a member of the board of education and took an active part in the establishing of the public-school system in the village and county, and has done most of the local surveying throughout the county, and in this capacity has laid out all of its towns. He was prominently concerned in the organization of the county, having charge of the official correspondence and making two trips to interview the Governor in furtherance of the work, while he personally secured many of the signatures to the petition for the organization of the new county. Fraternally he is identified with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having been a charter member of the latter. He and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 6th of September, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Mason to Miss Bertha Batesole, who was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, being a daughter of William H. and Nancy J. Batesole, both of whom were born and reared in Ohio, where the father was engaged in farming until his removal to the estate of Michigan, where he continued to follow the same vocation until 1885, when he removed to Holt county, Nebraska, where he remained until 1891, since which year he has been successfully engaged in farming in Marshall county, Iowa.

THOMAS FULLERTON, president of the Fullerton Lumber Company, of Mitchell, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, July 14, 1853, a son of Samuel and Anna (Holmes) Fullerton, of whose fourteen children eleven are still living. The parents of our subject were likewise born in County Antrim, of Scotch-Irish parents, and there both were reared and educated, the father having been a seafaring man from his youth up, while for about twenty years he was a sea captain and ship owner. At the age of nineteen years he was a passenger on a sailing vessel bound for the United States, and after the boat was but a few days out the captain died, whereupon the first mate urged upon the passengers the expediency of making their peace with their Maker, since there was no one on board who knew aught about navigation. Mr. Fullerton, though but a boy at the time, had studied navigation and had considerable practical experience, and he forthwith took charge of the vessel, which he brought in safety to its port in New York city. For his services at this time he was tendered and accepted the position of first mate, and thereafter continued to follow the sea for a score of years, while he continued to own vessels for several years after his retirement. In 1884 or 1885 he became a resident of the United States, locating in Beloit, Kansas, where he has since lived a retired life, in the company of his devoted and cherished wife. They are members of the Presbyterian church, and he is a Republican in his political views.

The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, where he received the advantages of the common schools. At the age of nineteen years he went to England and entered the government secret service, having relatives who held high office in said department. At the expiration of three and one-half years he resigned his position and came to the United States, locating in Clay Center, Kansas, in the spring of 1876. There he secured employment in the lumber yard, receiving thirty dollars a month for his services. The yard was owned and operated by the Chicago Lumber Company, and after serving one year our subject was made manager of the business, retaining this incumbency until the 1st of January, 1881. In the following month he went to Niobrara, Nebraska, where he engaged in the same line of business on his own responsibility. In 1882 he sold the yard and came to Mitchell, South Dakota, where he has since been established in the lumber business, this city being the headquarters of the enterprise, in which Mr. Fullerton is associated with his brothers, James G. and George J. In the spring of 1903 the company was incorporated under the title of the Fullerton Lumber Company, and with official corps as follows: Thomas Fullerton, president; George J. Fullerton, vice-president; and James G. Fullerton, treasurer. This is one of the large lumber concerns of the northwest, owning yards in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and South Dakota, the entire number of yards being about forty and the same being located at various eligible places. The family name is most conspicuously identified with the great lumbering industry. Samuel H. Fullerton, a brother of our subject, is president of a lumber company which is capitalized for two and one-half million dollars, with headquarters in the city of St. Louis, and Robert, another brother, is vice-president of the corporation, which dates its foundation back to the year 1866, and which is known as the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company. The company of which the subject is president is incorporated with a capital of one million dollars, having unrivaled facilities for the transaction of its enormous business.

Mr. Fullerton is known as a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and in 1896 he was the nominee of his party for state senator, but he was defeated by the small majority of but twenty-one votes, the usual Democratic majority in the district being fully three hundred. In 1893, when there was so lamentable a failure of crops throughout this section, he donated ten carloads of coal for the relief of the poor, and his benefactions in other ways have been wide but signally unostentatious. In 1895 he was elected mayor of Mitchell, serving two successive terms of two years each and giving a clean and business-like administration of the municipal government. He was a member of the first council of Mitchell after its incorporation as a city and served as mayor from 1896 to 1900. He is president of the Mitchell Club, whose personnel comprises the leading business men of the city and whose object is primarily to advance the best interests of the place. In 1901 Mr. Fullerton was appointed, under Governor Herreid, a member of the state board of agriculture, in which capacity he served two years, and in 1902 he was elected a member of the capital committee, his colleagues on the board being Harry L. Bross and U. L. Davidson. Mr. Fullerton is not formally identified with any religious body, but attends and contributes to the support of the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Fullerton is a zealous member.

In the year 1880 Mr. Fullerton was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Reed, of Clay Center, Kansas, and their only child, Robert, met his death at the untimely age of five years, having been accidentally shot and surviving his injuries but a few hours.

REV. JAMES J. HEIDEGGER, who has pastoral charge of the Church of Epiphany, at Epiphany, Harrison county, was born in the Tyrolian district of Austria, on the 18th of March, 1846, and after securing a proper preliminary education began preparing himself for the priesthood in 1859, in which year he entered the Jesuit college at Feldkirch, Austria, where he completed his course, having graduated in 1867. In the same year he came to the United States, proceeding to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where he completed his theological studies in St. Mary's Seminary, under Bishop Rapp, being ordained to the priesthood July 5, 1870. He was then given a charge at Avon, Lorain county, Ohio, where he remained until 1878, having erected a church edifice, a parish house and a parish convent. In 1878 Father Heidegger was transferred to Fort Jennings, Putnam county, Ohio, where his initiative and executive ability again came into marked evidence, since he erected a church building and also established several auxiliary missions. He held this pastorate until 1885, when he was assigned to the important charge of St. Mary's parish, in Sandusky, Ohio, where he had a congregation of more than eleven hundred families, and there he labored zealously until the spring of 1893, when he returned to Europe, remaining until June of the following year, both of his parents having entered the life eternal during this interval. He then came again to the United States, and after passing a short time in St. Cloud, Minnesota, he came to Yankton, South Dakota, where he held the office of convent chaplain until 1899, having in the meanwhile remodeled a building and converted the same into the present Sacred Heart Hospital. In 1896 he effected the purchase of the building of the Episcopalian college in Vermillion, and forthwith converted the same into the convent of St. Joseph. In September, 1899, Father Heidegger assumed his present charge, and among the tangible results of his zeal and devotion is the present handsome and consistent church edifice, which was completed in 1901. He has the affectionate regard of his people, who have given him a full measure of sympathy and co-operation, and he has the unqualified esteem of all who know him, being a man of high intellectuality, broad and tolerant views and most gracious personality.

FRANK F. APLIN, general merchant at Britton, Marshall county, was born February 2, 1852, at Kendall, Orleans county, New York, the son of Rev. N. J. and Chalnissa A. (Sherman) Aplin. The father was born at Kendall, New York, on May 31, 1821, the mother at Rochester, New York, September 18, 1828. Rev. Aplin was for many years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He removed his family from New York state to Wisconsin in 1853, and to Britton, South Dakota, in 1894.

The subject was educated in the summer schools of Wisconsin, attending at the different points his father was stationed. In 1879 he went on the road as a traveling salesman, continuing for fifteen years. In 1894 he located in Britton, South Dakota, and established himself in business by opening a large general store. Mr. Aplin is a Republican and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Eastern Star. He has twice been married. His first wife was Susan Alice Woodworth, daughter of E. G. Woodworth, of Berlin, Wisconsin. She died in 1894, leaving one son, Harry Grant. His second marriage was to Mattie A. Smith, daughter of H. A. Perkins, of Villard, Minnesota.

GAYLORD E. SUMNER, cashier and one of the principal stockholders of the Stockgrowers' Bank, of Fort Pierre, is a native of the old Empire state and is in direct line of descent from the well-known Sumner family, of Boston, the distinguished statesman, Charles Sumner, being of the same line.

The subject was born in Belfast, Allegany county, New York, on the 2d of November, 1870, and is a son of Newton and Eliza A. (Swift) Sumner, both of whom were likewise born and reared in New York state, while the former is one of the prominent and influential farmers of Allegany county, where his entire life has been passed. He has been continuously incumbent of some public office in the township of Belfast from the attaining of his legal majority to the present, and is sixty-three years of age at the time of this writing, in 1904. The great-great-grandfather of the subject in the agnatic line removed from Massachusetts into northern New York as early as 1759, crossing Lake Champlain on the ice and losing a large amount of his household goods through the breaking of the ice. He lived in sound of the guns of Fort Ticonderoga, and also the sounds of the battles of Lakes Champlain and George, during the war of the Revolution. Hiram Sumner, grandfather of the subject of this review, was reared on the old ancestral homestead in northern New York, and later became the first settler in Allegany county, that state, cutting his way through the dense forests to the site of the present town of Angelica, that county, the same being the oldest town in said county. The maternal grandfather of the subject was Cullen Dean Swift, of English descent and direct from the renowned Dean Swift, of the Church of England, in whose honor he was named. He was one of the old-time circuit riders of the Methodist Episcopal church in New York, riding on horseback through the woods from church to church and being absent several weeks on his rounds as a clergyman of his church in the pioneer section in which he so zealously labored.

Gaylord E. Sumner attended the district school in the neighborhood of his home until he had attained the age of fourteen years and in the meanwhile lent his quota of boyish aid in the work of the home farm. He entered Houghton Seminary, at Houghton, New York, where he completed a commercial course and was graduated in the high school of his home town of Belfast. In the same year, 1892, he came to Fort Pierre, South Dakota, to accept the position of bookkeeper in the Stockgrowers' Bank, while in 1893 he was made assistant cashier and in 1895 elected cashier of the institution, which incumbency he has ever since retained. Up to 1897 he gave his undivided attention to the affairs of the bank, and in 1898 he became one of the incorporators of the Empire State Cattle Company, which now has a capital of thirty thousand dollars, while it holds by lease one hundred and sixty-five thousand acres of government land on the Cheyenne reservation, having fenced this large tract in one enclosure for pasturage purposes. He is still one of the stockholders in the company, whose operations are conducted upon an extensive scale. In 1900 Mr. Sumner made a trip to Texas and assisted James Philip, of Fort Pierre, in shipping nine thousand head of cattle from that state to Pierre, and in the summer of 1902 he went up into the mountains of Idaho, and, with a partner, purchased five hundred head of horses, which they shipped by rail to Cheyenne, Wyoming, from which point they drove them through over the trail of Fort Pierre. He now owns ten thousand dollars' worth of cattle on the range, and with Mr. Millett owns a controlling interest in the bank, whose business has been built up to its present admirable condition principally through their well-directed efforts, the institution being capitalized for twenty-five thousand dollars and having a surplus of fifteen thousand dollars. In politics Mr. Sumner gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and in May, 1902, he was elected mayor of Fort Pierre, serving until 1904 and giving a most business-like and progressive administration. Both he and his wife are prominent and valued members of the Congregational church in Fort Pierre, and also identified with the Christian Endeavor Society of the same. Fraternally he holds affiliation with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In Fort Pierre, on the 17th of June, 1896, Mr. Sumner was united in marriage to Miss Ida May Ricketts, who was born in Charlestown, Illinois, being a daughter of Joshua and Louise Ricketts, the former of whom died when she was a child, as the result of injuries received in battle during the Civil war. The family came to South Dakota in 1882.

FRANK LECOCQ, JR., of Harrison, Douglas county, was born in Marion county, Iowa, on the 19th of June, 1858, being a son of Frank and Mary (Van Gorkum) Le Cocq, both of whom were born and reared in Holland, where their marriage was solemnized. There they continued to reside until 1847, when they bade adieu to their fatherland and set forth for America, in whose early history their sturdy countrymen had played so important a part centuries before. They located in Marion county, Iowa, where Mr. Le Cocq took up goverment land, which he reclaimed and developed, being there identified with agricultural pursuits for a long term of years, though he gave his personal attention more particularly to mercantile business, having conducted a general store in Pella, that county. For two terms he served as county recorder, being a Republican in politics, while both he and his wife were firm in the faith of the Dutch Reform church. Both are now residents of Harrison, Douglas county, South Dakota.

Frank Le Cocq, the immediate subject of this review, and at the present time incumbent of the office of railroad commissioner of the state, received his early educational training in the public schools of his native state, while he was signally favored in becoming also well educated in the Holland language, which he acquired in his home, where the vernacular of their native country was commonly utilized by his parents. After leaving school the subject engaged in the real-estate business in Sioux county, Iowa, having his headquarters in Orange City, where he remained until 1882, when he came to South Dakota and took up his permanent abode in Douglas county, whose organization was effected within that year. He was the projector and organizer of the colonization movement which culminated in the settlement of the western part of this county, including six townships, by Hollanders and descendants of Holland stock. Upon the organization of the county Mr. Le Cocq was appointed to the office of county surveyor, and in the same year he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, in which capacity he continued to serve consecutively until 1890, in which year he was further honored by the people of the county by being elected to represent them in the legislature of the state. At the expiration of his term, in 1892, he was again called to the office of county commissioner, and he was incumbent of the same continuously until he was again called to a higher preferment, having been elected a member of the state board of railroad commissioners in 1900, for a term of six years, in which office he is giving a most discriminating and able administration. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and has been a delegate to every convention of the same since the organization of Douglas county, both under the territorial and state regimes. He and his wife are members of the Dutch Reform church in Harrison, in which attractive village they maintain their home.

On the 4th of August, 1884, Mr. Le Cocq was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda Brinks, who was born in Michigan, and they are the parents of eight sons.

ORLIN A. ABEEL, cashier of the Alcester State Bank, in Alcester, Union county, is a native of the city of Albany, New York, where he was born on the 17th of August, 1849, being a son of Waldo and Maria Abeel, who were likewise born in that state. The Abeel family is one of the old and honored ones in the Empire state, and the records extant show that John Abeel, of whom the subject is a direct descendant, was mayor of Albany in 1694, and that he signed the charter for historic old Trinity church in New York city. Henry V. S. Abeel, grandfather of our subject, was a valiant soldier in the war of 1812. Orlin A. Abeel received an excellent common-school education, but his training has been most effectually rounded out under the discipline of that wise headmaster, experience. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, locating in Madison, and his father became superintendent of the Madison division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, retaining the incumbency until his death. In 1865, at the age of sixteen years, our subject inaugurated his independent career, securing a position as clerk in the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Madison, and later being promoted to the office of cashier for the same company in its office at Missouri Valley, Iowa. Later he was for three years in charge of the country department of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, in its Chicago office, and then became pool clerk for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in the same city. In 1884 he became private secretary to Charles M. Hays, at St. Louis, Missouri, in the general manager's office of the Gould system, retaining this incumbency until 1884, in December of which year he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and located on a farm in Union county. In 1888 Mr. Abeel was elected cashier of the Bank of Centerville, Turner county, and was elected county treasurer in 1890. In 1896 he took up his residence in Alcester and here was publisher and editor of the Alcester Union from 1896 until January 1, 1903, when he was elected to his present position as cashier of the Alcester State Bank. He is a fine accountant and endowed with excellent executive ability, and the affairs of the institution are most consistently placed in his charge. He has disposed of his newspaper plant and business, having made the Union a true exponent of local affairs and interests and an able advocate of the principles of the Republican party, to which he has ever given an uncompromising allegiance. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, and was master of the lodge at Parker, South Dakota, for three years, while he served for three years in the same capacity in Alcester Lodge, No. 115, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

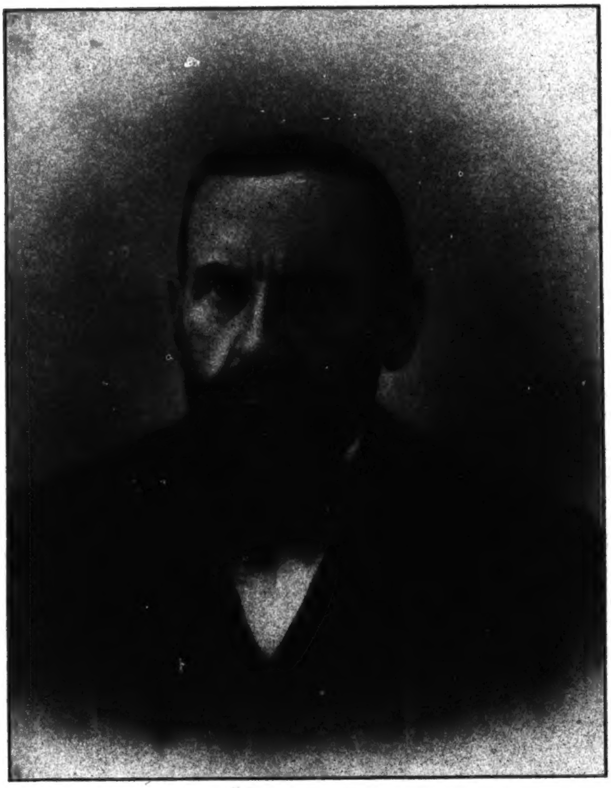
On the 14th of December, 1888, Mr. Abeel was united in marriage to Miss Edith L. Hall, of Union county, Dakota territory, daughter of Samuel W. Hall, who served with distinction in the Civil war, as a member of a Missouri cavalry regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Abeel have five sons, whose names are here entered, with respective ages at time of this writing, in December, 1903: Charles Wallace, fourteen; Verne Waldo, twelve; Paul Jordan, six; Clyde Ambrose, four; and Orley, one.

JOHN W. SEDGWICK, of Alcester, Union county, is a native of Wisconsin, born near the town of New Diggings, that state, on the 28th of January, 1853. His father was Joseph Sedgwick, a well-to-do farmer of Wisconsin, and his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Peacock, also spent the greater part of her life in that state, both being of English descent. John W. was reared on a farm, early became familiar with its rugged, toilsome duties, and while still a mere youth was obliged to take his place in the fields and contribute to the support of the family. By reason of his services being required at home, his educational advantages were somewhat meager, being confined to a few months' attendance of winter seasons at the country schools of his neighborhood. He remained with his parents, cultivating the farm and otherwise looking after their interests, until twenty-four years old, at which time, 1877, he left home and went to Portlandville, now Akron, Iowa, where he engaged with his brother in buying and shipping grain and live stock, which line of business occupied his attention during the greater part of the ensuing ten years. In 1883 Mr. Sedgwick came to South Dakota and on March 19th of that same year was united in marriage, at Elk Point, with Miss Minnie Trader, after which he moved to a farm near Alcester, Union county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. After spending ten years on his farm, and bringing it to a high state of cultivation, also greatly enlarging its area, he built a fine residence in Alcester and moved to the same, in order to give his children better educational advantages than were afforded by the country schools. Since coming to South Dakota Mr. Sedgwick's business affairs have continually prospered, and he is now numbered with the energetic and well-to-do men of Union county, owning in addition to his fine and highly improved farm of four hundred acres near the county seat, worth at a conservative estimate sixty dollars per acre, an eight-hundred-acre tract in the county of Buffalo, also fifteen lots and three valuable residence properties in Alcester, his belongings at this time representing a capital of fifty thousand dollars, every dollar of which is the result of his own labor and unaided endeavor. Mr. Sedgwick's early home training, under the direction of plain, industrious, pious parents, was all that any one could desire, and it had great influence in forming his character and shaping his destiny. He was reared according to the rather strict discipline of the Methodist church and still adheres to that faith, belonging with his family to the congregation worshiping in Alcester, to which he is a constant and liberal contributor. He served as school clerk for a period of nine years, and for the last four years has held the office of city trustee, a part of which time he was chairman of the board.

Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick's beautiful and attractive home in Alcester is noted for the spirit of generous hospitality that reigns therein, and it is a popular resort for the best social circles of the city. In addition to the father and mother, its happy domestic circle at this time includes three children, whose names are Lillian, Levi S. and Walter W.

SAMUEL M. HOWARD.—The honored subject of this sketch, who is now nearing the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, is one of the honored citizens and able and prominent lawyers of Potter county, retaining his residence in Gettysburg and being at the time of this writing incumbent of the office of state's attorney of the county. He is a scion of a family whose name has been long and conspicuously identified with the annals of American history, while the same has ever stood for exalted integrity and lofty patriotism. He is a direct descendant of General Howard, who renders so brilliant service in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, and the General was descended from one of the name who laid out the city of Baltimore, Maryland, the original American ancestors having settled in the patrician old dominion state, Virginia, in the early colonial epoch. Charles Howard, an uncle of the subject, served with distinction in the war of 1812, and died in Fulton county, Illinois, of which state he was a pioneer, as was also the father of the subject, who was numbered among the earliest settlers in Fulton county, Illinois.

Samuel M. Howard was born in Fulton county, Illinois, on the 2d of July, 1838, being a son of Samuel and Anna (Alderman) Howard. The former was born in the state of Virginia, and the latter in New York. In 1831 the father and mother removed from Ohio to Fulton county, Illinois, and there remained until his death, having been a farmer by vocation. He upheld the military prestige of the name by taking an active part in the Black Hawk war, and he died in 1840, at which time the subject was a child of about three years, while the devoted wife and mother passed away in 1882. At the age of three years the orphan boy was bound out to a farmer named Lorenzo Hitchcock, of Peoria county, Illinois, and in his home was reared with kind-



SAMUEL M. HOWARD.

ness and consideration, being afforded the advantages of the common schools and an excellent academy in Cuba, Fulton county, that state. Shortly after leaving school Mr. Howard, at the advice of Hon. William P. Kellogg, who was afterward governor of Louisiana, as well as United States senator from that state, and who is now a venerable resident of the city of Washington, and a millionaire, decided to take up the study of law and prepare himself for the active work of the profession. He had as preceptor E. G. Johnston, of Peoria, one of the leading members of the Illinois bar at the time, and under his able direction made rapid progress, being admitted to the bar of the state in 1859, upon examination before the supreme court, but not received his certifying papers until it had been his portion to render valiant and protracted service in defense of the integrity of the nation.

Mr. Howard was among the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers after the thundering of rebel guns against the ramparts of old Fort Sumter had voiced the tocsin of civil war. On the 14th of August, 1861, the subject enlisted as a private in Company H, Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Amary K. Johnston, and after the expiration of his term he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, serving in all four years and nine months, covering somewhat more than the entire period of the war, as will appear in following statements. His command was first assigned to the Army of the Tennessee and took part in all the operations under General Grant in the Mississippi valley, from Cairo to Mobile. Among the engagements in which Mr. Howard participated may be mentioned the following: Belmont, which was General Grant's first battle; capture of Forts Herman, Henry and Donelson; battles of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh; the engagement at Davis Crossing of the Hatchie river, being a part of the battle of Corinth; and the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and the city of Mobile. After the surrender of General Lee, Mr. Howard accompanied his regiment to Texas, to assist in driving Maximilian out of Mexico, and the command encamped at Brownsville, that state, until March 16, 1866, when its members were mustered out and finally disbanded at Springfield, Illinois, May 14, 1866. Mr. Howard then returned to Illinois, and, at Springfield, received his honorable discharge on the 6th of April, 1866. The following day he made requisition for and secured his certificate of admission to the bar, and shortly afterward located in Knoxville, Illinois, where he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession for the ensuing twelve years, gaining success and prestige. He then removed to the city of Chicago, where he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the old Chicago Times, whose founder, the late Wilbur F. Story, was at the time in control, being one of the strongest, though most eccentric, figures in the newspaper history of the great western metropolis. Mr. Howard retired from his editorial position two years later and shortly afterward came to what is now the state of South Dakota, arriving in Redfield, Spink county, in March, 1882, and there remaining until May of the following year, when he came to Potter county and here took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land, to whose improvement he at once directed his attention, being there engaged in farming and stock raising until 1892, when he located in the county seat, Gettysburg, where he has since been established in the practice of his profession, being a man of broad and exact knowledge of the law and having long held a place of honor and priority, being practically the Nestor of the bar of the county. He is now serving his third term as state's attorney, and has proved a most discriminating and successful public prosecutor. He is held in high esteem in the community and his genial personality has gained to him a host of friends in the state of his adoption. In politics Mr. Howard is an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party, while fraternally he manifests his abiding interest in his old comrades in arms by retaining membership in Meade Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a prominent and honored comrade. He has attended the national encampments of this noble organization in Chicago, Washington City and San Francisco, and on each occasion has met with most grateful reunions and fraternal experiences. Mr. Howard has never been married, and has never belonged to any other fraternal organization.

JOHN G. HOARD, an honored representative of one of the early pioneer families of Union county, is a native of the state of New York, having been born in St. Lawrence county, on the 31st of December, 1855, and being a son of Alonzo and Keym (Small) Hoard, the former of whom was born in Vermont and the latter in New York state. The paternal grandfather of the subject came to America from England, settling in Vermont. The original orthography of the name was Hoar, and he changed the same to its present form. In 1856 when the subject of this review was an infant of six months, his parents removed to the west and located in Richland county, Wisconsin, his father becoming one of the pioneer farmers of that locality. Mr. Hoard early became inured to hard work, being reared on the pioneer farm, and his early educational advantages were limited, owing to the exigencies of time and place. He conned his studies in a log schoolhouse of the primitive type, and finished his specific schooling in an old sod house in Union county, South Dakota, stating to the writer that this rude "temple of learning" bore the name of Antioch. In 1874, at the age of nineteen years, he accompanied his parents to the present state of South Dakota, the family locating in Union county, where his father became one of the pioneer farmers, as had he previously in Wisconsin. He died here in 1890, and his wife is yet living, while of their eight children seven are living. When the subject arrived in this country his cash capital was represented in the sum of twenty dollars, which he soon gave to his father, to aid in the support of the family, while his first two years' labor after coming here was similarly applied, so that he started out in life empty-handed upon attaining his legal majority. In 1874 he had entered claim to a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, in Prairie township. By industry, energy and good management he made every effort count, and soon the star of prosperity shone upon him, and he has now a fine landed estate of five hundred and sixty acres, and a conservative estimate of the value of his various holdings would approximate forty-five thousand dollars. In 1886 he left the farm and took up his residence in the village of Alcester, where he engaged in the buying and shipping of live stock and grain, while for four years he also conducted a general store in the village. Mr. Hoard is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, but has never sought the honors or emoluments of public office. He and his wife are valued members of the Congregational church in their home town.

On the 10th day of March, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of John G. Hoard to Miss Adaline Disbrow, who was born in Rosendale, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, on the 19th of January, 1862, being a daughter of M. L. and Hannah (Scofield) Disbrow, who were numbered among the pioneers of Union county, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Hoard have six children, all of whom remain at the parental home except the eldest, Marjory E., who is now the wife of T. T. Sullivan, of Chicago, Illinois. The others are John S., Edna L., Ethel A., Gladys A. and Ralph D.

JOHN L. HARRIS, M. D., well-known physician and surgeon, of Webster, Day county, South Dakota, was born at Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Michigan, on January 3, 1849, the son of James M. and Eliza (Cosad) Harris, both natives of New York state. Both families were founded in America in colonial times, and one of the Doctor's ancestors served as a soldier in the Continental army. Three of his uncles served in the war of 1812. The father of the subject first removed from New York to Michigan in 1841, and was a pioneer of Calhoun county. He came to South Dakota in 1880, but in 1898 returned east to Chicago, in which city he died in 1903.

in his eightieth year. The mother died in 1849. Doctor Harris passed through the common schools of Battle Creek, and then attended Olivet College, at Olivet, Michigan. He began reading medicine in 1870, and subsequently he took a course of lectures at Chicago. In 1873 he began the practice at Eastport, Michigan. In 1874 he entered Hahnemann Homeopathic Medical College, Chicago, where he was graduated in the class of 1875. The Doctor then resumed his practice at Eastport, but after a year's time he located at Ovid, Michigan, where he practiced until 1877, and then removed to Roanoke, Indiana. In the spring of 1880 he came to South Dakota (then a territory) and began practicing in Brown's Valley, Minnesota, but having his residence in Roberts county, South Dakota. In June, 1881, the Doctor located at Webster, where he was the pioneer physician. Dr. Harris became a member of the state board of health in 1886, and was chosen secretary of the board in 1887, and president in 1888. In the fall of 1890 Dr. Harris took his family to Chicago and spent the winter in that city, during which time he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving his degree from the same. The Doctor is a graduate of both schools of medicine, but has not practiced homeopathy since 1877.

In March, 1875, Dr. Harris married Miss Sarah J. Buckley, who was born in New Brunswick, Canada, and to their union a son and daughter have been born as follows: Lyle, who married Rev. Donald McLean, and Rex W., a law student in the University of Minnesota.

FRED J. CROSS is a native of the state of New York, born at Cape Vincent, Jefferson county, on August 30, 1835. His father was a merchant at Cape Vincent, and during his childhood the family moved to the wilds of Ohio, locating about thirty-five miles south of Cleveland. The whole surrounding country was then a dense forest, and life in its midst entailed all the privations, hardships and dangers of the frontier. It was in the scenes and experiences of such a life that the son grew to manhood and received the only schooling available under the primitive conditions of the time and locality. In 1853, at the age of eighteen, he left the paternal rooftree and moved westward to Stephenson county, Illinois, where he learned his trade as a tinner and worked at it until 1868. Then with two other men he came to the territory of Dakota, making the journey with ox-teams. They settled in Clay county, and taking up land engaged in farming. There were but few settlers in that part of the country then, and the experiences of his childhood and youth in Ohio were repeated in this western world in his young manhood. The towns of Yankton and Vermillion were merely outfitting points, and without any of the advantages of advanced civilization. He continued farming in Clay county until 1872, then went to Sioux Falls and opened a hardware store in partnership with N. E. Phillips, which he conducted successfully until 1874. His health then failing, he was obliged to sell his business and for a time measurably relinquished all active pursuits. In 1868 he was elected to the territorial legislature, but as there was no session owing to a misinterpretation of the law, he was re-elected in 1870. In the ensuing session the first memorial to congress to divide the territory into North and South Dakota was framed and signed by the members. In 1874 he was elected emigration commissioner and superintendent of the territory, and in 1876 he was again chosen to this important office. He served until the following spring, when he came to Custer as register of deeds for the county by appointment of the governor. Soon after his arrival in April the county seat was changed to Hayward and he removed to that town. He accepted the office of register because it was impossible at the time to get another suitable man who had been a resident of the state a year. When he wished to resign the county refused to let him, but he forced it to before the county seat was changed back to Custer. While making Hayward his home he came into the neighborhood of Keystone and located mining property on which he is now living. In those days Harney was a thriving mining camp and drew all comers to its promising fields. Mr. Cross was among the first prospectors to come into the Keystone region and take up claims, and is therefore the pioneer of this section. In 1878 he settled on his claim and here he has since made his home. In 1880 he was elected to the legislature from Pennington county on the Republican ticket, and in the session which followed he was prominent and useful in securing the passage of serviceable legislation, especially in reference to the stock industry. He was elected county commissioner in 1886 and served one term. In 1897 he was again elected to this office and he has held it continuously since that time. He is a firm and faithful Republican in politics, and to the aid of his party he has on all occasions brought wise counsel and efficient service. He owns many valuable mining properties and others of considerable worth here and elsewhere, and no citizen of the state has a higher or more firmly fixed place in the public regard and good will.

LOUIS EVERLY, of Keystone, is a native of Indiana, born in Vermilion county on May 1, 1845. His father was a farmer and in 1852 the family moved to Cass county, Iowa, which was a new and almost wholly undeveloped country, and they found themselves in the midst of the hard conditions incident to the most ultra pioneer life. The son grew to the age of seventeen there, and in 1862 moved with his parents to Boulder, Colorado, where the father acquired mines in which he and Louis worked. In the spring of 1876 the young man came to the Black Hills, from Franklin county, Nebraska, arriving at Custer in April. From there as captain he led a company of seventy-two men to Bear gulch, traveling by way of Cold Springs. On the trip two of the men strolled away from the train and were killed by Indians. Mr. Everly remained in Bear gulch about six weeks prospecting, then went to what is now Deadwood, although at that time there was no such place. Going into the gulch he located what is known as the Everly Addition to the town of Elizabeth, all being now a part of Deadwood. He plotted his land and sold it in town lots in the fall of 1876, and soon afterward returned to Nebraska for his family and in the spring of 1877 brought them to this state and settled them at Harney, where he occupied himself in prospecting and mining. He has sold many claims there for both gold and tin mines, and has also worked some from which he has taken thousands of dollars; and he still owns a number which show great promise. He is still living on the land on which he settled in June, 1877, which in the intervening years he has greatly improved and brought to a high state of cultivation, irrigating it at considerable expense and devoting a large part of it to the production of small fruits, of which he produces the largest volume and finest varieties in the Hills. One of the oldest prospectors left in this section, he is also one of the few who have in their declining years the means to make the residue of life easy, and what he has is the result of his own industry and thrift. In politics he has always been an unwavering and active Democrat, and in public and local affairs has never failed to do his part cheerfully toward the promotion of the best interests of the community.

On August 22, 1864, Mr. Everly was married at Boulder, Colorado, to Miss Jennie Downen, a native of Illinois. They have had five children, Edna, Milton, Joseph D. (who was killed in the Holy Terror mine on November 6, 1899, at the age of twenty-six years), Catherine and Effie.

THOMAS C. BLAIR, of Keystone, is a native of Nova Scotia, born on June 5, 1854, and the son of Duncan B. and Mary (McLean) Blair, who were born and reared in Scotland. The father was a Presbyterian clergyman at Pictou, Nova Scotia, and there the son grew to manhood and received his education. When he was sixteen years of age he went into a mercantile house as a salesman and bookkeeper, continuing so employed until the spring of 1879, when he started for the Black Hills. After a long drawn-out and tedious journey he reached Deadwood in July of that year and soon afterward removed to Terry, where he worked in the mines until the spring of 1880. He then located at Rockerville and engaged in placer mining for a year, after which he took up his residence at Keystone as it is now, and helped to construct the Harney hydraulic flume, which was then building. Since then he has been continuously occupied in prospecting and mining in this section, and has discovered several famous mines. He was one of the locators of the old Keystone mine, his partners in this being William B. Franklin and Jacob S. Reed. They located the mine in 1890 and sold it to the Keystone Mining Company in 1892. That same year the town of Keystone was started, Mr. Blair being one of its founders, owning a considerable portion of the land on which it is built. He is also one of the original locators of the Holy Terror mine, William Franklin, J. A. Fayel and A. L. Ausbury being associated with him in this. They located this property in 1894 and before the end of the year they built a five-stamp mill on it, which they operated until May, 1895, when they sold the whole property to eastern capitalists who formed and incorporated the Holy Terror Mining Company, which has since then absorbed all the Keystone properties. From that time to the present Mr. Blair has been prospecting most of the time and has located several good claims. He is a zealous Freemason, being one of the founders and a charter member of the lodge at Keystone.

On January 30, 1884, at Rapid City, Mr. Blair was united in marriage with Miss Anna L. Reed, a native of Pennsylvania, who died on May 17, 1896, leaving four children, Etta B., Alice, Grace and Mary S.

CARL BRAATZ was born in Prussia March 23, 1851, and is the third of a family of seven children born to Carl and Minnie (Cols) Braatz. These parents were also natives of Prussia and never left the fatherland, both having died near the place where they were born and reared. The following are the names of their children, in order of birth: William, a farmer of Winona county, Minnesota; Amelia, deceased; Carl, the subject of this sketch; August, a resident of Minnesota; Robert, Fred and Bertha, who remain in Germany.

Carl Braatz was reared in his native land and grew to maturity on his father's farm, receiving a good education in the public schools. He early became inured to honest toil and while still a mere youth could perform a man's duty at almost any kind of manual labor, in consequence of which he was able to care for himself when thrown upon his own resources. Thinking to better his condition in America, whither so many of his countrymen had preceded him, Mr. Braatz, in 1867, came to the United States and spent the ensuing three years in Winona county, Minnesota, where he turned his hands to various employments, devoting especial attention to agricultural pursuits. At the expiration of that time he engaged in steamboating, in which capacity he plied various rivers in the west and south, and to this line of work and to railroading he devoted the greater part of six years. Severing his connection with his employers in 1878, he went to Hutchinson, South Dakota, where he took up a quarter section of land which he at once proceeded to improve and on which he lived for a period of sixteen years. Disposing of his original homestead in 1894, he purchased his present place and at this time he owns a fine farm, the greater part of which has been improved by his own labor and from which he realizes every year a liberal income. Like all progressive tillers of the soil in this state, he gives considerable attention to live stock, raising fine cattle, horses and hogs, and from this source no little of his prosperity has been derived. Mr. Braatz is in independent circumstances and has succeeded in accumulating a sufficiency of this world's goods to render useless every anxiety for the future. He has held various local offices, though by no means an aspirant for public honors, and in politics votes the Democratic ticket.

The domestic life of Mr. Braatz dates from September 13, 1879, at which time he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Sarah M. Stonebrake, who was born January 19, 1860. The result of this union has been the birth of the following children: Millie, born May 24, 1880; George, July 30, 1881; Ferd, October 11, 1882; Hattie, February 9, 1884; Seymour, July 15, 1885; Eliza, December 22, 1887; Isaac, July 25, 1890; Bertha, January 9, 1897; John, June 14, 1900.

HENRY C. ASH, of Meade county, is a native of Allegany county, Maryland, and was born on Christmas day, 1827. He remained under the paternal rooftree in his native state until he reached the age of eleven, then moved with his parents to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where the family engaged in farming in which he assisted, attending a little country school near the homestead in the winter months, thus supplementing in a small way the slender educational facilities he had enjoyed in his former home. In a short time he entered actively on farm work in connection with his father, remaining so occupied until the death of the latter, when the son was but sixteen years old. Mr. Ash and his brother conducted the farm for a number of years under the supervision of their step-mother, then divided their interests and he went to White county and began farming on his own account, uniting stock raising to his other work. He developed a fine farm and built himself a comfortable residence, making his property one of the most desirable rural homes of the section in which it was located. In 1856, believing there were better opportunities for thrift and enterprise in the farther west, he sold his Indiana home and came to Sioux City, arriving at that place on May 26th. The town then consisted of a few tents and shacks and contained only one house with a shingle roof. On July 4th he opened the first hotel ever conducted in the town and continued to conduct it until the fall of 1859, the building being built of logs. At the time last mentioned he moved his family to Dakota, arriving at Yankton on Christmas eve. There he built the fourth house in the town, a log structure with a dirt roof and no floor but the earth, and here he again engaged in the hotel business, this being the second frontier town in which he ministered to the wants of the traveling public, and this enterprise being practically the first hotel within the present limits of the state. He continued in active control of it until 1876, when he sold it and went to the Black Hills, whither he had been ordered as United States deputy marshal, an office he had held continuously since 1862. His outfit was the first to cross the Missouri on the way to the Hills, and the party was obliged to make its own trail through the wilderness from the Missouri to Deadwood. They arrived at what is now Rapid City on March 25th and then pushed on to Deadwood. Mr. Ash made a number of trips back and forth over this route in his official capacity, taking away the first prisoner ever taken out of Custer county, a man whom he had arrested for selling whiskey without a license. In 1877 he moved his family to Deadwood, and while on the passage up the Missouri the boat on which they were traveling caught fire and they lost all their possessions aboard of her. The climate at their new home not agreeing with Mrs. Ash, she returned to Yankton, but he remained in the territory and in August settled at Sturgis. The town was staked out on August 7th, and the next day he located on his present site, having taken up one hundred and sixty acres of land. Of this he still owns forty acres, but has sold the rest in town lots, the depot and St. Martin's Academy having been built on land which was originally in his farm. He built a log house on his tract and in the fall of 1878 his family joined him there. He engaged in the real-estate business and found it profitable. Sturgis was a thriving town in those days and there was ready sale for land in the vicinity. He resigned as deputy marshal in the fall of 1878 and the next fall was elected justice of the peace, an office to which he was continuously re-elected for a period of seven years. While living at Yankton Mr. Ash represented Yankton county in the territorial legislature, serving two terms in that capacity. In

1894 his residence was destroyed by fire and he at once began the erection of a fine stone dwelling. The facilities for building were not first class and a long time was consumed in building this house, but when it was completed it rewarded his patience and efforts, being the best residence in the town and beautifully located on the brow of a small hill about half a mile from the center of the place commanding a view of a wide extent of the surrounding country. It is in colonial style with a wide veranda around it, and is in the midst of a fruitful orchard and garden. The house is elegantly finished and furnished throughout, and the place is one of the finest homes in the west. Mr. Ash belongs to the Masonic order, with membership in the lodge at Sturgis. In 1863, as a charter member, he helped to organize St. John's Lodge, No. 1, at Yankton, the first Masonic body in the state, and he is one of its two surviving charter members.

On March 22, 1851, at Mount Jackson, White county, Indiana, Mr. Ash was married to Miss Mary Reynolds, a native of Ohio. They have five children, Ben C., Julia (Mrs. Bates), Harry C., William B. and Elizabeth (Mrs. Eccles).

HON. THOMAS M. GODDARD, commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, also attorney-at-law and ex-county judge, was born on a farm near Troy, Iowa, November 24, 1846, and received his preliminary education in the schools of his native place. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and at the breaking out of the great Civil war, when a youth of sixteen, enlisted in Company E, Third Iowa Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the struggle, taking part in a number of campaigns and noted battles and earning an honorable record as a brave and gallant soldier. Returning to Iowa after his discharge, Mr. Goddard entered the Troy Academy and after completing the prescribed course of that institution took up the study of law in the State University, supporting himself while in attendance by devoting his vacations to teaching and various kinds of manual labor. In due time he received his diploma from the university and immediately thereafter opened a law office in Centerville, Iowa, where he practiced from 1874 until 1883. In the latter year he came to South Dakota, and took up a tract of land near Shiloh, on which he has since made his home, the meanwhile attending to his law practice in the courts of Sully county, also devoting considerable attention to stock raising.

In 1887 Mr. Goddard was elected, on the Republican ticket, district attorney, which position he held for three years, when he resigned to accept the county judgeship, having been chosen to the latter office in 1889. His career on the bench, which included three consecutive terms, was eminently creditable both to himself and to the county, and he retired from this with the commendation and good will of the people, irrespective of party affiliation. In the fall of 1896 Mr. Goddard was further honored by being elected to represent Sully and Hyde counties in the legislature, in which body he served by successive re-elections from the new district comprising Sully, Hyde and Hughes counties four terms, and in the deliberations of which he took an active and influential part, being recognized as one of the Republican leaders of the house.

Mr. Goddard was chairman of the first judicial convention of the sixth judicial circuit, and as such wielded a decided influence in shaping the policy and controlling the action of the assemblage. He has long enjoyed distinctive precedence as a leader of the Republican party in his county and district, but few conventions have been held in which he has not appeared as a potent factor and he has also been active in state and national politics, being not only a skillful organizer, but a most effective and successful campaigner.

In the month of April, 1903, Mr. Goddard was appointed commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, the duties of which responsible and exacting position he is now discharging in an able and satisfactory manner. As a lawyer, Mr. Goddard is easily the peer of any of his professional associates in the central part of the state, and his official career demonstrates his ability to fill worthily positions of honor and trust.

Mr. Goddard has a family of children whose names are as follows: Io, Goddard, Sim, Jim, Dick, Guy and Ray. His family was represented in the late Spanish-American war by two of his sons, who were about the first to respond to their country's call in this part of the state. One of these sons, Sim, was a member of Company E, Grigsby's famous rough riders. This regiment only got to Chattanooga, Georgia. Jim, who joined Company A, of the First South Dakota Infantry, accompanied his command to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he died.

ELI B. WIXSON.—Among those sterling citizens of South Dakota who have lived up to the full tension of the strenuous life on the frontier and who have likewise contributed in a significant degree to the development and upbuilding of the great and prosperous commonwealth, stands the subject of this memoir, than whom there are few to be found who have been longer resident of what is now the state of South Dakota, since he took up his abode here forty-five years ago. Mr. Wixson may be said with all consistency to be the founder of the town of Elk Point, the official center of Union county. He still resides in Elk Point and no citizen of the county is held in higher estimation than is this sturdy pioneer of pioneers.

Eli B. Wixson was born in Wayne, Steuben county, New York, on the 6th of May, 1833, a son of Daniel and Deborah (Conklin) Wixson, the former of whom was of English lineage and the latter of German, both families having been early established in America. The subject was reared to manhood on the homestead farm, securing his early educational training in the common schools of the locality and remaining on the parental home until he had attained his legal majority. He thereafter attended for a time the academy at Dundee, New York, and shortly after leaving this institution he started for what was then considered the far west, this action being born of a spirit of adventure and a desire to discover what fortune had in store for him. He arrived in Sioux City, Iowa, in the month of May, 1856, the place being at that time a mere village of straggling order, and in 1859 he came into Dakota territory and pre-empted land in Union county, the southern portion of the town of Elk Point being located on this tract. He built the first house in the town, laying the foundation on the 22d of July, 1859. The domicile was of most primitive description, being constructed of logs and equipped with a dirt roof. Mr. Wixson located on his claim and devoted his attention to farming for several years, being one of the very first settlers in what is now a well-populated and prosperous section of the state. He was proprietor of the first hotel in Elk Point, conducting the same for a number of years, while he later erected and conducted what is now known as the Tremont House.

In 1861 Mr. Wixson enlisted in Company B, First Dakota Cavalry, being mustered in at Sioux City, Iowa, and he was in active service on the frontier in various Indian campaigns, having been for some time under command of General Sully and continuing in the service until 1865, when his company was mustered out, at Sioux City. He held the office of commissary sergeant during the entire period of his service and was a participant in many exciting and hazardous engagements with the hostile savages.

In politics the subject gives an unqualified support to the Democratic party, and he has been prominently concerned in public affairs of a local nature. He served for one term as mayor of Elk Point and was for many years a member of the town council and the school board. In 1871-72 he was elected register of deeds of Union county, being the fourth incumbent of this office, and he also held the position of county commissioner for several years, ever manifesting a lively interest in the welfare and development of his home town, county and state and evincing this interest in a practical and tangible way. In 1866 he was elected to and served with honor in the territorial legislature as a member from Union county. He is the owner of valuable realty in Elk Point, being one of its most substantial and prosperous citizens. At the time when preparation was being made for the erection of the new court house

ELI B. WIXSON.

Mr. Wixson gave to the county the land on which the present fine building is located, the same having been erected in 1898, and the condition on which he donated the land was that the county seat remain perpetually in Elk Point and that the land in question should be utilized for the purpose designated. To these grounds he has since given a warranty deed to the county. He also donated the land on which the Elk Point high-school building was erected, the latter being a fine structure, containing eight rooms and basement. Mr. Wixson was a charter member of the first Masonic lodge organized in Sioux City, Iowa, and is now affiliated with Elk Point Lodge, No. 3, Free and Accepted Masons, in Elk Point. He is without doubt the oldest Mason in the county at the present time. He also holds membership in Stephen A. Hurbert Post, No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic, in his home town. He was one of the organizers of the Old Settlers' Association of Union county and has been its president from the beginning.

In Elk Point, on the 30th of November, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wixson to Mrs. Clara E. Christy (nee Cook), who was born in Onondago county, New York, on August 7, 1840. They have three sons and three daughters, concerning whom we incorporate a brief record, as follows: William M. is now engaged in a flouring mill at Hawarden, Iowa; Mary D. is the wife of George Walker, of Avon, South Dakota; Franklin B. is engaged in the elevator business in Elk Point; Eli B., Jr., is engaged in the barber business in Avon, this state; Alice May is the wife of Ren Wheeler, of Aberdeen, South Dakota; and Clara, who was the wife of William Davis, died in 1894, at the age of twenty-four years. By her former marriage Mrs. Wixson had a daughter, Lottie, who is now the wife of J. W. Steckman, of Avon, this state.

DENIS CARRIGAN, president of the First National Bank, Custer City, is a native of Canada, born in the city of Montreal, on the 31st of October, 1845. Mr. Carrigan spent his childhood and youth in his native place, receiving a good education in the schools of Montreal, and remaining there until twenty years of age, when he left home to achieve his fortune and carve out his own destiny. In 1866 he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railway Company, remaining with the same until the line was constructed as far west as Sidney, Nebraska, which point was fixed upon as a terminal of a division of the road. Believing that in due time a thrifty town would spring up at this place, and seeing as he thought exceptional opportunities for business advancement, he severed his connection with the company and erected a store building on the present site of Sidney, which aside from the railroad was the first improvement in the town. Buying a stock of general merchandise, he was soon in the enjoyment of a profitable business, which continued to grow in magnitude as the population of the town increased, and in the course of a few years he found himself on the high road to prosperity.

In the spring of 1876, when the Black Hills were opened for settlement and Custer City sprang into existence, Mr. Carrigan started a branch store at the latter place, under the management of S. M. Booth, the venture proving remarkably successful. After running the latter store until 1879 he exchanged it for valuable real estate in Custer City, he meanwhile continuing his business at Sidney, which by the time indicated had grown largely in volume and earned him a fortune of no small proportions. In addition to the local trade it supplied various points in the Black Hills with merchandise, thus doing an extensive wholesale as well as a large retail business and proving profitable far beyond the original expectations of the proprietor. In connection with his mercantile interests, Mr. Carrigan also devoted considerable attention to live stock, having come into possession of a fine ranch about thitry-two miles west of Sidney, where he kept large herds of cattle, from the sale of which he realized liberal returns.

In the fall of 1880 Mr. Carrigan disposed of his mercantile and real-estate interests in Sidney and the following spring moved to Custer City, where in November of the same year he established a private bank, of which he was sole proprietor and business manager, this being the first financial institution not only in Custer City, but in the southern part of the Black Hills country. Mr. Carrigan managed the institution under the name of the Bank of Custer until 1890, in October of which year it was reorganized as the First National Bank of Custer City, he being elected president, which relation he still sustains. In addition to his position as executive head of the bank, Mr. Carrigan is also the principal stockholder and the institution under his able management has been successful from the beginning, the business at this time being large and far-reaching and second to that of few banks in the state.

Mr. Carrigan is a safe and conservative financier, familiar with every branch of the business in which he is engaged, and is well informed upon monetary questions in their relations to the varied interests of the country. In addition to banking he has done considerable in the line of real estate, owning at this time a large amount of city property, besides his ranch, in which he still has valuable live-stock interests. A stanch supporter of the Democratic party and an untiring worker for its success, he has steadily and persistently avoided partisan politics and refused to accept office, although he at one time consented to serve as county commissioner, and also acted for a number of years as school treasurer.

Mr. Carrigan is a thirty-second-degree Scottish-rite Mason, also a Knight Templar, and for a number of years has been a zealous member of this ancient and honorable fraternity. Mr. Carrigan owns a beautiful home in Custer City, the presiding genius therein being a lady of beautiful character and varied culture, to whom he was united in the bonds of holy wedlock on May 24, 1871, the ceremony having been solemnized in the city of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Mrs. Carrigan, who before her marriage bore the maiden name of Louisa McWhinnie, is a native of Illinois, but has spent the greater part of her life in the west.

JOHN N. BEACH, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Lesueur county, Minnesota, June 10, 1857. He was reared and educated in his native state, grew to the years of manhood on a farm, and on attaining his majority left home for the Black Hills, coming via Pierre to Boulder Park. He came empty-handed, and for two years worked on a milk ranch for wages, then he rented the place and conducted it during the winter of 1881. In the following spring he returned to Minnesota where he purchased a large number of cattle which he drove to the Black Hills, selling them at good prices in Sturgis, Deadwood and Rapid City.

Mr. Beach continued these trips between Minnesota and South Dakota for two years, and did a thriving business, buying and selling cattle, but in 1884 he turned his attention to mining in the tin district near Hill City, following the same until the spring of the succeeding year. On June 7, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Ettie M. Robinson, of Minnesota, and immediately thereafter moved to his wife's ranch on Squaw creek, four miles south of Hermosa, where he engaged in the live-stock business, raising cattle and horses, in addition to which he also bought a large number of these animals, becoming in due time one of the most extensive live-stock dealers in Custer county. Mr. Beach resided on Squaw creek until July, 1902, when he moved to his homestead on Spring creek, purchasing the same year a large tract of land adjoining, on which he has since pastured his cattle and horses, his business the meanwhile continuing to grow in magnitude, until he now ranks with the leading live-stock men of western Dakota. His ranch contains seven hundred and twenty acres of land, under irrigation, and the improvements on the same are among the best in the country, consisting of a comfortable and attractive residence and substantial outbuildings, which with the fine condition of the place in general indicate the home of a man of progress and thrift, as well as of public spirit and good taste. It is worthy of note that at one time Mr. Beach could have traded a single cow for one hundred and sixty acres of the land on which Pierre now stands. His fraternal relations are represented by the Masonic brotherhood, and the Knights of the Maccabees, belonging to the lodges at Hermosa and Black Hills Chapter, No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, at Rapid City.

Mr. and Mrs. Beach move in the best social circles of the community and are active in promoting every good work, being interested in public and private charities, and their influence has always been exercised on the right side of every moral issue. They have a family of two children whose names are Troy C. and William W.

PHILLIP M. BONNIWELL, civil engineer and merchant, also engaged in the live-stock business, was born in McCloud county, Minnesota, July 14, 1860. After obtaining a good education in the schools of his native state Mr. Bonniwell took up the study of civil engineering, in which he soon acquired a high degree of efficiency and skill, following which he was engaged in professional work in Minnesota, until the spring of 1878, when he came to South Dakota, reaching the Black Hills on June 22d of that year. Locating at Deadwood, he at once began working at his profession in the city and vicinity, and was thus engaged until 1883, when he embarked in the live-stock business on Willow creek, about twenty-five miles north of Whitewood, raising cattle in that locality during the five succeeding years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Bonniwell moved his live stock to Harding county, where he owns a large and finely situated ranch which he still manages, his success as a cattle raiser being attested by the prominent position he occupies among the leading stockmen of his part of the state.

In the fall of 1897 Mr. Bonniwell purchased of J. S. Denman the latter's large hardware store at Whitewood, and to this line of business he has since devoted much of his attention, the meanwhile looking after his cattle interests, as indicated above. In addition to a full line of hardware, he handles all kinds of agricultural implements, machinery and harness, in all of which he has an extensive and lucrative patronage, his establishment being the largest of the kind in Whitewood. Mr. Bonniwell is an experienced business man, and his career since coming west presents a series of advancements, which show him the possessor of ripe judgment and keen discrimination. Personally he enjoys a high degree of popularity, and in social as well as business circles is one of the leading men of the community. Mr. Bonniwell belongs to the Odd Fellows order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in politics supports the Republican party. He was married at Hutchinson, Minnesota, November 26, 1877, to Miss Lura Rice, a native of Ohio, who has borne him one child, a daughter by the name of Reva.

JOSEPH KUBLER is a native of the province of Alsace, Germany, where his birth occurred on August 23, 1854. He attended the schools of that country until his seventeenth year, after the Franco-Prussian war, when he left home and came to the United States, landing in New Orleans, thence after a short time went to Jackson, Mississippi, where he remained about two years, during which he was variously employed. From the latter place he went to St. Louis, Missouri, later to Kansas City, thence to Omaha, Nebraska, and finally, in 1873, made his way as far west as Denver, Colorado.

Shortly after reaching his objective point, he entered a newspaper office, to serve an apprenticeship at the printing business. It was while thus engaged that the Black Hills country was opened, and in the spring of 1876 he engaged with Mervick & Laughlin, who took a newspaper outfit to Custer City, to work in their office. Reaching their destination, these gentlemen while waiting for part of the material and stock of paper, issued a circular announcing to the people that their publication would appear in due time, but before the supplies arrived the gold excitement at Deadwood broke out, the effect of which was to cause a rush from Custer City, until the latter place was almost depopulated. Moving their plant to Deadwood, Messrs. Merrick & Laughlin, assisted by Mr. Kubler, issued, on June 8th of the above year, the first number of the Black Hills Pioneer, a sprightly, well-edited local sheet, devoted to the mining and other interests of the town and surrounding country, and which under the original management was regularly issued for some years thereafter. Mr. Kubler severed his connection with the paper and returning to Custer City, purchased, in partnership with A. D. Clark, a newspaper plant, that had been brought to the place some time previously, and on September 4th of the same year the first number of the Custer Chronicle was issued under the new management. After publishing the paper jointly for a period of five years, Mr. Kubler purchased his partner's share, since which time he has been sole proprietor, the Chronicle under his able editorial and business management growing steadily in public favor the meanwhile, until it is now not only one of the oldest newspapers in the Black Hills, but also one of the most successful, as well as one of the ablest and most influential local sheets in the state. Mr. Kubler has a well-equipped office, supplied with all the latest and most approved machinery and appliances, and the Chronicle is not only well edited, but is neat in its mechanical makeup and a model of typographical art, ranking in every respect with larger and much more pretentious metropolitan papers. Strongly Republican in politics and a zealous partisan, Mr. Kubler has never sought office or public position of any kind, believing that he can better promote the interests of his party through the medium of his paper than in any other way. He has attended many of the county, district and state conventions since locating in Custer City, and has wielded a strong influence in these bodies, being recognized as a safe and judicious counsellor. In May, 1900, he was appointed postmaster of Custer City, and was reappointed in May, 1904, and has since discharged the duties of the position in a creditable and business-like manner.

Mr. Kubler is a thirty-second-degree Scottish-rite Mason, also belongs to the Mystic Shrine, and for a number of years has been a member of the blue lodge at Custer City, having served several terms as master of the same, besides holding various official positions in the other branches of the order with which he is identified; he also holds membership with the Pythian brotherhood, being one of the active workers in the lodge, which meets in the city of his residence. Mr. Kubler is one of the most enterprising men in the Black Hills, has always stood for progress and improvement and, although of foreign birth, he is intensely American in his inclination and tendencies, being a loyal supporter of the government under which he has achieved such marked prestige and success.

Mr. Kubler, in July, 1883, was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Katsch, of Germany, but at the date noted a resident of Custer City, the following children being the fruit of the union: Joseph W., William L., Carl H., Eva, Frank, Grace and Louisa.

CHARLES C. CRARY, liveryman, Custer City, was born in Lake county, Ohio, on the 6th day of August, 1845. He was reared and educated in his native state and remained at home until 1863, when he joined Battery C, First Ohio Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of the rebellion, experiencing many of the vicissitudes and fortunes of war during his period of enlistment. He was honorably discharged in June, 1865, and, returning to Ohio immediately thereafter, remained with his parents until 1867, when he went to Marshall county, Iowa, and engaged in farming. After spending the ensuing ten years in that state as a fairly prosperous tiller of the soil, Mr. Crary, in the spring of 1877, started for South Dakota, his objective point being the Black Hills, which region he reached the following June, stopping for a time at Deadwood, where he earned his livelihood by hauling logs. Later he worked for a while in the mines near that town, and then, with a party of prospectors, started for Lost Cabin, narrowly escaping from the hostile Indians on the way. After traversing a considerable part of the country and meeting with but indifferent success in his search for gold, Mr. Crary finally arrived at Bozeman, where he purchased a couple of ponies and a little later returned to the Black Hills. Reaching Cattle creek, he again began prospecting, but after spending a year and a half in that locality, part of which time was devoted to locating mining claims at Grand Junction, he went to Custer City, which place he has since made his home.

In 1884 Mr. Crary engaged in the livery business at Custer City, to which line of activity he has devoted his attention from that time to the present, meeting with flattering success in the undertaking, his barn being the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the place. Meanwhile he was identified with another enterprise of no little moment, having, in 1890, with a friend by the name of James Clark, taken up mining claims on the present site of Sylvan Lake, and the year following a movement was set on foot by them and another party to dam a stream so as to fill a natural depression with water, thus creating one of the most beautiful little lakes to be found in any part of Dakota. This lake, which embraces an area of fifty-five acres, lies about six thousand one hundred feet above the level of the sea, and the situation is noted far and wide for beauty and romantic scenery, as well as for its pure air, equitable temperature and the remarkable healthfulness of the climate. The creating of this artificial body of water and establishing a health and pleasure resort was undertaken by Messrs. Crary, Clark and Spencer and shortly after locating their respective claims these gentlemen set about to carry their intention into effect. In due time the work of damming the water was successfully accomplished, after which the advantages of the place were extensively advertised with the result that within a comparatively brief period people from all over the country were attracted to the spot and it soon gained the reputation it has since sustained, as one of the most attractive resorts in the state. Mr. Crary erected a small cottage in 1890, which he continued to occupy of summer seasons for several years thereafter, and in 1856 he and Mr. Spencer became sole owners of the place. Two years later, however, he disposed of his interest to his partner, who is now owner and proprietor, and the resort has continued to grow in public favor until the large hotel and other places of entertainment are now taxed to their utmost capacity to accommodate the visitors that annually flock there to spend the summer seasons. Mr. Crary has made a success of all of his undertakings, has done much to promote the material welfare of Custer City, and takes an active part in municipal affairs and enjoys worthy prestige as a wide-awake business man and public-spirited citizen. He owns considerable city property, besides having valuable mining interests in the vicinity and in other parts of the Black Hills. In politics he is unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party, being one of its standard bearers in Custer county, and he has also served the people in public capacity, having for several years held the responsible office of county commissioner.

Mr. Crary, in 1886, contracted a matrimonial alliance with Mrs. Alice (Weisner) Crary, a native of Ohio, the ceremony being solemnized in Custer City.

SEYMOUR N. FITCH, the leading dry-goods merchant of Custer City, is a native of New York, born in Rome, that state, on December 24, 1863. He was educated in the schools of the above city and there remained until his nineteenth year, when he left home to achieve his own fortune, going first to Des Moines, Iowa, where he held, during the two years following, a clerkship in a wholesale confectionery and cigar store. Resigning his position at the expiration of that time, Mr. Fitch, in the spring of 1882, came to South Dakota and after working on a ranch near Custer City about one year, became identified with the mercantile interests of the town by purchasing an interest in the dry-goods and clothing house of Bartell & Smith, succeeding the former partner in the business. Under the name of Smith & Fitch, the new firm grew rapidly in public favor and soon commanded the bulk of the trade in the lines of goods handled. The original building was a small structure, the capacity of which was in due time found entirely inadequate, accordingly a large addition was subsequently made and from the beginning a series of continued successes attended the enterprise. His partner dying in 1889, Mr. Fitch purchased the entire interest and became sole proprietor and as such enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity until October, 1901, when his establishment was almost destroyed by fire, entailing a loss conservatively estimated at twenty thousand dollars. This disaster, which would have been discouraging to the majority of men, served to stimulate the enterprising spirit of Mr. Fitch, as he immediately began rebuilding and within a comparatively short time recovered from his loss and was again on the high road to prosperity. The new building, in every respect larger and superior to the former structure, is one of the finest business houses in Custer City. It is now stocked with full lines of dry goods, clothing, gents furnishing, etc., and the business conducted within its walls exceeds in magnitude that of any similar establishment in the southwestern part of the state.

In addition to his commercial interests Mr. Fitch is also engaged quite extensively in the live-stock business, owning, in partnership with his cousin, Newton S. Tubbs, a large ranch near Edgemont, which is being devoted to sheep raising. The latter enterprise, under the efficient management of Mr. Tubbs, is successfully conducted and has proved the source of a very liberal income to both proprietors. While first of all a business man, Mr. Fitch is by no means indifferent to other matters in which his fellow citizens are interested, being a zealous Republican politician and an enthusiastic worker in local, district and state affairs. In recognition of his valuable services to his party, also by reason of his peculiar fitness for the position, he was elected some years ago treasurer of Custer county, discharging the duties of the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. He also served on the board of county commissioners and in that capacity was untiring in his efforts to inaugurate various public improvements. Fraternally Mr. Fitch is identified with the Knights of Pythias, belonging to the lodge in Custer City.

On January 9, 1890, in Custer City, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fitch and Miss Helen Willis, of Springwater, New York, the fruit of the union being one daughter, Gladys M.

EDWARD STENGER was born June 5, 1858, in Douglas county, Oregon, and there spent his childhood and early youth, beginning life for himself when but sixteen years of age. Leaving the parental roof in the spring of 1874, he began trailing cattle through eastern Oregon, and after two years at that kind of work settled in Grant county, where he engaged in stock raising upon his own responsibility, in addition to which he also bought and shipped cattle and in due time built up a large and flourishing business. In 1882 he disposed of his interests in Oregon and trailed horses into Montana, going as far as Bozeman, where he located, later turning his attention to horses and sheep, in the raising of which his efforts were crowned with a large measure of success.

Mr. Stenger, in the early part of 1884, started for the Black Hills, arriving at Spearfish on the 3d day of July following, but not being able to find a favorable location on Battle Creek, he took up a pre-emption about eighteen miles from Rapid City, to which he brought a large number of horses the same year. The following spring he bought a ranch on Battle creek and for two years thereafter raised horses on quite an extensive scale, adding cattle in 1886, both of which lines of industry he still pursues. In 1887 he began sheep raising in connection with his other business and with characteristic energy has gradually extended the scope of his operations until he is now regarded the leading livestock man in his part of the country. He purchased from time to time extensive tracts of land adjoining his ranch, and at this writing owns on Battle creek about seven thousand acres, two thousand of which are irrigated, a large part of the latter being in cultivation. In addition to his live-stock interests, he devotes considerable attention to farming, raising large crops of grain and hay which he feeds to his cattle, besides marketing each year the vegetable crops which his land produces in abundance. Mr. Stenger's ranch is not only the largest on Battle creek, but is also one of the best improved and most valuable; he spends the summer months on the place, giving personal attention to its management, but of winter seasons lives in Hermosa, where he owns a beautiful and well-appointed residence, one of the finest homes in the city.

In 1886 Mr. Stenger, at the urgent solicitation of many of his friends, erected a hotel in Hermosa, which he ran for some time, under the name of the Battle River House, but which is now known as the Glendale Hotel. After acting for some time in the capacity of "mine host," he retired from the hotel business and rented the property, later disposing of it at a liberal margin on the investment. Since then he has given all of his time and attention to his live-stock business. In matters of business, Mr. Stenger is energetic, wide-awake and progressive, and he occupies no small place in public esteem. He holds membership with the Masonic fraternity, Modern Woodmen of America and Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in politics supports the Democratic party.

Mr. Stenger, on April 17, 1887, contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Amanda Thomas, of Missouri, the marriage being blessed with two daughters, Eva and Edna.

JOSEPH E. PILCHER, proprietor of the largest drug house in Custer, was born in Racine, Ohio, on August 18, 1851. He attended the public schools of his native county until about sixteen years of age, when he went to Indiana, and for some time thereafter worked on a farm in Jefferson county, that state, later taking a commercial course in an Indianapolis business college. In 1878 Mr. Pilcher went to Colorado, where he entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, which was then constructing one of its lines through that country, and after working there for some time he assisted in building branches of the same system in New Mexico and Arizona, remaining with the company in different capacities until 1880. In the latter year he made a business trip to Europe, returning in the fall of 1881, and immediately thereafter came to the Black Hills, locating at Deadwood, where he engaged in the hotel business, conducting the same until the spring of 1883, when he disposed of his interests in that place and changed his abode to Custer City. After devoting his attention for the greater part of a year to mica and gold mining, Mr. Pilcher, in the spring of 1884, accepted a position with the Adams Express Company, being appointed to a local agency in Nebraska, but later he was promoted traveling auditor of the company, and in that capacity visited various parts of New Mexico, and other western states and territories, discharging his duties in an able and business-like manner until his resignation, in August, 1886. After severing his connection with the above company, Mr. Pilcher returned to Custer City and, entering politics, was elected the same year register of deeds for Custer county, which position he held until 1891, proving an exceedingly efficient and popular official; meanwhile, in the fall of 1890, he was appointed assistant secretary of the state senate, in which capacity he served two terms, and in 1893 was sent to Chicago in charge of the Black Hills mineral exhibit at the World's Fair. Returning to Custer City, he resumed mining in various parts of the Hills, but not meeting with the results anticipated, he discontinued that line of work three years later and purchased a drug store, to which business he has since devoted his attention, building up a large and lucrative patronage.

Mr. Pilcher is still interested in mining and owns considerable mineral property in the Black Hills, some of which is quite valuable and from which he reasonably hopes to realize a fortune. As an authority in all matters relating to the mining industry, he is frequently consulted by experts and others, and in 1898 he had charge of the large mineral exhibit of the Black Hills at

Omaha. He has devoted much study to mining in all of its phases, has made many valuable researches and original investigations, being a scientific assayer, as well as a graduate of the School of Mines at Rapid City, one of the most thorough institutions of the kind in the world. Mr. Pilcher is a Republican in politics, and for a number of years has been an active party worker and an influential factor in the public affairs of his city and county. He is now second vice-president of the Black Hills Mining Men's Association, and he is also interested in various other local enterprises for the promotion of the material welfare of his adopted state. Fraternally he is a Mason, in which order he has held various official positions, and he also holds membership with the Modern Brotherhood of America and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Pilcher, on April 10, 1886, entered the marriage relation with Miss Jennie Thornby, of New York, and is now the father of two sons, Rufus J. and Warren T. Pilcher.

DANIEL NEWCOMB HUNT, one of the earliest settlers in Spink county, and the first mayor of the present attractive little city of Redfield, was born in Mansfield, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of January, 1843, and is a son of Dr. Daniel Newcomb Hunt and Miranda B. (Allen) Hunt, the former of whom was born in Rutland, Vermont, and the latter in Massachusetts. From a carefully compiled record of the genealogy of the Newcomb family the following data is obtained: Captain Charles Hunt, grandfather of the subject, married, in 1788, Jerusha Newcomb, a daughter of Lieutenant Daniel Newcomb, who was in the sixth generation in descent from Andrew Newcomb, who came from England to the New England colonies about 1650. Family tradition farther states, in connection with the maternal ancestry of the subject, that his grandfather Allen was a relative of Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame, and also a descendant of Priscilla Alden, whose gentle virtues are so pleasingly recorded in the poem of "Miles Standish," by Longfellow. Both grandfathers were valiant soldiers of the Continental line during the war of the Revolution.

In 1853 Dr. Daniel N. Hunt, father of the subject, removed with his family from Pennsylvania to Reedsburg, Sauk county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession about five years, at the expiration of which time he removed to Granger, Fillmore county, Minnesota, where the mother died in 1864, at the age of fifty-five years. The father was born in 1799. He lived through every administration of the United States government until his death. In 1880 he came to Spink county, South Dakota, where he died in 1884. The subject was about ten years of age at the time of the family's removal to Wisconsin, and from 1853 to 1858 he was a student in the public schools of Reedsburg, and from 1859 to 1861 he continued his educational work in the schools at Decorah, Iowa. After the close of his service in the Civil war he entered the Eastman Business College, in the city of Chicago, where he was graduated in the spring of 1866.

On the 15th of March, 1862, Mr. Hunt enlisted as a private in Company C, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and re-enlisted as a veteran in the same company and regiment in 1864, with which he served until the close of the war, having been mustered out on the 6th of September, 1865. He was with his regiment in thirteen campaigns, five sieges and thirty-four battles and minor engagements, among which was the siege of Fort Ridgely, during the Indian massacre in Minnesota, in 1862. Mr. Hunt's name appears upon a monument erected by the state of Minnesota in commemoration of this massacre. He also holds a medal presented to him by the same state, one of which was given to each soldier present at the memorable tragedy. After receiving his honorable discharge Mr. Hunt returned to Granger, Minnesota, and thereafter was engaged in farming and teaching school in that state until April, 1879, when he came to what is now Spink county, South Dakota, being one of the first citizens of the city of Redfield, he being here when the town was founded and surveyed. Here he established himself in the

DANIEL N. HUNT.

real-estate business, in which line he has ever since continued operations, being one of the leading dealers in this section of the state. He was register of deeds of the county, by appointment, from 1880 to January 1, 1881, and was secretary of the first Republican convention called in the county to elect delegates to the territorial convention. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of the territory, at Sioux Falls, in 1884. In May, 1883, he was elected the first mayor of Redfield, receiving a silver dollar as his salary, the facts in the case having been engraved on the coin by order of the council, and it is needless to say that Mr. Hunt places a high valuation on this unique and historic souvenir. He has been four times re-elected to the office of mayor, having been re-elected the last time on May 1, 1904. He called and was chairman of the first school meeting held in the county, and from the early days to the present he has always been found at the front in lending his aid and influence in support of measures and enterprises tending to promote the general welfare and progress. He has given his efforts in furtherance of the cause of the Republican party, of whose principles he is a stanch advocate. He was initiated in the Masonic fraternity in 1865 and is still actively affiliated with the same. He has been identified with the Grand Army of the Republic from the time of its organization in the territory of Dakota, having held office in his post and being at the present writing quartermaster of George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, in his home city.

On the 15th of February, 1873, Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Adalynn J. Ellis, who was born in the state of Vermont, on the 2d of October, 1849, and is a descendant of the Chase family who came from England to the Massachusetts colony in the early colonial epoch. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have three children, Arlington Chase, who was born on the 2d of January, 1877; Georgie Mae, born August 15, 1881, and Ray Nelson, born February 8, 1887.

The following story of an early trip made by Mr. Hunt is of special interest:

About the middle of March, 1881, I hired William West, now of Clifton township, and Ira Bowman, brother of the present chairman of the county board, to attempt a trip to Huron for provisions. There had been nothing received from outside since the first of January, except one small load of flour brought in February from Huron by F. H. Craig. A heavy storm followed and to get that flour from his place to Old Ashton—about eight miles—required two teams and three men three days. The flour had to be conveyed by the men from Craig's place to Belcher's ford, a distance of two miles. This flour had been largely distributed and consumed, and I engaged the two men, West and Bowman, to attempt another trip to Huron.

When knowledge that the trip was to be attempted had spread, our party was joined by the mail carrier, who had been snowed in for a month at Old Ashton, and by Cal Spencer, who afterward built the Clyde mill in 1881. I accompanied the party, which consisted of five men with four horses and one covered wagon.

The first day out from Old Ashton we made Redfield, a distance of five miles, and stopped with Mrs. Welker. The second day we made an early start and took a straight line south to the grade of the Chicago and Northwestern road, which had been thrown up in the summer of 1880, but had not been ironed, and from there followed the grade, and by night had reached the high grade just north of Hitchcock. The most difficult points were where the culverts now cross sloughs and through the cuts. These were filled level with the prairie with snow, and to cross we men would shovel and tread the snow and then give the lead team about thirty feet of chain, and when they were through to solid footing they helped drag through the other team and wagon. The second night we wintered in a snow house, dug in about ten feet of snow, over which was spread a tent cover. The night was severely cold and none were allowed to sleep in the snow house more than two hours at a time, but were made to get out and walk on the grade to keep up circulation. By the second night all but two of the party had gone snow blind so that they had to be piloted. The third day we made Huron.. The Pierre branch had been ironed, and when we reached James Valley junction we took to the track and bumped over the ties, to the amusement of the few residents of Huron who had been warned of our coming by the rattle of the wagon, and who were curious to know who and what were coming and where from.

I bought all the flour I could secure in Huron, about three thousand pounds, upon which some of the citizens were disposed to put an embargo, lest

they also should get short. The fourth day we spent in building a couple of snow boats, convinced by our trip down that we never could get the load back by wheels. They were made of boards about ten feet long, turned up a little at the front and bolted to a scantling frame by which to haul it, the boards serving as runners. The flour, with some other provisions and feed for the teams, made for each boat a load of about one thousand eight hundred pounds.

The fifth day we started on the return trip by way of the VanDusen ranch, which lies nearly due north from Huron. We had a compass with which to keep our direction. For the first few hours, owing to a thaw and freeze, the snow crust carried both the horses and sleds and we made good time. The snow at this time stood at least three feet deep on the level prairie. When the crust softened so that the team would break through the progress was a slow wallowing, and by night we had made the twelve miles to the ranch. Here we struck quite comfortable quarters for both men and teams.

From the ranch to Old Ashton was a distance of twenty-five miles, and for the first eighteen miles there was no trail and no shanty of any kind. This we knew to be the most critical day of the whole trip, and possibly we tried to crowd too rapidly. I had set the compass direct for Old Ashton and we began the slow wallowing, but before night it became evident that we could not make Holcomb's during daylight and so I pushed on ahead and had a light hung out on a pole at Holcomb's to guide the other boys. The horses played out so thoroughly that the boys left the loads in the big slough near Will Bingham's present residence and came in to Holcomb's for the night. On the seventh day we returned for our loads, and by noon had gotten as far as Warden's. Here I engaged Jimmie Warden, who had six yoke of cattle, to yoke up and drive them from there to the river, thus breaking a road through which our teams made fair progress. From the river we knew we had a track, and at sundown of the seventh day, which was Sunday, we reached home.

The frozen snow cut the legs of both the men and horses so severely that protection was provided for by wrapping our legs and the legs of the horses with grain sacks, and not less than one hundred grain sacks were worn to rags in the trip.

JAMES A. STEWART, postmaster of Edgemont and president of the Citizens' Bank, at the same place, is a native of Newton county, Indiana, born May 18, 1863. His father was a tiller of the soil, and to this kind of labor young Stewart was reared, his early experience on the farm being instrumental in forming industrious habits and teaching him the important lessons of independence and self-reliance. At the proper age he entered the district school and attended the same of winter seasons until the age of seventeen. While still a youth he left home and went with a brother to Furnas county, Nebraska, where the two took up land, and later he spent two years teaching in the public schools of that state. Discontinuing educational work, he served a two-years apprenticeship at the printer's trade in Arrapahoe, and after becoming an efficient workman followed his chosen calling in various parts of the west, traveling over a number of states and territories and finding employment in Denver, San Francisco and other cities and towns.

In the spring of 1895 Mr. Stewart came to South Dakota and, in partnership with Harvey Goddard, purchased the Edgemont Express, a weekly paper which had been established a number of years before under the name of the Dudley Reporter. This paper was originally started in a settlement across the river, known as Dudley, but later was moved to Edgemont, where it has since been published, being the oldest paper in the town, also one of the best edited and most influential local sheets in the county of Fall River. Mr. Stewart was identified with this publication until October, 1897, when he disposed of his interests in the office to Mr. Goddard and the same month was appointed postmaster of Edgemont, which position he still holds. In 1899 he embarked in the sheep business on the Cheyenne river, and is now regarded as one of the leaders of this important industry in western Dakota. He keeps a number of men employed to look after his extensive live-stock interests, owns large tracts of fine grazing land in various parts of the country and from this business alone derives a liberal income. In June, 1903, Mr. Stewart and George Forbes organized the Citizens' Bank, of Edgemont, the former being made president and the latter cashier. The enterprise thus far has more than realized the high expectations of the proprietors, the bank being one of the solid and popular monetary institutions of the state, and the business already is rapidly increasing. Mr. Stewart is careful and conservative as a financier and possesses executive ability of a high order. The confidence reposed in him by business men and the people in general is attested by the steady growth of the bank in public favor and although of brief duration his experience in monetary affairs has already won him an enviable reputation in financial circles. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, and an influential member of the party. Since becoming a resident of Fall River county he has taken a prominent part in politics, serving as a delegate to nearly every county, district and state convention during the interim, and in April, 1902, he was honored by being elected mayor of Edgemont, which office he has since held; he also served several years as a member of the local school board.

Mr. Stewart has filled worthily important public trusts, and in every relation of life has been true and faithful in the discharge of his duties. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, has held various official positions in the order and endeavors to exemplify the precepts and teachings of the same in his various relations with his fellow men.

Mr. Stewart's domestic life began in 1888, on June 19th of which year was solemnized his marriage with Miss Ada N. Witherow, of Illinois, the ceremony taking place in Afton, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of four children, viz: Lloyd, Fern, Albert and Ada.

ISAAC BEEM, of near Vesta, Pennington county, is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, where he was born on September 27, 1849, and where he grew to the age of sixteen and was educated. In the spring of 1865, in company with his brother Joseph, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work, he moved to Jefferson county, Iowa, where he remained four years engaged in farming. In 1869 the brothers went over the Union Pacific to Fort Steele, Wyoming, and a short time afterward proceeded to Eagan Canon, Nevada, where they followed mining and teaming during the winter of 1870. The next spring they drove stock to Salt Lake city, and from there went to Corinne, Utah, and engaged in freighting between that place and Helena, Montana. During the summer they worked on the telegraph line between Helena and Deer Lodge, and later were employed in ranching and mining in the vicinity of Helena. They returned to Corinne and soon after to Iowa, where they wintered. In the spring they came to Fargo, which had just been laid out and had but a few rude houses. Mr. Beem worked on the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, then building to Bismarck. In August he went to Bismarck, and in the ensuing January bought a pony and cutter and drove down the government trail to Yankton. Disposing of the team, he joined his brother again in Iowa. In the spring they crossed the country to Bismarck, and after working a few months at the Standing Rock agency, passed the fall at Bismarck, having settled on land near the town. In 1874 they went into Canada and worked until fall on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, then in course of construction, and the winter was again spent in Iowa. Returning to Canada in the spring with a number of teams, they continued to work on the railroad until fall, when he returned to Bismarck for the winter and his brother did freighting to Miles City for the government. In the summer following Mr. Beem freighted between Bismarck and Deadwood, and the next spring returned to Iowa to buy more mules for his business, leaving a man in charge of his freighting while his brother looked after his interests at Bismarck. In the spring the brothers took a contract from the government to supply wood for Fort Assiniboine, Montana. From then until 1884 he was engaged in various occupations, freighting and grading along the line of the Northern Pacific under contract, and doing other things as opportunity offered. In 1884 he brought his brother and family with him by teams to Rapid City, and the brothers took up land on Box Elder creek, four miles apart. The brother conducted both ranches and Mr. Beem continued freighting until 1887, when he settled on his ranch and began devoting his whole time to raising stock, in which he has since been engaged. He has acquired a considerable body of land in this section and has a large acreage leased in addition. He is an uncompromising Democrat in politics and energetic in the support of his party, having influence in its councils and high standing in the community generally.

SAMUEL GRANT DEWELL, editor and publisher of the Free Press, at Pierre, was born in Shelby county, Iowa, on the 17th of April, 1864, being a son of Samuel and Harriet (Spicer) Dewell, the former of whom was a native of Ohio and the latter of the state of New York. In the agnatic line the genealogy is traced back to John Dewell, who was one of the valiant soldiers of General Lafayette, whom he accompanied from France to America at the time of the war of the Revolution. After the close of the great conflict which determined American independence he located near the city of Annapolis, Maryland, and later his descendants settled in the states of New York and Virginia, the branch of which the subject is a scion having been that which traces back to the Old Dominion. The mother of the subject was descended from Obediah Gore, who, with his brother John, was numbered among the Pilgrim fathers of New England. Samuel Dewell took up his residence in Shelby county, Iowa, in the year 1859, and there passed the residue of his life, engaged in surveying, his death occurring in 1889, while his devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest in 1897. They became the parents of eight children, of whom five are living.

Samuel G. Dewell was reared on the homestead farm in Iowa, and received his early educational training in the public schools, while at the age of twelve years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, in the office of the Sun, at Magnolia, Iowa. He continued to be identified with newspaper work in Iowa until 1883, when, at the age of nineteen years, he came to South Dakota, and located in Norfolk, Sully county, where he became the publisher and editor of the Norfolk Spy, in 1884. In 1887 he became the publisher of the Nonpareil, at Blunt, Hughes county, where he remained until 1887, when he came to Pierre, where he has ever since maintained his home, having been for a time an employe in the office of the Signal, and later the Free Press, of which he is now proprietor and publisher, having secured control of the property in 1890. This is one of the leading papers of the state and exercises much influence in public affairs, its political policy being uncompromisingly Republican. The statement just entered indicates, as a matter of course, the political predilections of Mr. Dewell, who is one of the active and valued workers in the ranks of the "grand old party" in the state. On the 2d of March, 1898, he entered upon the discharge of his duties as postmaster of Pierre, having received the appointment under the administration of the lamented President McKinley, while at the expiration of his term, in 1902, he was re-appointed under President Roosevelt, so that he is in tenure of the office at the time of this writing.

Mr. Dewell has been identified with the South Dakota National Guard since 1897, having originally been a member of Company A, First Infantry, with which he started for the Philippines in 1898, but was rejected at the time the regiment was mustered into the United States service. He is at the present time quartermaster of the Second Regiment, South Dakota National Guard. Fraternally he is affiliated with Pierre Lodge, No. 27, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Pierre Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; Capital City Chapter, No. 39, Order of the Eastern Star; and also with several mutual benefit associations.

On the 3d of August, 1890, Mr. Dewell was united in marriage to Miss Alice Geltz, who was born in Port Hope, Huron county, Michigan, on the 14th of March, 1871, being a daughter of John and Julia (Moran) Geltz, who are now residents of Pierre. Of the three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Dewell we enter the following record: Perley Geltz, who was born July 11, 1891, died on the 14th of January, 1903; Paul Samuel was born December 14, 1893; and Julian, April 3, 1900.

GEORGE W. KRUM, a representative citizen and successful business man of Claremont, Brown county, is a native of the Wolverine state, having been born in Kent county, Michigan, on the 2d of August, 1844, and being a son of Abraham and Theresa (Holmes) Krum, both of whom were born in New York state, the former being of Holland Dutch extraction and the latter of English. Abraham Krum was born in Ulster county, New York, and removed to Kent county, Michigan, in 1837, being one of the very early settlers in that now populous and opulent section of the state, Grand Rapids, the second city of the commonwealth, being located in the county mentioned. In 1838 he returned to New York, where he married Miss Theresa Holmes, who returned with him to the pioneer farm in the midst of the primeval forests of Michigan, where they passed the remainder of their long and useful lives, retaining the uniform esteem of all who knew them. The subject was reared to the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm, in Vergennes township, and early began to aid in its work, while his educational advantages as a boy were those afforded in the common schools, while later he attended the high school in the city of Grand Rapids. He continued to reside on the old homestead until 1874, when he went to the south, where he remained six years, passing the major portion of this time in Texas and the Indian territory. He then, in 1881, came to what is now Brown county, South Dakota, and settled on a homestead claim three miles west of Groton, where he developed a good farm and continued to be engaged in farming and stock growing until the autumn of 1886, when he located in Claremont and opened a real-estate and loan office. He has built up a most prosperous enterprise, is recognized as an able and straightforward business man, and through his well-directed operations has done much to forward the development of the section of the state in which he conducts his enterprise, while he commands the unequivocal confidence and esteem of all who know him. He still owns his original homestead, besides other valuable properties in the county. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Prohibition party and fraternally he is a member of Cement Lodge, No. 103, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in Claremont, and of Aberdeen Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, in Aberdeen.

PHILIP H. HERTHER, of Hecla, Brown county, where he is now living practically retired, is a native of Germany, having been born in Rheinbauer, in the year 1835, and being a son of Philip Herther, Sr., who came with his family to America when the subject was about two years of age, settling about twenty-five miles west of the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and became one of the pioneers of the Badger state, where he cleared and improved a farm and became a substantial citizen. The subject of this review purchased a farm adjacent to that of his father, and after a few years on this farm Mr. Herther disposed of the property and purchased a farm near Lomira, Dodge county, a few miles distant from the town of Fond du Lac, and there he continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits for nearly a score of years. In 1885 he sold his farm and came to South Dakota, at the time when the line of railroad was being completed from Aberdeen to Oakes. He passed two months on a farm twelve miles west of Hecla, and then came to this village as one of its first settlers, where he ran a restaurant for about six months and shortly after that opened a hardware store, thus becoming one of the first merchants in the town, and with the passing of the years he built up an excellent trade, his integrity and fair dealing gaining him the confidence and respect of the community. He continued to be actively identified with this enterprise until 1903, when he sold the business to his sons, Fred W. and Philip, Jr., the former of whom had been previously associated with him in the enterprise. They have since continued the business under the firm name of the Hecla Mercantile Company and are maintaining the high standard set by their honored father. The subject and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

On the 12th of December, 1859, Mr. Herther was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Spietz, who was born in Germany and whose parents were numbered among the pioneers of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Herther have ten children, namely Andrew, Henry, Peter, John, George, Philip, Fred, Jacob, Cony and Kate.

ISAAC S. CRAMER has been a resident of South Dakota since the spring of 1881, and during all but a few months of the time has lived on the ranch which is now his home. He was born on April 19, 1858, in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he reached the age of twenty and received a district education. In the spring of 1878 he moved to Cowley county, Kansas, and occupied himself in farming, remaining there until the spring of 1881. He then came to Rapid City, arriving there in April of that year, and soon afterward took up the ranch on which he now resides and which has ever since been his home. It is pleasantly located on Rapid creek, ten miles from Rapid City, and through extensive and judicious irrigation and careful husbandry has been made one of the most desirable properties on the creek. Here he has been profitably engaged in the stock industry and farming his land which yields large crops of hay and other products. He also has a fine orchard of choice fruit which is very productive and profitable. He has been successful and prosperous in his business and is one of the leading men engaged in it in this part of the state. He is a progressive and public-spirited man in reference to the general welfare of the community, always at the front in every commendable undertaking involving this, and in politics is an ardent and active Republican, but he has never accepted public office of any kind.

On January 24, 1889, Mr. Cramer was married, at Rapid City, to Miss Ora L. Barnes, a native of Iowa. They have four children, Florence, William L., Francis E. and James A. Mr. Cramer belongs to the order of Modern Woodmen of America, with membership in the camp at Rapid City.

MAJ. IRA A. HATCH, at the present time incumbent of the office of United States Indian agent at the Cheyenne River agency, South Dakota, was born near Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on the 20th of May, 1855, and is a son of Columbus Hatch, who was one of the pioneers of that state, having removed thither from Pennsylvania in 1848 and having been one of the successful and influential farmers of the county mentioned. He was for many years judge of the Campbell county court, at Mound City, this state. In 1861 he enlisted as a member of Company K, Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, seeing much active service. as he remained with this regiment until the close of the war. He was with General Sherman in the memorable march from Atlanta to the sea and took part in many of the more important battles of the great civil conflict. After the close of his military career he located in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in farming until 1886, when he came to South Dakota and located in Campbell county. Of the six children in the family the subject of this review was the second in order of birth. Judge Hatch died May 12, 1904, at his home in Campbell county, having enjoyed his seventy-eighth birthday.

Major Hatch secured his early educational discipline in the common schools of Pennsylvania, later continued his studies in the normal school at Edinboro, that state, and supplemented this by a course in Allegheny College, at Meadville. Thereafter he was for two years employed in the office of the chief engineer of the Erie Railroad, and in 1879 joined in the stampede to the mining district near Leadville, Colorado, remaining for six years in the Gunnison district of that state, where he gave his attention to lumbering and mining. He was one of the promoters and founders of the town of Grand Junction, in that section, which has turned out to be one of the best in the state for the raising of fruit and other products. He served as deputy sheriff in the Gunnison district during the pioneer days when lawlessness was rife, and in the connection it may be noted that he arrested George Howard, one of the most notorious desperadoes and cutthroats of the west at that time. The Major was leading his posse and had secured the drop on Howard, who fired two shots at him ere he finally secured him, the United States marshal having been in pursuit of the outlaw for some time. Howard was killed, the day after his capture, by a deputy United States marshal who rode up and, not knowing that Howard was under arrest, shot him dead.

In 1885 Major Hatch came to Mound City, Campbell county, South Dakota, where he has since maintained his legal residence. In 1888 he was elected superintendent of schools of that county, retaining the incumbency until 1892, when he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, serving through the fifth general assembly. In 1897 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the northern district of the state, serving until November, 1899, when he resigned to accept his present office as United States Indian agent at the Cheyenne agency, where he has given a most able and discriminating administration of the affairs assigned to his control. In his political adherency the Major is a stalwart Republican, and fraternally is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Brotherhood of America.

On the 3d of June, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Major Hatch and Miss Emma E. Smith, the ceremony being performed in Colorado, whither the bride's parents had removed from her native state of Illinois. Major and Mrs. Hatch have eight children, Clyde, Agnes, Arthur, Cora, Scott, Dewey, Grace and Marion.

CHARLES E. LENNAN, one of the successful and highly esteemed real-estate dealers of Bowdle, Edmunds county, is a scion of stanch old colonial stock, of Scotch-Irish origin, and is himself a native of the old Pine Tree state, having been born in Belfast, Waldo county, Maine, on the 14th of December, 1848, and being a son of Ansel and Mary (Maxey) Lennan, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that noble old New England commonwealth. David Lennan, grandfather of the subject, was one of the largest owners of timber lands in Maine, where he met with heavy financial losses at the time of the Moosehead lake speculation, his loss having footed up to fully fifty thousand dollars in the connection through his endorsing security papers. The father of the subject was for many years deputy collector of customs at Belfast, Maine, was for several years a pension agent, and also devoted no little attention to the buying of raw furs, passing the last twenty years of his life in the city of Bangor, where his wife also died. The father, an old-line Democrat, wielded no little influence in political affairs in his native state and was a man of the highest integrity and honor in all the relations of life. Of his two children the subject of this review is the younger.

Charles E. Lennan secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Maine, which he attended until he had attained the age of nineteen years. He then engaged in the ship brokerage and commission business, and later as shipper and dealer in baled hay and farm produce, at Bangor, Maine, also operating quite heavily in the same lines in New Brunswick, building up a most successful business, in which he continued for some time. Froom 1880 he was engaged in the wholesale and produce business in the city of Boston, Massachusetts. In the spring of 1883 he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and took up government land twelve miles northwest of the present town of Blunt, in Hughes county, returning to Boston in the autumn of 1884. There he established himself as selling agent in the wholesale hay business, with the firm of Scott & Bridge, extensive operators in the line. In the autumn of 1885 he located at Crown Point, Indiana, with the intention of shipping hay from that point to eastern markets, but one month later decided to again come to South Dakota. He invested in land at Scranton, Walworth county, and found the investment entailed a total loss. He then came to the present site of Bowdle, where he in a sense brought in the first building in the embryonic village, having originally erected said building at a point one and one-half miles southwest, and having hauled the same to the new site. In this building he established himself in the real-estate business. The years 1886 and 1887 proved hard ones in the state, and all of the real-estate dealers located on the railroad at points west of Ipswich were practically starved out by reason of lack of patronage and general business stagnation, but Mr. Lennan weathered the storm and finally found his anchorage secure. He has succeeded in building up a very prosperous business and is known as one of the leading real-estate men of this section of the state. He also makes a specialty of the extension of financial loans upon real-estate security. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has received the degrees of the lodge and chapter.

On the 26th of December, 1896, Mr. Lennan was united in marriage to Miss Hortense B. Kennedy, who was born in Illinois, and reared in Kansas, of which state her foster-brother is governor at the time of this writing.

DAVID L. FAIRBANKS, one of the extensive stock growers and land owners of South Dakota, whose finely improved home ranch is located in Sully county, about twenty miles southwest of the city of Gettysburg, in Potter county, was born in Dodge Center, Minnesota, on the 11th of November, 1868, and is a son of Henry C. and Harriet Allen Fairbanks, both of whom were born in the state of New York. The Fairbanks family was established in America more than two centuries ago, and the name has been prominently identified with the annals of our national history, both in New England and divers other sections of the Union. A complete genealogical record has been compiled, touching also the allied families, and a copy of this valuable work is in possession of our subject, the data of course being too comprehensive to admit of consideration in so necessarily circumscribed a publication as this history of South Dakota. When Henry C. Fairbanks was a child of four years his parents removed to Wisconsin in the year 1834, becoming numbered among the pioneers of that state. In 1854 he removed to Dodge county, Minnesota, where he was engaged in farming until 1883, when he located in Yankton, South Dakota, where he continued to be identified with farming and stock growing until 1898, when his cherished wife was summoned into eternal rest, and he has since resided in Edgerly, North Dakota, where he is living practically retired.

The subject was reared in Dodge Center, Minnesota, where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, and he accompanied his parents upon their removal to South Dakota, continuing to be associated with his father until he had attained his legal majority, when he initiated his independent career, being for four years in the employ of the mercantile firm of Lea & Prentice, in Vermillion, and thereafter engaging in farming and stock dealing in that locality for the ensuing seven years, meeting with distinctive success in his individual operations. He passed the next two years in Charles Mix county, running his stock on the reservation. He then came to Sully county, where he became associated with Alfred Hallam in the stock and land business, under the firm name of Stone Lake Stock Company, and here they have since continued operations with gratifying success. They raised cattle of high grade, giving preference to the Durham type and also having a considerable number of the Polled Angus and Hereford grades, usually running an average of one thousand head of cattle, while they keep an average of two hundred head of horses, principally Percherons, with a proportion of the Hambletonian line. In sheep they run an average of twenty-five hundred head, all being bred from full-blood sires, of the Ramboullet and Shropshire lines. In the home ranch are comprised eight thousand acres, and here water is supplied from a fine artesian well, sunk to a depth of fifteen hundred and ninety-five feet and flowing eighty gallons a minute, while on the place is secured a supply of natural gas adequate for light and fuel should it be deemed expedient to thus utilize the same. The buildings on the ranch are substantial and well-arranged structures, including an attractive modern residence. Twenty miles east of this place the firm have the Stone Lake ranch of about thirty-five hundred acres, with an inexhaustible supply of water available at a depth of thirteen feet, and on their ranches is raised an ample supply of fodder to provide properly for the care of stock during the winter seasons. Mr. Fairbanks is a man of progressive ideas and through his well-directed efforts has gained a position as one of the representative and prosperous stockmen of the state. In politics he exercises his franchise in the support of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 9th of August, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fairbanks to Miss Gertrude Olsen, who was born in Clay county, this state, being a daughter of C. Olsen, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Vermillion, Clay county. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks have five children, Hattie, Mabel, Ruth, and Frank and Francis, who are twins.

ALEXANDER LEANDREAUX, one of the successful stock growers of Edmunds county, comes of French lineage and is a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, his birthplace having been sixty miles east of the city of Montreal, where the family was early established. He was born in November, 1835, and will have thus passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten by the time this history is issued from the press, but he is an excellent type of the sturdy pioneer and in appearance and actions gives slight indications of the years which rest so gently on his head. His parents passed the closing years of their lives in the state of Massachusetts. In 1852, when about seventeen years of age, Mr. Leandreaux left his native province and made his way to the Lake Superior region, where he was engaged in teaming for the ensuing three years. In the autumn of 1855 he went to the city of New York and there embarked for California, making the trip by way of the isthmus of Panama and arriving in due course of time in San Francisco. He went to the gold fields and devoted his attention to placer mining there for three years, being successful during the major portion of the time, as it evident when we revert to the fact that he cleared sixteen thousand dollars in thirty days. In 1858 he joined the stampede to the newly discovered gold fields of the Frazer river, where, within one year, he lost nearly all he had previously accumulated. He then proceeded to Colville, Washington, at the head of the Columbia river, where he remained two years, being fairly successful in his operations. He then went to Florence City, Idaho, three hundred miles distant, remaining six months and finding his success notable for its absence. He then returned to Colville and started in the business of transporting supplies by means of pack trains of mules, continuing this enterprise four years and making the same profitable. Thereafter he was for three years in Virginia City, Montana, where gold was first discovered in that state, and he then joined in the unsuccessful stampede to the Blackfoot district, and thence, the same fall, went to the Deer Lodge valley and made his way down the Missouri river on a steamer called the "Zephyr," to Fort Rice. In the following spring he, with others, was ordered to leave, by reason of the treaty stipulations made with the Indians, the major in command of the post having about this time taken measures to also expel Father Smith, one of the missionary priests of the Catholic church. He fired his gun at the good father, and one of the Indians stepped forth and reproved the major, telling him he was a fool and trying to kill God Almighty. Mr. Leandreaux went next to Fort Sully, where he worked about five months for the post traders, Duff & Peck, assisting in the erection of their store. He then secured permission and established a wood yard on the river, and continued to operate the same until the railroad reached Pierre, having made the business a profitable one. He then engaged in the live-stock business, going to Minnesota for stock and pasturing the same on the range about Fort Pierre. He next located on the Cheyenne river, where he continued in the same line of enterprise for three years, utilizing the Bad river range for the ensuing two years, and then moving his stock to the Moreau river valley, where he has since remained, running about five hundred head of cattle, principally of the Hereford breed, while he also has an average of one hundred horses, both draft and light driving. He is the owner of a fine modern residence in Evarts, and the family occupy the same during a portion of each year. Mr. Leandreaux has been twice married, his first wife having been a Sioux woman, and after her death he married a half-breed French and Sioux woman. He has one son and eight daughters.

JAMES SIMPSON.—No history of the South Dakota School for Deaf Mutes can be complete without a sketch of the life of the one man who, through thick and thin, worked early and late to build up the institution. This man was the late James Simpson, virtually the founder and for twenty-three years the superintendent. He took up the work in the summer of 1880, one year after any attempt was made to educate the deaf of the then territory of Dakota, and he did not relinquish the work until the end of the twenty-fourth year of the school's existence, in June, 1903. His was a most remarkable career, the more so when one considers that Mr. Simpson was himself deaf, like the young people of the state of South Dakota who came to his school in quest of an education. Being possessed of a broad and thorough education himself and realizing the many difficulties that the deaf have to surmount in the attainment of an education, Mr. Simpson was early drawn to the cause of teaching the deaf and he expended his whole life in the work.

James Simpson was born in Milford county, Michigan, January 21, 1855, of sturdy Scotch stock. He was the youngest of a family of six children, two girls and four boys. Besides himself there were in the family two brothers who were deaf more or less. William, the second boy, was partially so, and Delos, the next youngest, was almost totally deaf. The deafness of James came on gradually and the exact cause is a mystery, though one of the physicians of the day attributed it to a throat trouble. The fact that he was losing his hearing was only fully apparent when he was about ten years old. His mother was a painstaking woman and encouraged him to use his vocal powers all the time, with the result that he was always able to speak. Being unable to hear, he came into the habit of watching the motions of the lips and in this way understood nearly all that was said to him. This accomplishment remained with him through life, and few persons, meeting and conversing with him for the first time, were aware that they were speaking to a man who could not hear a word of what was said to him. In nearly all matters of business intercourse Mr. Simpson relied on spoken words in carrying on conversations, thus facilitating matters and avoiding the tedious method of written conversation necessarily employed by those who are unable to use speech in their intercourse with the hearing people.

At the age of fourteen years, when both of his parents were dead, the subject of this sketch entered the Michigan School for the Deaf, at Flint. His brother William was acting as guardian to him and his other deaf brother, Delos. The last named, being older than James, had been attending the school at Flint for several years previous and was soon to graduate and enter the National College for the Deaf at Washington, D. C., the only institution of its kind in the world. At the Flint school James Simpson entered upon his studies with zest. He was naturally bright and absorbed learning readily. One of his ambitions was to graduate and enter the national college or one of the larger schools for the deaf in the east, to round out his education. For four years he studied hard under the tutorship of Prof. Thomas L. Brown, and made such rapid progress that he was soon in the highest class, having passed many a student who had been in the school any number of years. At the end of these four years young Simpson removed to New York state, making his home with an uncle or cousin. In the fall of the same year he entered the Fanwood School for the Deaf, in New York city. Here he again showed his propensity to outstrip the older students in the race for the head of the class. He entered the highest or academic class within three months after his entrance into the institution, and in so doing passed three or four classes of some twenty-five students each. The academic class consisted of about thirty students and was under the tutorship of Prof. Oliver D. Cooke, of whom there has seldom been an equal as a teacher of the deaf, and never as a disciplinarian. Prof. Cooke, previous to his appointment to the Fanwood school, was a teacher in the school for the deaf at Hartford, Connecticut, the original school of the kind in America, founded by Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, whose son, Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, is president of the National College for the Deaf. Mr. Simpson spent three years in the Fanwood school and graduated with the highest honors. He devoted himself so assiduously to his studies that in a total of seven years he had completed a course which it takes most young men from ten to fourteen years to finish. He was the valedictorian of his class, and delivered a masterly address at the graduating exercises, and received, with his sheepskin, honorary mention from the faculty for his particularly fine record throughout the three years he had spent at Fanwood.

Immediately upon graduation young Simpson went to Attica, New York, and took up the jeweler's trade. He spent about a year at this business, then went back to Michigan, where he secured employment on the farm of one of his cousins. He was young and his future in life had not then shaped itself definitely. He was determined, however, to make his mark in the battle of life and as he followed the plow he kept his mind active planning for the future. His chance, which was also the turning point in his life, came in a most unexpected manner. His brother Delos had graduated from the national college some time previous and his standing as a student had reached the ear of Moses Folsom, then superintendent of the Iowa School for the Deaf, at Council Bluffs. Mr. Folsom was looking for a number of bright and capable young men to become a part of his faculty. He wrote to Delos Simpson and offered him a position in the corps but the offer for some reason did not appeal to him. It occurred to him, however, that his brother James might be willing to accept the position were it agreeable to Superintendent Folsom to make the substitution. Accordingly he laid the proposition before James, who signified his willingness to accept, and a letter of explanation was dispatched to Superintendent Folsom. Word came back that it would be satisfactory to the school authorities to have James become a member of the teaching corps.

It was with vigor and enthusiasm that he entered upon the work of teaching the deaf. His methods were eminently those employed by Prof. O. D. Cooke at the Fanwood school and by Prof. T. L. Brown at the Michigan school. It was a coincidence that Mr. Simpson had had in Prof. Brown an instructor who had been a pupil of Prof. Cooke's at Hartford. To this fact undoubtedly was due the peculiar success attained by Mr. Simpson in his educational work, coupled with his natural aptitude for the work. His every procedure was logical and his explanation of subjects clear. He realized that to attain the best results the student should understand fully the subject in hand. Thorough and intelligent work on the part of the pupil was made the watchword—and results fully attested to the wisdom of such a course. At the Iowa school he was a leader among the faculty, ever holding out for modern and logical methods, tempered with conservatism. He remained in this position for three years, during which time he was married to Miss A. Laura Wright, a student of the Iowa school and sister of the matron.

In the summer of 1880 Mr. Simpson, finding himself in poor health, sought rest and recreation at the home of his brother-in-law, Atttorney E. G. Wright, at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Another sister of Mrs. Simpson had been in Sioux

Falls the previous twelve months, teaching a class of seven deaf children. She had found the work rather trying and was not sure that she would want to continue it indefinitely. When Mr. Simpson came among the people of Sioux Falls the suggestion was made that he was the proper person to take up and carry on the work. He immediately put the suggestion into effect. Citizens of Sioux Falls came to his aid promptly, for they realized that such an institution in their midst was bound to grow and prove a worthy institution. Money was raised for the erection of a suitable building and to provide for the maintenance of the school until such time as the territory should come to its aid with territorial funds. A tract of ten acres of land was donated by a few public-spirited citizens and a large building erected thereon. The school was opened under most auspicious circumstances on October 21, 1880, with James Simpson at the head. The attendance was eight pupils on the opening day. The ninth pupil came one month later, and by the beginning of the year 1881 there were ten pupils. Since its establishment this school had had at least two hundred and fifty pupils at one time or another within its walls.

Superintendent Simpson acted as instructor, assisted by his wife. The first two or three years were trying ones, but Mr. Simpson had a stout heart and knew he was engaged in a worthy work that would bring him his reward. He overcame numerous obstacles and the school prospered. The attendance grew rapidly and new buildings had to be provided. After the lapse of twenty years there were six fine stone structures, grouped in such manner that a fire threatening one would not affect the others. Thirty acres of land additional was purchased, deciduous and evergreen trees were set out and the grounds were beautified with driveways and lawns. From the nucleus of eight pupils on the opening day there were nearly fifty in 1889, when the territory of Dakota was divided into the states of North and South Dakota. A new school was soon established in the northern commonwealth and between fifteen and twenty pupils at Sioux Falls were transferred. A few years later the attendance at the South Dakota school was again at the former number, three or four teachers were regularly employed, and one of South Dakota's most worthy institutions was doing a noble and necessary work. Her graduates are scattered to the four winds, and they are self-supporting and valuable citizens. Most of them, in addition to obtaining an intellectual education, learned some branch of the trades, by which they are able to hold their own with hearing people.

Mr. Simpson was a careful manager and watched every detail of the institution closely. His expenditures were always within the annual allowances made by the state. The health of the children in his charge was so carefully looked after that seldom was there a case of serious sickness. The moral and spiritual welfare of the children also came for most careful attention. In his personality Mr. Simpson possessed a most attractive quality and he made friends easily. To know this man and to enjoy his confidence were an honor. He was devoted to his family, of whom he had three boys, all of whom survive him, and one girl, who passed away in infancy. His wife also survives him. He was a good business man and made judicious investments of his earnings, thus leaving his family in good circumstances at his death. His property holdings consisted of a large farm in Iowa and two in South Dakota, besides numerous head of live stock and other property.

The pernicious practice of permitting politics to enter into the affairs of state institutions is responsible for Mr. Simpson finally relinquishing the superintendency of the school he had so long guided. In the spring of 1903 the board of charities and corrections, pleading a desire to make a record in economical management of the institutions under their charge, reduced his salary nearly one-half. Under the circumstances Mr. Simpson could not accept the reduction and still retain his self-respect, so he promptly handed in his resignation. This step had been anticipated by the board, and they were not slow in accepting the resignation, seeing that it was their chance of driving in the wedge that was to open the way to using the school for deaf mutes for political purposes. For twenty-three years no preceding board had dared go contrary to public sentiment by removing the efficient head of the the school. This action of the board in the spring of 1903 was condemned by every citizen of the state who wanted to see efficiency placed above politics.

At the time he handed in his resignation Mr. Simpson's health was poor and the action of the board only hastened a step he had considered for some time previous. He immediately sought recuperation of his health in the Black Hills, but there was no appreciable improvement. He returned to Sioux Falls to settle down in a home of his own, hoping that complete rest would restore him to health. But on the way he was stricken down and in a very short time breathed his last at the home of his brother-in-law, J. T. Gilbert, in Sioux Falls, surrounded by his entire family. His death occurred on November 16, 1903, and on the 19th his mortal remains were consigned to their last resting place in Mount Pleasant cemetery. The services at the house were private, but at the grave the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks had charge of the exercises, the deceased having been an honored member of the order. The services, both at the house and at the grave, were largely attended and the floral tributes were many.

In the demise of James Simpson the state of South Dakota lost a valuable citizen and the deaf a warm friend. There can be no nobler monument to his memory than the South Dakota school for the deaf.

PHIL L. AXLING.

NEWTON S. TUBBS, of Custer City, is a native of Oneida county, New York, and dates his birth from November 22, 1853, having first seen the light of day in the town of Weston, near which the parental homestead is situated. His youthful years were spent on his father's farm, where he early learned the lessons of industry, thrift and self-reliance, which have so materially influenced his subsequent life, and in the public schools he received a modest educational training. When a mere lad he began working for himself and so assiduously did he apply himself that at the age of sixteen he found himself the possessor of several hundred dollars, which he judiciously invested in land, thus early in life becoming a tiller of the soil upon his own responsibility. A hard worker and good manager, he took advantage of every opportunity to improve his condition, and it was not long until he was regarded one of the most energetic and successful agriculturists of the community in which he resided. He continued to cultivate his farm and prosper until 1879, when he disposed of his interests in York state and started west, arriving at Cheyenne, Wyoming, on March 24th of that year. Shortly after reaching his destination Mr. Tubbs engaged in dairying near Cheyenne, in connection with which he also bought cattle, meeting with encouraging success in both lines of business. Later he discontinued his operations in Wyoming and in the fall of 1879, drove through with an ox-team to the Black Hills and took up land adjoining Custer City which place, at that time, was an insignificant hamlet, consisting of a few log shacks and occupied by a transient population, attracted thither by the prospect of gold. Having faith in the future growth and ultimate prosperity of the town, Mr. Tubbs decided to make it his permanent place of abode; accordingly he began improving his land, and in a short time started a dairy, which he operated for several years with profitable results, also established a cheese factory, which in like manner proved the source of a handsome income. While prosecuting these enterprises he turned his attention to stock raising, beginning on a small scale, but gradually enlarging the business until within a comparatively short time he had it established upon a firm basis with every prospect of continued success. In the fall of 1882 he went to Cheyenne and bought one thousand head of sheep, which he drove through to the Hills and herded on a large tract of fine grazing land near Red Canon, about ten miles from the Cheyenne river. This was the first attempt at sheep raising in the Black Hills country and to Mr. Tubbs belongs the honor of being the father of the industry in southwestern Dakota. From that time to the present his business has steadily grown in magnitude and importance until he is now the largest and most successful sheep raiser in the state, owning extensive tracts of land in various parts of the country and running from sixteen to twenty-five thousand head every year.

In addition to his large live-stock interests Mr. Tubbs is identified with various other enterprises, notable among which is the Edgemont Irrigation and Improvement Company, an undertaking inaugurated in 1895 to carry water from the Cheyenne river to a large area of surrounding country for the purpose of reclaiming and reducing to cultivation lands which up to that time were little better than dry, sterile wastes. This laudable object, however, failed of accomplishment by reason of the financial embarrassment of the company, after which Mr. Tubbs secured the entire canal and lands to the amount of ten thousand acres, taking possession of the property in January, 1903. He is now rapidly pushing the enterprise to completion and when finished it will doubtless make him one of the wealthiest men in the west, as the canal is the largest artificial waterway in the state, and the land when properly irrigated will be among the richest and most productive in Dakota.

Mr. Tubbs has manifested commendable zeal in all of his undertakings and possesses the ability, judgment and fertility of resource essential to the prosecution of large and important enterprises. He is not only a broad-minded, public-spirited man of affairs but tactful, shrewd and a natural leader who in business knows no such word as fail and who labors for the public good while advancing his own interests. His home, adjoining the corporate limits of Custer City, is perhaps the finest and most costly private residence in this part of the state, and he has been exceedingly liberal in surrounding himself and those dependent upon him with the conveniences and comforts of life and all the luxuries which large wealth and refined taste suggest. He was married in Custer City, August 3, 1883, to Miss Jennie Page, of Illinois, the union being terminated by the death of the loving and faithful companion, after a happy wedded experience of nearly nine years' duration. Mrs. Tubbs departed this life on the 22d day of March, 1902, leaving besides a husband three children to mourn her untimely loss, namely: George, Page and Alice. Mr. Tubbs holds membership with several secret fraternal organizations, belonging to the Masonic lodge at Custer City, also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of the Maccabees and Ancient Order of United Workmen, at the same place, being an active worker in the different orders.

ALLEN D. DOUGAN, one of the prominent and successful citizens of Aurora county, is a native of Dodge county, Wisconsin, where he was born on the 14th of December, 1856, being a son of John and Eliza (Nickerson) Dougan, who now reside in Mason City, Iowa, the former being seventy-three years of age at the time of this writing. The paternal grandparents of the subject were born in Ireland, whence they emigrated to America in an early day and located finally in Warren county, New York, where their son John was born and reared. In 1845 they removed to Wisconsin and located on a farm in Dodge county. At the age of twenty-one he left home and learned the carpenter's trade and was foreman and had charge of the woodwork in John S. Rowell's manufacturing establishment at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, for ten years. In the fall of 1869, he, with his family, removed to Mason City, Iowa, where he formed a co-partnership with E. R. Loyd for the sale of farm machinery. Their efforts were very successful. For the past twenty-five years he has not engaged in any active business, only giving attention to his landed interests. He has been an ardent Republican from the time of the organization of the party. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and it is largely through his efforts that the organization has completed a fine business structure and lodge rooms, also having succeeded in securing the location of the State Orphans' Home at Mason City, Iowa. Of their eight children only three are now living.

The subject of this sketch received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native county and supplemented this by a course of study in the Shattuck Military Academy, at Faribault, and a six-months course at a business college in St. Paul, Minnesota, after which he was engaged in teaching school about three years, meeting with success in his pedagogic efforts. Later he was employed for four years as a salesman in a mercantile establishment in Mason City, Iowa, and in 1883 established himself in the hardware business in Plankinton, South Dakota, to which he continued to devote his attention for twelve years. He has been in a significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, and the marked success which stands to his credit thus represents the tangible result of his own well-directed efforts. In 1882 he came to Aurora county, South Dakota, where he took up government land in Palatine township, the same constituting an integral portion of his present valued homestead ranch of four hundred and eighty acres, most eligibly located nine miles northeast of Plankinton, the county seat, where he has maintained his home since 1896. His entire ranch is well fenced and equipped with substantial and attractive buildings and other permanent improvements of the best type. In addition to the original homestead, Mr. Dougan also took up a tree claim, and that he has accomplished more than the required amount of work in the matter of planting trees is evident to even the casual observer, for his place is made doubly attractive by the many fine trees planted by him and now well matured. In addition to the various cereals, he has given special attention to the raising of potatoes, to which he devotes about six acres of ground, from which he secures an annual yield of about one thousand bushels. He also has a good orchard on his place, and in the agricultural and pomological and horticultural departments of his farming enterprise he is particularly favored through the providence afforded by his fine artificial lake, which covers a tract of fourteen acres and which varies in depth from seven to nine feet. From the surface of the same he can draw off the water to a depth of thirty-three inches for irrigation purposes, while the supply is unfailing, being secured from one of the finest artesian wells in this section of the state. The well has a diameter of four and one-half inches and is five hundred and twenty-three feet in depth, the sinking of the same having been accomplished at a cost of eight hundred dollars. In the line of live stock, Mr. Dougan gives special preference to the Black Polled cattle, while he also raises an excellent grade of horses and swine. In addition to this homestead ranch he owns seventy acres of valuable land adjoining the town of Oacoma, Lyman county, where he lived during the year 1889, after which he returned to his home place. In politics Mr. Dougan had always been a Republican until the campaign of 1896, when he advocated the policy as adopted by the Chicago and later the Kansas City platforms, believing the volume of the money regulates the prices of all commodities, but in no sense is he in sympathy with what is known as Cleveland Democracy. He served one term each as mayor of Plankinton and as a member of the board of supervisors of Palatine township. He is affiliated with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Knights of Pythias and also was a charter member and the first noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Plankinton.

On the 6th of September, 1883, Mr. Dougan was united in marriage to Miss Katherine E. Dunn, who was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and reared to maturity in Iowa. She is a daughter of Philip and Rebecca (Greenlee) Dunn, who removed from Pennsylvania to Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, in 1876, where Mr. Dunn became a successful farmer, and where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1893, in Plankinton. His widow now has her home with her daughter, the wife of the subject. Mr. and Mrs. Dougan have three children, Lee, Blanche and Lynn, all of whom remain at the parental home, the two elder children having completed their education in the Plankinton high school, in which they were graduated as members of the class of 1903. Lee is at present taking a course in the State University at Vermillion, South Dakota, and Blanche, having completed a successful term of school the past winter, is at present studying music at Mason City, Iowa.

S. WESLEY CLARK, a representative and successful member of the bar of Spink county, was born at Platteville, Grant county, Wisconsin, on the 28th of December, 1873, and is a son of Samuel P. and Elizabeth (Huntington) Clark, who now maintain their home in San Jose, California. Samuel P. Clark was born on a farm near the city of Rutland, Vermont, in the year 1838, and in 1847 he accompanied his parents on their removal thence to Wisconsin. His father, Pliny Clark, was one of the early pioneers of the Badger state, where he reclaimed a good farm, being compelled in the early epoch to haul his produce by wagon to Milwaukee, eighty miles distant. The Clark genealogy is traced back to pure English extraction and family tradition indicates that the original representatives in America were Puritans who came over on the historic Mayflower, either on its first or second voyage. Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was of this family. The father of the subject was reared in Dane county, Wisconsin, where he was educated in the common schools of the pioneer era and the state university, at Madison, where he completed a partial course, withdrawing from that institution in order to assist his parents, by teaching. In 1862 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Huntington, who was born in Liverpool, England, in 1842. In 1849 her father, Thomas Huntington, came with his family to the United States and settled in Dane county, Wisconsin, becoming one of the prominent farmers near the town of Mazomanie, where the mother of the subject received her early education in the common schools, supplementing this discipline by a course of study in a seminary at Evansville, that state. She and her husband are communicants of the Episcopal church. Thomas Huntington was a prominent architect and builder in Liverpool, after coming to America abandoned his profession and lived quietly on his farm in Wisconsin until summoned to his reward.

In July, 1882, the parents of the subject came to South Dakota and located in Faulk county, within whose confines the father took up a considerable tract of government land and engaged in farming and stock growing, while in 1883 he established the postoffice of Wesley, named in honor of the subject of this sketch, who was the youngest white boy in the county, having been eight years of age when the family located in Faulk county. During the early years he watched his father's cattle on the prairies and assisted in trapping many wolves and foxes during the winter months, while in August, 1882, he espied a single buffalo, not far distant from the primitive home, and wished to take his father's rifle and shoot the animal, but was forbidden to do so by his anxious mother, her husband being absent at the time. Mr. Clark stated to the writer that he had ever retained a sincere regret that he had failed to shoot at that buffalo. He early manifested a distinctive predilection for the reading of good books and while still a boy expressed a wish to become a lawyer. When but thirteen years of age he began to read with absorbing interest such books as he could obtain as touching both ancient and modern history, as well as scientific works, and the while secured such educational advantages as were offered in the pioneer common schools of Faulk and Spink counties. When but nine years of age he met on his father's farm near Athol, Spink county, Thomas Sterling, now dean of law at the state university, and through a conversation with him determined to take up the study of law as soon as he could secure the necessary books, while it may be said that in the passing years he has not abated in the least his enthusiasm in the study of the science of jurisprudence in its various branches. He herded cattle for fifteen dollars a month and thus secured the money which enabled him to begin his collegiate work. He studied out on the prairies while keeping watch and ward over the

S. WESLEY CLARK.

cattle, and at times became so immured in his reading that his charges took unkind advantage of his abstraction and wandered away from their prescribed province. After completing the curriculum of the public schools Mr. Clark entered Redfield College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1894, having taught school to aid in defraying his college expenses and having held a first-grade teacher's certificate when but eighteen years of age. Immediately after his graduation he entered the law office of Sterling & Morris, at Redfield, and devoted himself assiduously to his legal duties until February, 1897, when he was admitted to the bar of the state, upon examination before the supreme court. He then remained with his preceptors for two years, on salary, and at the expiration of this interval, in 1899, entered into a professional partnership with E. B. Korns, at Doland, Spink county, this alliance continuing until the removal of Mr. Korns to Tracy, Minnesota. In 1900, upon his election to the office of state's attorney of Spink county, Mr. Clark returned to Redfield and here entered into partnership with his honored preceptor and friend, Thomas Sterling, and they have since continued to be associated in practice, under the firm name of Sterling & Clark, while they control the leading law business in Spink and adjoining counties. At the time of his election to the office of state's attorney Mr. Clark was but twenty-seven years of age, being at the time the youngest incumbent of such office in the state. At the expiration of his two years' term, in 1902, he was re-elected, receiving the largest majority ever accorded a candidate for public office in the county. His second term will expire in January, 1905, while it should be stated that he has made a most admirable record as a public prosecutor. In politics he gives an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party; his religious faith is that of the Congregational church, with which he united while attending college; and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Modern Woodmen of America, being at the time of this writing chancellor commander of Ivy Lodge, No. 23, Knights of Pythias. He has ever taken an interest in military affairs, and has been a member of the National Guard since he was sixteen years of age. He enlisted at the time of the Spanish-American war, at Sioux Falls, but was in poor health at the time and thus unable to pass the required physical examination and was not accepted as a volunteer. He is at the present time captain of Company G, Second Regiment, South Dakota National Guard, at Redfield. Mr. Clark is of sanguine temperament and genial personality, and has a host of loyal friends, his only enemies being malefactors whom he has hard pressed in his various prosecutions. He went to California in 1890, with the intention of permanently locating, but became homesick for the prairies and the invigorating climate of South Dakota, to which state he returned after six months, convinced that this is the ideal place for young men.

On the 7th of February, 1900, at Doland, this county, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clark to Miss Daisy Gertrude Labrie, who was born in the state of Illinois but who has resided in South Dakota since infancy, being here reared and educated. She is a daughter of Joseph E. Labrie, who came to this county in 1879, becoming a member of the first board of county commissioners and being one of the most prominent pioneers and influential citizens of Spink county; he is now postmaster at Doland. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have twin sons, Sterling and Stanton, who were born at the home of his parents, in San Jose, California, on the 1st of June, 1902, and when they were but six weeks of age the two lively youngsters were brought to their South Dakota home snugly ensconced in a basket.

LYMAN T. BOUCHER, of Eureka, at the present time state's attorney of McPherson county, was born in Washington county, Illinois, on the 27th of February, 1858, and is a son of John V. and Polly (Roundtree) Boucher, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Illinois. John Boucher, the grandfather of the subject, was likewise a native of Kentucky, where the family was established in the early pioneer epoch. John V. Boucher was a pioneer of Illinois, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. He tendered his services in defense of the Union, becoming a member of the Tenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, a considerable quota of which was furnished by Illinois, and he served from the opening of the war until the year of its close, having died in January, 1865, while enroute to his home, his death being the result of disease contracted during the Wilderness campaign. His wife survived him a year. Of their six children four are living, the subject of this review having been the sixth in order of birth.

Lyman T. Boucher passed his boyhood days in his native county, where he secured his early educational training in the public schools, after which he was a student in McKendree College, at Lebanon, that state. He then took up the study of law and in 1879 was matriculated in the Chicago College of Law, where he was graduated in June, 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, being duly admitted to the bar of his native state. He located in Bellville, Illinois, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until the spring of 1883, when he decided to cast in his lot with the pioneers of the future commonwealth of South Dakota. He forthwith opened an office in Leola, and later at Eureka, being one of the early settlers of the town, and here he has labored earnestly and successfully in his profession, attaining prestige as an able and discriminating attorney and counsellor and having the respect and confidence of the people of the community, while he has at all times been at the forefront in urging forward all measures ending to advance the general welfare and social and material progress of his county and state. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1889, and served as prosecuting attorney of McPherson county prior to the admission of the state to the Union, while he has since been incumbent of the office of state's attorney for several terms, his last election having occurred in 1902, while his term will expire in January, 1905. On June 2, 1904, Mr. Boucher was nominated by the Republican party of the sixth judicial circuit of South Dakota for the office of circuit judge, and as all the counties of the sixth circuit are Republican, his election next November is assured. He was a member of the state board of regents of education from 1893 to 1896, inclusive, and is one of the three members of the state board of commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which opened in the city of St. Louis in May of the present year, 1904. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party and has been active as a worker in the party cause.

On the 26th of December, 1888, Mr. Boucher was united in marriage to Miss Helen Melvill, of Galena, Illinois, and they have four children, namely: Melvill, John M., Lyman T., Jr., and Hiram A.

HANS O. WICKRE, one of the progressive farmers and stock growers of Day county, is a native of Norway, where he was born on the 5th of May, 1855, being a son of Jacob and Katerina (Holland) Wickre, who emigrated from Norway to the United States in 1868 and located in Benton county, Iowa, where they remained until 1886, when they came to South Dakota, being residents of Webster at the present time. The subject secured his early education in the excellent schools of his native land and was about thirteen years of age at the time of the family immigration to America. He remained on the home farm in Iowa, in the meanwhile attending the public schools at intervals, until 1884, when he came to South Dakota and located in Independence township, twenty-two miles northwest of Webster, Day county, where he took up government land, to which he has since added until he now has a finely improved landed estate of about one thousand acres. The entire ranch is being conducted under his personal supervision, and he raises large quantities of grain each year, the product running from twelve to fifteen thousand bushels annually, while he also makes a specialty of breeding Hereford cattle, from registered stock, usually having an average of two hundred head; also Percheron horses; and in particular the Duroc Jersey swine, in which line his stock is unexcelled in the state. He has a modern two-story house on his farm and a specially large and well-equipped barn, which provides the best of accommodations for stock and produce. He is a man of much energy and good judgment and has attained success through his own efforts, while his enthusiasm in regard to the attractions and great resources of the state of his adoption is as marked as is the success which has attended his efforts since casting his lot here. He has shown a zealous concern in local affairs of a public nature, has held various township offices and also served as a member of the school board of his district. In 1888-89-91 Mr. Wickre was a member of the board of county commissioners, and in 1902 he was elected county treasurer, of which office he is incumbent at the time of this writing, while his continuance in the position by re-election in the fall of 1904 is practically a foregone conclusion. He has maintained his home in Webster, the county seat, since 1895, and here he has one of finest and most modern residences in this section of the state, the same having been erected at a cost of seven thousand dollars and being a dwelling which would be a credit in any metropolitan center. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America, while he is one of the most prominent and popular members of the Old Settlers' Association of the county, of which he is president at the time this article is prepared.

On the 22d of December, 1878, Mr. Wickre was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Strand, who was born in Norway, in 1877, whence she immigrated to America, having been a resident of Iowa at the time of her marriage. Of this union have been born one daughter and three sons. Janna is a member of the class of 1904 in Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, and Jacob, Sherman and Benjamin are attending the public schools in their home town. In politics Mr. Wickre is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

WHEELER S. BOWEN, who is at the present time editor of the Sioux Falls Press and a member of the firm of Dotson & Bowen, publishers of the same, was born in Akron, Summit county, Ohio, on the 8th of April, 1843, being a son of Hiram and Martha (Wheeler) Bowen, who removed to Jonesville, Wisconsin, when he was a lad of six years, the father there becoming editor of the Janesville Gazette, of which he was part owner.

The subject received his early educational discipline in the common schools of Janesville, and as a boy began to work about his father's printing office, the training afforded in this line having been consistently designated as equal to a liberal education, and so it eventually proved in the case of Mr. Bowen. In the second year of the Civil war his patriotism was roused to responsive and definite protest, and in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Battery of Wisconsin Light Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war, making the record of a valiant and loyal son of the republic whose integrity he thus aided in perpetuating, while the history of his battery is the history of his service in the great conflict. His command was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, commanded in turn by Generals Grant, Sherman, McPherson and Howard, and he was a participant in all the campaigns of said army after the time of his enlistment. Mr. Bowen received his honorable discharge in May, 1865, and then returned to his home in Janesville, where he became a compositor in the office of the Gazette, later being made foreman of the office and finally city editor of the paper, with whose publication his honored father was long identified. In the spring of 1874 Mr. Bowen accepted the position of Rock Island editor for the Davenport Gazette, retaining this incumbency a few months, after which he returned to Janesville and was married.

In November of that year, in company with his bride, Mr. Bowen came to the territory of Dakota and located in the city of Yankton, where be became associated with George W. Kingsbury, Sr., in the purchase of the Yankton Press and Dakotan, and he thereafter continued to be in editorial charge of that paper during the major portion of the time until 1896, covering a period of nearly a quarter of century. In the year mentioned he went to Washington, D. C., to assume the office of clerk of the senate committee on Indian affairs, remaining in the federal capital until 1901, in July of which year he located in Sioux Falls and purchased the Sioux Falls Press, C. L. Dotson being admitted to partnership a few months later. They have since conducted the Press as an independent paper, the same having both daily and weekly editions. During the campaign of 1896 Mr. Bowen was editor of the Sioux Falls Daily Journal, and in the connection ably supported Bryan for the presidency, while during the campaign of 1900 he edited the Press as an exponent of the interests of the same party and presidential candidate. He is stanch Democrat and has been one of the leader of the party contingent in South Dakota, during and since the campaign of 1896. While a resident of Yankton he served six years as postmaster of the city, having been twice appointed to this office, and once removed because of a change in the politics of the administration.

On the 21st of June, 1874, in Janesville, Wisconsin, Mr. Bowen was married to Miss Ella S. Davis, daughter of Jerome Davis, a well-known citizen of that place, and they have one son, George H,, who is now a student in the Sioux Falls high school.

FRANK ALEXANDER is one of the pioneers of Campbell county. He settled at Mound City in September, 1884, and with the exception of the interval of a few years has resided there to the present time. He was born in Dubuque county, Iowa, and spent his early life on a farm. His parents were among the pioneers of Iowa and date their residence in the Hawkeye state from November, 1837. Mr. Alexander was elected register of deeds of Campbell county in 1884, and was elected as delegate to the contitutional convention held at Sioux Falls in 1885. He was elected county judge on the admission of the state of South Dakota into the Union in 1889, and has the honor of being the first register of deeds and county judge elected by the people of this county. He was appointed chief of division in the office of Indian affairs in Washington and after holding that position for over a year he resigned to take the position of special agent of the general land office, and was assigned to duty in Montana. He returned to Mound City in 1902. In 1896 he was elected state's attorney of Campbell county and held the position for four years. Owing to a vacancy in that office he has been appointed to fill the unexpired term, and has been nominated for that position on the Republican ticket and will be elected for a two-years term. In politics Mr. Alexander is a Republican and he has always taken a very active part in building up his party.

ROBERT C. HAWKINS, who stood as an honored citizen of Sioux Falls from practically the time of its inception to that of his death, and who passed to his reward on the 16th of September, 1903, was born in Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, on the 23d of July, 1825, and was a scion of colonial stock, while his parents were numbered among the pioneers of the Empire state, where he was reared to manhood and where he received a common-school education which he later effectively supplemented through personal application and the valuable lessons of experience. He acquired the trade of mason, to which he gave his attention in his native state until 1844, when he removed to Illinois, and thence, a few years later, to Richland Center, Richland county, Wisconsin, where he followed his trade and also engaged in farming. He was chairman of the township board of supervisors, township clerk and treasurer, chairman of the county board and justice of the peace, while he was sheriff of the county for one term. A man of broad mental ken and decided views, it was but natural that his intrinsic patriotism and loyalty should manifest themselves in a definite way when the thundering of rebel guns against the ramparts of old Fort Sumter heralded the opening of the Civil war. He raised the first company of volunteers in Richland county, being made captain of the same, which became Company H, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He continued in active service with his command for nearly two years when he received his honorable discharge, owing to disabilities resulting from his service in the field.

Soon after the close of the war Mr. Hawkins removed to Woodstock, in the same county of Richland, and was there engaged in the mercantile business until September, 1872, when he came to the territory of Dakota and located in Sioux Falls, where he was engaged in the work of his trade for two or three months. In the early winter he started to return to his home in Wisconsin by way of St. Paul, and so severe were the snowstorms and so many the other obstacles encountered that an entire week elapsed ere he reached the city mentioned. In the spring of the following year, in company with his family, he returned to Sioux Falls, where he ever afterward made his home. In the early days he took up a homestead claim in Wayne township, the same comprising the south half of the southeast quarter of section 33, and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 34, and this property he improved and retained in his possession until his death. He followed contracting in the line of his trade about two years after his return to Sioux Falls. He soon gained the confidence and esteem of the people of the city, and became influential in public affairs, having ever given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and having been for a number of years an active political worker in a local way. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace and continued incumbent of that office, with the exception of one term, until he was elected police justice of the city, upon its incorporation, in 1883. In the latter office he served consecutively until April, 1894, representing a full decade. He also held the office of probate judge of Minnehaha county for eight years, and in every office of trust to which he was called he manifested the utmost fidelity, honor and zeal, while his mature judgment and strong individuality made him a power for good in whatever work he undertook. He was one of the prominent representatives of the Masonic fraternity in the state, and did much to forward the interests of the order in his home city.

In 1843 Mr. Hawkins was united in marriage to Miss Ada Monroe, of Plattsburg, New York, and they became the parents of three children, Frederick B., who is now a resident of Sioux Falls; Albert, who resides in Sioux City, Iowa; and Isabel, who is the wife of George W. Clark, of Pasco, Washington. Mrs. Hawkins was summoned into eternal rest in 1869, and on the 23d of December, 1872, at Alma, Wisconsin, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Harriet Albertson, who was born in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and she survives him and still retains her residence in Sioux Falls, as did also their only son, the late Dr. John R., of whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this work. In religion Mr. Hawkins was a Methodist.

Mr. Hawkins was the architect of his own fortune, and upon his life rested no shadow of wrong or injustice while his kindly and genial nature won him firm and abiding friendship, his memory resting as a benediction upon all who came within the immediate sphere of his influence.

FRED LEWIS TIFFANY, one of the able and popular young members of the bar of Walworth county, and now incumbent of the office of United States court commissioner for the northern district of the state, was born in Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, on the 20th of May, 1877, and is a son of David M. and Addie R. Tiffany, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in that of New Hampshire, while they are now residents of

Mitchell, South Dakota, the father being a merchant by vocation. The subject passed his boyhood days in his native town, where he completed the curriculum of the public schools, having been graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1896. He then entered the University of Minnesota in the city of Minneapolis, where he continued his studies in the academic department for two years and later completed the prescribed course in the law department, in which he was graduated in June, 1901, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, being simultaneously admitted to the bar of the state, as was he to that of South Dakota a short time afterward. In June of the same year he came to Mitchell, this state, and there initiated the active practice of his profession, remaining there until March, 1902, when he located in Selby, Walworth county, where he was engaged in practice until June 16, 1903, when he was appointed to his present office, by Judge J. H. Carland, of the United States district court, and then removed to Everts, where he has since given his attention to his official duties, while he also continues the practice of the law, in the minutiae of which he is thoroughly well informed. In politics Mr. Tiffany gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he takes a lively interest in the questions and issues of the hour. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, while he is also affiliated with two college fraternities, the Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Delta Phi.

On the 20th of May, 1902, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Tiffany to Miss Florence Gregory, who was born in Racine, Wisconsin, on the 10th of December, 1877, being a daughter of William H. and Ellen R. Gregory, now residents of Mitchell, South Dakota. Of this union has been born a fine little son, Lewis Gregory Tiffany, who was ushered into the world on the 10th of April, 1903.

JOHN R. HAWKINS, M. D., who was summoned to the life eternal on the 3d of May, 1904, in the very flower of his manhood, was a native of Sioux Falls and a son of one of its honored pioneers, Robert C. Hawkins, to whom a memorial tribute is accorded on other pages of this volume. Dr. Hawkins was born in Sioux Falls, on the 10th of July, 1874, and was a son of Robert C. and Harriett (Alberson) Hawkins. He secured his early education in the public schools and manifested from his boyhood a distinctive predilection for study. After completing a course in the local high school he entered the University of Chicago, where he continued his studies for four years, at the expiration of which he was matriculated in Rush Medical College, in Chicago, where he completed the prescribed technical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1900, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. Through his own efforts he, to a large extent, paid the expenses of his higher education, and in the few years of his active professional work he had gained marked prestige and distinction. Soon after his graduation he engaged in active practice in his native city, making a specialty of the diseases of children, and he gained a representative support and a stronghold upon popular confidence and esteem, as well as upon the high regard of his professional confreres. He was made major surgeon of the Second Regiment of the South Dakota National Guard, and recently promoted to surgeon general with the rank of colonel, and held this office at the time of his demise, while he was a member of the State Medical Society and secretary of the Minnehaha County Medical Society, as well as county coroner and medical counselor of the ninth district when summoned from the sphere of life's activities, having been incumbent of the office of county coroner for three years. He was deeply devoted to his profession and took a great interest in all that tended to conserve its advancement. He was practically the originator of the present medical laws of the state, having expended much time, effort and money in preparing the measure and urging its passage, the enactment of the law having been made by the last legislature. He was a Master Mason, being identified with Minnehaha Lodge, No. 5, and was a consistent and valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

On the 19th of June, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Hawkins to Miss Minnie Edna Dull, of Freeport, Illinois, who survives him.

ALBE HOLMES, superintendent of the Two Johns mine, located at Crow Hill, Lawrence county, comes of stanch old colonial stock, and is himself a native of the far-distant Pine Tree state, having been born in Belfast, Waldo county, Maine, on the 13th of June, 1848, and being a son of James and Hannah H. (Ward) Holmes, who were likewise born and reared in that county, both passing their entire lives in Maine, where the father devoted his attention to lumbering during his active business career. The subject secured his early educational training in the common schools of his native place and early began to assist his father in his lumbering operations. In 1869, upon attaining his legal majority, he came west as a youthful pioneer. He made his way to Nevada, where he was for a number of years employed in the great Comstock mine. In 1876 he came to the Black Hills, making the trip to Cheyenne, Wyoming, from which point he came overland in a stage coach, in company with ten other men, hiring a team from one of the old-time pioneers, Tim Dyer. This was the second stage to enter the hills, and while the party were enroute a band of one hundred and fifty Indians passed their camp but gave them no trouble. They arrived in what is now the town of Custer on the 24th of March, and after devoting a few weeks to quartz prospecting Mr. Holmes started the first express line between Gayville and Deadwood, operating the same about six months, when he sold out. He then resumed prospecting, in which line he met with varying success during the following years. In 1896 he located the property now worked by the Spearfish Mining Company, and he still retains an interest in this property, which is a most promising one. In 1897 he was appointed superintendent of the Two Johns mine, named in honor of two well-known individuals of national reputation, John W. Gates and John A. Drake, the property being situated at Crow Hill, nine miles distant from Deadwood.

In politics Mr. Holmes gives a stanch support to the Republican party, and he is a member of the Business Men's Club, of Deadwood, being also a member of its house committee, while he also holds membership in the Mining Men's Association of the United States and the South Dakota Pioneer Society, as well as the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he has risen to the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, while he also holds membership in the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 3d of April, 1886, Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Miss Ellen V. Himes, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania.

DWIGHT GERARD HOLBROOK, of Sioux Falls, who is manager for South Dakota for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, is a native of Windsor Locks, Hartford county, Connecticut, where he was born on the 27th of July, 1867, being a son of Dwight and Kalista (Thayer) Holbrook, both scions of prominent families of New England, where the father was an inventor and a manufacturer of scientific and school apparatus, his birth having occurred in Derby, Connecticut. He died in 1891, and his wife resides in New York state. The subject of this sketch is of the seventh generation in direct line of descent from John Holbrook, who immigrated from Derby, England, and settled at Oyster Bay, Long Island, in the early part of the seventeenth century. His son Abel was the first white child born at Oyster Bay, the date of his nativity having been 1653. Several of the descendants of the original American ancestors were valiant soldiers in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. On the maternal side the subject is descended from Richard Thayer, who settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1640; Henry Adams, who was born in 1626; John Alden and his wife, Priscilla; William White, of the "Mayflower"; and in the fourth generation from Rev. Joseph Thaxter, who was commissioned by the "council of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay," on the 23d of January, 1776, as "chaplain of the regiment whereof John Robertson, Esq., is colonel," and who carried a musket at the battles of Concord Bridge, Lexington and Bunker Hill. In 1825 Rev. Joseph Thaxter conducted the religious service at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument. His commission as chaplain is now in the possession of his great-granddaughter, the mother of him whose name initiates this resume. As to the genealogy of the Holbrook family specific reference is made in the following named historical publications: American Ancestry, volume 1, page 38, and volume VII, page 6; Austin's Ancestral Dictionary, page 27, also allied families, pages 131-3; Dodd's History of East Haven, Connecticut, page 129; Orcutt's History of Derby, pages 729-31; and Vinton's Genealogy, pages 185-8 and 330-40. Of the Thayer and Thaxter families mention is made in detail in Massachusetts Historical Society, volume XVII, page 280; in the Records of the Town of Braintree, 1640-73; and in East Anglia, volume III, page 35; while of the Adams, Alden and White families, record appears in Savage's Genealogical Dictionary.

Dwight G. Holbrook received his early educational discipline principally in private schools in his native state, where he was prepared for college. He, however, decided to enter business life, in 1884, rather than to continue a burden upon a mother whose courage, business sagacity, self-abnegation and unqualified devotion had hitherto given him ample opportunities. After nine months of clerical service in the passenger department of the New York Central Railroad, he resigned, in October, 1884, to become a clerk in the actuary's department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, winning advancement through his fidelity, discrimination and marked executive ability, and being made private secretary to the vice-president of the company in 1889, while in 1893 he was given his present important preferment as general agent for the Dakotas, in which capacity he has accomplished a great work in the interests of a great company, manoeuvreing his forces with consummate skill and distinctive initiative and administrative force, and thus bringing much prestige to this old, reliable and well-known insurance corporation. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, but has never desired office. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and the Masonic order, in which latter he is affiliated with Minnehaha Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; Sioux Falls Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; and Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

In the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on the 14th of July, 1898, Mr. Holbrook was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte B. Long, daughter of Joseph D. Long, and of this union have been born two children, namely: Robert Dwight, June 7, 1899, and Darwin Long, July 5, 1903.

JOHN L. W. ZIETLOW, who is president of the Dakota Central Telephone Company, with headquarters in the city of Aberdeen, is a native of Prussia, where he was born on the 8th of December, 1850, and where he was reared to the age of seventeen years, having received his education in the excellent national schools of his native land. In 1867 he immigrated to the United States, having previously learned the watchmaker's trade in Prussia. He made his way to Wisconsin, and there sought such employment as came to his notice. He worked on a farm a time and later was employed in a machine shop and in sawmills. In 1873, while working in a sawmill, he had the misfortune to meet with an accident of most deplorable nature, having his right arm severed above the elbow. By the time he had recovered from his injury, so far as may be, he found himself almost penniless, but the same courage and self-reliance which have brought to him success in later years stood him well in hand at that critical period. He went to Naperville, Illinois, and there succeeded in completing a course in a commercial college. Thereafter he secured a position as scaler in a

sawmill, while later he secured clerical work in an office in Stillwater, Minnesota. In March, 1880, Mr. Zietlow came to what is now the state of South Dakota, and took up a homestead claim in Spink county, where he turned his attention to farming and the implement business, but his crops failed six years in succession, a fact which led him eventually to identify himself with the telephone business. Being a superior mechanic and having made particular study of applied electricity, he has been able to direct his efforts with consummate ability and success.

It may be said that while residing in Minnesota the subject had read a glowing description of the attractions of the James river valley in South Dakota, and later he was visited by a man who purposed bringing a colony to this section. A church meeting was held and this promoter prefaced his exhortations by a long prayer, after which he expatiated on his plans and on the great future in store for the section in which he was interested. Mr. Zietlow determined to investigate matters for himself, and, in company with a friend, he came to Watertown, then the terminus of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and thence, in the teeth of a fierce blizzard, made his way to the promoter's vaunted city of Ashton, which he found to be comprised of one shanty and a sod house. He took up a homestead claim, which proved to be near Athol, and then returned to Minnesota. On account of being caught in a blizzard in the fall of 1880, while on his way to his claim, he practically decided to abandon the property, when an offer of fifty dollars was made him for this tree claim adjoining Athol, which was beginning to show signs of growth, and which within six months was increased to the amount of twenty-three hundred dollars, he decided to once more come and "see what was doing." He found fourteen stores and two hotel buildings in the course of erection in the town, and that the railroad company had designated the same as a station on its line, while town lots were being platted beyond his claim. He refused eleven thousand dollars for his property and the town continued to boom for two years, within which time he platted his land, selling one lot. Other towns grew up as if by magic, and in time Athol's fortunes languished and it became practically but a memory.

Within the limitations necessarily prescribed for an article of this nature it is impossible to enter into details as to the gradual upbuilding of the great telephone enterprises in which the subject of this sketch is so prominently concerned, and yet it is but consistent that an outline be entered. In October, 1886, the Dakota Emner Telephone Company was organized, the promoter having been the subject of this sketch, who was one of the seven stockholders and incorporators. This company establishes exchanges in Aberdeen, Watertown and Columbia, and also connected Aberdeen with Groton and Columbia by long-distance telephone during the winter of 1886-87, while the local exchanges in Aberdeen and Watertown were later sold to local companies. Within one year after the establishment of the business the Bell Company attempted to close the exchanges on account of infringements of patents, and, fearing litigation, all of the exchanges mentioned were closed with the exception of those in Aberdeen and Watertown, to which Mr. Zietlow gave his personal attention. He carried on the work against the wishes of the Bell Company, though he was simply working on a salary at the time and the struggle was a strenuous and bitter one. From 1887 to 1894 it was under these adverse conditions the two exchanges mentioned were kept in operation by the use of such appliances as Mr. Zietlow could secure by personal effort. He familiarized himself with the old Reis apparatus, which had been invented only for the reproduction of musical tones, and by personal manipulation and improvement he succeeded in making the device available for conversational purposes, and during this time he discovered and brought out several inventions which have proved to be very important to practical telephone service. Before the expiration of the Bell patents the other persons interested in the local service had become discouraged, and in April, 1896, Mr. Zietlow concluded to attempt individually what the company had originally intended to accomplish. He constructed the line from Aberdeen to Redfield, and then found himself six thousand dollars in debt and with a cash capital of but one dollar and a half. The line was constructed through the efforts of himself and his son, with the assistance of a kindly disposed friend, and the subject's wife and daughters attended to the operation of the exchange while he was thus engaged in building the new line. From this time forward success has crowned his efforts and justified his determination and courage. The line became very popular, particularly during the hard winter of 1896, when communication by other means was cut off. In the time of the great floods of the following spring, when telegraph and railroad service came to a standstill, he kept his line in operation to Redfield, fording the streams to make the necessary repairs, and on account of no other line of communication being open, it paid some days as high as seventy and eighty dollars. After he had constructed three hundred miles of line, Mr. Zietlow organized and incorporated the Western Dakota Telephone Company and also the Central Dakota Telephone Company. The Dakota Central absorbed the Clark Telephone and the Midland line, of North Dakota, the Western Dakota and Central Dakota Telephone Companies as well as the Aberdeen, Watertown and other local exchanges. Mr. Zietlow is still one of the principal stockholders and an officer in each of these companies, whose aggregate capitalization is five hundred thousand dollars, which fact indicates the extent and importance of the service given and the business controlled. The Dakota Central Telephone Lines, of which he is president, represents one of the most profitable enterprises of the sort in existence and still gives its service at minimum rates to patrons. It now has a four-thousand-mile circuit, with four hundred offices, fifty of which are local exchanges, while seventy-five persons are represented on the regular pay roll, besides the construction gangs and agents, the latter being on commission basis. In 1903 the company expended one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in improvements, and the average annual revenue has reached fifty thousand dollars, the estimate for 1904 being one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It may be said without fear of contradiction, that the service accorded to patrons is cheaper than that of any other telephone company in the Union doing a legitimate business. The net profit on each twenty-five cent message is only four and a half cents. The company has no indebtedness and the stock is all held by residents of South Dakota.

In politics Mr. Zietlow is a Republican, his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of the Maccabees and the United Commercial Travelers.

At Newton, Wisconsin, on the 4th of March, 1878, Mr. Zietlow was married to Miss Martha Hewitt, who was born in Ohio and reared in Wisconsin, and who has proved an able coadjutor to her husband in his past struggles and at all times a wise counselor. They have three children: J. Forrest, who is superintendent of the system here described, having grown up with the business; Essie, who is a graduate of the high school and who has been employed in the office of the telephone companies since she was ten years of age, and Nina, who aided in the work as a child and contributed her quota to the building of the great enterprises of which her father is the head; in fact she states that as a child she was a "messenger boy." She is a graduate of the Aberdeen high school, the Aberdeen Normal School, and is now a student of the Chicago Musical College.

FRED W. SCHAMBER, one of the leading business men of Eureka, McPherson county, was born in Krem, South Russia, on the 13th of December, 1860, and is a son of Martin Schamber, who was likewise born and reared in that locality, the family having been established in southern Russia during the time when Catherine was czarina. She was a German and induced many of her countrymen to locate in Russia, giving them grants of land and exempting them and their descendants from military service for a period of one hundred years. The expiration of this period, a few years ago, doubtless led to the emigration of many of these worthy Russo-Germans to America, and South Dakota is favored in having gained a large relative contingent of excellent citizens through this means, among them being the members of the Schamber family.

In 1874 Martin Schamber came with his family to America, landing in New York city on the 13th of August, and thence coming through to what is now the state of South Dakota. He arrived with his family in Yankton in August of that year, and soon afterward located on a farm in Yankton county, and theer improved an excellent property. In 1881 he engaged in the hardware and implement business at Scotland, Bon Homme county, being associated in the enterprise with Messrs. Wentzloff and Max, and after about one year he disposed of his interests there and returned to the farm, where he remained until 1885, when he again engaged in the hardware and farming implement business in Scotland, where he continued operations until 1892, when he sold out and engaged in the lumber business. His devoted wife died August 29, 1893, her maiden name having been Friedericka Mueller, and in the following year he disposed of his lumber business and removed to the state of Virginia, where he passed three years, since which time he has maintained his home in Scotland, South Dakota. He served for eight years as a member of the board of county commissioners of Hutchinson county, and has been incumbent of other offices of local trust.

Fred W. Schamber secured his rudimentary education in his native land, having been a lad of about fourteen years at the time of the family immigration to the United States. His father is a man of distinctive scholastic ability and had been a successful school teacher in Russia, so that after coming to South Dakota in the pioneer days, when educational advantages were chiefly notable for their absence, he was enabled to aid his children in carrying forward their studies, and through this effective home discipline the subject of this sketch rounded out his education. He remained associated with his father until 1884, when he became identified with the clothing business in Scotland, Bon Homme county, thus continuing until 1887, when he located in the village of Tripp, Hutchinson county, where he was successfully engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business until 1889, when he disposed of his interests there and took up his residence in Eureka, McPherson county, where, in company with his brothers Julius, Emil and Philip, he established himself in the same line of enterprise. In 1897 Emil and Philip withdrew from the firm and were succeeded by Christopher Hezel and Milburn Matthews and the new firm then opened the Eureka Bazaar. In the following year Mr. Matthews withdrew from the firm, and in January, 1904, Mr. Hezel retired, since which time the enterprise has been conducted by the subject and his brother Julius, while their establishment is a large and well-equipped department store, while the trade controlled is a representative one and wide in its ramifications. Julius Schamber is the active manager of this business, and with the subject is also associated in the ownership of the Golden Rule store, of which Mr. Hezel is manager and also a partner. The subject of this review now devotes the major portion of his time to his collection and loan business, having attractive offices in the building of the Bank of Eureka. In company with his brother Julius and Isadore Seitzick and W. G. Jacobs, Mr. Schamber is engaged in the manufacture of ladies' wrappers, the factory being in Millville, New Jersey, and the enterprise proving a profitable one, its inception dating back to July, 1903, while all of the interested principals are residents of South Dakota. The subject and his brothers are the owners of a large amount of valuable real estate in McPherson county, including two thousand acres of valuable farming land, all of which is under cultivation or utilized for grazing purposes, while each of the brothers is the owner of a modern residence and has been successful in his business operations.

In politics Mr. Schamber gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he has ever shown a deep interest in all that concerns the general welfare and progress. He served for two terms as justice of the peace, in 1892 was elected to represent McPherson county in the state legislature, while in 1898 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, making an excellent record in both assemblies and proving himself a valuable working member of both bodies of the legislature. In 1899 he was chosen the chief executive of the municipal government of Eureka, serving as its mayor for two years and giving a business-like and progressive administration.

On the 13th of December, 1885, Mr. Schamber was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Hetzler, who was born in Missouri, being a daughter of Rev. Heinrich Hetzler, who was numbered among the pioneers of South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Schamber have two children, Edwin and Arthur.

BURNACE W. BAER, senior member of the firm of Baer & Brewster, who conduct a successful abstract and real-estate business in Woonsocket, Sanborn county, is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in Ash Grove, Davis county, on the 4th of February, 1877, and being a son of William R. and Alice (Wonn) Baer. The subject secured his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native town, and then entered the high school at Harlan, Iowa, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1895. Soon afterward he was matriculated in the Southern Iowa Normal School at Bloomfield, that state, where he completed a course of study and was graduated in 1896. Upon leaving the normal school he began reading law under the preceptorship of Thomas H. Smith, of Harlan, continuing his technical studies under these auspices for two years. He then entered the law department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, and was there graduated as a member of the class of 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, while he was simultaneously admitted to the bar of his native state. In February, 1901, Mr. Baer came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Woonsocket, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1902 he entered into partnership with Delmar H. Brewster, and they have since conducted a general real-estate and abstract business, the firm name being Baer & Brewster. In politics the subject is a stanch adherent of the Republican party and is an enthusiastic advocate of its principles and policies. In 1902 he was elected to the office of state's attorney of Sanborn county, and has proved a most able public prosecutor, so that it is most certain that he will be chosen as his own successor in the election of November, 1904. In a fraternal way he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 1st of June, 1904, Mr. Baer was united in marriage to Miss Blanche E. Smith, daughter of Ellis M. Smith, who is a prominent and influential citizen of Woonsocket, where he is engaged in the drug business.

GEORGE J. JARVIS, of Faulkton, South Dakota, is a native of Ohio, having been born at Columbus, March 26, 1843. He is the son of George and Sarah Jarvis, the former of whom was born at Staffordshire, England, and the later at Broekelhurst, Sheffield, England. The paternal grandparents were William B. and Mary (Green) Jarvis, the former a native of Wales and the latter of Birmingham, England. The subject's grandparents on both the paternal and maternal sides came to America early in 1830. The subject was not favored with special advantages for securing an education in his youth, and as a consequence is practically self-educated. May 17, 1849, the subject accompanied his parents upon their removal to Wisconsin, the trip being made in a "prairie schooner," so much used by emigrants in those days. In the winter of 1851-2 they returned to Ohio, but in April, 1856, they went to Richland county, Wisconsin. On July 26, 1863, Mr. Jarvis enlisted in the Third Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, at Madison, Wisconsin, with which he served until October 15, 1864. Since becoming of age Mr. Jarvis has conducted business on his own account. He was in the milling business, in which he was fairly successful, and at the same time he also met with several severe reverses, having the mill once burned down and once destroyed by flood. He subsequently turned his attention to the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Richland Center, Wisconsin, in April, 1875. He came to his present location in South Dakota on August 2, 1883, and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, having attained an enviable standing among his fellow members of the bar and the public generally. The only official position he has ever held is that of judge of the courts of Faulk county, in which position he is now serving, to the satisfaction of all having business in the court and with great credit to himself. The Judge has always taken an active interest in politics and was formerly a stanch abolitionist, and since the formation of the Republican party he has exerted his influence in its behalf. He is also engaged in farming to some extent and has made of this a success in an eminent degree. He maintains a deep interest in his old comrades by membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Judge Jarvis was united in marriage to Miss Diantha M. Nichols, a native of Somerset, Ohio, and to them have been born the following children: Nellie A., born April 26, 1866; George L., October 2, 1867; Harry J., April 24, 1869; Fred W., May 14, 1872; S. Belle, December 2, 1874.

EUGENE E. RING, president of the Bowdle Roller Company, merchant millers, was born at Owatonna, Minnesota, August 27, 1864, the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Wheeler) Ring. The parents were natives of Maine and Vermont, respectively. They were pioneers of Minnesota and South Dakota, coming to this state in 1884 and locating in Potter county, where the father took up land and farmed. He removed to Bowdle in 1903. He is now in his sixty-eighth year, while his wife is fifty-eight years old. Both are members of the Free Methodist church.

The subject was reared to manhood in Minnesota, where he attended the country schools and also an academy, finishing his education with a course at a commercial college. He came to South Dakota in 1885 and took up land in Potter county, where he farmed for twelve years. He then located at Bowdle, where he became interested in an electric light plant which had been incorporated by other parties. In 1900 he engaged in the milling business, he and his brother, Simon C. A., purchasing a half interest in the Bowdle Roller Company, which had been incorporated in 1897, combining the two corporations together. In 1902 the brothers bought sixty-six out of one hundred shares of the mill stock, thus securing a controlling interest, and they reorganized the company, with the subject as president. The plant has a capacity of one hundred and forty barrels daily, and the company also ships from one hundred thousand to one hundred and sixty thousand bushels of wheat annually. The nominal value of the plant and mill is thirty thousand dollars.

Mr. Ring married Miss Jennie Z. Wilson, who was born at Owatonna, Minnesota, the daughter of Charles and Zettela (Thompson) Wilson, now deceased. Their children are as follows: Mabel F., Eunice C., Lois A. and Lucile Z. Mr. Ring is a Republican in politics; in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, carrying life insurance in the same, also in several old line companies.

JOHN R. WEAVER, a successful merchant and representative citizen of Claremont, Brown county, was born at Eureka, Montcalm county, Michigan, on the 29th of December, 1858, and is a son of Benjamin A. and Betsy (Clark) Weaver, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York, the former having been a son of Aaron Weaver, who was a native of Rhode Island. The last mentioned was a son of John Weaver, who was likewise born in Rhode Island and who married a Miss Chase, whose original ancestor in America was one of two brothers who came over in the historic Mayflower, while their sister remained in England

and became the wife of Sir John Townsend. Representatives of the Chase family were valiant soldiers in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, and through their thus giving allegiance to the colonial cause they sacrificed a large estate in England. The paternal grandfather of the subject continued to reside in Troy, New York, until 1845, when he removed to Michigan and became one of the pioneers of Ionia county, where he passed the residue of his life. The father of the subject became the owner of a farm in Montcalm county, that state, where he remained until 1859, when he then removed to Ionia county, same state, then removed to Stearns county, Minnesota, being one of the pioneers of that section of the state. They passed on their way only three miles distant from the point the memorable Indian massacre at New Ulm, he and his family fortunately being unmolested. For a quarter of a century he resided in the city of Chicago, where he was a prominent contractor and builder, finally meeting with an accident which compelled him to retire from active labors. He is now living in the home of the subject, being seventy-four years of age at the time of this writing. His present wife is living with a daughter in Chicago. They became the parents of four children, all of whom are living. The subject's mother died in July, 1861; she was the mother of four children, three of whom are dead.

John R. Weaver, the immediate subject of this review, passed his school days in Michigan, and as his mother died when he was but eighteen months of age he was reared in the home of his paternal grandfather, with whom he remained until the spring of 1885, when he came to Brown county, South Dakota, and located in Detroit township, where he took up government land and engaged in farming. Two years later, upon the completion of the line of the Great Northern Railroad through this section, he engaged in the draying and freighting business, in which line he continued operations one year, at the expiration of which he established himself in business in Claremont, where for the ensuing decade he conducted a lumber yard and also dealt in coal and farming machinery and implements, building up a most prosperous enterprise. In 1899 he disposed of his business and purchased a farm southeast of the town, where he established the family home, and thereafter he was engaged as traveling representative for the Plano Manufacturing Company until March, 1904, when he entered into partnership with his brother, James A., and became associated with him in the carrying on of the general merchandise business which the latter had established in Claremont in the preceding September, and the enterprise has been since conducted under the firm name of Weaver Brothers. They carry a large and complete stock of general merchandise and also handle farming machinery and implements, and their trade has been most satisfactory from the start and is constantly increasing in scope and importance. It may be noted in the connection that our subject's brother and partner was the first white child born on the Indian reservation across the river from Sauk Center, Minnesota, and is the offspring of the second marriage of their father. He came to South Dakota in the autumn of 1903. In politics the subject is a stanch Republican, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has passed the capitular degree, and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 31st of December, 1878, Mr. Weaver was married to Miss Janett Cole, who was born in Eureka, Montcalm county, Michigan, being a daughter of Leander T. and Sarah J. Cole, who were numbered among the pioneers of Brown county, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have two children, Clarence J., who has charge of our subject's farm, previously mentioned, and Maud J., who is the wife of M. Hugh Miller, a successful young farmer of this county.

JOHN J. FENELON is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born on a farm in the vicinity of the city of Brandon, Fond du Lac county, on the 20th of June, 1861, and being a son of William and Catherine (Fitzpatrick)

Fenelon, both of whom were born in County Carlow, Ireland, where their respective families had been established for many generations. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of the subject emigrated from the Emerald Isle to America in 1850, and both settled in Wisconsin, where they became successful farmers and where they passed the remainder of their lives. The parents of the subject are still residents of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. Of the six children in the family, John J. was the second in order of birth, while of the number five are living.

John J. Fenelon passed his boyhood days on the old homestead farm, and after completing the curriculum of the public schools, including the high school, in which he was graduated, he entered Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin, and there continued his studies for two years. In 1885 he came to the present state of South Dakota, and located in Campbell county, taking up a homestead seven miles southeast of the village of Pollock and being one of the earliest settlers in this section. He still owns the homestead mentioned. In 1892 he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, and in 1894 was elected county treasurer, being chosen as his own successor in the latter office in 1896. He made Mound City, the county seat, his headquarters until 1901, in the autumn of which year he came to the newly established town of Pollock, moving his house from Mound City, and as this was the first house in Pollock he may well be said to be in a significant sense one of the founders and builders of the town. He had previously effected the organization of the bank, under the title of the Pollock State Bank, and on the 9th of November, 1901, the bank established was formally opened for business in its present location. The enterprise has proved successful, the subject acting as cashier of the same. Mr. Fenelon is associated with his brother, William, in the ownership of a large farm south of Pollock, and they are also largely concerned in the raising of live stock. In politics the subject is a stanch Democrat, and takes an active interest in the furtherance of the party cause.

On the 9th of November, 1899, Mr. Fenelon was united in marriage to Miss Flora E. Irwin, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, of which state her parents were pioneers. Of this union have been born two children, Irwin and Katherine.

GEORGE SMITH HUTCHINSON, president of the James Valley Bank, at Huron, is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in Pike, Wyoming county, New York, on the 5th of December, 1853, and being a son of George and Angeline A. (Smith) Hutchinson, who removed to the state of Wisconsin when he was about nine years of age, locating in Manitowoc, where he secured his early educational training in the public schools, later continuing his studies in Milwaukee, Madison and Durand, that state, and receiving good advantages in the line. On the 1st of November, 1872, Mr. Hutchinson located in West Depere, Brown county, Wisconsin, where he secured a position as clerk in a general merchandise establishment, eventually securing an interest in the business, with which he continued to be identified until 1887, when he sold out his interest. In November of that year he entered the employ of the extensive wholesale grocery house of Reid, Murdoch & Company, of Chicago, in the capacity of traveling salesman, and on the 16th of July, 1889, he came to South Dakota as representative of this concern in the state, with headquarters in Huron. He continued with the firm until May 1, 1902, when he resigned his position and forthwith effected the organization of the James Valley Bank, which was incorporated under the laws of the state on the 15th of that month, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. He has been president of the institution from the time of its organization and has directed its affairs with consummate judgment and ability.

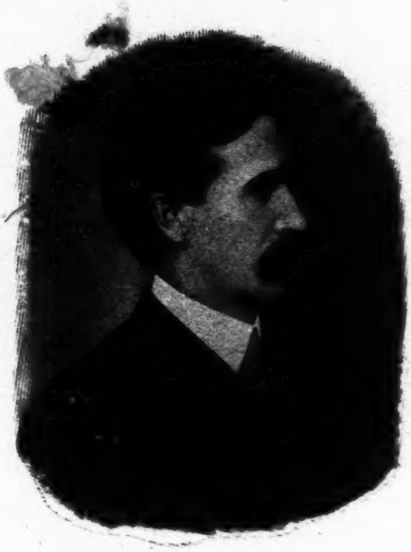
Mr. Hutchinson is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities and has been an active worker in its cause, in a local way. The hold which Mr. Hutchinson has upon the esteem and regard of the people of Huron has been given significant evidence, since in 1896 he was chosen mayor of the same, serving two years and giving a clean, capable and business-like administration of municipal affairs. He has been a member of the board of education since 1898 and in the connection his interest has been far removed from the apathetic and perfunctory. In 1902 still higher official preferment was conferred upon our subject, who was then elected to represent his district in the lower house of the state legislature, where he made an enviable record during the 1902-3 general assembly, while he is a candidate for state senatorial honors in the forthcoming election of November, 1904. He is a Knight-Templar Mason and is also affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 23d of July, 1884, Mr. Hutchinson was united in marriage to Miss Agnes J. Persons, of Brodhead, Wisconsin, and they have three children, Harry T., Augusta Jean and George.

REV. CALVIN H. FRENCH, A. M., D. D., is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Wellsville, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 13th of June, 1862, and being a son of Rev. Charles P. and Mary J. (Brown) French. His father, after serving as pastor of home mission churches in Virginia and spending some time in broken health at his own home in Washington county, Pennsylvania, removed to Grand Ridge, LaSalle county, Illinois, when the subject was eight years of age. He there secured his early educational discipline in the public schools and later entered the high school at Streator, that state, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883. He was then matriculated in Lake Forest University, in the town of that name, and there completed the classical course and was graduated in 1888, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while his alma mater later conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Dr. French early decided to prepare himself for the ministry of the Presbyterian church, and in 1888 entered the Union Theological Seminary, in New York city, where he completed his divinity course, being graduated as a member of the class of 1891 and licensed by the presbytery of Chicago in June of that year. In the autumn of the same year Dr. French came to South Dakota and was ordained by the presbytery of Southern Dakota and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Scotland, Bon Homme county, where he remained until August, 1898, having also acted as principal of the Scotland Academy, a church institution, during the last year of his pastorate. In the year mentioned was effected a consolidation of Scotland Academy and Pierre University, and the outcome was the founding of Huron College. Upon the establishing of the new college Dr. French was made president of the same, and he has ever since continued incumbent of this important executive office, in which his work has been a noble and prolific contribution to the educational prestige of the state. In recognition of his high intellectual attainments and his prominence as an educator and representative member of the clergy of the Presbyterian church, the Wooster University, at Wooster, Ohio, conferred upon him, in 1901, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In politics the Doctor gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and he ever manifests a lively interest in the questions and issues of the hour.

On the 17th of July, 1897, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. French to Miss Anna E. Long, of College Springs, Page county, Iowa, and they have two sons, Robert C. and Ralph V.

From the bulletin of Huron College for 1904-5 we make the following historical excerpt: "The presbytery of Southern Dakota established Pierre University in 1883. The synod of Dakota was established in October, 1884, by order of the general assembly and assumed control of the college. With the division of the territory and the admission of the two states, the name of the controlling body was again changed, becoming now the synod of South Dakota. This was the name of both the ecclesiastical body and of the legal corporation until January, 1904, when the articles were amended and the corporate name of the institution changed to Huron



REV. CALVIN H. FRENCH.

College. Rev. Thomas M. Findley became the first president, serving two years. In 1885 Rev. William M. Blackburn, D. D., LL. D., succeeded to the presidency and continued in office until August, 1898. During these fifteen years the college did a noble and far-reaching work. It aided in the classical training of twenty-nine young men for the gospel ministry, two of whom are now missionaries in distant foreign lands. Many more became teachers, while hundreds were sent out to become centers of helpful and uplifting influence in almost as many different communities. Scotland Academy was established by the presbytery of Southern Dakota in 1886. Of its students seven have entered the ministry, while more than eighty are known to have become teachers. Owing to unforeseen changes in the development of the state, the synod deemed it necessary to remove the college from Pierre. With the purpose of obtaining greater efficiency in the educational work of the church in this state, it was determined to consolidate the college and academy. Action to this end was taken at a special meeting of the synod held at Huron on June 2-3, 1898. The people of Huron, by public subscription, raised a sufficient amount of money to purchase and fit up a large and substantial four-story building, costing, at the time of erection, fifty thousand dollars. On account of advancing years and failing health Dr. Blackburn resigned the presidency in the summer of 1898, but remained in the faculty as president emeritus and professor until his death, in December, 1898. The college will long bear the impress of his life, and its growth and usefulness will be a lasting monument to his noble self-sacrifice in its behalf. Rev. C. H. French became president of the college in August, 1898, and at once began the work of reorganizing and rebuilding on the new foundations. During the summer of 1902 a new impulse was given to the development of the college by the beginning of an effort to secure money for buildings and endowment. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company offered to donate for a campus four blocks of ground admirably located in the residence portion of the city. Subscriptions were taken in South Dakota and help was obtained from friends in the East. On December 31, 1903, a total sum of one hundred thousand dollars had been given or subscribed, of which thirty thousand or more will be available for use during the present summer (that of 1904). With this amount the new dormitory for girls will be completed and an artesian well will be secured and a central heating and lighting plant will be installed. The college is under the management of the Presbyterian synod of South Dakota. The synod elects the trustees, who are divided into three classes and serve three years each. They must not be less than five nor more than twenty-four in number, and two-thirds of them must be members of the Presbyterian church. This board of trustees appoints the faculty and administers all the affairs of the school."

It may be further said that the college is Presbyterian, but not sectarian, and that its curriculum and facilities are of the best, while its faculty has been selected with the utmost of discrimination. An excellent library and museum are maintained, a college paper published, and the student life is of enthusiastic and appreciative type. Four courses are offered in the college, leading up to the degree of Bachelor and Master of Arts, while there are also musical, academic, normal and commercial departments, each equipped for most effective work. The financial budget of the institution has increased from eight thousand dollars, in 1898-9, to eighteen thousand five hundred dollars in 1904. An endowment and building fund of one hundred thousand dollars was secured December 31, 1903. The building now occupied is valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars; the dormitory and heating and lighting plant, completed in the summer of 1904, represent an expenditure of thirty-five thousand dollars, and the campus, given by the railway company, on the 1st of September, 1904, is valued at twelve thousand dollars. The state, the church, the official board, the faculty and the students all have reason to take pride in Huron College and to be assured of its still brighter and more glorious future.

JOHN M. ROBB, a successful cattle raiser and farmer of Stanley county, claims the fine old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on the 28th of March, 1854, and being a son of Hon. Thomas M. and Ann M. Robb. The father of the subject was born in Pennsylvania, as was also his father, Joshua Robb, who removed thence into Ohio in the pioneer days, becoming a successful farmer and there passing the remainder of his life. Thomas N. Robb was a man of high attainments, being one of the representative members of the bar of the state, and also serving as a member of the legislature. Both he and his wife continued to reside in Lima, Ohio, until death. They became the parents of eight children, of whom five are living.

John M. Robb was reared to maturity in his native city, and there completed the curriculum of the public schools, being graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1875. After leaving school he was engaged in the banking business until 1877, when, at the age of twenty-three years, he came as a pioneer to what is now the state of South Dakota. He was a member of the government party which came here and built Fort Custer, and there he was in charge of the trader's store until the fall of that year, when he removed to Fort Bennett, where he continued in charge of the government trading store until 1890, when he engaged in the same line of business on his own responsibility. The Indians were more or less troublesome during these years, and our subject became familiar with the strenuous work demanded in keeping them in subjection to government authority. Upon the removal of the military post from Fort Bennett, in 1891, Mr. Robb became associated with Senator Douglas F. Carlin in the stock business, and about three years later he purchased the interests of his partner and has since been successfully identified with the great cattle industry of the state in an individual way, having a fine ranch of ten thousand acres, eligibly located on the Cheyenne river, while on the place is also a fine natural spring which supplies a large amount of pure water. Mr. Robb gives special preference to the Hereford type of cattle and carries on his operations upon an extensive scale. In politics he gives his support to the Democratic party, but has never aspired to public office of any description.

MORRIS M. WILLIAMS, a well-known and representative citizen of Lebanon, Potter county, was born in Portage, Wisconsin, on the 12th of October, 1865, and after there completing the curriculum of the public schools he entered the Northwestern Business College, in Madison, the capital of the state, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1885. In 1885 he came to the territory of Dakota and was for one year employed as clerk in the Inter Ocean Hotel, at Mandan, in what is now North Dakota. He then, in 1886, came to Gettysburg, Potter county, South Dakota, and was there working for his brother, A. G., in the real-estate business for two years, at the expiration of which, in 1888, he came to Lebanon, where he engaged in the buying of grain for the Marfield Elevator Company, remaining with this concern twelve years, while during the latter few years of this period he was also engaged in the lumber and farming implement and machine business on his own responsibility, retiring from the grain business in 1902, while he still continued the other lines of individual enterprise, having built up a large and successful business. In 1898 he was also engaged in the general merchandise business here, as the senior member of the firm of Williams & Schneider, having a commodious store and warehouse and carrying an extensive stock of goods. He has been consecutively concerned in the real-estate business, and his books at all times show desirable investments in good farming and grazing lands, as well as town property. He has recently completed in Lebanon a fine modern residence, the same being heated by the hot-water system and having other up-to-date facilities and being one of the most attractive homes in this section of the state. In politics he is a stanch Republican but has not been ambitious for public office, though he served for a number of years as treasurer of the school district. He is a Royal Arch Mason and also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 8th of August, 1890, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Frankie Carr, and they have three children, Perry R., Benjamin H. and Marjorie.

GEORGE A. DODDS, one of the leading and pioneer merchants of Watertown, is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Wellington, St. Lawrence county, on the 17th of June, 1845, and being a son of Captain George and Anne (Walton) Dodds, the former of whom was born in Scotland and the latter in England, while the father was for many years engaged in mercantile business, both he and his wife having died in Waddington, New York. After attending the public schools of his native town the subject of this review went to Ogdensburg, New York, where, at the age of seventeen years, he secured a clerkship in a dry-goods store, being thus employed for the following decade and gaining an intimate knowledge of the details of the business. At the expiration of the period noted he came west to the city of Chicago, where he was engaged in clerking in leading mercantile establishments until 1875, having been in the city at the time of the memorable fire of 1871. In 1875 he there engaged in the dry-goods business upon his own responsibility, continuing this enterprise until 1884, when he disposed of his interests in the western metropolis and came to Watertown, South Dakota, where he opened a dry-goods store in the Mellette block, his having been the first exclusive dry-goods establishment in the city. He built up an excellent trade, the growth of the enterprise keeping pace with the development and progress of the town, and finally he added other departments to his business and secured large and ample quarters, where he now has a general stock of merchandise of select and comprehensive order. He is one of the alert and progressive business men of the city and commands the unqualified esteem of its people, while he always maintains a deep interest in public affairs and in the promotion of the welfare of the city and state. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and both he and his wife are valued members of the Congregational church.

Mr. and Mrs. Dodds have an attractive home, located on the north side of the city, and the same is a center of refined hospitality.

MELVELLE B. BRIGGS, a successful stock grower of Stanley county, is a scion of stanch old colonial stock, the original American ancestors having settled in New England prior to the war of the Revolution. He is himself a native of the old Pine Tree state, having been born in Brighton, Somerset county, Maine, on the 19th of January, 1860, and being a son of William E. and Almeda (Hight) Briggs, both of whom were likewise born in that state, where they were reared to maturity and where they continued to reside until 1865, when they removed to Iowa, the father having previously passed some time in California. They remained in Iowa until 1868, when they located in Olmstead county, Minnesota, where the honored father of our subject was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1881, when he came to South Dakota, passing the closing years of his life in Woonsocket, Sanborn county, where he died in 1899. His widow is still living, seventy-five years old. They were the parents of five sons, of whom the subject of this review was the youngest. His brother, George E. Briggs, who was a locomotive engineer on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was killed in a wreck on that road near Bramhall, this state, on the 19th of July, 1899. The others are O. W. Briggs, of Rochester, Minnesota; W. T. and I. F. Briggs, of Woonsocket, South Dakota.

M. B. Briggs was about five years of age at the time of the family removal to the west, and his early educational training was secured in the public schools of Iowa and Minnesota. He remained at the parental home in Minnesota until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when, in 1879, he came to South Dakota and initiated his independent career by engaging in the butchering business in Huron, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which he rejoined his parents, who about that time took up their abode on their ranch in Sanborn county, this state. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home place until 1894, when he removed to his present location, in Sterling county, twelve miles northeast of the little postoffice town of Leslie, among his neighbors in the locality being such well-known and honored citizens as John Robb, Senator Douglas F. Carlin and Louis La Plante, Sr., as well as others, who are individually mentioned in this compilation. Mr. Briggs has a well-improved and well-watered ranch of six hundred and forty acres, and the best of range facilities for his cattle, of which he runs a large herd each season. In politics he is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and fraternally he holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 8th of November, 1884, Mr. Briggs was united in marriage to Miss Kate U. Seely, who was born in Burns, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, being a daughter of Alfred and Louise (Miles) Seely, who removed thence to Elgin, Minnesota, when she was a mere child, and she was there reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have five sons, namely: Frederick, Frank, George, Walter and William.

DOUGLAS CARLIN, representative of Stanley and Lyman counties in the state senate, and one of the successful farmers and stock growers of this section of the state, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Greene county, on the 20th of August, 1855, and being a son of Thomas J. and Mary (Kelly) Carlin, who were likewise born and reared in that state. William Carland, the grandfather of the subject, was born in the old Dominion state, where the family was established in the colonial days, and he became one of the early pioneers of Illinois, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. He was associated with his brother Thomas, who later became one of the early governors of the state. The parents of the subject of this review are still living in Illinois, and the father, who has attained the venerable age of seventy-five years, has devoted his active life to farming. He served as register of deeds and clerk of the circuit court for a period of twelve years and is now living retired, in the town of Carrollton. His three children are all living, and the subject of this review is the only son.

Douglas Carlin passed his boyhood days in his native county, and received his rudimentary education in the public schools, after which he continued his studies in a school conducted by the Christian Brothers in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, entering the institution at the age of fifteen and remaining in the same for a period of four years. He then returned to his home and there attended school until he had attained his legal majority, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Greene county, in which capacity he served one year, at the expiration of which, in 1877, he came to Bismarck, Dakota territory, and thence proceeded down the Missouri river to Fort Yates, where he joined his uncle, General William P. Carlin, who was in command of that military post. The General served with distinction during the war of the Rebellion, with the rank of major general, and was retired a number of years ago with the rank of brigadier general, while he now resides in the city of Spokane, Washington, in which state he has extensive real-estate interests. Upon reaching Fort Yates the subject was appointed quartermaster's clerk, and there served in that capacity until June, 1881, when he was ordered to Pierre by the chief quartermaster and there assigned to the supervision of the shipping department, issuing supplies to the different military posts up and down the Missouri river, including Fort Meade. He retained this position until 1885, when he was given a clerical office in the departmen of the interior and assigned to the Cheyenne Indian agency, where he continued in active service until the autumn of 1890. He then resigned his position and located on the

Cheyenne river, where he has since been successfully engaged in the raising of cattle and horses, having a ranch of open range, well-improved and carrying on his enterprise on a large scale. He gives preference to the Hereford breed of cattle, keeping an average herd of about five hundred head, while he also raises an excellent grade of draft and road horses. In politics Mr. Carland gives an unwavering allegiance to the Democratic party, and in 1899 he was elected a member of the board of commissioners of Sterling county, while in 1902 he was elected to represent his county in the state senate, in which body he has proved a valuable working member. Fraternally the Senator is identified with the Masonic order and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 27th of August, 1887, Mr. Carlin was united in marriage to Miss Marcelle Dupree, who was born at Fort Sully, this state, being a daughter of Frederick Dupree, who resided in this section of the Union for sixty years, being a prominent and influential figure in the pioneer history of the state. He died in June, 1898, on his ranch, in Sterling county, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. Of him individual mention is made on other pages of this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Carland have six children, namely: Lilly, Thomas, Walter, Laura, Bessie and Ruth.

JOSEPH J. STEHLY, of Hecla, Brown county, is a native of Lakeville, Dakota county, Minnesota, and a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of that state. He was born on the 3d of September, 1860, and is a son of John and Mary Stehly, the former of whom was born in Manheim, Baden, Germany, whence he immigrated to America when a young man, taking up his residence in Minnesota, where he turned his attention to farming, having been one of the early settlers of Dakota county, where he remained until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he showed his loyalty to the land of his adoption by enlisting as a member of Company K, Third Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served until the time of his death, which occurred on the 28th of August, 1864, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, as the result of hardships endured while in the army. His wife survived him by many years, her death occurring in 1880, while their three children survive them. The father was but thirty-four years of age at the time of his death.

The subject was reared on the homestead farm and secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Minnesota. He continued to be identified with the work and management of the homestead until 1884, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade, becoming a skilled artisan in the line and following his trade in Minnesota until 1888, when he came to South Dakota, locating in the village of Hecla on the 30th of May of that year. Here he found ample demand upon his services as a contractor and builder, and in July, 1888, he purchased a half interest in a local furniture establishment, being associated in the enterprise with Fred Rock, under the firm name of Rock & Stehly. In 1890 the firm purchased the lumber yard of the town and continued to conduct both enterprises until January 20, 1892, when the partnership was dissolved and our subject secured the lumber business as his share. He has since conducted this most successfully, his trade being exceptionally large for a town of the size and this fact indicates that he is specially energetic, progressive and straightforward in his methods, his annual transactions reaching a large aggregate. As he is a thorough mechanic and an excellent judge of material, he is able to discriminate in the selection and care of stock, and this fact is appreciated by his patrons. He also carries a full line of builders' materials, including paints, glass, special hardware demanded in the line, etc. He is also the owner of a considerable amount of good farming land in the county, and has in the town an attractive modern residence, located in the vicinity of his lumber yards. Fraternally he holds membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife belong to the Roman Catholic church.

On the 12th of January, 1891, Mr. Stehly was united in marriage to Miss Katie Dietrich, who was born in Germany, whence she came to America with her parents when a child, being reared and educated in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Stehly have six children, namely: Nicholas J., Michael W., Mary C., Frank J., Theodore H. and Leo P.

IVAN WILBUR GOODNER, of Pierre, a representative member of the bar of the state and president of the state board of regents of education, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Washington county, on the 24th of July, 1858, and being a son of Rev. William Milton and Margaret Nancy (Edmiston) Goodner, natives respectively of the states of Tennessee and Kentucky, the former being of Holland Dutch lineage and the latter of English. Rev. William M. Goodner was a clergyman of the Methodist church for many years, and later was a Swedenborgian missionary in the western states, being a man of ripe scholarship and exalted integrity of character. The subject of this review received his early educational training in the public schools of the states of Illinois and Michigan, later attended Graham's Academy, in New York city, while he completed his technical law course in the law department of the University of Nebraka, at Lincoln, where he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1897. He had previously become an expert shorthand reporter, and to this vocation devoted his attention for a number of years. He came to what is now the state of South Dakota in 1884, and from 1880 to 1889 he followed the vocation noted. He was the first clerk of the supreme court of the state, resigning the office in 1896 to enter the practice of law. He was the official reporter of debates in the South Dakota constitutional conventions of 1885 and 1889, in 1898-9 was city attorney of Pierre, while he rendered most efficient service as state's attorney for Hughes county from 1900 to 1904. In 1901 he was appointed, by Governor Charles N. Herreid, a member of the state board of regents of education, being elected president of the board in 1903 and being still incumbent of that important office, in which connection his efforts have proved of great value in forwarding and conserving the educational interests of the state. He was admitted to the bar in 1885 and has won marked distinction both as a trial lawyer and a counsellor, having been identified with a large amount of important litigation, notably the long line of bond litigations in which the city of Pierre was involved. He carried these cases through the federal courts and to the supreme court of the United States, before which he was admitted to practice in April, 1901. In politics Mr. Goodner has ever been stanchly aligned as a radical Republican and has been an active worker in its cause in South Dakota. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the degrees of the commandery, was deputy grand master of the Masonic grand lodge of the state, and this year (1904) was elected grand master. He is also past grandmaster of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in South Dakota and is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 16th of September, 1880, Mr. Goodner was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Ada Perry, who was born in Bolton, Vermont, on the 24th of May, 1860, being a daughter of David and Emma (LeGro) Perry. Of their six children four are living, namely: Ivan E., Milton P., Grace E. and Ernest F. Those deceased are Mabel and Ruth.

JOHN GRAY, one of the sterling pioneers of the Black Hills, was born in Durham, England, on the 28th of February, 1846, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Nelson) Gray, both of whom were born in Cumberland, England, as was also his grandfather, Henry Gray, who was there identified with mining during his entire business career. The father of the subject was reared in Cumberland and there followed the same vocation as did his honored sire. In 1840 he removed to Durham, where he continued the mining operations until his death, his wife also passing the closing years of her life there. Of their nine children six are living, while but one of the number is a resident of the United States.

The subject received somewhat limited educational advantages, since, as was customary with the majority of miners' sons in the locality, he early went to work in the mines. At the age of eight years he began work as a trapper in the Durham mines, and gradually rose step by step until he had attained the dignity of a full-fledged miner. He continued to be employed in the mines of his native county until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, when, in March, 1869, he came to America. He first located in Steubenville, Ohio, where he was engaged in mining for nine months, after which he went to the city of Pittsburg and there secured a position in the mines at Saw Mill run, on the Monongahela river, where he was employed until 1870, when he removed to the Scranton district and worked in the Dunmore mine for several months, after which he passed about six months in the Pittsburg district, where he had previously been employed. He then went to the Sugar Creek mines, in Ohio, and three months later went to Brazil, Clay county, Indiana, where the work of opening the first block-coal mines in this district was in progress, Mr. Gray being one of the first miners to be employed there. He remained until September, 1872, when he came west to Rock Springs, Wyoming, being one of the pioneer miners in that locality, and there organizing the first miners' union. In January of the following year he left for French Guiana, being one of a party of fifty-two men, recruited from Wyoming, Utah and Montana. They proceeded to Salem, Massachusetts, and there embarked on a sailing vessel, which in due time bore them to their destination. There they engaged in prospecting for gold, but owing to the peculiar laws in force in the country they found it practically impossible to secure title to any ground. John Murphy, with his wife and son, were the first to strike the pay streak, but conditions were such that they could not work the property to any profit, owing to the legal restrictions. Nine of the party died of yellow fever, and twenty-two were sent back to New York through the kindly interposition of the British consul, nineteen others scattered about in various localities and the four Wyoming men, John Hartler, John Brunskill, Edward Jeffries and Mr. Gray, sailed to Georgetown, British Guiana, where they remained four months and then set sail for New York, having been absent about nine months from the time of leaving Salem.

From the national capital the subject went into the Cumberland mountains in Tennessee, where he was employed for a while, and then he returned to Rock Springs, Wyoming, where he entered the employ of the Rock Spring Mining Company, by which he was sent to the mines in Carbon, that state. There he shortly afterward organized a company to start for the Black Hills, the intention being to make the trip under the guidance of "Tom's Son," a well-known stock man of Wyoming, but this individual received an offer of two thousand dollars from another party to compensate him for his services as guide, and as he accepted the proposition the other company abandoned the expedition. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Gray went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained until February of the following year, when he returned west to Cheyenne. In June following he started for the Black Hills with what was known as the Colorado Charlie and Wild Bill train, the first named being captain of the expedition, while Wild Bill and the husband of Madame Mustachio were his two lieutenants, the three being well-known characters on the frontier. They found a number of dead men at Indian creek and Red Canon, showing that the hostile Indians were in the proximity, but as their party was a large one, comprising one hundred and ninety persons, they were not molested by the savages while enroute, and arrived in Custer on the 14th of July. Among the women in the party were Calamity Jane (whose death occurred about a year ago), Madame Mustachio and Dirty Em., each of whom will be remembered by the old timers. Mr. Gray went to work in mine No. 79, below the smelter, on Whitewood creek, and Jack McCall was working on the next claim. On the 2d of August, 1876, McCall killed the man known as Wild Bill, the subject being at work at the time. He was intimately acquainted with the victim, and speaks of him as having been a square man, generous to a fault and possessed of many other admirable qualities. In April, 1877, Mr. Gray returned to Cheyenne for his wife, and they had a pleasant trip on the way back. After his return to the hills Mr. Gray purchased claim No. 2 above discovery in Deadwood gulch, and continued to work the same until November of the following year, when he found it unprofitable to continue operations, as it was virtually worked out. He realized a large sum from this claim. In December, 1878, he removed to Terraville, where he purchased what was then known as the Caledonia boarding house, which historic building he still occupies as his home, having modernized and otherwise improved the property. He continued to be identified with mining enterprises, having been for a time in the Carbonate camp in the Bald mountains, and in January, 1884, he left for the Coeur d'Alene mining district of Idaho, being one of the first in that now famous district. He bought the discovery claim on Pritchard creek, and there sunk what is known as the Combination shaft, this being the first sunk and drifted upon up to that time. The venture proved a distinctive failure and he sunk twenty thousand dollars as well as his unprofitable shaft, having remained there for a period of thirteen months. He then returned to the Carbonate camp, where he had heavy interests, and there remained until the enterprise went down. He then went on with his mining in the Ruby basin, and still owns valuable interests in that section. In 1896 Mr. Gray, in company with John Blatchford, D. A. McPherson and W. L. McLaughlin, purchased what was known as the McShane property, in the Yellow creek or Flatiron district, and this was operated thereafter under the general management of Mr. Blatchford, as a shipping proposition—that is, the ore was shipped out instead of being treated on the ground. In 1898 Mr. Gray became general manager and work was continued as before until 1900, when the company built a fifty-ton cyanide plant, whose capacity was doubled five months later, and since that time the property has been working only quartzite, as a coarse-crushing proposition, quarter mesh. In 1900 the work was carried to a depth of only five feet into the quartzite ledge, and during the last year the company have penetrated to a depth of twenty feet, with a width of three hundred feet. The development is giving good returns and the subject is the largest individual stockholder, as well as general manager of the company, which is incorporated as the Wasp No. 2 Mining Company. Mr. Gray has maintained his home in Terraville since 1878 and is one of the honored and public-spirited citizens of the town and county. In politics he is found arrayed as a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish-rite Masonry, being also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Order of the Eastern Star, while aside from the Masonic affiliations he has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1870 and with the Knights of Pythias since 1871; while he also enjoys the goodfellowship implied in his membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the American Mining Congress and a director of the Mining Men's Association of the Black Hills. He is also an ex-president of the Black Hills Pioneer Association.

In 1875 Mr. Gray was united in matrimony to Miss Ellen Chamberlain, who was born in St. Ellens, Lancastershire, England, while her marriage to the subject was solemnized in the city of Chicago. She was summoned into eternal rest on the 13th of March, 1898, and is held in loving memory by all who knew her. No children were born of this union.

JOSEPH ELSOM, one of the representative business men and land owners of Spink county, is a native of England, having been born in Lincolnshire, on the 13th of December, 1840, and being a son of Wilson Elsom, who came with his family to America in 1853, passing the first winter in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, and then locating in the state of New York, where his death occurred two years later. The subject of this sketch was the second eldest of the eight children and was but thirteen years of age at the time of his father's death, so that he was thus early thrown to a large degree upon his own resources, also contributing to the support of the other members of the family. He had attended the schools of his native county in England, and also continued his studies when opportunity presented after coming to America. He was engaged in various occupations in the state of New York until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he gave significant evidence of his loyalty to the land of his adoption by enlisting, on the 13th of October, 1861, as a private in Company F, Eighth New York Volunteer Cavalry, which was commanded by Colonel Crooks and assigned to the Army of the Potomac. The subject was with his command when it cut its way out from Harper's Ferry, and thereafter was an active participant in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam and Beverly Ford, where Colonel B. F. Davis, commander, was killed. Mr. Elsom continued as a member of the Army of the Potomac and in active service for three years and four months, making a record as a faithful and valiant soldier and taking part in forty-nine of the fifty-four engagements in which his regiment was in action. He received his honorable discharge on the 15th of December, 1864. His brother, Thomas, was a member of the same regiment, and was wounded in the engagement at Berksdale Junction, Virginia, in the Wilson raid, his death resulting from his injury some time later while on furlough.

After the close of his military career Mr. Elsom returned to the state of New York, where he remained until 1880, when he came to the present state of South Dakota and located on a tract of government land two miles south of Northville, Spink county, where he engaged in farming and also in the buying and shipping of grain, with which lines of industrial enterprise he has ever since been identified. To his original claim he has added until he now has a finely improved farm of eight hundred acres, his youngest son having the general management of the place, while the subject devoted the major portion of his attention to his grain business, until January 1, 1904. He is one of the progressive and highly honored business men and popular citizens of the county with whose annals his name has been linked for nearly a quarter of a century. He is a stalwart Republican in politics, and has served with ability and discrimination in the various township offices, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In August, 1860, Mr. Elsom was married to Miss Jane Harmer, who was born in Norfolk, England, and of their children we enter the following brief record: Nancy N. is deceased; Emma Jane, deceased; Thomas H. is superintendent of construction for the Inland Telephone and Telegraph Company, with headquarters in the beautiful city of Spokane, Washington; Annie Laurie is the wife of Francis Kingsley, of Mansfield, Brown county, this state; Charles W. is engaged in business in Northville; Evert J. is residing in New York state; Wilson J. has charge of the old homestead, and Eliza J., deceased, and Mary E., twins, the latter the wife of John H. LeMay, editor of the Northville Journal.

GEORGE D. PARR, D. D. S., of Pierre, is a native of the state of New Jersey, having been born in Warren county, on the 25th of December, 1855, and being a son of Levi J. and Margaret (Deats) Parr, both of whom were likewise born in New Jersey, the ancestry of the former being of English extraction and of the latter sturdy Holland Dutch, while both families were founded in America in the colonial epoch. The paternal great-grandfather of the Doctor was a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, while the maternal ancestors were numbered among the very early settlers in New Jersey and New York.

Levi J. Parr became a successful farmer and was one of the influential citizens of his section, ever commanding the respect of all who knew him. He was twice married, and of the three children of the first union the subject of this sketch was the youngest. After the death of his first wife Levi J. Parr married Mrs. Lavina Huffman, and they became the parents of seven children, while of his ten children all are living except one.

Dr. Parr passed his boyhood days in New Jersey and when he was about fifteen years of age his parents removed to Michigan, locating in Wayne county, where the father continued to follow agricultural pursuits during the remainder of his life. The Doctor secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native county and later continued his studies in the schools of Wayne county, Michigan, where he remained a student until he had attained the age of twenty years In the meanwhile he had determined to adopt the dental profession as his vocation in life, and with this end in view he entered the office of Dr. A. H. Lacey, of Clarkston, Michigan, under whose effective direction he gained a most excellent knowledge of all phases of dental work, both operative and laboratory, and, proving himself well qualified, he was admitted to practice in the Wolverine state. In 1874 he engaged in practice at Davisburg, Michigan, where he remained two years, after which he was successfully established in practice at Wayne, that state, until 1882, when he came to the present state of South Dakota and took up his residence in Pierre, being one of the first representatives of his profession in this part of the state. Here he has ever since been engaged in practice, and he now controls a very extensive and representative business, while his offices are equipped with the best of modern accessories and the methods utilized are of the maximum standard of excellence. The Doctor has manifested a lively interest in all that has touched the progress and material upbuilding of the capital city and has been largely interested in local real estate. At the present time he is the owner of valuable property on Folsom avenue, adjoining the grounds of the state capitol. In politics the Doctor has ever given an uncompromising allegiance to the Democratic party, in whose ranks he has been an active and valued worker. For the past decade he has been chairman of the Democratic central committee of Hughes county, and in the connection has ably marshalled the forces under his executive control. He was for two years incumbent of the office of city auditor, and prior to his removal to South Dakota was a member of the village council of Wayne, Michigan. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 8th of July, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Parr to Miss Celia J. Post, who was born in Wayne county, Michigan, on the 6th of September, 1857, being a daughter of Cornelius and Eliza (Westerfield) Post, the former of whom was born in New York and the latter in New Jersey. Mrs. Parr was summoned into eternal rest on the 6th of September, 1903, and is survived by one child, Grace, who is the wife of John P. Erickson, a prominent business man of Pierre. Mrs. Parr was a woman of beautiful attributes of character and was held in affectionate regard by all who came within the sphere of her gracious influence. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church, and was a member of the choir of the local church of this denomination for a period of twelve years.

JOHN A. FYLPAA, a prominent merchant and valued citizen of Frederick, Brown county, was born in Norway, on the 5th of January, 1860, and there his parents maintained their home until their deaths. The father died in 1901, aged eighty-eight years, while the mother passed away in 1902, aged eighty years. He was reared and educated in his native land, where he remained until 1878, when he came to America and settled in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, where he continued to reside until 1882, having been for an interval engaged in the mercantile business at Deer Park, that state, in company with his brother Carl. In the year mentioned he disposed of his interests there and came to South Dakota, arriving in Frederick in September of that year. Here he opened a general store, beginning operations on a modest scale. By careful management and scrupulous attention to the demands of his patrons, he soon found his business increasing in scope and importance, and in 1884 his brother, Thomas H. Fylpaa, bought a one-half interest in the store, and they found it expedient to secure larger quarters and augment the stock of goods. In this second store they continued to do a successful business until November, 1894, when the establishment was destroyed by fire. The subject shortly afterward opened business in another store, which continued to be his headquarters until 1899, when he took possession of his present well-equipped store, which is twenty-six by seventy feet in dimensions, with excellent appointments and large and select stock in each of the several departments. He also has a commodious warehouse in connection. In 1901 Mr. Fylpaa also engaged in the real-estate business, in which he is associated with his brother, Thomas H., and they have built up an excellent enterprise in the line, having controlled a large amount of valuable farming land in the county, while at the present time they own or control about seventy-five quarter sections, all of which represent desirable investments.

In politics Mr. Fylpaa is a stanch Populist and the high confidence and esteem in which he is held has been signally manifested in the official preferment which has been accorded him. In 1890 he was elected county treasurer, and in 1896 he was again called to this office, while in 1898 he was chosen as his own successor, being elected on the independent or Alliance ticket. He is absolutely independent in voting, and will vote for the best man, regardless of party. He was elected the first city clerk of Frederick, at the time of its incorporation, and held this office two years, and he is at present time president of the board of education. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and its auxiliary, the Degree of Honor, and also with the Modern Brotherhood of America. Mr. Fylpaa was married in 1892 and is the father of three children.

GEORGE HARRISON HOFFMAN, who is associated with his sons, Benjamin and John, in the ownership and management of the Park farm and stock range, near Bangor, Walworth county, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of January, 1838, and his father, George Rosenmiller Hoffman, was likewise a native of the old Keystone state and of stanch German ancestry, the family having been founded in Pennsylvania in the colonial epoch, as was also that of the mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Sarah Jane Cramer, and who likewise was born and reared in the state mentioned. In his earlier life George R. Hoffman was a teamster or freighter by vocation, and his six-horse teams were employed in doing heavy freighting to and from Baltimore, Maryland; Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia); Little York, Harrisburg and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Later he was engaged in teaching in town and village schools in Pennsylvania, being well educated in both German and English and being a man of superior mentality. In 1844 he removed with his family to Indiana and settled on a farm in Butler township, Dekalb county, the section at that time being an untrammeled wilderness and covered with a dense forest. With the aid of his three sturdy sons he cleared and improved his farm, and for a number of years was employed as teacher in the pioneer schools of the locality during the winter months. He was for many years incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, and also practiced law in the lower courts. Later he was elected auditor of Dekalb county, in which capacity he served two terms. In politics he was an old-line Whig and was an ardent supporter of William Henry Harrison for the presidency. He was present at the birth of the Republican party and was loyal to the party and the nation, and Abraham Lincoln was his ideal President. He died in 1889, at the venerable age of seventy-two years, his devoted wife having preceded him into eternal rest by many years, her death occurring in 1848. They became the parents of three sons and three daughters, concerning whom we incorporate the following brief record: Elmira E., who was married to Jonathan Weaver, died about a decade ago; Rev. Joseph O. is now a resident of Lima, Ohio, having been a clergyman of the Lutheran church of that city for many years; he graduated from the Lutheran college at Columbus, Ohio, and was ordained a minister of the gospel in 1860; John Henry, who is now a resident of Ligonier, Indiana, and who was a member of Company K, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, having been wounded in the battle of Shiloh and having been discharged from service by reason of resulting physical disability; was postmaster at Ligonier for eight years and is one of the substantial and influential citizens of his county; he was educated in the high schools of Dekalb and Noble counties and after the close of the war taught in the schools of Ligonier; George H. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Sarah J. Mathens is a resident of near Toledo, Ohio, and Rebecca Middleton is a resident of Joplin, Missouri. John Hoffman, the paternal grandfather of the subject, was born and reared in Pennsylvania and was a division wagon master in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution.

George H. Hoffman was reared to manhood on the pioneer homestead in Dekalb county, Indiana, and his education was secured principally at home and under the direction of his honored father. He thus conned his lessons by the light of the tallow candle and the blaze of hickory bark from the great fireplace, after the day's work on the farm was done. He also attended the common schools as opportunity afforded and was for one term, of six months, a student in Kells Academy, near Hunterstown, Allen county, Indiana, so that he laid substantial foundations for that broad fund of knowledge which he has gained in the practical school of experience and active association with men and affairs. Mr. Hoffman initiated his independent career as a farmer and carpenter in 1859 and continued to follow these occupations until 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, the division being commanded by General Ames, while the corps was commanded for a time by General Benjamin F. Butler and later by General Terry. Mr. Hoffman was an active participant in the engagements at Chapin's Bluff, near Richmond, Virginia, and in the campaign which thereafter extended through and including the engagements at Deep Bottom, Dutch Gap canal and Bermuda Hundred, and later was with the expedition which operated against Fort Fisher and Newbern, North Carolina. He took an active part in the battle at Fort Fisher, Fort Caswell being evacuated upon the fall of Fort Fisher, and assisted in the capture of Fort Anderson and Fort Sugarloaf, Wilmington, South Carolina; Mount Olive, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh, being stationed in the last mentioned city at the time of the surrender of Johnston's army. He was mustered out of the service, at Goldsboro, North Carolina, on the 5th of September, 1865, and received his honorable discharge, in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, about two weeks later.

After the close of his faithful and valiant service as a soldier of the republic Mr. Hoffman returned to Dekalb county, Indiana, where he effected the purchase of the old homestead farm upon which his father had originally located and upon which he himself had been reared to manhood. Four years later he disposed of the farm and removed to Auburn, Indiana, where he engaged in the handling of agricultural implements, building up an excellent business and there continuing operations in the line for a period of seven years. In September, 1883, he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, and with his two eldest sons, William and Sigel, took up government land in Walworth county, and here they have improved a valuable estate, the same being the present home of our subject and his family. The home farm comprises six hundred and forty acres of good land.

as does the stock farm, and the improvements on the property are of the best order, while they are known as the most valuable agricultural and stock farms in this section, and Mr. Hoffman has attained a high degree of success in his operations, in which he has been ably assisted by his sons.

When South Dakota was admitted to the Union, in 1889, Mr. Hoffman was nominated by the Republicans of the thirty-sixth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Walworth and Campbell, to represent the district in the upper house of the first general assembly of the new commonwealth. He was victorious at the polls and proved a valuable and popular member of the legislature, whose work was exacting, onerous and important in the formative period, when much was to be accomplished and planned for the well-being of the state. At the state Republican convention held in Mitchell in 1890 Mr. Hoffman was made the nominee of his party for the office of lieutenant governor, being elected to this office and serving one term, while in 1892 he was a candidate for governor and in the state convention of his party, at Madison, received the second highest vote of the convention on the first ballot, Hon. Charles Sheldon being finally accorded the nomination. Mr. Hoffman cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860 and has ever since given an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and he and his wife are Free Methodists.

On the 27th of September, 1860, Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Crouse, who was born in Dayton, Ohio, in the year 1841, being a daughter of Charles F. and Barbra (Warbel) Crouse. In 1852 her parents removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and there she was reared and educated, the family home having been there for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have been born eleven children, concerning whom we offer the following brief record: William Elmer, who is now register of deeds of Walworth county; Sigel F., barber and confectioner at Selby, Walworth county; Laura M., the wife of Caleb Smithers, editor of the Bowdle Pioneer; George Henry died in 1888, at the age of twenty-one years; Charles Franklin and William are photographers and put in the first photograph gallery at the county seat of Walworth county; they both own farms of their own; Clara E. Clark is a resident of Selby; Edward C. owns and controls a farm of his own; Benjamin H. and John J. are associated with their father in the stock farm, consisting of six hundred and forty acres; Jessie Estella is at home, while Ethel Mabel is associate editor of the Pioneer and lives with her sister, Mrs. Smithers, at Bowdle, Edwards county, South Dakota.

SAMUEL O. OVERBY, United States Indian trader and dealer in general merchandise at the Cheyenne Agency, in Dewey county, is a native of Norway, where he was born on the 20th of October, 1865, being a son of Ole and Aaste Overby, the former of whom was a prosperous farmer in Norway. The subject was reared in his native land and received his educational discipline in the excellent national schools, being graduated in the high school in December, 1883. In 1884 he emigrated to the United States and came at once to South Dakota, taking up his residence in Campbell county, engaging in the mercantile business in Mound City. He was for three years a member of the board of county commissioners and for two years served as postmaster of Mound City, while for one year he was incumbent of the office of county treasurer, by appointment, and by election served two years as register of deeds of the county. In 1900 he removed to Cheyenne Agency, where he has since been the United States Indian trader, having a well-equipped general merchandise establishment and dealing in hats, caps, clothing, hardware, drugs, boots and shoes, saddlery and harness, buggies, etc. In politics he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party and takes a lively interest in the party cause, and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran church, of which Mrs. Overby likewise is a devoted member.

At Mound City, Campbell county, on the 11th of June, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Overby to Miss Annie Amundson, and they have one child, Alfa, born July 2, 1899.

REV. HUGH H. JONES, whose untimely death, on October 2, 1895, at the age of fifty-five years, was universally lamented throughout the community, was a native of Wales, born on May 2, 1840. He remained in his native land until he was sixteen years of age, and was educated there. In 1856 he came to the United States, and having chosen the Christian ministry as his profession, entered college and pursued a thorough course of theological training, at the end of which he was ordained to preach in the Methodist church. After preaching in towns of central Wisconsin for a number of years, he moved to Boone county, Iowa, in 1870, and did ministerial work there for three years. He then returned to Wisconsin and remained two years, after which he passed another year in Boone county, Iowa. In 1878 he brought his family to the Black Hills, arriving at Rapid City in July. Here he served as pastor of the Methodist church two years and also carried on a flourishing furniture business, continuing the latter until the spring of 1881, when he located a ranch on Rapid creek, about fifteen miles from the town. He settled on the land and devoted his energies to improving it and raising cattle and horses until his death. But while giving his attion to the promotion of his own business he never lost interest or withheld activity in matters of public concern, working faithfully and intelligently for the general good in all lines of religious and public usefulness. In politics he was an earnest Republican and a devoted servant of his party. His death was a great loss to the community in many ways, and his memory is cordially cherished by all classes of the people. Since the sad event his widow and children have continued to live on the ranch, together managing its affairs and carrying forward the development and improvements he had planned and begun. The sons are bright and capable, and meet every duty in a manly and courageous manner, devoting their energies to the farm work and their cattle interests, and taking their place in the community as forceful factors among the best of its people.

Mr. Jones was married on March 26, 1872, to Miss Maria M. Burkhart, a native of Pennsylvania, the marriage being solemnized in Boone county, Iowa, where both were living at the time. Ten children blessed their union, of whom eight are living, May (Mrs. Ehrler), William H., Centennial A. (Mrs. Hart), Catherine M. (Mrs. Payne), Arthur, Minnie, Gladys, Herbert. Ithel and Dio are deceased. The family has maintained the position in the esteem of the community won by their father, and by their course in life reflect credit upon him as well as upon themselves.

FRANK A. MORRIS was born on a farm near Nora, Illinois, on December 15, 1855, the son of Crowell E. and Nancy P. (Voris) Morris, and the seventh child of ten children. He received his education in the common schools of Jo Daviess county, the high school of Warren, and the Northwestern Normal, of Galena, Illinois. After leaving school he became a tenant on his father's farm for a period of five years. From that time on until 1882 he taught school and farmed. In 1882 he entered a homestead in Hutchinson county, Dakota territory, where he remained until March, 1892, when he rented his farm and entered the real-estate and banking business at Tripp, South Dakota; continued in the banking business, of which he was president, until 1896, when he sold his bank to his cashier. He remained in the real-estate business until appointed surveyor general for the district of South Dakota by President McKinley in 1898, being reappointed by Roosevelt in 1902. In politics he is a Republican and served in the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the territorial legislature. He is a member of the Parkston lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Lodge No. 444, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Huron, South Dakota.

Mr. Morris was married October 15, 1879, to Elizabeth A. Carpenter, and they have three children, Lulu B., Ada M. and Helen N., all living with the exception of the eldest daughter, who died September 26, 1902.

JUSTIN LEVI SPAULDING was born in Mooretown, Vermont, June 17, 1841. He was educated at the state normal school at Bloomington, Illinois, entering this institution at the age of sixteen. He pursued his studies here until the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Oglesby. He served in the army until his health became broken, when he was discharged, and returning to Bloomington, he re-entered the normal school, from which he soon graduated with high honors. After leaving the normal school he was elected city surveyor of Bloomington and county surveyor of McLean county, Illinois. Following this he was elected city clerk of Bloomington, which position he retained until 1865. In May, 1863, he was married to Miss Adra A. Stiles, also a graduate from the State Normal, in Rochelle, Illinois. Soon after his marriage he removed to Chicago where for two years or more Mr. Spaulding did court reporting in the criminal courts and gained a wide reputation as an expert stenographer, being second in speed in the United States. In 1882 Mr. Spaulding came to Huron, South Dakota, and took a position in the United States land office; this he filled for seven years or more, during which time he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, serving as its chairman for two years. Meanwhile he was admitted to the South Dakota bar. In 1889 he was elected county clerk of Beadle county, and two years later he was re-elected to the same office. The following spring he was taken seriously sick, and on May 22, 1891, he passed away. He was survived by his wife and one daughter, Rose Blanche, who still reside in Huron. His daughter in later years has become quite prominent in the work of several of the state lodges and has been honored with the position of department secretary of the state Woman's Relief Corps, and with various offices in the Rebekah state assembly, and is at present the warden of that body. She is also a member of the local Order of the Eastern Star. At the time of his death, Mr. Spaulding was a prominent Odd Fellow, an influential Mason, and a leading member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Spaulding was prominent in the political affairs of both Illinois and South Dakota during his life time, and was universally esteemed by all who were privileged to know him.

HARVEY J. RICE, receiver of the United States land office at Huron, and grand secretary of the Odd Fellows in South Dakota, was born at Freeport, Illinois, April 23, 1849, the son of John and Milvira (Williams) Rice. In his childhood his parents removed to Nauvoo, where Harvey attended the common schools, and later graduated from the University of Carlinsville, in 1865. It was at this time his intention to become a lawyer and to that end he became a student in the law office of George Scoville, in Chicago, but developing taste along commercial lines he took the business course in the Bryant & Stratton College of Chicago and in 1869, in company with his brother John, engaged in the dry-goods business in Chicago, in which he continued until the fire in 1871. Soon after they engaged in general merchandise at Austin, Illinois, disposing of the same in 1875 to enter the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. When the Dakota divisions were under construction he was made storekeeper in charge of all material and in that capacity came to Dakota and established company headquarters in Huron in 1880. He continued with the railway company until 1887, when he resigned to become teller in the Huron National Bank and continued in this position until appointed railway commissioner for Dakota territory by Governor Mellette in the spring of 1889. This position he held through two terms, until March, 1893, when he engaged in the mercantile business in Huron, which he still conducts. In 1884 he was elected mayor of Huron and re-elected for five terms. In 1902 he was appointed receiver of the land office and continues in the position. He is an ardent Republican and is one of the party's safest councilors.

Mr. Rice is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and is a past grand master of the order in the state. He is also a prominent Odd Fellow and for four years represented the state in the sovereign grand lodge. He has been the grand secretary of the order for the past ten years.

Mr. Rice was married, December 25, 1873, to Miss Elizabeth Kimes. Two sons have been born to them, John A., who was drowned in the James river at Huron, and George H., who is engaged in business in Huron. South Dakota has no more competent, reliable and useful citizen than Harvey J. Rice.

ROBERT HILL, M. D., a leading physician of Ipswich, South Dakota, was born in the north of Ireland (County Antrim), April 10, 1865, and is the son of Joseph and Harriett (Collins) Hill. The father was also a native of North Ireland, is a farmer by occupation, and still resides in Ireland, being now in his seventy-sixth year. The mother died in 1892.

Doctor Hill was reared in County Antrim, and during the period of his youth, between the age of eleven and fourteen years, he attended the Lesburn Academy. From this institution he matriculated into the Queen's University, Belfast, where he partially completed the medical course, spending about three years at the university. In 1885 he came to the United States and joined his brother in McPherson county, South Dakota, with whom he remained a few years, and then went to Keokuk, Iowa, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, where he was graduated in 1894. He began the practice of medicine at Leola, McPherson county, South Dakota, during the summer of 1894, following which he visited his old home in Ireland, where he spent most of that winter. In the spring of 1895 he returned to the United States and, stopping in New York and Chicago, spent some time in hospital work. He then located at Ipswich. The Doctor is a member of the Aberdeen District Medical Society, the South Dakota Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being medical examiner for the three orders. He has served as coroner of McPherson county for the past eight years. He is a Republican in politics and in religion is a member of the Congregational church.

Dr. Hill was married, September 18, 1895, to Bird R. Roe, who was born in Michigan, and to them have been born three children, Helen Harriett, Ruth Elizabeth and Robert Roe.

FRED ANDREW SEAMAN, secretary of the Big Four Land and Cattle Company, incorporated, of Faulkton, was born at Arcade, Wyoming county, New York, on March 11, 1857. His parents were Andrew and Mary A. (Jackman) Seaman, the former a native of Holland, who came to America when he was seventeen years old with his people. The mother was born in Sardinia, Erie county, New York. The father died in 1882, and the mother has made her home in Faulkton, being now in her seventieth year. Her mother resides at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and is in her ninety-first year.

Fred A. Seaman resided in Arcade, New York, until he was twenty-five years of age. He received a common-school and academic education. He then took a four-years course at reading law in the office of the district attorney's office of Wyoming county, and was admitted to practice both in New York and South Dakota. He came to South Dakota in 1883, and located at La Foon, which afterwards became the first county seat of Faulk county. He organized the Faulk County Bank in La Foon in 1885, of which he became cashier. He removed to Faulkton in the fall of 1886, moving the bank from La Foon. The bank was closed in 1890. He was on a ranch for five years, which ranch he still owns, it being seven miles southeast of Faulkton, and containing six hundred and forty acres.

Mr. Seaman was married December 2, 1886, to Miss Julia E. Smith, of La Foon, the daughter of Hon. D. S. Smith, who served in the South Dakota state senate. To the union two sons and five daughters have been born, of whom only the sons are living, Leonard A. and Paul S.

Mr. Seaman is a Mason, being a member of the blue lodge and chapter, Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Congregational church, and is superintendent of the Sunday school for the past three years. For the last three years he has been secretary of the Big Four Land and Cattle Company. For seven years he was district collector for the Deering and McCormick Harvester Companies.

CHARLES A. BLAKE, register of the United States land office at Huron, is a native of Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he was born August 20, 1854. He is the son of Barnum and Christine Blake. He was educated in the Port Washington common schools, attended the Racine College and graduated from the academy at Winnetka, Illinois, and from Drew's Business College. He was a partner in the People's Bank of Chicago and also engaged in the coal business until 1878, when he became the Chicago correspondent of the New York Commercial Review, continuing in this position until he came to Dakota in 1882 and located at Wessington in the real-estate and insurance business. In 1890 he purchased the Wessington Times, which he still conducts. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley to his present position. Mr. Blake was always a Republican and has been prominent in party affairs during his long residence in South Dakota. He is a prominent Mason, belonging to the commandery and the Shrine, and is also a member of the Huron lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Blake was married, December 16, 1884, to Miss Minnie M. Barnes. They have four children, all excellent students in the Huron schools, George B., Ambrose B., Elma B. and Nellie M. The prominence which Mr. Blake has attained in the community is but a recognition of his integrity, ability and public spirit.

REV. S. H. STEVENS, an honored resident of Gregory county, is a native of the Empire state of the Union and a scion of stanch old New England stock. He was born on a farm in Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 18th of April, 1837, being a son of Levi and Nancy (Van Tassel) Stevens, the latter of whom was born in the state of New York, being of the sturdy Holland Dutch lineage. The father of the subject was born in Vermont, where he was reared to the age of twelve years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to the state of New York, where he passed the remainder of his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits. His father was for many years engaged in the nursery business in the old Green Mountain state, his property in this line being destroyed during the war of 1812. He located in Niagara county, New York, where his death occurred, while his son Levi died in Cattaraugus county, where he was engaged in farming for many years. He was a Democrat in politics and was a devoted member of the Baptist church, having been identified with one church organization for the long period of sixty-one years, and having been eighty-four years of age at the time of his death, while his wife also passed away at the age of eighty-four years. They became the parents of five sons, all of whom are living.

Rev. S. H. Stevens was reared on the home farm and secured his elementary education in the common schools of his native county, supplementing this by a course of study in Adrian, Michigan, and early determining to prepare himself for the ministry of the Baptist church. He was ordained in 1866, at New Haven, Macomb county, Michigan, and in 1868 removed to Oakland county, Michigan, where he was engaged in the work of his noble calling for the ensuing four years, and thereafter he held for two years the pastorate of the Baptist church at Lenox, Ashtabula county, Ohio. At the expiration of this period he removed to Correctionville, Woodbury county, Iowa, and there continued his effective labors in the vineyard of the divine Master until 1895, when he came to South Dakota and became a pioneer of what is now Gregory county. Here he took up a homestead claim of government land, and on a portion of the same the thriving little village of Bonesteel is located. He was the first regular pastor of the first Free Baptist church organized in the county, and the Baptist church of Bonesteel was the first edifice of the sort erected in the county by the English-speaking people. The subject retired from the active work of the ministry in 1897, but still continues to exercise the functions of his ecclesiastical offices at intervals.

When the dark cloud of civil war obscured the national horizon, Mr. Stevens was among the first to tender service in defense of the Union. In July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, the command being stationed at Elmira until the following October, for the purpose of tactical discipline. The regiment then proceeded to the national capital, remaining in its defensive force until December, when it crossed the Potomac and camped near Alexandria, Virginia, during the winter. It took part in the engagement at Manassas Junction, in the following spring, and then moved onward to old Fortress Monroe and took part in the Peninsular campaign. The subject was an active participant, under General McClellan, in the engagement at Fair Oaks, where he received a wound in the neck, but joined his regiment in time to participate in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, where before crossing the river he was taken ill with fever. He, however, recovered to start forward with his command on the way to Gettysburg, but while enroute suffered a sunstroke, which compelled him to enter the hospital, where he remained until about twenty days before his three-years term of enlistment expired, and received his honorable discharge at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in June, 1864. He retains a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and signifies the same by retaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, while he is also identified with the Independent Order of Good Templars. In politics Mr. Stevens has ever given his allegiance to the Republican party.

The subject has attained marked temporal success, and that through consecutive and indefatigable work. He is now the owner of seven hundred and twenty-three acres of valuable land, about three miles distant from Bonesteel, near which village he also owns an additional one hundred and twenty acres.

On the 5th of March, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Stevens to Miss Angeline Bassett, who was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, being a daughter of Daniel and Abigail (Libbey) Bassett. Daniel Bassett was born in Washington county, New York, on the 17th of September, 1806, and became a tanner and currier by vocation, while he eventually removed to Cattaraugus county, where he followed this line of enterprise until his retirement, his death there occurring in 1873, while his wife passed away in 1877. Of their nine children all are living except one. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have two children, Howard, who is now foreman in the painting department of the Great Northern Railroad Company, in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Mabel A., who is the wife of William Redmon, a successful farmer of Plymouth county, Iowa.

JOHN LONGSTAFF is the son of George and Mary (Bradbury) Longstaff and was born at Newport, New York, May 22, 1863. He received his education in the public schools and at twenty years of age landed in Huron, where for two years he was employed upon the Daily Times. He was then with the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette for a couple of years, but in 1887 returned to Huron and purchased an interest in the Huronite, and has since continued in that connection, since 1896 having been the sole owner of the establishment. Mr. Longstaff was appointed postmaster at Huron by President Harrison, and was appointed by Governor Lee member of the non-partisan committee to investigate all of the state institutions since statehood. He was chairman of the appropriation committee of the house of representatives in the legislature of 1903 and has since been reappointed postmaster of Huron by President Roosevelt. As a citizen and business man, Mr. Longstaff is public-spirited, clean, energetic, a leader in every movement for the advancement of his community. As a public official he has exemplified ideal, popular and economical government. As an editorial writer he has developed an individuality which has given to his newspaper, the Daily Huronite, a classification all its own; strong, trenchant, clean; a fearless advocate of righteousness in private and political life, which has given to it a place of the first influence in state affairs.

Mr. Longstaff is a member of Syracuse Lodge, No. 16, Knights of Pythias, and of Huron Lodge, No. 444, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married in 1887 to Miss Rose Schechtl, of Racine, Wisconsin, and they are the parents of three masterful boys, Ralph S., George Elbert and John Walter.

ARTHUR E. CLARK, cashier of the Bank of Hecla, is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in Onondaga county, New York, on the 2d of April, 1863, and being a son of Fayette and Priscilla (Spaulding) Clark, both of whom were likewise born and reared in that county, while Chester Clark, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Connecticut, whence he removed to New York state in an early day. The family is of English extraction and was founded in New England in the colonial epoch of our history, while it is interesting to note that our subject is in the sixth generation of direct descent from Joseph McCoy, who married Jerusha Sawyer, the latter being a member of one of the Puritan families that came over in the historic Mayflower. In 1875 the parents of Mr. Clark removed to Michigan and settled in Ionia county, where the father died in 1878, having been a farmer by vocation. His wife passed away in 1901, and of their three children all are living.

Arthur E. Clark, the second of the three children, secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native county, and continued his studies in the schools of Michigan, having been twelve years of age at the time of the family removal to the Wolverine state. In his youth he learned the art of telegraphing, which he followed for some time in Michigan, and in 1885 he came to the present state of South Dakota, first locating in Roscoe, Edmunds county, and being thereafter engaged in farming for a short interval. In October, 1885, he became a telegraph operator in the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Aberdeen, working at several points as relief agent and operator, until September of the following year, when he located in Hecla, as station agent and operator on the same line of railroad. From an interesting brochure issued by the bank of which he is cashier, we make the following excerpts, as apropos in connection: "In September, 1886, our present cashier, Mr. A. E. Clark, came to this town and opened the station, taking charge as agent and operator. He participated in some of the luxuries of pioneering, to the extent, at least, of sleeping in a pile of straw with a few boards laid on to make it feel like bedding. On December 9, 1887, he opened the books of the State Bank of Dakota, but waited until January 21, 1888, for its first depositor, who was John Quickborner, the agent for Stokes Brothers. In the fall of 1888, when the First National Bank of Columbia, Dakota territory, surrendered its charter, Mr. Charles A. Baker, a man of wealth, induced us to associate our interests and organize the Bank of Hecla, which was chartered December 7, 1888, with an authorized capital of thirty-five thousand dollars. With Charles A. Baker as president and A. E. Clark as cashier, the Bank of Hecla opened its doors in its new building, in which it is still located, on the 28th of May, 1889, with a paid-up capital of fourteen thousand dollars. The Russian thistle and hot winds of the season caused Mr. Baker to long for a more congenial atmosphere and society, and on December 27th of the same year he sold his interests in the bank to James Holborn, who was elected president. At this time the paid-in capital was reduced to ten thousand dollars, and January 1, 1891, a further reduction was effected, to the amount of five thousand dollars. On the 21st of October, 1892, Mr. Holborn resigned the presidency of the bank and P. C. Wright was elected his successor.

"Then followed the 'times that tried men's souls,' the whole country suffering from short crops and the effect of the panic of 1893, until we struck our low point on the 8th of June, 1895. Acknowledgment should be made of the true worth and work of B. S. Clark, who was elected vice-president on the 31st of August, 1893, and who has contributed no small share toward keeping and making the Bank of Hecla an institution of which to be proud."

The management of the bank has at all times been conservative and discriminating, and it is known as a solid and well conducted concern. From its statement rendered on March 2, 1904, we find that its capital is retained at five thousand dollars, while its individual deposits are in excess of seventeen thousand dollars; above thirteen thousand dollars are represented in certificates of deposits, while the undivided profits show an aggregate of nine hundred and three dollars and twenty-three cents. The banking office is a modern and attractive one, with the best of appointments and facilities, and the funds are protected by a Hall fire and burglar-proof safe.

Mr. Clark continued to be more or less identified with the management of the local railway station until 1893, since which time he has given his undivided attention to his banking and other interests. He has been for a number of years prominently concerned in the real-estate business, and has owned much valuable farming and grazing land, having at the present time three quarter sections under effective cultivation and supplied with fine artesian wells, while he also owns a large tract of grazing land. In politics he allies himself with the Socialistic party and is one of its wheelhorses in the state, while his name has appeared on its ticket in connection with nomination for important offices. He is the party candidate for the office of state treasurer at the time of this writing, the election to be held in November, 1904. He is in all senses a most eligible candidate, and his personal popularity is such that he will certainly receive a good endorsement at the polls. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, as well as with the auxiliary branch of the latter, the Degree of Honor.

On the 22d of January, 1888, Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Wilmsen, who was born in Wisconsin. They have no children.

ORVIN J. ROE, editor and publisher of the Eureka Post, at Eureka, McPherson county, was born at Larabee's Point, in Shoreham township, Addison county, Vermont, on the 13th of November, 1851, said village being twenty-five miles north of Whitehall, New York. His father, Ambrose Thomas Roe, was born July 2, 1817, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and his death occurred in 1873, while his wife, whose maiden name was Helen Mar Payne, was born at Alden, New York, and died in 1870. The father was a carpenter by trade and vocation, and about 1860 removed from New York to Michigan, locating finally in the city of Battle Creek, Calhoun county, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. He was the tenth in order of birth of the eleven children of Elisha and Electa Roe, the maiden name of the latter having been Hill. So far as authentic data is accessible the first generation of the Roe family in America was headed by Hugh Roe, who was married in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1655, to Abigail ——— her maiden name not being recorded. They later removed to Hartford and finally to Suffield, Connecticut. Their son, Peter, was married in 1689, to Sarah Remington, and they had ten children. He died February 4, 1739. The ninth of the children, and the one through whom the direct line is traced to the subject of this review, was Thomas Roe, who was born July 28, 1708, at Suffield, Connecticut, and was married, December 26, 1728, at Enfield, Connecticut, to Elizabeth Purchase. Their seventh child was Thomas, Jr., who was born in November, 1739, and who died in 1823, his wife dying about the same year. Her maiden name was Mary Welles. They removed to Williamstown, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Thomas Roe, Jr., the great-grandfather of our subject, was a private in Captain Jeremiah Pettibone's company at the time of the French and Indian wars in 1755, and also rendered valiant service as a Continental soldier in the war of the Revolution, having been a member of a Berkshire county regiment and having taken part in the battle of Bennington, on the 16th of August, 1777. His first child was Elisha Roe, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Elisha Roe was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, on the 5th of December, 1768, and on the 5th of March, 1798, married Electa Hill. He died on the 12th of January, 1830, at Medina, New York.

Mary (Welles) Roe, great-grandmother of the subject in the agnatic line, was born August 7, 1739, and was a daughter of William and Mary (Hume) Welles, the ancestry in the paternal line being traced back to Thomas Welles, Sr., who came to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1629. He was born in Rothwell, England, in 1598, and his first wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Hunt, and was a native of Rutland, England. Said Thomas Welles was the second governor of Connecticut, and also its first treasurer and secretary. He died January 14, 1660. His son, Captain Samuel, was killed by Indians, on the 15th of July, 1675, having commanded the Weathersbury, Connecticut, training bank in the great fight with King Phillip and having been killed in this historic engagement. He married Elizabeth Hollister, and their son, Captain Thomas Welles, who was born July 29, 1662, died December 7, 1711. For his second wife he married Jerusha Treat, a daughter of Lieutenant James Treat, a son of Richard Treat, who was one of the nineteen men to whom the charter of Connecticut was issued and who was a brother of Governor Robert Treat. Ambrose Hill, the great-grandfather of the subject in the maternal line, was born March 1, 1744, and was of the fifth generation of the family in America. He made an honorable record as a patriot soldier in the Revolutionary war. He became captain and he served at Bunker Hill and Saratoga, under General Paterson.

Orvin J. Roe was about nine years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Michigan, and the circumstances of the family were such that he was soon thrown upon his own resources, while his early educational discipline was secured in the public schools of the city of Battle Creek. He early manifested a predilection for mechanical pursuits, and in 1864 secured a position in the woolen mills at Battle Creek. He removed with his parents from Shoreham, Vermont, to Lockport, New York, in 1858, and two years later to Battle Creek, Michigan. In 1868 he went to Kalamo, that state, and in 1877 removed to the city of Jackson, where he continued to reside until 1883, when he came as a pioneer to what is now the state of South Dakota, arriving in Leola, McPherson county, on the 28th of May, and there continuing to make his home until October, 1896, when he removed to Eureka, where he has since resided. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits from 1869 until 1883, when his health became much impaired and this was the primary cause of his coming to South Dakota, since he hoped that the change of climate might prove beneficial. At Leola he was engaged in the general merchandise business from the autumn of 1885 until 1888, being associated with L. H. Moulton, under the firm name of Moulton & Roe. He was clerk of the courts of McPherson county from November 2, 1889, until January 1, 1896, having been appointed to this position upon the admission of the state to the Union, and having thereafter been three times elected to the office. In October, 1896, he purchased the Eureka Post, which is published in both English and German editions, and which was at the time enlisted in support of the Populist party. He changed the political policy of the papers, making them exponents of the cause of the Republican party, and they exercise important functions in a political way, and also in the furthering of local interests, while he has succeeded in increasing the circulation from three hundred and fifty to eighteen hundred copies, showing the popular estimate placed upon the man and his efforts. He has ever been an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and is one of its leaders in McPherson county, where he is held in high regard as a citizen and business man. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church in their home town, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in each of which he has passed nearly all the official chairs in the local organizations.

On the 21st of August, 1872, Mr. Roe was united in marriage to Miss Dilla M. Sears, of Bennington, Vermont, a daughter of Benjamin F. Sears, who owned the property known as the State Arms, in that place, and upon whose grounds now stands the Bennington monument. Mrs. Roe was summoned into eternal rest on the 13th of November, 1893, in the city of Chicago, and her remains were interred in the old family burying grounds, in Center village, Bennington, Vermont. On the 27th of November, 1895, Mr. Roe married Miss Pauline Ansmus, of Rockford, Illinois, and they have one child, Ramona, who was born August 23, 1898.

SALOMON ISAAK, one of the leading business men of Eureka, being the senior member of the well-known firm of Isaak & Keim Brothers, was born near Odessa, Russia, in the year 1865, and is a son of Gottlieb Isaak, who was born one hundred miles west of the city mentioned, his father having there taken up his abode upon his immigration from Germany. In 1878 Gottlieb Isaak came with his family to America and located in what is now South Dakota. He took up government land ten miles east of the present town of Parkston, Hutchinson county, becoming one of the first settlers in the county and there continuing his residence for a period of eight years. He then removed with his family to Mercer county, North Dakota, where he continued to be engaged in farming and stock growing during the ensuing seven years, at the expiration of which he and his family returned to South Dakota and located in Eureka, where the honored father and mother of our subject now maintain their home, the former being practically retired from business.

The subject of this sketch secured his elementary education in his native land and supplemented this by attending school as opportunity afforded after the family came to the territory of Dakota, while it should be said that he has broadened his education through the associations and experiences of a signally active and successful business career. In 1888 Mr. Isaak initiated his independent career by engaging in farming in Mercer county, North Dakota, where he remained seven years. His place was fifty miles from the railroad and he preferred not to be thus isolated from civilization for a longer period, and he accordingly disposed of his live stock, rented his farm and then came to South Dakota, once more and took up his abode in Eureka. Here he was for four years engaged in clerking in a mercantile establishment, and he then began buying and shipping live stock on his own account, continuing operations two years and meeting with success, while he also began buying grain. In 1900 he entered into partnership with John and Jacob Keim, under the firm name of Isaak & Keim Brothers, which has since continued, and at that time they purchased a grain elevator in Eureka, while they have since acquired two others, located at eligible points, so that they control a large business in the buying and shipping of grain. In 1902 the firm also purchased the feed store of William Robb, in Eureka, and have since continued the enterprise, which has increased in scope and in profits, the store being fifty by seventy-five feet in dimensions, and eligibly located on Main street. Mr. Isaak exchanged his land in North Dakota for land in Franklin county, Washington, where he now owns a half section. He is progressive in his methods and is held in high regard as a citizen and business man. His political adherency is with the Republican party, but he has never aspired to public office.

On the 23d of December, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Isaak to Miss Mary Muller, who was likewise born in Russia, whence she came with her parents to America when a child. Of this union have been born eight children, all of whom are living except one: Paulina (deceased), Henry, Walter, Edwin, Otto, Lydia, Matilda and Anna.

JOHN KEIM, one of the representative business men of Eureka, McPherson county, was born at a point about one hundred miles west of the city of Odessa, Russia, on the 20th of November, 1864, and his father, Jacob Keim, was likewise born in the same district, where he passed his entire life, being a farmer by vocation. He came of stanch old German stock, his father having removed from Wurtemberg, Germany, to Russia and settled in a locality in which were found many of his countrymen.

The subject of this review secured his early education in the excellent schools of his native land and continued to there maintain his home until 1889, when, at the age of twenty-five years, he came to America and forthwith took up his abode in McPherson county, South Dakota, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has gained success and popularity, being one of the progressive and able young business men of the town of Eureka. For the first six months after his arrival in the state he was employed in farm work, and he then took up a tract of land and engaged in farming and stock growing on his own responsibility, continuing to be successfully identified with these lines of enterprise until 1900, while he still owns the farm, which is located two miles north of Eureka, and which now comprises six quarter sections of land, arable and productive and devoted principally to the raising of wheat, corn and live stock, while he has made excellent improvements of a permanent nature.

In 1901 Mr. Keim entered into partnership with Salomon Isaak, and they have been ever since associated in the ownership and operation of an excellently equipped and conducted grain elevator in Eureka, while they also have two other elevators in this section of the state and are the owners of a feed store in Eureka, and are engaged in the handling of all kinds of farming machinery and implements in the same town. The subject's brother, Jacob, is also an interested principal in each of these enterprises and the same are conducted under the firm name of Isaak & Keim Brothers. The members of the firm are men of sterling integrity and indomitable perseverance and energy, and they have naturally commended themselves to the confidence and good will of all with whom they have come in contact in either a business or social way, being numbered among the valued citizens of the village and county. In politics Mr. Keim gives his support to the Republican party, while he is most loyal to the land of his adoption and appreciative of the advantages here afforded.

In November, 1885, Mr. Keim was united in marriage to Miss Christiana Schanzenbach, who likewise was born and reared in Russia, and they have four children: Freda, Rosa, Gustave and Theodore.

HAMPTON RAY KENASTON, M. D., who is succesfully engaged in the work of his profession in Bonesteel, Gregory county, was born near Elmwood, Cass county, Nebraska, on the 24th of March, 1870, and is a son of Dr. James and Caroline Kenaston, the latter being now deceased. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom eight were sons, and of the number ten are yet living. The ancestors of the Doctor in the agnatic line came from Scotland to America in the colonial epoch of our national history, the original orthography of the name having been McKenaston, and the prefix having been dropped by the American branch. At the outbreak of the war of the Revolution the grandfather of the subject was but eight years of age, his parents being at the time residents of Vershire, New Hampshire. His eldest brother was a member of the famous Boston "tea party," and, with others of the older brothers, rendered valiant service in the cause of independence, as a soldier in the Continental line. The Kenaston family followed the march of civilization westward through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, and the year 1855 found them in Warren county, Iowa, while the father of our subject served as a valiant soldier in the war of the Rebellion. He removed from Iowa into Nebraska, locating in Elmwood, Cass county, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and where he passed the remainder of his life. The subject of this review secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of his home town and there remained until the death of his mother, in 1889, after which he accompanied two of his brothers to the Pacific coast, passing a year in Washington and Oregon, and returning home through the Canadian northwest. The Doctor then located in Butte, Boyd county, Nebraska, where, in the spring of 1891, he began the study of medicine under the able preceptorship of Dr. A. S. Warner, of that place: In 1893 he was matriculated in the Sioux City (Iowa) College of Medicine, where he continued his studies for one year, completing his technical course in the medical department of the U. S. Grant University, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he was graduated with honors, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine on the 22d of March, 1898. In the following month he came to South Dakota, and located in Bonesteel, Gregory county, where he at once began the practice of his chosen profession. He has been most successful as a general practitioner and has built up a large and representative professional business, while he has the confidence and high regard of the people of the community. In 1902 he received a certificate as a registered pharmacist, after examination before the state board of pharmacy, and has since conducted a drug store as a complement to and base of supplies for his professional work. When the Citizens' Bank of Bonesteel was incorporated in May, 1902, the Doctor was one of its incorporators and was chosen a member of its directorate, while in May of the following year he was elected vice-president of the institution. In 1902 he was appointed local surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. In the autumn of 1903 he took a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic medical school and hospital, in New York city. In 1900 Dr. Kenaston was appointed vice-president of the Gregory county board of health, and the following year was made superintendent of this board, which incumbency he still retains. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and upon the organization of Gregory county was elected coroner, in which office he has ever since continued to serve efficiently. He is a member of the South Dakota State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association, while on February 20, 1904, he was appointed a member of the national auxiliary congressional and legislative committee of the latter association. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

The Doctor has an especially well-equipped office, in which is found a fine sixteen-plate X-Ray machine and several other electrical instruments. He is essentially a self-made man, having depended entirely upon his own efforts and resources in securing his education. He has ever been foremost in lending his support to those measures and enterprises which have for their object the enhancement of the material prosperity of the community and the bettering of humanity. He is imbued with distinctive literary taste and has a splendid library.

On the 8th of November, 1899, Dr. Kenaston was united in marriage to Miss Jean May McKee, who was graduated in the State Normal School at Clarion, Pennsylvania, as a member of the class of 1892, and who was prior to her marriage a teacher in the public schools of Butler, that state. Dr. and Mrs. Kenaston have one son, Hampton Ray, Jr., who was born on the 13th of October, 1902.

JAMES M. BROWN, judge of the county courts of McPherson county, comes of stanch old colonial stock, the genealogy in the paternal line showing that the family was founded in America in 1500. The ancestors were driven out of England during the persecution of those identified with the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and they filed to Holland and thence to America at the opening of the sixteenth century, as previously noted, the original settlement having been made either in New England or Rhode Island, while the name was for many generations more particularly identified with agricultural pursuits than any other vocation. Judge Brown was born on a farm in Oneida county, New York, on the 10th of January, 1861, and is a son of John and Hannah (Mitchell) Brown, both of whom were born and reared in that same county, and both of whom are now deceased. The paternal grandfather of the subject likewise bore the name of John, and he likewise was born in the state of New York, whither his father, Thomas J. Brown, removed from Rhode Island, the place of the latter's nativity. Thomas J. was an active participant in the war of the Revolution, and this implies that he must, in a sense, have deviated from the principles of his ancestral faith, since the Quakers are opposed to warfare. The father of our subject became a successful farmer of Oneida county, was public-spirited, his integrity was beyond question and he wielded no little influence in his community, having been called upon to serve in various county offices. In his family were two children, James M., the subject of this sketch, and Minnie B., a resident of Chicago, Illinois. The parents were consistent and devoted members of the Friends church.

Judge Brown received his early educational training in the public schools of his native county, and then entered Hamilton College, in the same county, in which famous old institution he continued his studies until his health became so impaired as to compel him to abandon his course and seek a change of climate. Accordingly he went to the south, and at Galveston, Texas, in 1876, he joined the engineer department of the government and was identified with its field work for the ensuing six years, in various portions of the south and west. In 1883 he came to South Dakota and located in La Grace, Campbell county, where he remained three years, at the expiration of which he removed to Eureka, McPherson county, where he has since maintained his home, having been one of the early settlers of the town and having been closely identified with its material, civic and political development and progress. In the meanwhile he had taken up the study of law and so thoroughly covered the field of jurisprudence as to secure admission to the bar of the territory of Dakota in 1887, while he has ever since continued to be identified with legal affairs in this section of the state, either as a general practitioner, public prosecutor or as judge. He was state's attorney of the county for several years, and has served on the bench of the county court for a total of three terms, though not absolutely in a consecutive way, while he is incumbent of this responsible office at the time of this writing and has made a record for fair and impartial rulings, based upon the law and evidence, so that he has had few reversals of his decisions by the higher tribunals. In 1901 he was appointed by Governor Herreid as one of the three code commissioners to revise and codify the laws of the state of South Dakota, the other two commissioners being Judge Bartlett Tripp and the late Judge Gideon C. Moody. The Judge is a Knight Templar Mason and identified with the Order of the Eastern Star, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 9th of January, 1895, Judge Brown was united in marriage to Miss Hattie A. Van Gorder, who was born and reared in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

JOHN R. BONNER, who has a well-improved and valuable farm of three hundred and twenty acres, eligibly located five miles northeast of Pierpont, Day county, was born on a farm in DuPage county, Illinois, on the 13th of August, 1859, the old homestead being within sight of the city of Chicago. He is a son of Charles and Sarah (Rooke) Bonner, both of whom were born and reared in Lincolnshire, England, while their marriage was solemnized in March, 1855. Upon coming to America Charles Bonner settled in DuPage county, Illinois, being numbered among its pioneer farmers, and there he continued to resides until 1884, when he removed to Remington, Indiana, where he and his devoted wife now maintain their home, being venerable in years, but in excellent health and spirits. They became the parents of eight children, of whom five are living, the subject of this sketch having been the third in order of birth.

John R. Bonner was reared on the old homestead farm and early became inured to the labors involved in the cultivation, while in the connection he gained that intimate knowledge of the practical details of the great basic art of agriculture which has so signally conserved his success in the line during the years of his residence in South Dakota. He initiated his independent career in 1881, having received his educational training in the public schools of his native county. He there remained two years subsequently to starting out for himself, and then, in 1883, came as a pioneer to the present state of South Dakota, where he secured homestead and tree claims, the two constituting his present fine farm, which has been his home during the long intervening years, within which he has contributed his share to the work of developing the county and its resources, taking a proper interest in public affairs and ever standing ready to do his part in pushing forward the work of progress and material and social advancement, while his efforts have been so ably directed that he has not been denied a full measure of success. His farm is improved with good buildings and practically the entire tract is under cultivation, yielding large crops of wheat and other grains. Mr. Bonner has not had a crop failure in the past twenty years, and the productive integrity of the soil of his farm seems not in the least impaired. He has an excellent supply of water on the place and in addition to diversified agriculture makes somewhat of a specialty of raising an excellent grade of swine. He is a stanch adherent of the Republican party and has served in the various township offices, having been chosen to such preferment soon after locating in the county. Fraternally he is a master Mason and identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 14th of September, 1889, Mr. Bonner lead to the hymeneal alter Miss Stella Burt, who was born in the state of Michigan, and who has proved a devout wife and helpmeet. They have five children, James, Sarah, Joseph, Susan and Helen.

CHALKLEY W. DERR, a representative business man of Turton, Spink county, is a son of Judge Chalkley H. Derr, one of the distinguished and honored citizens of Faulkton, Faulk county, of whom specific mention is made on other pages of this compilation. The subject of this sketch was born in Jones county, Iowa, on the 27th of August, 1868, and he was there reared to the age of fourteen years, having received his educational discipline in the public schools of Olin, that county. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Faulkton, this state, where, in 1887, he engaged in the buying and shipping of wheat, with which important line of enterprise he has ever since been identified. In 1888, he removed from Faulkton to Turton, with whose business interests he became closely identified. In 1890 he established a lumber business here, and in 1900 opened a hardware store and warehouse for the sale and storage of agricultural implements and machinery, and he has since continued to successfully conduct the three enterprises, showing marked executive ability and facility in the management of his affairs, which are of wide scope and importance, while he is recognized as one of the most progressive and public-spirited men of the county, contributing to the general prosperity through the individual business activities with which he is identified. He has a well-equipped hardware store, and his business in all lines is constantly increasing, while he commands the uniform confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact, his genial nature and unvarying courtesy doing much to conserve his personal popularity, while both he and his wife are leaders in the social life of the community. In politics Mr. Derr is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, but has never sought official preferment, and fraternally he is identified with the following named organizations: Lodge No. 134, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Conde, South Dakota; the chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Clark, South Dakota; Damascus Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar; Aberdeen Consistory, No. 4, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, at Aberdeen, and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Sioux Falls, while he is also affiliated with Turton Lodge, No. 96, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Turton Camp, No. 6067, Modern Woodmen of America, in his home town. Religiously he is affiliated with the Congregational church.

ANDREW FEENEY, a prosperous and honored stock grower of Stanley county, his well-improved ranch being located fifteen miles west of Fort Pierre, is a native of the fair Emerald Isle and a representative of stanch old Irish stock. He was born in Hollygrove, County Galway, Ireland, on the 28th of May, 1870, and is a son of Patrick and Margaret Feeney, the former of whom died in 1876, in Ireland, where he devoted his life to stock raising, while the latter died in South Dakota, in 1900, having been one of the noble pioneer women of the state. The subject of this sketch received his early educational training in the parochial schools of his native land, and was about six years of age at the time of his father's death. In 1881, when eleven years old, he accompanied his mother and the other members of the family to America, and they forthwith came to what is now the state of South Dakota and located on a pioneer ranch one mile northwest of Harrold, Hughes county. There they secured a pre-emption claim, upon which our subject continued to reside about six years, doing most strenuous work in connection with its improvement and dedevelopment. The family then removed to a ranch three and one-half miles northeast of Pierre, in the same county, where they remained for the ensuing six years, since which time the subject has resided on his present ranch, which comprises six hundred and forty acres and which is eligibly located fifteen miles west of Fort Pierre, Stanley county, as has already been noted. He gives his attention principally to the raising of cattle and horses, and has steadily pressed forward toward the goal of success, being now numbered among the substantial, progressive and popular stock growers and valued citizens of Stanley county. He has retained his residence in Fort Pierre since 1902, in which year he was elected sheriff of the county, an office of which he has ever since remained incumbent, while his administration has been a most discriminating and able one, gaining to him unequivocal commendation. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and has taken an active part in forwarding its cause in a local way. He was reared in the faith of the Catholic church, of which both his father and mother were communicants. Mr. Feeney remains a bachelor.

JOHN N. ELLERMAN, one of the prominent young business men of Fairfax, Gregory county, not only has the distinction of being a native of the state of South Dakota, but also that of being the youngest county treasurer in this commonwealth, which has been his home throughout his entire life. Mr. Ellerman was born at Jamesville, Yankton county, this state, on the 18th of June, 1878, and the date signifies plainly that he is a representative of one of the pioneer families of South Dakota. He is the son of Herman and Emily (Rudolph) Ellerman, both of whom were born in Germany, whence they came to America in their early childhood. Their marriage was solemnized at Jamesville, South Dakota, where the father of the subject took up a homestead claim of government land, which he improved and placed under cultivation. In the years following this settlement Herman Ellerman took an active part in the politics of Yankton county and held several positions of trust, among them being county treasurer and county assessor. He now is the United States collector of internal revenue for the district of North and South Dakota, to which position he was appointed during McKinley's administration and in which he has continued ever since.

John N. Ellerman, the immediate subject of this review, secured his early training in the public schools of the city of Yankton, being graduated in the high school as a member of the class of 1898. In September of that year he entered the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and in this institution continued his studies for two years, at the expiration of which he returned to his home at Yankton. In 1900 he was appointed deputy county treasurer, in which capacity he continued to serve nearly two years, after which he became business manager of the Dakota Free Press and devoted his attention to newspaper work until May, 1902, gaining prestige and success in this field of endeavor. In May, 1902, he took up his residence at Fairfax, the capital of Gregory county, and here established himself in the real-estate and loan business. He has been successful in his labors and is known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen. Only four months after his arrival in the county Mr. Ellerman was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county treasurer, and in the autumn of the same year, 1902, he was elected to this responsible office. He entered upon the active discharge of his official duties on the 1st of January, 1903, and as an executive and citizen spares no pains to further the best interests of the new and thriving county with whose people he has cast his lot. He still continues his real-estate and loan business and enjoys the liberal patronage of the people of the county. At the time of his nomination for county treasurer he was incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, resigning the same to take up the work of his present office. In politics Mr. Ellerman gives an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he has attained high advancement in the time-honored Masonic order, in which his affiliations include membership in St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, in Yankton, and Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree at the time of this writing. Mr. Ellerman enjoys a marked popularity in Gregory county, as does he also in his old home in Yankton county, and he is one who well exemplified the progressive spirit so manifest in his native commonwealth.

CRIST GRUE, the able and popular register of deeds of Day county, was born not far from the picturesque old city of Christiania, Norway, on the 19th of September, 1863, and is a son of Andreas Grue, who was born in the same place and who passed his entire life in his native land. Our subject was reared in his native city, where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the excellent national schools, and he there continued to reside until 1881, when, in company with his four brothers, he immigrated to the United States. They came at once to South Dakota, and located near Canton, Lincoln county. There the subject continued to be engaged in farming and stock growing until 1890, when he removed to Day county and purchased a quarter section of land four miles west of Bristol, and here he continued in the same line of industry, conserving his resources and working with indefatigable energy, so that he was prospered and enabled to add to the area of his landed estate. He now has a finely improved farm of four hundred acres, of which his original quarter section is an integral part, and about one-half of the tract is under a high state of cultivation, the remainder being utilized for grazing purposes.

Upon coming to America, Mr. Grue soon realized the necessity of gaining a more adequate knowledge of the language of the country than could be attained by absorption, and he continued his studies in the public schools for some time, making rapid progress in English and in the other branches of the curriculum. He is a stanch Republican in politics and has taken a lively interest in public affairs of a local interest, while he has held various township offices. In the autumn of 1902 he was elected register of deeds of the county and thereupon took up his residence in Webster, and his re-election to the office is assured in the fall of the present year, 1904, since he has given a most able administration and even more firmly cemented his hold upon popular esteem and approval. He is identified with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

On the 31st of March, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Grue to Miss Julia Sogn, of Lincoln county. They have no children.

SAMUEL P. HOWELL, of Frederick, Brown county, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born on a farm in Licking county, Ohio, on the 23d of December, 1837, and being a son of George P. and Matilda (Preston) Howell, the former of whom was born in New Jersey and the latter in Pennsylvania. Elias Howell, grandfather of the subject, was likewise a native of New Jersey, where the family was early established, and he removed thence to Ohio, in the pioneer epoch in that great commonwealth, becoming a man of prominence and influence in public affairs and having represented his district in congress for two terms. He passed the closing years of life in that state. George P. Howell was reared to manhood in Ohio and was there married. He continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in Licking county until 1852, when he removed with his family to McLean county, Illinois, where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. They became the parents of six sons and three daughters, the subject of this sketch having been the third in order of birth, while of the number five are living. Captain Howell received his early educational training in the common schools of his native state and later prosecuted his studies in the schools of Illinois. With the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion his patriotism was roused to responsive protest, and on the 25th of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel W. W. Orm. His command was assigned to duty on the frontier and there remained during a considerable portion of its service. The regiment was in active service in the various operations in Misouri and Arkansas, later took part in the siege of Vicksburg and was present at the capitulation of Mobile and Spanish Fort. The Captain continued with his command until the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge in August, 1865. Immediately after the organization of his company he was chosen second lieutenant, later was promoted first lieutenant and finally became captain of his company, over which he was in command at the time of the close of the great conflict, while he was discharged with the brevet rank of major.

After having thus proved by faithful service his loyalty to the Union, Captain Howell returned to the old homestead in McLean county, Illinois, where he remained until 1869, when he removed to the eastern part of the county and engaged in farming on an extensive scale, opening up a farm of two thousand acres. He improved a most valuable property and there continued operations until the spring of 1883, when he located in McPherson county, South Dakota, having made an investigating trip through this section the preceding autumn. He became the owner of twenty-four hundred acres, twelve miles north of Leola, and there gave his attention principally to the raising of cattle and horses, while three hundred acres of the property were placed under effective cultivation. He maintained an average of seven hundred head of cattle on the ranch, which he still owns and operates, the property having been well improved and having greatly appreciated in value during the intervening years, which have witnessed the settling of the country and the rapid development of all resources and industries.

The Captain has retained his residence in the village of Frederick in the winters, living on the McPherson county farm of summers, since 1898, and was one of the owners of the Bank of Frederick, of which he has been president since January, 1894, while he is also part owner of the Frederick flouring mill, which is equipped with the most modern machinery and has a capacity for the output of two hundred barrels daily. He also has other capitalistic interests of importance, owning controlling interests in sixty-seven hundred acres of Brown county farms, and is known as one of the public-spirited men of this section of the state, being at all times ready to lend his aid and influence in the support of enterprises and measures which inure to the general good. In politics he gives an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, having cast his first vote for Lincoln in 1860. Though he has never been ambitious for political preferment he has served in various local offices, having held the office of county commissioner for McPherson county for an entire decade, and having been a member of the first board of commissioners of the county. He has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry and is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On the 8th of February, 1872, Captain Howell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Brooke, who was born in Media, Pennsylvania, being a representative of old colonial stock. They have six children, namely: Helen, who is now the widow of Bertine D. Gamble, of Milbank, and George Brooke, Mamie F., William E., Margaret and Jessie, who remain at the parental home, the elder son being the manager of the Frederick flouring mill.

JOHN BIBELHEIMER, the efficient and popular superintendent of schools for Walworth county, was born in southern Russia, province of Cherson, on the 22d of July, 1876, being a son of Heinrich and Katherina (Hirning) Bibelheimer, both of whom were likewise born in that part of the great domain of the czar, while both are of stanch German lineage. The father of the subject was engaged in agriculure or farming in his native land until 1890, when he immigrated to the United States, accompanied by his family, and after landing in New York came directly to South Dakota, arriving in Walworth county in April of that year. He and his wife now reside on a farm in Hiddenwood township, this county, and he has been prospered in temporal affairs and is one of the honored citizens of this section of the state. He is a Republican in politics and he and his wife are members of the German Baptist church. Of their thirteen children seven are living, the subject of this sketch having been the sixth in order of birth.

John Bibelheimer secured his preliminary educational discipline in the village schools of his native land, and there became familiar with both the German and Russian languages. He was a lad of fourteen years at the time of the family arrival in South Dakota, and he continued to attend the public schools of Walworth county until he had attained the age of eighteen years, after which he was engaged in teaching for two years, his eligibility in a pedagogic way showing beyond peradventure that he had made good use of the advantages afforded him here, since he was unable to speak the English language at the time he began attending school in the county. His success in teaching and his enthusiastic interest in the work led him to determine to definitely fit himself for the profession, and after taking a preparatory course of study in the Baptist College, in the city of Sioux Falls, he was matriculated in the State Normal School at Madison, where he completed a thorough course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1901. He thereafter taught one year in the schools of Walworth county, and in 1902 was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county superintendent of schools, being elected in November of that year, by a gratifying majority, while he has demonstrated the wisdom of the voters of the county in calling him to the office, for he is doing most effective work and greatly advancing the interests of the schools in his jurisdiction.

He is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, his religious faith is that of the German Baptist church, in which he was reared, and fraternally he is affiliated with Bangor Camp, No. 39, Knights of the Maccabees, in Selby, where he now resides, being one of the popular young men of the county and one who has the high esteem of all who know him.

JOHN W. ARTHUR, one of the representative business men of Webster, Day county, is a native of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 30th of June, 1858, being a son of Robert and Mary (Scott) Arthur, both of whom were born in Ireland. As a young man the father of our subject left his old home in the northern part of the Emerald Isle and came to America, settling in Philadelphia, where he was for many years engaged in the coal business, becoming successful in his endeavors and continuing to reside in the fair old City of Brotherly Love until his death, which occurred in 1902, his wife having passed away in 1871.

John W. Arthur, the immediate subject of this review, completed the curriculum of the public schools in his native city and then entered Crittenden College, in the same city, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1875. He then learned the drug business, with which he there continued to be identified until 1884, when he came to South Dakota, bringing a number of car loads of live stock and settling in Day county, where he continued to be engaged in the raising of stock for a number of years, after which he became identified with newspaper work. He purchased an interest in the Reporter and Farmer, published in Webster, South Dakota, and continued to be associated in its editorial and business management until 1901, when he disposed of his interests in the line. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster of Webster, retaining this incumbency until 1902, and giving a most satisfactory administration. Since that time he has been established in the real-estate business, controlling valuable farming and grazing lands in this section of the state, as well as improved and unimproved town property, and having at all times represented on his books many desirable investments. He is specially interested in realty in Webster, where he has built a large number of houses. In politics Mr. Arthur is a stanch and uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he has taken an active part in the promotion of its cause in the state of his adoption, having held membership on both the county and state central committees and been a delegate to the various conventions of his party. He is affiliated with the lodge and chapter of the Masonic fraternity and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1885 Mr. Arthur was united in marriage to Miss Clara F. McDougall, who was born in Sparta, Wisconsin, being a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Farrington) McDougall, who were born and reared in Maine, being representatives of stanch old colonial stock, while the records establish the fact that members of the Farrington family were soldiers of the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Arthur was summoned into eternal rest on the 29th of December, 1897, and is survived by three children, Robert, Irene and Walter Scott. The elder son is now attending the United States Military Academy at West Point, being one of the youngest cadets in the institution. On the 30th of June, 1903, Mr. Arthur wedded Mrs. Mary Ella Whitemore, of Stillwater, Minnesota.

HENRY R. DE MALIGNON, who is successfully engaged in the farm implement business at Selby, Walworth county, has maintained his home in this county since 1886 and is one of the popular and representative citizens of the town and county.

Henry Richard de Malignon has the distinction of being a native of the national metropolis, having been born in New York city, on the 19th of February, 1860, and being a son of

Francis and Margaret de Malignon, the former of whom was born in Germany, of French ancestry, while the latter was born in England. The father of our subject came to America as a young man and was for many years engaged in insurance in New York city. Henry R. received his educational discipline in the public schools of the metropolis and gave inception to his independent career when a lad of but fourteen years. He continued his residence in the east until 1886, when he followed the star of empire toward the west and in 1886 took up his residence in Walworth county, South Dakota, where he has put forth well-directed effort and gained success and prosperity as a business man. He is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities and was elected and served as county auditor during 1893-1897; county judge, 1898-1900, and representative in the legislature from the thirty-ninth district, 1902-1904. While he has a high respect for the spiritual verities, he is an avowed agnostic. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 29th of March, 1884, Mr. de Malignon was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Hofmeyer, who was born in London, England, on the 30th of November, 1862, being a daughter of August and Maria Hofmeyer. They have four sons, Harry, Frank, Arthur and Robert.

CHARLES A. KELLEY, one of the representative members of the bar of Beadle county, being engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Huron, and being also incumbent of the office of state's attorney of the county, is to be noted as one of the progressive and influential business men of this favored section of the state, being president and manager of the Kelley Land Agency, one of the leading real-estate concerns of the state. Mr. Kelley is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Lemont, Cook county, on the 21st of November, 1873. He is a son of M. F. and Bridget Kelley. When the subject was eleven years old he came with his parents to the present site of South Dakota, where he has ever since retained his home, having literally grown up with the country and being a representative of one of sterling pioneer families of the commonwealth. He received his education in the public schools of Huron and the University of Wisconsin. Shortly after finishing his law course he located in Huron and initiated the active practice of his profession, opening an office here in May, 1900. A man of most alert mentality and mature judgment, he forthwith proved his mettle as a member of the bar, and his success has been cumulative and gratifying, while the professional prestige which he has attained is indicated in the official position which he holds. As state's attorney he has made an excellent record, being known as a strong trial lawyer and as one thoroughly well informed in the minutiae of the science of jurisprudence. Mr. Kelley has been progressive and resourceful, and has shown much initiative and executive ability, so that he has found it expedient to identify himself with much that has to do with the development of the resources of his town, county and state. Kelley's Land Agency, of which he is president and manager, controls a large and important real-estate business, having headquarters in Huron. The most desirable investments are at all times represented on the books of the agency, in the way of South Dakota farm lands, stock ranches and dairy farms, while a specialty is made of high-grade farm mortgages and of the exchanging of properties. For the facilitating of the operations of the concern offices are maintained in all of the principal cities of the state, and the agency controls valuable lands in all sections of the commonwealth. Mr. Kelley has proven himself loyal and helpful as a citizen, and is one of Huron's most public-spirited men. He is the owner and publisher of the Journal-World, the leading paper of Beadle county, and in politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, to which he has accorded an unwavering allegiance from the time of attaining his legal majority, while he is an active factor in the promotion of

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the interests of the party in a local way. As touching his fraternal relations, it may be said that he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Brotherhood of America, while he is held in the highest esteem in both business and social circles, being one of the well-known and popular citizens of Beadle county.

On the 12th of November, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kelley to Miss Alice C. Issenhuth, who was born in Shellsburg, Iowa, on the 12th of November, 1881, being a daughter of Martin and Margaret Issenhuth, who became pioneers of South Dakota, in which state their six sons are prominent business or professional men.

As a lawyer Mr. Kelley evinces a familiarity with legal principles and a ready perception of facts, together with the ability to apply the one to the other, which has won him the reputation of a sound and safe practitioner. Conscientious work has not only brought with it increase of practice and reputation, but also that growth in legal knowledge and that wide and accurate judgment the possession of which constitutes marked excellence in the profession. In the trial of cases he is uniformly courteous to court and opposing counsel, caring little for display, but seeking to impress the jury rather by weight of facts in his favor and by clear, logical argument than by appeal to passion or prejudice. By a straightforward, honorable course he has built up a large and lucrative legal business and his life affords a splendid example of what an American youth, plentifully endowed with good common sense, energy and determination, may accomplish when directed and controlled by earnest principles.

HON. GEORGE W. SNOW, of Springfield, Bon Homme county, lieutenant governor of the state of South Dakota, is a native of the state of Indiana, having been born in Posey county, on the 13th of December, 1842. His father, Augustus F. Snow, was born in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 21st of March, 1816, and was a miller by trade and vocation, having been the owner of a flouring mill in Grant county, Wisconsin, at the time of his death, which occurred on the 13th of February, 1886. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine M. Feit, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 28th of July, 1819, and their marriage was solemnized on the 9th of April, 1837. She died near Montfort, Wisconsin, December 11, 1848. They became the parents of four sons, all of whom are dead except the subject of this sketch. The genealogy in both the paternal and maternal lines traces back to stanch German origin. Governor Snow was about two years of age at the time of his parents' removal from Indiana to Wisconsin, in which state he was reared and educated, completing the curriculum of the common schools and a local academy and taking a thorough course in a commercial college in Madison, the capital of the state, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1866. The father of our subject located on a farm in Grant county, Wisconsin, at the time of taking up his residence there, in 1845, and in 1854 he engaged in the general merchandise business at Montfort, that county, where he remained until 1858, when he removed with his family to Beatrice, Nebraska, but returned to Grant county, Wisconsin, the next autumn and again resumed agricultural pursuits and milling. The subject of this review remained on the homestead farm until his father engaged in the mercantile business, when he became an assistant in the store, while after the return of the family to Grant county he aided in the work and management of the farm until there came the call to higher duty, the rebellion of the south having caused the tocsin of war to be sounded. In August, 1862, Mr. Snow enlisted as private in Company F, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, for a term of "three years or until the close of the war." He continued in active service with his command until victory had crowned the Union arms, having been mustered out and having received his honorable discharge in August, 1865. He participated in several important and hotly contested battles, including that of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and took part in the memorable sieges of Vicksburg, Spanish Fort and Mobile, being present at the capitulation of the last named city, while he was also with his command in numerous skirmishes and other minor engagements, proving himself a valiant and faithful soldier of the republic whose integrity he thus aided in perpetuating.

After the close of his military service Mr. Snow returned to Wisconsin and completed a course in a commercial college in Madison, as previously noted. Thereafter he was employed as clerk in a general store at Dodgeville, that state, until 1869, when he came as a pioneer to what is now the state of South Dakota, settling in Springfield, Bon Homme county, which was then a mere straggling frontier village, and here he has thus maintained his home for thirty-five years, being one of the pioneers of the town and state and having ever been loyal to both. Here he became identified with the operation of a sawmill and for a time was clerk in one of the first general stores in the town, while he availed himself of the opportunities which presented in connection with the development and material progress of the state, and soon found himself well advanced on the highway of definite and distinctive success. He began dealing in real estate in the early years of his residence here and largely through this medium has he gained independence and prosperity, while he is at the present time the owner of several thousand acres of valuable land in Bon Homme and adjoining counties. He has shown a public-spirited interest in all that has appertained to the civic and material advancement of his home town and has aided liberally in the support of all legitimate public enterprises, having been largely instrumental in securing the location of the State Normal School in Springfield. In politics he has given an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party from his early manhood to the present time. He has served in various offices of public trust and responsibility, including that of justice of the peace, member of the board of education and county treasurer, to which last he was incumbent two terms of two years each. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1885, while in 1890-1 he represented his district in the state senate, as did he again in 1897-8, and in 1901 he was elected lieutenant governor of the state, serving with signal ability and being chosen as his own successor in the election of November, 1903, so that he remains in tenure of this important office at the present time. Mr. Snow effected the organization of the Bank of Springfield in 1883, and is its principal stockholder, giving personal supervision to its management and being its president, while he is also a large stockholder in the Bank of Monroe, at Monroe, Nebraska. He still continues to deal extensively in real estate and controls a large amount of valuable realty, offering most attractive investments. He and his wife are attendants and supporters of the church of the Ascension, Protestant Episcopal, of which the latter is a communicant. Mr. Snow has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1867, and is past grand master of the grand lodge of the order in the state, while he is at the present time grand treasurer. He has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Masonic fraternity, with which he has been identified since 1881, and is past grand treasurer of the grand lodge, while he is also past grand patron of the allied organization, the Order of the Eastern Star. He is one of the appreciative and honored members of General Steadman Post, No. 38, Grand Army of the Republic, and the hold which he has upon the esteem and confidence of his comrades in the same is significantly intimated in the fact that he has served as commander of the post for the past fourteen years, while during 1901-2 he had the notable distinction of being department commander of the order in South Dakota.

In Yankton, this state, in April, 1874, Mr. Snow was united in marriage to Miss Sylvia L. Tyler, who died in May, 1878, leaving one child, Harry, whose death occurred in the following August. In February, 1882, he consummated a second marriage, being then united to Mrs. Alberta M. Davison, nee Mead, and they have two sons, George G., who was born on the 4th of

January, 1884, and who is a member of the class of 1903 in the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and Frank M., who was born on the 6th of August, 1888, and who is now a student in the South Dakota State Normal School, in his home town.

JAMES C. BLAIR was born November 23, 1837, in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, and grew to manhood in that state, receiving a common-school education and assisting his father on the farm until twenty-two years of age. In 1859 he went to Iowa, thence, after a short time, to Missouri, and in 1861 crossed the plains to Colorado, where he prospected for a while, later engaging in freighting there and in Utah territory. In the spring of 1864 he accompanied, in the capacity of a teamster, a freight train from Salt Lake to Virginia City, Montana, arriving at the latter place in the month of May, and for some time thereafter he prospected and mined in Alder gulch and the Belt district, meeting with fair success in his search for gold. Later he traveled over barren parts of Montana, mining and prospecting, but in 1869 returned to his native state, where he remained until the following spring, visiting his parents and renewing the acquaintances of his childhood and youth. The next year he again started west, with Missouri as his objective point, and from there he subsequently went to Texas, where he purchased cattle, which he drove to New Mexico to winter. The following spring he took his cattle to Colorado, where they were disposed of at good prices, after which he again turned his attention to prospecting in that and adjoining states and territories until the opening of the Black Hills country, when he proceeded thither, being among the first arrivals in the spring of 1877. In May of the same year Mr. Blair came to Whitewood creek and settled on public land, six miles from the town of Whitewood, which in due time he converted into a fine ranch, and since that date he had made his home on the same, devoting his attention the meanwhile to the live-stock business, being now among the enterprising and successful horse raisers of Lawrence county. By industry and thrift he has acquired not only the valuable ranch on which he lives, but a sufficient amount of material wealth to make him practically independent, his place being well stocked with horses and other domestic animals, from the sale of which he realizes liberal returns.

PHILIP DuFRAM comes of stanch French lineage and is a native of Dubuque county, Iowa, where he was born on the 26th of May, 1856, being a son of John B. and Lenora DuFram, both of whom were born in the province of Quebec, Canada. John DuFram took up his residence in Iowa in 1840, being one of the early settlers of that state, where he remained, engaged in farming until 1861, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, and located near Elk Point, in Union county, having brought his family through by way of Fort Dodge, and making the entire trip with teams. He engaged in farming in the county mentioned and also became identified with the freighting business, transporting supplies to the various government military posts, in which connection he met with many narrow escapes from the hostile Indians. He continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1894, and his widow now resides in the city of Yankton, having attained the venerable age of eighty-six years. Of their fourteen children eleven are yet living, the subject of this sketch having been the seventh in order of birth.

Philip DuFram, whose name introduces this article, passed his boyhood days at Elk Point, this state, and Sioux City, Iowa, and owing to the exigencies of time and place his educational advantages were limited. At the age of twelve years he became connected with his father's freighting business to the different army posts and was thus engaged until 1871, when he took charge of the government herd of cattle at Yankton Agency, and retained this position until the autumn of 1876, when he went to Nebraska and became the foreman for the Durfee Cattle Company, in whose employ he remained until the spring of 1882, when he went to the head of the Powder river, in the Big Horn mountains of Montana, in charge of the stock of the Frontier Land and Cattle Company, and he was a prominent figure in the contest between the reliable and law-abiding stockmen with the "rustlers" in the cattle war in Johnson county, Wyoming. He was a member of the party of forty-seven stockmen who were at this period surrounded at the "T. A." ranch and besieged for five days, being finally relieved by the government troops from Fort McKenna, this being during the invasion of Wyoming, in 1892. Prior to this he had charge of the stock of the Frontier Land and Cattle Company, utilizing the range in the famous "Hole in the Wall" country, and here he met with many exciting experiences through the hostility of the same class of invaders. On one occasion he made a most hazardous trip to Buffalo, Wyoming, to reconnoiter, and though hard pressed succeeded in making his escape. His is a nature without an iota of cowardice, and this has been proved time and again in the face of dangers which could not but test the mettle of the most daring and venturesome. In 1875 Mr. DuFram took a pack outfit into the Black Hills, being accompanied by old Grey Face and three other Indians, and he devoted six months to exploring the country, while in the following year he transported supplies from Fort Pierre to the Hills for Major Clarkson, of the United States army, while in the fall of that year he went to Nebraska, as has been already noted. In 1892 he was appointed state brand inspector for Wyoming, and in the following year he went to Arizona, where he remained one year, being foreman for the Aztec Land and Cattle Company. He then returned to Montana, where he was employed by the Standard Cattle Company until 1900, when he was appointed brand inspector at Fort Pierre for the Black Hills Stock Association, retaining this incumbency eighteen months, at the expiration of which he took charge of the stock of the Minnesota and Dakota Cattle Company, on the White river. While attending to his duties in this connection he became snow-blind and also suffered an attack of smallpox, the result being he lost the sight of his left eye, and upon his recovery he was made representative of the interests of the well-known and extensive firm of stock commission merchants, Rosenbaum Brothers & Company, of Chicago, for the territory from the Missouri river to the Black Hills in South Dakota, in which capacity he is rendering most efficient service at the time of this writing. He is a man of genial personality and has a host of friends throughout the great northwest, while his name is a synonym of honor and integrity. He maintains his headquarters in Evarts, Walworth county. In politics Mr. DuFram is a stanch Democrat. He is not married.

JOHN A. BUSHFIELD, editor and publisher of the Pioneer Press, at Miller, Hand county, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, on the 9th of August, 1856, and being a son of John M. and Sarah E. (Moore) Bushfield. He received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native town, and there served an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, gaining a thorough knowledge of the mysteries of the "art preservative of all arts," and securing incidentally that training which has been well said to be equivalent to a literal education—the discipline of a newspaper office. He continued his residence in Ohio until 1878, when he located in Atlantic, Cass county, Iowa, where he was identified with newspaper work until 1883, when he came to the present state of South Dakota and cast in his lot with the early settlers of Miller, which was then but a small and primitive frontier village. Here he purchased a half interest in the Pioneer Press, which had been established the preceding year, and in 1889 he purchased his partner's interest in the enterprise, which he has since individually conducted, the paper being a model country journal and wielding much influence in the local field, both in a political and civic way. The Pioneer Press is issued on Thursday of each week, is a six-column quarto and is the official paper of the city and county in which it is published. Mr. Bushfield is a member of the State Press Association and is popular in the circles of the newspaper fraternity of the state, as is he also in business and social circles in his home city. In politics he has ever accorded an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, and both in a personal way and through the columns of his paper he has done much to further its interests in a local way. In January, 1899, the late lamented President McKinley appointed him postmaster of Miller, and in January, 1903, he was reappointed, by President Roosevelt, so that he is incumbent of the office at the time of this writing. He is identified with the local lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 9th of November, 1880, Mr. Bushfield was united in marriage to Miss Cora E. Pearson, of Atlantic, Iowa, and they have three children, Harley J., Laura D. and Anna M.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RYAN, of Jefferson township, Union county, was born on his present farm, on the 9th of March, 1862, and his boyhood days were passed amid the scenes and conditions incidental to life on the frontier, while he has reason to recall the privations endured and the obstacles surmounted in the early days, including the scourge of grasshoppers and the havoc wrought by the overflowing of the Missouri river. He is now the owner of the old home farm, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation, his entire landed estate comprising one hundred and sixty acres. His educational privileges were such as were afforded in the public schools, while he has effectually rounded out his training under the instruction of the wisest of headmasters, experience.

The subject is a son of Michael and Mary (Edwards) Ryan, both of whom were born in the Emerald Isle, the former being a native of Queens county, where he was born in 1827, while the latter was born in Kilkenny county, their marriage having been solemnized in 1851. The devoted wife and mother died in 1896, and is survived by her husband and four children. In 1860 Michael Ryan emigrated to America and came to the territory of Dakota, settling on the farm now owned by his son, subject of this review, the same being the northwest quarter of section 29, Jeffers township. The land was at the time in its wild state, and there were but few settlers in the county. After completing his primitive log house he instituted the work of reclaiming his land to cultivation, and in due course of time success attended his earnest efforts. He resided on the homestead until 1873, when he removed to the village of Jefferson, this county, where he erected one of the first stores in the town, and there established himself in the general merchandise business, simultaneously acting as station and express agent and postmaster, and also buying and shipping grain. He continued to be actively engaged in business until about 1886, when he retired and has since been enjoying the rewards of his former toil and endeavor, being still a resident of Jefferson and one of its most honored pioneers.

Hon. Francis W. Ryan, whose name initiates this sketch, has ably upheld the prestige of the name which he bears and is one of the representative men of his native county. He was a member of the school board of his district from 1899 until 1902, and was honored with election to the legislature of the state in 1899, serving with ability through the general assembly of 1900 and that of 1902, and in the autumn of the latter year received further evidence of the popular appreciation of his efforts in his reelection to the same office, and he has rendered valuable service during the session of 1903. In politics he gives an unqualified support to the Republican party and its principles and has been one of its leaders in the county for a number of years past. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church, in which he was reared, and fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 2758, Modern Woodmen of America, at Jefferson.

On the 10th of February, 1886, Mr. Ryan was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Brow, who was likewise born in Union county, being a daughter of Joseph Brow, and of this union have been born five children.

REV. JOSEPH B. VARNUM was born in the village of Berlin, province of Ontario, Canada, on the 19th of May, 1830, his parents at the time being citizens of the United States, and he passed his youthful years in the state of Michigan, completing his education in Albion College, at Albion, that state, the same being one of the leading institutions of the Methodist Episcopal church in the western division of our country. He became a member of this church in 1849, prosecuted a thorough theological course and was ordained to the ministry in 1854. He continued in the work of his noble calling until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he signalized his patriotism by tendering his services in the defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in a regiment of Michigan volunteers and continuing in service until the close of the war, having been wounded in the engagement at Petersburg, Virginia, while his record was that of a faithful and loyal soldier. After the war he resumed his ministerial labors, in which he continued until his removal to what is now the state of South Dakota, while during the greater portion of the time he held pastoral charges in Michigan. His life was gentle, and kindly; he was tolerant in his judgment, understanding the wellsprings of human thought and action, and his was the faith which makes faithful and which is ever a source of inspiration to others. The following paragraph, quoted from a previously published article, is well worthy of reproduction in this connection: "While in South Dakota Mr. Varnum sustained a superannuated relation with the church, but his influence and pious example had much to do with building up and strengthening the cause. His character was marked by a stanch integrity of purpose, strong will, optimistic hope, intense patriotism and unswerving devotion to his God."

In 1884 Mr. Varnum came with his family to South Dakota and took up government land in the immediate proximity of the present village of Gale, Campbell county, where he eventually developed a fine farm, being the owner of three hundred and twenty acres at the time of his death. He was a man of influence in the community and his aid was ever given in support of all measures for the advancement of the general weal, his influence being felt in the civic, moral, educational and political affairs of his section. In politics he gave an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and he has the distinction of representing Campbell county in the first state legislature, in 1889. His death occurred on the 26th of May, 1896, and he "rests from his labors," while his name is venerated by all who knew him.

On the 8th of November, 1856, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Varnum to Miss Maroa E. Vibbert, who was born in Chittenango, Madison county, New York, on the 3d of March, 1835, and she survives him, as do their three children, namely: Olin B., Wewoka, Indiana, engaged in the general mercantile business; Lelia, teacher in the Herreid school; Wilbur E., general manager of the Herreid Milling Company, Herreid. Nettie died at Gale, South Dakota, May 18, 1899.

Hon. Wilbur F. Varnum, the third child of the honored subject of this memoir, was born in Rochester, Oakland county, Michigan, on the 27th of May, 1868, and he received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native state, being sixteen years of age at the time of the family removal to South Dakota, where he was reared to manhood on the old homestead farm, to whose development and improvement he contributed his quota, proving a capable coadjutor to his father. On the 20th of July, 1895, he engaged in the general merchandise business at Gale, in the meanwhile continuing to superintend the home farm of eight hundred acres, where he carried on general farming and stock growing up to the time of his removal to Herreid. He built up a very prosperous business in Gale and there continued operations until 1900, when he disposed of his business there and removed to the newly founded town of Herreid, where he became one of the organizers and principal stockholders of the Herreid Milling Company, of which he has since been general manager. The company has a fine mill, equipped with the latest improved machinery and having a capacity for the output of one hundred barrels of flour a day. The enterprise has been most successful and is one of the leading business industries of this section of the state, while the facilities afforded are greatly appreciated throughout the wide territory tributary to the thriving village in which the mill is located. Mr. Varnum is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and in 1896 he was elected to represent Campbell county in the state legislature, making an excellent record and being chosen as his own successor in 1898, while in 1900 still higher honors were accorded him, in his election to the state senate, as representative of the thirty-seventh senatorial district, comprising the counties of Campbell and McPherson. He and his wife are prominent and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 21st of October, 1895, Mr. Varnum was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Pollock, who was born in Kansas, and who is a daughter of Robert Y. Pollock, one of the prominent and influential pioneers of Campbell county, South Dakota, where the town of Pollock was named in his honor. Mr. and Mrs. Varnum have three children, Joseph Emerson, Robert Dewey and Evelyn.

GRANVILLE J. COLLER, M. D., one of the pioneer physicians of Brookings, is a native of the state of Michigan, having been born on a farm in Lenawee county, on the 6th of November, 1854, and being a son of James L. and Amanda M. (Richart) Coller. James L. Coller was born in the state of New York, a son of Jesse B. Coller, who was of English lineage. When the father of our subject was a child he accompanied his parents on their removal to Michigan, which was then considered on the frontier, and the parents were numbered among the pioneers of the state. James L. was reared to manhood in Lenawee county and after his marriage he continued to be engaged in farming in that county for a few years, after which he removed to Calhoun county, where he continued in the same vocation until his death, which occurred in 1861. He was survived by his wife and their six children, the youngest being but one year of age, while the subject of this sketch was eight years old at the time when he was thus deprived of the care and guidance of his father. The family remained on the homestead farm, and much of the responsibility of carrying on the work devolved upon the youthful shoulders of our subject and his brother Edgar, the latter being at the time about eleven years of age. Here the devoted mother reared her children to years of maturity and here remained until 1899, when she came to Brookings and was made a welcome acquisition to the family circle of her son, the subject of this review, who accorded her the utmost filial solicitude until she was summoned to the life eternal, in October, 1901, at the venerable age of seventy-four years. Of the children we enter the following epitomized record: Sarah, who became the wife of Wheeler Collins, died of consumption, in 1901, at the home of the subject, whither she had come from her home in Colorado; Edgar is a successful farmer living in Michigan; Lafayette continues to reside on the old homestead farm in that state; Granville J. is the immediate subject of this review; Chester is likewise a resident of Brookings; and William is engaged in farming in Michigan.

Dr. Coller was reared to manhood in Calhoun county, Michigan, where he worked on the home farm until he had attained the age of eighteen years, while in the meanwhile he pursued his studies in the public schools during the winter months. At the age noted he was matriculated in Adrian College, at Adrian, Michigan, where he was a student for three years, in the meanwhile teaching one winter term of school, while after leaving the college he continued to follow the pedagogic profession for two years. At the age of twenty-one years he was elected superintendent of the township schools of his native county, rendering effective service, while it may be said that he has ever maintained a lively interest in the cause of popular education. In 1877 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he completed the prescribed course in the autumn of 1880, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine and coming forth well equipped for the work of his noble profession. Shortly after his graduation the Doctor came to Brookings, South Dakota, the town having at the time but three dwelling houses, while the business places were represented by a relative parity. When he arrived in his new field of labor he was five hundred dollars in debt, having utilized this amount in completing his technical education, and when he took up his residence in the embryonic town his cash capital was summed up in five dollars. He was, however, endowed with boundless energy, determination and pluck, and his pleasing personality and professional ability soon gained him appreciative recognition in the pioneer community. During nearly a quarter of a century of active practice here he has ever been faithful and self-abnegating and his name is deserving of an enduring entry on the roll of the honored pioneers of the medical profession in the state. He has continued a close student of his profession and has availed himself of post-graduate work, keeping abreast of the advances made in medical and surgical science. In the spring of 1900 Dr. Coller established a private hospital in Brookings, the same proving a success, but by reason of his own impaired health and the insistent demands of his outside professional work he was compelled to abandon the enterprise. The Doctor has been justly prospered in temporal affairs, He is a member of the State Medical Society, American Medical Association and American Association of Railway Surgeons. He is fraternally identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His religious views are in harmony with the tenets of the Presbyterian church, of which his family are members. In politics Dr. Coller has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, in whose cause he has been an active worker. He was for three successive years incumbent of the office of mayor of Brookings, while his also was the distinction of having been chosen to represent his district in the senate of the first legislature of South Dakota after its admission to the Union. He has also served as a member of the board of regents of the State Agricultural College and is president of the board of health of Brookings county and has been at intervals for a number of years.

On the 2d of October, 1884, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Coller to Miss Helen Underwood, who was born in Calhoun county, Michigan, on the 8th of October, 1856, being a daughter of Amasa and Jane Underwood, both of whom were natives of the state of New York, whence they accompanied their parents to Michigan in their childhood days. Amasa Underwood was a son of Thaddeus and Phoebe Underwood, the agnatic line tracing back to English origin, while on the maternal side the lineage is of Scotch-Irish extraction. Mrs. Coller was graduated in the Chicago Ladies' Seminary, in the city of Chicago, as a member of the class of 1876, and was thereafter, for six years, a successful and popular teacher in the same institution. She is a member of the Degree of Honor and also of the Woman's Club of Brookings. To Dr. and Mrs. Coller have been born five children. concerning whom we incorporate a brief record: Frederick A. is a member of the class of 1906 in the State Agricultural College; Helen is attending the public schools; Granville C. died at the age of five years; Clara J. is attending the schools of her native city; and James died in infancy.

SHERMAN FREDERICK LUCAS, of Bonesteel, Gregory county, was born in Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, on the 17th of September, 1864, and is a son of William V. and Sophronia M. (Lowe) Lucas, both being of Scotch-Irish lineage. William Vincent Lucas was born in Carroll county, Indiana, on the 3d of July, 1835, and was there reared and educated. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Sophronia M. Lowe, who was born in the same county, in 1835, and in the same year they removed to Iowa and became numbered among the pioneers of Bremer county. The father of the subject was a presidential elector from that state in 1876, served as treasurer of Bremer county for four years, and was a man of much influence in his community, while in 1880-81 he had the distinction of serving in the office of auditor of the state of Iowa. In 1883 he removed with his family to South Dakota and located in Brule county, of which he was treasurer for one term. He was a member of congress from South Dakota for the term of 1893 and 1894 and was for several years commandant of the State Soldiers' Home, at Hot Springs, being himself a veteran of the Civil war, and he resigned this office on the 1st of July, 1903, and removed to California, being now a resident of Santa Cruz, that state. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest in August, 1896. She was a woman of noble and gracious character, a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was held in affectionate regard by all who came within the sphere of her influence.

Sherman F. Lucas secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Waverly and Mason City, Iowa, and learned the printer's trade in the newspaper office of his father, in the latter place. In May, 1883, he came to the present state of South Dakota and located in the village of Castalia, where in the following month, in association with his brother, Aaron B., he engaged in the newspaper business, establishing the Castalia Republican, the pioneer paper of the town. In 1888 he disposed of his interest in this enterprise and accepted a position as assistant cashier in the Charles Mix County Bank, at Castalia. In 1890 he was appointed clerk of the courts of that county and served one year, being defeated for re-election in the Populistic landslide of that year, though he ran eighty votes ahead of his ticket and was defeated by only eleven votes. He passed the year 1891 in Fort Randall, being placed in charge of the post trader's store by the receiver. He was chief clerk of the enrolling and engrossing force of the lower house of the state legislature during the general assembly of 1893, and during the summer of 1895 was second clerk on the Diamond Joe line of steamers, plying between St. Louis and St. Paul. In 1896 he was appointed assignee of the Charles Mix County Bank, continuing his residence in Castalia, that county, until 1899, when he removed to Bonesteel, Gregory county, and here established the Gregory County News, disposing of the same in May, 1903, to S. P. Ayres & Son. On the 1st of April, 1899, he was appointed postmaster of the town and has since remained incumbent of this office. In 1899 he was admitted to the bar of the state upon examination before the supreme court, and gives considerable attention to the practice of his profession. He was the candidate on his party ticket for county judge in 1900, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Edwin M. Starcher. He served two years as a member of the board of trustees of the village of Bonesteel and is known as one of its most loyal, progressive and public-spirited citizens, while he gives an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, as may be inferred from preceding statements. At the time of the Spanish-American war Mr. Lucas raised in Charles Mix county a company of volunteers, but they were not mustered into the United States service, by reason of the fact that the state's quota of soldiers was fully supplied from the members of its National Guard. Mr. Lucas was affiliated with Doric Lodge, No. 93, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Castalia, of which he was master for one year. A lodge is about to be constituted at Bonesteel and Mr. Lucas has been selected as its first worshipful master. He is also identified with the Royal Arch Masons, at Mitchell; is venerable consul of Bonesteel Camp, No. 4793, Modern Woodmen of America, and also affiliated with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. Mrs. Lucas is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the subject contributes to the support of the same.

On the 24th of June, 1899, Mr. Lucas was united in marriage to Miss Cora B. Johnson, who was born at Fredericksburg, Bremer county, Iowa, in March, 1875, being a daughter of Marcellus M. and Ella M. Johnson, early and honored pioneers of Dakota territory. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have two children, Vincent Lowe, who was born April 20, 1900, and Arthur Wayne, who was born May 9, 1902.

CHARLES A. CONKLIN was born in Greenwood, Steuben county, New York, on the 1st of August, 1853, and is a son of Hon. S. J. and Maria Conklin, who came to the west in 1857 and located in Waterloo, Wisconsin, where the father became prominent in the pioneer history of the state, being successfully identified with agricultural enterprises and also becoming one of the distinguished members of the bar of that commonwealth. He served as quartermaster in the Forty-eighth Wisconsin Regiment and was adjutant general for South Dakota for four years. He died in South Dakota in November, 1872, while his wife died at Clark. The subject has one brother, who lives in Chicago, and a sister, who lives in Hammond, Indiana.

Charles A. Conklin was a lad of five years at the time of his parents' removal to Wisconsin, where he was reared to maturity, securing such advantages as were afforded in the excellent public schools of Waterloo, that state, and remaining at the parental home until 1873, when he went to Freeborn county, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming until 1876, when he disposed of his interests there and came as a pioneer to South Dakota. He proceeded by railroad as far as Watertown, which was then the terminus of the line, and then located in the village of Clark, in the county of the same name, where he engaged in buying grain for the Porter Milling Company, of Winona, and there he continued to make his headquarters, continuously connected with the line of enterprise noted, until 1892, when he removed to Cherry creek and was there engaged in the capacity of government farmer on the Cheyenne Indian reservation for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which he opened up his present fine stock ranch, on the Cheyenne river, fifty miles from Fort Pierre and two miles distant from Lindsey, which is his postoffice address. He has here been since engaged in the raising of cattle and horses, carrying forward the enterprise with characteristic energy and discrimination and having an ample range, well-watered by the river as well as a number of natural springs of pure water. He gives his preference to the Hereford breed of cattle and to Morgan horses, and on his ranch may be usually found about three hundred fine specimens of the former and one hundred and fifty or more of the latter. In politics Mr. Conklin has ever given an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party, but he has refused to permit the use of his name in connection with political office of any description. He is a member of the Masonic and Pythian fraternities.

On the 28th of April, 1876, Mr. Conklin was united in marriage to Miss Martha Austin, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, being a daughter of Samuel Austin, and she was summoned into eternal rest in April, 1888, and is survived by four children, namely: Roy, Rena, Samuel and Clyde. On the 2d of October, 1890, Mr. Conklin was united in marriage to Miss Ida Geyer, who was born in the state of Illinois, being a sister of Isaac M. Geyer, who is the subject of an individual sketch on another page of this work. To said article reference may be made for data concerning the family. Of this union has been born one child, Wanita, who was born in Clark, Clark county, South Dakota, July 21, 1891, and is now twelve years old and has been attending school at Pierre for the last four years.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON, secretary and general manager of the Faulk County Land and Title Company, is a well-known citizen of Faulkton. He was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of October, 1854, being a son of William and Agnes (Watson) Johnston, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Pennsylvania. The father of the subject was a successful farmer of Center county, where he continued to reside until 1869, when he removed with his family to Lee county, where he and his wife resided until their deaths.

James W. Johnston passed his youth on the family homestead farm in Pennsylvania, and received a common-school education. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa. In 1879 he came to South Dakota, so that he may be consistently termed a pioneer of the state, and shortly after his arrival he entered claim to one hundred and sixty acres of government land ten miles north of Watertown, which he proved up. He then assisted on the government surveys of the territory until January, 1883, when he removed to Faulk county, which was then unorganized, and filed a pre-emption on one hundred and sixty acres of land joining the town site of La Foon, which afterwards became the first county seat of Faulk county. At the first general election held in Faulk county, November 8, 1894, he was elected to the office of register of deeds, being the first chosen to this position by popular vote. He served one term, while subsequently he was again elected to this office, serving one term. His long experience in the office has made him thoroughly familiar with land values in this section and this knowledge has been of great benefit to him in his real-estate operations. In 1886, when the railroad was completed to Faulkton, the present county seat, he removed to the new town, with whose interests and upbuilding he has since been identified. He continued his business individually until 1893, when he effected the organization of the Faulk County Land and Title Company, of which he has been secretary and general manager from the start. The company own a complete set of abstracts of land titles of Faulk county. Mr. Johnston is a member of the Republican party, and for the past eight years has served as chairman of the Republican county central committee. He served two terms as a member of the city council, and for three years as a member of the board of education. Fraternally he is identified with Faulkton Lodge, No. 95, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Faulkton Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is high priest at the time of this writing; the order of Knights of the Maccabees and Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 5th of November, 1885, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie M. Cochrane, of Des Moines, Iowa, who was born and reared in that state, being a daughter of J. C. Cochrane. In the spring of 1883 Mrs. Johnston came to South Dakota with her uncle, Joseph Cochrane, and filed a pre-emption claim. She may be termed a pioneer of Faulk county, having settled on her land prior to the time it came into the market. In December, 1884, Judge Seward Smith appointed her clerk of the district court, in which office she served about two years, having been the first woman to hold the office in the state. She resigned the position at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have had born to them ten children, of whom but four are living: Belle, Lloyd, Laura and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are members of the Congregational church.

PATRICK H. O'NEIL, who has a large and finely improved stock farm in Faulk county, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in New Richmond, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, on the 16th of February, 1866, and being a son of Thomas O'Neil, who was born and reared in Ireland, when he came to America as a young man and located in Wisconsin, where he has maintained his home for the past forty years. The subject was reared and educated in his native county and continued to reside in Wisconsin until he had attained his legal majority, when, in 1887, he came to South Dakota and located in Faulkton, where he engaged in the meat-market business, in which he continued until 1898. Soon after his arrival in the county he also identified himself, on a modest scale, with the livestock industry, to which he has given his exclusive attention since the year mentioned. He has twenty-two thousand acres under fence, and in the connection it may be stated that for his purpose fully eighty miles of fencing are used, while of his land he has deeded title to twelve thousand acres. He raises both cattle and sheep and has the best graded stock, so that he is enabled to command the highest market prices. In the summer of 1892 he sold ninety-seven thousand eight hundred dollars' worth of stock at one sale and to one man. His average run of sheep is about fifteen thousand head and in 1903 he sold seventy-two thousand nine hundred pounds of wool to one buyer, the Shropshire type of sheep being his favorite. All of his land is in Faulk county, and he has the best of facilities for the care and handling of his stock, an abundant supply of pure water being secured from three artesian wells. In politics he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party and both he and his wife hold the faith of the Catholic church.

On the 13th of June, 1887, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. O'Neill to Miss Annie Catlin, who was born in McLean county, Illinois. and they have five children, namely: Aloyisius, Mary, Ignatius, John and Henry.

JOSEPH H. BOTTUM, state senator from Faulk county, comes of sterling old colonial stock in both the paternal and maternal lines and both families are of stanch English extraction. Records extant show that two of the maternal ancestors were valiant soldiers in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, having been participants in the historic battle of Bunker Hill. The original patronymic in the agnatic line was Longbottom, the initial syllable having been dropped after the establishment of the family in America.

The subject of this sketch is a native of the Empire state, having been born in West Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, on the 26th of September, 1853, and being of the eldest of the eight children of Henry C. and Helen M. (Burnham) Bottum, both of whom were born and reared in Vermont, as was also the paternal grandfather of our subject, Roswell Bottum, who was a man of prominence and influence in the old Green Mountain state, having served for a number of terms as a member of its legislature and also held other offices of distinctive public trust and responsibility. The original American progenitors settled in the Massachusetts colony and the name has been long and honorably identified with the annals of New England. As a young man the father of the subject removed to the state of New York, locating in Ontario county, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until 1854, when he came west to Wisconsin, settling in Fond du Lac county, and became one of the pioneers of that section. He was prospered in his efforts and developed a large and valuable farm, which he still owns. He has always taken a prominent part in the politics of the county and state and was for three years a member of the Wisconsin legislature. He has attained the age of nearly eighty years and is admirably preserved in mind and body, while he is honored as one of the venerable pioneers of the Badger state.

Joseph H. Bottum passed his boyhood days on the homestead farm in Wisconsin, having been an infant in arms at the time of his parents' removal to that state, and his early educational discipline was secured in the public schools, after which he completed a course of study in Ripon College, in the town of that name, being there graduated as a member of the class of 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Shortly afterward he entered the law office of the firm of Shepherd & Shepherd, of Fond du Lac, the interested principals being leading members of the bar of Wisconsin, and under their able preceptorship he continued his technical study of the law until 1880, when he was duly admitted to the bar. He immediately came to what is now the state of South Dakota, locating in the city of Sioux Falls, where he remained until the spring of 1882, when he removed to Spink county, where he was engaged in newspaper work until March, 1883, when he located in the village of La Foon, five miles east of the present county seat, and was there engaged in the practice of his profession until January, 1887, when the railroad was completed through Faulkton, whereupon he removed to this point, where he has ever since been prominent in professional work and public and civic affairs, being one of the most successful members of the county bar and being held in the highest regard in the community, as is evident from the dignified official position which he has been called upon to fill, in the gift of the people. The county was organized in

1883, and Mr. Bottum had the distinction of being its first register of deeds, La Foon being then the county seat, while he served as state's attorney for the county from 1890 to 1894, inclusive, making an enviable record as a public prosecutor. In 1898 he was elected to represent his county in the state senate, serving during the sixth general assembly, and in 1902 he was again chosen for this responsible preferment, being a member of the assembly at the time of this writing and having gained a reputation as a conservative and conscientious legislator and as one thoroughly devoted to the interests of the people of the state. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Senator Bottum has taken a deep interest in local affairs, particularly in the cause of popular education, and at the present time he is president of the board of education.

In June, 1885, Senator Bottum was united in marriage to Miss Sylvia G. Smith, who was born and reared in Missouri, and who is a daughter of Judge Darius S. Smith. Of this union have been born seven children, namely: Nellie, Fannie, Dora, Emily, Julia, Roswell and Joseph H. Both parents are members of the Congregational church.

H. T. MEACHAM, one of the leading merchants of Gettysburg, Potter county, is a native of the beautiful Wolverine state, having been born in Adamsville, Cass county, Michigan, on the 19th of November, 1861, and being a son of G. A. and Helen M. Meacham, natives respectively of New York and Ohio. The father now resides in Adamsville, Michigan, where he has been engaged in farming for many years. The mother died in 1900. The subject was reared in his native town and there completed the curriculum of the public schools, being graduated in the high school at Elkhart, Indiana, as a member of the class of 1881, while he then put his scholastic acquirements to practical test and use by engaging in teaching, to which profession he gave his attention about three years. He then decided to try his fortunes in what is now South Dakota, whither he came in 1883, arriving in Gettysburg on the 29th of August. He entered claim to three hundred and twenty acres of government land seven miles south of the town, and remained on the same for a number of months and then returning to his home in Michigan for the winter. In the spring of 1884 he came once more to his claim, upon which he made improvements, placing a considerable portion of the land under cultivation and in due time perfecting his title. In the fall of 1884 he was elected county treasurer, on the Republican ticket, and the hold which he had gained upon popular confidence and esteem was shown in the fact that he was the only successful candidate on the ticket, while he also had the distinction of being the first county treasurer elected, his predecessor having been appointed at the time of the organization of the county and having served until the first general election provided regular incumbents for the various offices. Mr. Meacham gave a most able and satisfactory administration of the fiscal affairs of the county during the formative period, and was continued in the office for three successive terms, of two years each. Upon retiring from office he engaged in the real-estate business, to which he gave his attention until 1893, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he remained about two years, at the expiration of which he returned to Gettysburg and established himself in the general merchandise business, in which he has ever since successfully continued, controlling a large trade and having a select and comprehensive stock in the various departments.

Mr. Meacham has taken a particularly active interest in public affairs of a local order and has been prominent in the councils of the Republican party contingent in the state. In 1896 he was a delegate to the national convention, in St. Louis, which nominated the late and lamented William McKinley for the presidency, and since that time he has served as a member of the Republican state central committee. Fraternally he is identified with Ionia Lodge, No. 83, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in Gettysburg, having been the first candidate initiated in the same;

with Faulkton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and with Huron Lodge, No. 444, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Huron, South Dakota. Mr. Meacham is a bachelor.

EVAN FREDERICK GROSS, a representative business man of Gettysburg, Potter county, has the distinction of being a native of the metropolis of the nation, having been born in New York city, on the 19th of October, 1853, and being a son of G. F. Gross, born in Hall, Wurtemberg, Germany, and Theresia Gross, born in Niederlies, Lower Austria. Shortly after their marriage, in 1852, they emigrated to America, and the subject, the eldest of their five children, was born soon after their arrival in New York city. They remained there for a short time and then removed to Reading, Pennsylvania, which continued to be their home until about 1861, when they removed to the city of Chicago, Illinois, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The father of our subject was a printer by trade and vocation, having learned the art in his native land, and he followed the same until his death, which occurred in 1884, while for a number of years he owned and conducted a job office in Chicago. In his family were four sons and one daughter, and all are still living. The mother is still living in Chicago.

Evan Frederick Gross, the immediate subject of this sketch, was about eight years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Chicago, and there he was reared to maturity, securing his education in the public schools, and entering upon an apprenticeship at the printer's trade under the direction of his father. He became a skilled workman, while he continued to be identified with the work of his trade in Chicago until 1883, when he removed to Potter county, South Dakota, where he filed entry on a pre-emption claim in Lincoln township, Potter county, where he improved a good farm and there devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1887, when he was at first appointed and afterwards elected county auditor, in which capacity he served six consecutive years, having been twice re-elected. He then established himself in the hardware business in Gettysburg, the county seat, beginning operations upon a somewhat modest scale, and in the intervening years he has built up a large and prosperous enterprise in the line, controlling a representative patronage throughout this section and having a large and well-equipped store and also ample warehouse accommodations. He carries a large and comprehensive stock of heavy and shelf hardware, stoves, ranges, etc., has a well-equipped tin and repair shop, and also handles a full line of agricultural implements and machinery, while he is known as a reliable and straightforward business man and commands unequivocal confidence and regard in the county in which he has so long made his home and with whose industrial, business and civic affairs he has been so prominently identified. He has been an active factor in local political affairs ever since coming to the county, is a man of broad intellectual grasp and mature judgment, and thus he has become naturally a leader in thought and action. He is a Democrat in his political faith, and in 1900 was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, where he made a most excellent record, the popular endorsement of which came in his re-election in the fall of 1902, so that he is a member of the general assembly at present. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1874 Mr. Gross was united in marriage to Miss Marienne Augustine, who was born in Alsace, being of French ancestry, and her death occurred in 1879. She is survived by two children, Robert A., who is successfully engaged in the real-estate business in Gettysburg, and Alma, who is the wife of Frank G. Carpenter, of Sour Lake, Texas.

On the 15th of June, 1890, Mr. Gross wedded Miss M. Helen Williams, who was born and reared in Harrison, Illinois, being a direct descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of the state of Rhode Island, and at the time of her marriage she was superintendent two terms of the public schools in Potter, this county. Of this union has been born one son, to whom has most consistently been given the name of Roger Williams, and a daughter, Theresia Marie.

ROY L. HOPKINS, one of the well-known citizens of Redfield, South Dakota, where he is president of the Redfield Cement Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company, was born near Cleveland, Ohio, on April 23, 1853. He is the son of William W. and Louise (Sumner) Hopkins. The father was born in New York state, and is the son of Cyrus Hopkins. The Hopkins are of English stock, but have been in America many generations. The mother was born in Ohio. The genealogy of the Sumner family runs back to the colonial period. Three brothers of the family came from England prior to the Revolutionary war. One of them, the great-grandfather of the subject, held three commissions under the crown of Great Britain and for service was granted a tract of land composing six hundred and fifty acres on which the city of Rochester, New York, now stands. He was a strong Tory, and during the war for independence he fled to Canada. He had prepared to return to his possessions, but was taken sick and died. The treaty between England and the United States provided that all confiscated property should be returned to the original owners. Not returning, however, the property fell into other hands, but even today their titles are clouded by the fact that the property really belongs to the said Thomas Sumner, and no absolutely clear title can be given to Rochester city property. The grandfather of the subject, Azor Betts Sumner, was a native of Vermont state. He removed from Vermont to New York state, thence to Ohio and served in the war of 1812, and then, at the age of ninety-three years, he went alone to Missouri, in which state he died at the age of ninety-six years. Cyrus B. Hopkins, paternal grandfather of the subject, was born in the year of 1781 at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, was in the war of 1812 and died September 6, 1863. Charlotte Bissell Hopkins, his wife, was born at Randolph, Vermont, October 30, 1791, and died in 1885. Persis Warren Sumner, grandmother, was born at Granville, New York, May 11, 1785, and died March 26, 1861. From Ohio the parents of the subject removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, in 1853, and from that state he removed to Rockford, Illinois, and from there came to Redfield, South Dakota, in 1883, and here he and his wife have since resided. He is now seventy-seven years old, while his wife is in her seventy-fifth year.

Roy L. Hopkins was educated in the common and high schools, and finished the same with a course at Arnold's Business College, at Rockford, Illinois. He learned the baker's trade, and opened his first shop at Marengo, Illinois, where he was burned out. In 1880 he came to South Dakota and settled in Spink county, near the camping ground of the Indians on the James river, four miles northeast from Redfield, which locality he reached on March 2, 1880. The following August he went to Redfield, or what is now that city, for at that time there was not a building on the site. He opened the Star Restaurant and Bakery in the summer of 1881, and following that he ran the Central Hotel at Redfield. He next erected a building and opened a restaurant, fruit store and bakery, to which he later added groceries, and managed the same until 1889. His wife's health failing at this time, he returned to Illinois, where he was engaged for eighteen months in the butcher business, at the expiration of which period he returned to Redfield and his old business, being associated with his brother, G. S. Hopkins. In 1897 he took charge of the local telephone lines and exchange in connection with his store, and two years later he sold out his store and gave his entire attention to the telephone business, of which he was the owner. He built and operated lines in Redfield and the county until 1904, when he sold out to the Citizens' Company. In 1904 he began the cement business, getting in machinery, etc., and in the same year he organized the company and began the manufacture of cement brick and tile. The machine they use was patented in Canada, and is the first one turned out in the United States. Mr. Hopkins served four years in the Redfield city council.

In September, 1874, Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Lanaghen, who was born at Lyons, Iowa. She died June 27, 1902, leaving two sons, Clarence and Roy, Jr.

CHENEY C. GROSS, M. D.—To achieve state reputation within a comparatively short time, in one of the most exacting of the learned professions, is evidence of intellectual capacity of a high order and superior professional training, both of which, in an eminent degree, characterize the learned and successful physician whose name appears at the head of this article. The distinction of being the leader of his profession in Yankton is freely conceded to him and that he is also widely and favorably known in other parts is attested by the worthy prestige he enjoys in medical circles throughout the entire state of South Dakota.

Dr. Cheney C. Gross, of Yankton, is a native of Naperville, Illinois, and the second in a family of five children, whose parents were Daniel N. and Mary E. (Dudley) Gross. The Doctor's paternal grandparents, Conrad and Salome Gross, came to America a number of years ago from Bavaria, Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania, thence about 1833, emigrated to Dupage county, Illinois, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The Dudleys, who came from New Hampshire and Vermont, were also early pioneers of Dupage county, their settlement being contemporaneous with that of the Gross family, both locating near the town of Naperville, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits. Grandfather Gross was a devout member of the German Evangelical church, and a man of high character and excellent standing. The Dudleys were Congregationalists, of the most orthodox New England type, the Doctor's grandfather having been a leading spirit in organizing the church of that denomination in Naperville, of which society he was a charter member, and for a number of years one of its most liberal supporters. John Dudley, the Doctor's great-grandfather, was a Revolutionary hero, and the old flint-lock musket which he carried during the war was retained as a precious relic for many years. This branch of the family came originally from England, the ancestors being among the "Mayflower" pilgrims, others immigrating to America at a later date. Daniel N. Gross, the Doctor's father, was born in Naperville, Illinois, in 1837. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages, never attending school after his thirteenth year, and when quite young he apprenticed himself to learn the carpenter's trade, which in due time he mastered and became a skillful mechanic. For some years prior to the breaking out of the great Civil war he was foreman in a carpenter's shop, at Naperville, but when the President called for volunteers to put down the rebellion he was one of the first in that town to respond, joining Company E, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, with which he served until made an aide on General Sumner's staff, some time later. His command was attached to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in a number of Virginia campaigns, participating in many of the bloody battles which made the war in that section historic. Upon the occasion of the seven days' battle before Richmond he was one of those who volunteered to carry an important dispatch in the face of a deadly fire to the commander of another division, with an order to retreat, the mission being attended with great danger, and to all appearances almost certain death. Of the three he was chosen for the dangerous service, and after proceeding as far as he dared on horseback, he left his animal and, crawling directly under the fire of the enemy, finally reached his destination in safety and delivered the message. Returning, he reached his horse without injury, but in attempting to mount he was shot through the leg, the missile killing the animal, thus leaving him to make his way as best he could to a place of safety. After hastily dressing the wound, he was assisted by a comrade, S. V. Hoang, now living near Fargo, North Dakota, who, helping him mount another horse, led the animal, and in this way the two followed the retreating army until arriving at Pittsburg Landing on the shore of Chesapeake bay, where they found the force already embarked, and the last of the transports just leaving the shore. The commander of the transport was not disposed to re-

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turn for them until Surgeon Hord, of Aurora, Illinois, threatened to report him, when he reluctantly yielded and the vessel approached sufficiently close to enable the wounded man to be swung on board in a blanket, their rescue being just in time to prevent their capture by the pursuing enemy. A storm came on and it was several days before Mr. Gross could be taken to a hospital in Baltimore, when, in order to save his life, it was found necessary to amputate his wounded limb. After remaining something like six months under treatment, he was discharged from the hospital, and immediately thereafter returned home, where a short time later, January 14, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Dudley. This union, as already stated, resulted in the birth of five children, four of whom are living, at the present time, namely: Bertha C., a kindergartener in Riverside, California; Dr. Cheney C., of this review; Dean D., a hardware merchant of Yankton, South Dakota, and Mary S., an unmarried lady, who is still under the parental roof. Fred A. Gross, the youngest child, died in San Diego, California, June 28, 1900, at the age of eighteen years, after an illness of two years.

Daniel N. Gross served three terms as treasurer of Dupage county, Illinois, and for a period of fourteen years was postmaster at Naperville. In 1883 he moved his family to Yankton, South Dakota, where he became associated with other partners in the hardware business, continuing a member of the firm until his death, which occurred November 28, 1889. One year prior to that date, he was elected auditor of Yankton county, and he had fairly entered upon the duties of the office when the dread messenger summoned him to the great beyond. Mr. Gross was a man of influence in his various places of residence, and filled ably and worthily every position with which honored. He was prominent in the Masonic order, having been a leading member of the Oriental Consistory at Yankton, and was also active in religious circles, having been identified with the Congregational church at the time of his death, being a pillar of the First church of that denomination in Yankton. Mrs. Gross is still living and at this time makes her home in Yankton with two of her children, the subject of this sketch and the youngest daughter, Mary S.

Referring specifically to the career of Dr. Cheney C. Gross, it is learned that he was born in Naperville, Illinois, on February 15, 1868, and that he grew up at home, receiving his early education in the schools of his native place, and later, 1886, graduating from the Yankton high school. The Doctor was a youth of about fifteen when his parents moved to South Dakota and since that time his life has been very closely interwoven with the history of this city. After finishing his high-school course, he continued his literary education for three years in Yankton College, subsequently, in the fall of 1890, entering the medical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago, from which institution he was graduated in the summer of 1895. For one year of the above period he was connected with the drug house of G. W. Frostensen, in Yankton, but immediately after receiving his degree abandoned all other pursuits for the practice of his profession, which he has since prosecuted with distinguished success, having not only risen to an eminent position in his own city, but achieved a reputation far beyond the limits of his present field of endeavor. The Doctor's progress since opening an office in Yankton has been rapid and marked, and by common consent he is now recognized as the leading physician in this section of the state, his abilities in all branches of the profession creating a demand for his services which taxes his utmost powers to meet. A close and critical student, as well as a skillful and successful practitioner, he keeps abreast of the times in all matters relating to medical science, belonging to a number of professional societies and associations, and taking a leading part in their deliberations. Among these are the American Medical Association, the South Dakota Medical Society, Sioux Valley Medical Association and the Aberdeen Medical Association, in addition to which he has also filled several positions in the line of his calling, to-wit, that of health officer of Yankton, superintendent of the county board of health, which post he has held during the past six years, and county coroner, serving two terms in the last named office. For several years he has held the position of surgeon for the Great Northern Railway Company at Yankton and is also medical examiner for several of the leading old-line life insurance companies.

Few physicians of his age and experience have come so prominently to the front as has Dr. Gross, and none have discharged their duties more ably or faithfully. He is a gentleman of scholarly habits and refined tastes, extensively acquainted with general literature and, as already indicated, a profound student of medicine. In private life he is quiet and unobtrusive, yet of a social disposition, a ready and fluent conversationalist and impresses all with whom he comes in contact by the depth and wide range of his intelligence. It is in these humble relations that characters are most fully tested, and here, as in his professional labors, the Doctor has always been governed by principles of virtue and duty. Dr. Gross has never seen fit to assume the duties and responsibilities of matrimony, being still an unmarried man and making one of a happy home circle of which his mother and a sister are the members. In religion he is a Congregationalist, being an active member of the First church of that name in Yankton, and he is also identified with the Pythian fraternity, belonging to Phoenix Lodge, of this city.

The subject's maternal grandmother Dudley bore the maiden name of Mary Barrows and was a native of Middlebury, Vermont. Her family originally came from England, settling in this country about 1630. She was a woman of exceptionally strong character and unusual intellectual attainments. In 1832 she left her home in Middlebury, Vermont, with a married sister, Mrs. Rev. N. C. Clark, whose husband had been appointed by the American Home Missionary Society to the then new field of Illinois. They arrived in Chicago when that city was a mere village, boasting but one frame house. Here she and a Miss Chapin founded a school, which was to be the basis or origin of the present public-school system of that great city. Miss Chapin later married Rev. Jeremiah Porter, an appointee of the American Home Missionary Society and who served as chaplain to the United States troops stationed at old Fort Dearborn and whose name is prominently mentioned in the history of the early settlement of Illinois. Here Miss Mary Burrows first met her future husband, John Dudley, whom she married December 19, 1836. Her niece, Miss Martha J. Barrows, has been a missionary at Kobe, Japan, for many years, where, in 1893, she and the subject's aunt, Miss Julia E. Dudley, founded the Woman's Evangelistic School of Kobe, Japan, a Bible training school under the supervision and control of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

The subject's mother, Mrs. Mary D. Gross, is a woman of strong, earnest and sincere Christian character, and also of unusual intellectual strength and abilities. To her Dr. Gross is probably indebted mainly for his mental and intellectual ability. She was favored in her youth with superior educational advantages, having attended the public schools and a private academy at Naperville, Illinois, and also the Rockford Female Seminary at Rockford, Illinois. Her sister, Miss Julia E. Dudley, who is still living in California, was for thirty years a missionary in Japan, being superintendent of the Bible training school for women, at Kobe, Japan, under the American Board of Foreign Missions.

HON. CHARLES HENRY BURKE, of Pierre, is a New Yorker by birth, descended on the father's side from an old and noted Irish family, and through his mother his ancestry is traceable to an early period in the history of New England. His grandfather, Dr. Myles Burke, a physician of wide repute, was born and reared in Galway, Ireland, and after practicing his profession in that country for a number of years, came to America and took up his residence in New York city, where he spent the remainder of his days. Walter Burke, son of the Doctor and father of the subject, was also a native of County Galway, where his birth occurred on November 10, 1820. He accompanied the family to this country in 1830 and in 1856 married Miss Sarah T. Beckwith, who was born October 17, 1828, in the state of Connecticut, where, as above indicated, her ancestors settled in an early day. Walter Burke and wife spent the greater part of their married life on a farm near Batavia, Genesee county, New York, and it was there that their son, the subject of this review, first saw the light of day, on April 1, 1861.

Charles Henry Burke was reared under the wholesome discipline and healthful influence of outdoor life on the farm, early became accustomed to the rugged labor of the same, and at the proper age entered the public schools of Batavia, where he pursued his studies until finishing the high-school course. The training thus received was supplemented by an academic course, which he completed in the spring of 1881, and after teaching the following winter in a country district in western New York, he started west, arriving in Dakota territory in the spring of 1882 and settling on a homestead near Broadland, in what is now Beadle county. After spending one year on his claim, Mr. Burke, in the spring of 1883, located at Blunt, Hughes county, where he opened a land and real-estate office, forming a partnership with Smith & Caldwell, of Huron, the firm thus constituted building up in due time an extensive and lucrative business. While thus engaged the subject took up the study of law and prosecuted the same as opportunities offered, until his admission to the bar in 1886, after which he practiced at Blunt in connection with real-estate business until September of the following year, when he came to Pierre and entered the employ of the Security Mortgage and Investment Company, of this city. Later Mr. Burke became manager of the company and continued as such until he closed up its affairs. Subsequently he became a member of the law firm of Burke & Goodner, of Pierre, but upon his election to congress this partnership was dissolved.

Mr. Burke has been a forceful factor in political circles ever since becoming a citizen of South Dakota and in 1894 was elected on the Republican ticket to the legislature, in which body he served two terms, having been chosen his own successor in the year 1896. His record as a lawmaker proved eminently satisfactory to his constituents, and in recognition of his ability as well as by reason of distinguished services rendered his party, he was honored in 1898 by being elected to the national house of representatives. Mr. Burke's first term in congress fully met the high expectations of his friends and the public, and his zeal in looking after the interests of his district and state, and his ability in matters of national import were such as to lead to his renomination and triumphant re-election in 1900, there being no opposition to him in the convention. In 1902 he was again renominated by acclamation and, his election following as a matter of course, he is still ably representing his constituency and laboring for the welfare of the country, putting patriotism above party and proving by distinguished public service that the confidence reposed in his integrity and worth has not been misplaced.

Previous to his legislative and congressional experience, Mr. Burke took an active part in local and state affairs and in 1890 was a member and secretary of the Pierre capital committee, in which capacity he devoted about eight months exclusively to the campaign work of that year. His labors were influential and highly appreciated and to his judicious coursels and efficient leadership is largely due the successful issue of the state capital questions.

Fraternally Mr. Burke is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which organization he joined at Blunt in the year 1885. He was made a Mason in 1898 and at the present time belongs to the blue lodge and chapter at Pierre and he is also identified with Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Although a member of no church, he believes in religion and respects all organized efforts for its dissemination, his preference among creeds being the Episcopal. He is a loyal attendant of the church of this name and a liberal contributor to its various lines.

In concluding this brief sketch, reference is made to the domestic life of Mr. Burke, the history of which dates from January 14, 1886, when he was married, at Blunt, South Dakota, to Miss Caroline Schlosser. Mr. and Mrs. Burke are the parents of five children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Grace F., July 2, 1887; Bessie, February 18, 1889; Walter H., October 5, 1890; Charles Elmer, February 17, 1893, died May 3, 1898, and Josephine Louise, who was born in Washington City, D. C., on January 1, 1900.

As stated in a preceding paragraph, Mr. Burke on the father's side comes from an old and highly esteemed Irish family, several representatives of which have achieved honorable distinction in various spheres of endeavor. Joseph Burke, an uncle of the subject, acquired renown, both in Europe and America, by his wonderful versatility as an actor as well as a violinist. When a mere infant he displayed astounding musical and histrionic talents and long before he was out of dresses he was receiving instructions both in music and elocution from private tutors. He was but three years of age when he began appearing before the public as a violinist and his success was instantaneous. His career as an actor began when he was six years old and at the age of twelve he was acknowledged by the best critics of the day to be the most accomplished violinist in the united kingdom. When a mere child he toured England, Scotland and Ireland, playing in the larger cities before overflowing audiences and later he repeated his success in the United States, whither his fame had preceded him. He was without doubt the most astonishing instance of precocious talents the musical world has ever known, but, unlike so many youthful prodigies whose skill disappears with advancing age, he not only retained unimpaired his wonderful genius throughout a prolonged and remarkably distinguished career, but added to his skill and efficiency as long as lived as an artist. When Jenny Lind made her tour of the United States in 1850 young Burke accompanied her in the role of violinist and afterwards became her treasurer and private secretary as well as the leader of her orchestra. She visited him several times at his beautiful home near Batavia, New York, and between the two a lifelong friendship existed. The success which everywhere attended Mr. Burke was unprecedented and his fame was equally as great on the continent of Europe as it was in England and the United States. He was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1817, began his professional career in Dublin in 1824 and after playing the different roles in all the leading theaters, spent the remainder of his life, dying at his home in Genesee county, New York, in the year 1902.

JOHN STOLLER, one of the leading representatives of the Russo-German families early settled in McPherson county, was born near Odessa, Russia, on the 24th of June, 1862, and is a son of Dominick Stoller, who was born and reared in that same locality. In 1872 the Stollers, in company with about forty other families from the same district, came to America, proceeded west from New York to Sandusky, Ohio, where they temporarily located, until such time as a selection of a place of permanent abode could be determined upon. Dominick Stoller and three other men of the company of sturdy and worthy immigrant party set forth in search of a location, making an investigating tour through Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and other states, and they finally decided to colonize in what is now the state of South Dakota. The entire company came forward to the new home on the frontier, arriving in Yankton on the 22d of April. Previously to coming to America the father of the subject had been engaged in farming and sheep growing, and he continued in the same lines of industry after coming to South Dakota. He and his elder sons took up land about eighteen miles north of Yankton, and there the honored father died on the 11th of January, 1876, leaving seven children, of whom the subject of this review was the fourth in order of birth.

John Stoller received his rudimentary education in the schools of his native land and was a lad of about ten years at the time of the immigration to America. He assisted in the improvement and cultivation of the homestead farm in Yankton county, and in the meanwhile availed himself of such educational advantages as were offered in the public schools of the locality. He remained on the old homestead until 1884, and in the spring of the following year came to McPherson county, taking up a quarter section of land in the center of the county, and there remaining for two years, engaged in farming and stock raising. He then removed to the embryonic village of Eureka, being one of the first settlers in the town, and here for three years and seven months thereafter he was employed on salary in a local mercantile establishment. He then engaged in the hardware business in Eureka, forming at the time a partnership with C. J. Hazel, manager of the Golden Rule mercantile house in Aberdeen, and this association continued until 1893, when Frederick Heppler, now mayor of Eureka, purchased Mr. Hazel's interest in the enterprise, and the firm of Stoller & Heppler has ever since continued, while its interests have greatly expanded in scope and importance through wise management and fair dealing. In 1896 the firm added dry goods and other lines of general merchandise to their stock, and they have at the present time a large and well-appointed store, in which is carried a comprehensive and select stock. In 1900 they established a branch store in Artis, and in 1902 they opened a second store in Eureka, the same being located one and one-half blocks south of their original and still retained quarters, and in this second establishment they also carry a full line of general merchandise, running the two stores in conjunction. Mr. Stoller is a stanch Republican, and besides having held various village offices, he has also served as school commissioner and justice of the peace, while in 1902 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate. In this dignified body his course was such as to amply justify the popular confidence and esteem which led to his being chosen for the important office. He and his wife are consistent members of the Lutheran church. It should be said that the father of the subject was of German lineage, being a scion of one of the numerous German families which went into Russia during the reign of Czarina Catherine, who was herself a German and who accorded special governmental provisions for the continuous protection of her countrymen for a period of one hundred years. This limitation expired some few years ago, and the oppressive measures then adopted led to the emigration of many of the leading Russo-German families to America, the colony mentioned in this article having been among the first to thus leave the fatherland, and is is pleasing to note that South Dakota thus gained a valuable element of citizenship.

On the 9th of January, 1883, Mr. Stoller was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Kost, who was born in Odessa, Russia, and who accompanied her parents on their immigration to America when a child, the family coming to South Dakota in the autumn of 1874, thus being numbered among the early pioneers of the present state. Mr. and Mrs. Stoller have five children, namely: Emilia, Margaretta M., John F. W., Rosetta K., and Hildegard M.

FRED HEPPERLE, the popular mayor of Eureka, McPherson county, and junior member of the well-known mercantile firm of Stoller & Hepperle, was born near Odessa, Russia, on the 2d of February, 1863, and comes of stanch German lineage. He is a son of John Hepperle, who was likewise born in Russia, to which country his father removed with his parents from Germany when a lad of ten years, this being in 1817. The father of the subject became a successful farmer in Russia and there passed his entire life, his death occurring in 1902. Fred Hepperle was reared and educated in his native land, where he remained until 1885, when he came to America, landing in New York and thence coming west to Nebraska, where he spent one year, at the expiration of which, in 1886, he came to South Dakota. He located in Campbell county, where he was identified with agricultural pursuits until 1888, when he took up his residence in Eureka, where he has ever since maintained his home. He became an interested principal in the conducting of the Eureka Bazaar, disposing of his interests in the same in 1893, and purchasing C. J. Hazel's interest in the hardware establishment conducted under the title of Hazel & Stoller, and the new firm name became Stoller & Hepperle. They continued the hardware business unchanged until 1896, when they installed a stock of general merchandise, while in 1902 they opened a second store in the town, which is likewise devoted to a miscellaneous and select stock, the business controlled being of an extensive and representative sort. For further data in regard to the enterprises of this popular firm we refer the reader to the sketch of Hon. John Stoller, the senior member of the firm.

In politics Mr. Hepperle gives an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and he is essentially loyal and public-spirited in his attitude, and takes a helpful interest in all that makes for the well-being of the community. He served two terms as county treasurer and is at the present time giving a most admirable administration as mayor of Eureka.

In August, 1893, Mr. Hepperle was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Weber, who was born in Austria, and who came with her parents to America when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Hepperle have three sons, namely: Bruno, Herbert and Carl.

JAMES W. MORSE, the efficient clerk of the courts of Hughes county, comes of stanch old colonial stock in both the paternal and maternal lines, the respective families having been established in New England at an early epoch in our national history, while the genealogical records of the Morse family have been carefully compiled and preserved through the various generations, Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, the distinguished inventor of the electric telegraph, having been a member of the family.

James W. Morse was born in Springfield, the attractive capital city of the state of Illinois, on the 3d of September, 1853, and is a son of James M. and Emma M. (Gregory) Morse, the former of whom was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and the latter in Danbury, Connecticut, while they were numbered among the early settlers of Sangamon county, Illinois, the father having been for many years engaged in business in Springfield, where both he and his wife died. The subject secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, and as a youth learned the art of telegraphy, but shortly afterward learned the watch-making trade to which he devoted his attention for eighteen years. He came to Pierre in 1889 and here engaged in the cigar and tobacco business, and in 1893 was appointed deputy postmaster, in which capacity he continued to serve until November, 1894, when he was elected to his present office of clerk of the courts, having held the same continuously for nearly a decade, through successive re-elections, and having handled the exacting affairs of the office with marked ability and discrimination. In politics he accords an unwavering support to the Republican party, and is at the present time worshipful master of Pierre Lodge, No. 27, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, while he is past master of the local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and past venerable consul of the Pierre Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 29th of December, 1878, Mr. Morse was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Schlipf, who was born and reared in Sangamon county, Illinois. They have three children, Bernice W., aged twenty-four years, who holds a clerical position in Pierre postoffice; Dorothy L., aged twenty-two, who is a stenographer in the office of the secretary of state in her home city; and Kathryn H., at this writing three years of age. The subject's musical abilities are evidenced by the popularity of his productions, among which may be mentioned, "The Soldier's Dream of Home," "Tell my Boy to Meet Me There," "My Boyhood's Home in Sunny Tennessee," and many others of equal merit.

ERNEST A. MOOSDORF is known as one of the most enterprising and successful business men of the thriving village of Tulare, Spink county, where he began operations on a most modest scale and has pushed steadily forward until he has interests of distinctive importance in a commercial and industrial way and stands as one of the honored and representative citizens of the community.

Mr. Moosdorf was born in the province of Saxony, Prussia, on the 23d of March, 1862, and is a son of Traugott and Rosina Moosdorf, both of whom were born in the same province, where they passed their entire lives, the former having been a miller and farmer by vocation. He died in 1871 and his wife passed away in 1886. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest and the only one who came from the fatherland to America. His eldest brother took charge of the mill after the death of their father, and a son of this brother now operates the same. Mr. Moosdorf secured his early educational discipline in the excellent national schools of Germany and thereafter served a four-years apprenticeship at the tinner's trade. In 1879 he enlisted in the Seventy-second Infantry Regiment in the Prussian army, and served three years, at the close of which he received his honorable discharge. He thereafter followed the work of his trade until 1883 when he came to America and joined his cousin in Wisconsin, whence, two months later, he accompanied said cousin and his family on their removal to Texas. He located in Marlin county, and there was engaged in farming, the major portion of the time on his own responsibility, until 1886, when he returned to Wisconsin, arriving in the month of January and being there married in the following March, while he continued his residence in the Badger state until March, 1887, when he came to South Dakota and located in Spink county. After being identified with farming a few months he secured a position in a tin shop in Redfield, where he remained until 1889, when he came to Tulare, where he purchased a small store, his cash capital at the time being represented in the sum of sixty-two dollars, while he also owned a pony. In his store he engaged in the hardware business on a small scale, and in the same fall added a stock of groceries, while in the following year he still further augmented the facilities of his establishment by the installing of a small stock of dry goods. His success continued to be cumulative, and in 1891 he purchased his present well-appointed store, which is forty-four by fifty feet in dimensions, and equipped with a large and select stock of general merchandise. In 1896 Mr. Moosdorf erected a grain elevator in the town, and has since devoted his attention each season to the buying and shipping of grain. In 1900 he added a lumber yard to his business enterprises in the village, and still conducts the same, while since 1897 he has been associated in his efforts with C. H. Petersmeyer, whom he admitted to partnership in that year, under the firm name of Moosdorf & Company, the junior member being of American birth and German parentage. In politics the subject gives his support to the Republican party, and he has filled various town and school offices, while he has been postmaster of Tulare since 1900. He and his wife are members of the German Methodist Episcopal church. He and his partner own a well-improved farm in Crandon township, and lease the property to a good tenant.

On the 23d of March, 1886, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Moosdorf to Miss Minnie Wieting, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, being a daughter of John Wieting. The subject and his wife have five children, the eldest of whom is attending college at the time of this writing, while the names, in order of birth, are as follows: Albert, Clarence, Viola, Harvey and Milton.

FREDERICK A. BURDICK, one of the pioneer stockmen of Stanley county, comes of stanch Scottish lineage, and the family was founded in America in the colonial epoch, while representatives of the name were found among the valiant soldiers in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution.

Mr. Burdick was born in Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 17th of October, 1864, and is a son of Charles B. and Alice L. (Smith) Burdick, both of St. Lawrence county, New York. John Burdick, the grandfather of the subject, was born in Chateaugay, Franklin county, that state, and was a son of John Burdick, who came from Scotland prior to the Revolution and settled in the old Empire state, with whose history the name has been ever since identified. The father of the subject was a machinist by vocation and devoted the greater portion of his active life to this line of enterprise. In 1864 he enlisted in the Sixth New York Artillery, and met his death in an engagement in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia about six months later. In 1867 his widow removed with her family to South Bend, Indiana, where they remained about eleven years, and then removed to Minneapolis, where she passed the remainder of her life, her death occurring in 1885.

F. A. Burdick received his early education in the public schools of South Bend, Indiana. He then learned the trade of plumbing, and was engaged in this line of business for himself, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, until February, 1892, when he started for Fort Pierre, South Dakota. Upon his arrival he engaged in the raising of sheep, securing a tract of excellent grazing land in Stanley county, and he continued in this line of industry for six years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his sheep and turned his attention to raising of horses and cattle, in which he has since been successfully engaged. His well-improved ranch is located on the Cheyenne river at the mouth of Big Plum creek, so that an ample supply of water is afforded. The ranch is located five miles south of the village of Leslie, which is the postoffice address of Mr. Burdick. He gives preference to the Hereford breed of cattle, his range stock in the line being three-fourths Hereford blood. He is a man of progressive ideas and superior business judgment, and is one of the loyal and enthusiastic advocates of the advantages and great resources of South Dakota, having selected this state as his place of residence in preference to the many other sections of the Union in which he has been. When he and his family took up their residence on the present homestead ranch their nearest neighbor was one mile distant, while no others were to be found save at distances varying from ten to forty miles. The famous Dupree herd of wild buffaloes grazed in the vicinity, while deer, antelope, wolves and coyotes were in evidence on every side. The family lived an isolated and somewhat lonely life for the first few years, but manifested the courage and determination which have been so characteristic of the sturdy citizens who have developed the great resources of the state. Mrs. Burdick is a lady of education and distinctive refinement. She completed her education in Tabor College, at Tabor, Iowa. In politics Mr. Burdick gives his support to the Republican party.

On the 7th of May, 1886, Mr. Burdick was united in marriage to Miss Alice L. Percival, who was born in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, being of stanch English lineage. She is a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Loye) Percival, who are now dead, and at the the time of her marriage was a resident of Minneapolis. Of this union have been born five children, all but one of whom are living, namely: Henry M., Percival S., Samuel L., Grace A. and Frederick A., Jr.

REV. LUCIUS KINGSBURY comes of stanch old New England stock and is a native of Connecticut, having been born in Andover, Tolland county, on the 20th of September, 1828, and being a son of Joseph and Amelia (Reynolds) Kingsbury. He received his early educational training in the schools of Andover and Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1851 was graduated in the Massachusetts State Normal School, at Bridgewater. At the age of seventeen years he engaged in teaching, and he continued to follow the pedagogic profession for the long period of thirty-one years, accomplishing most effective work and proving a valuable integer in his chosen field of of endeavor. In 1852 he left his New England home and removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he became principal of the Benton school, and later an instructor in the high school. In 1862 he was principal of a school in Springfield, Illinois, where he remained until 1868, after which he was for a decade incumbent of the position of superintendent of schools of Havana, that state. Thereafter he resided for two years in Lincoln, Illinois, still engaged in teaching, and in June, 1878, he came as a pioneer to South Dakota, first locating in Sioux Falls, which was was then a mere frontier village. He was here ordained as a minister of the Congregational church and became pastor of the church at Canton, Lincoln county, where he continued to serve until 1886, when he accepted the pastorate of the Congregational church at Clark, Clark county, where he remained two years. He then returned to Sioux Falls and for several years was pastor of the Livingston Memorial Reformed church, with whose upbuilding he was most prominently identified, infusing much of vitality into its spiritual and temporal affairs, and continuing to serve as its pastor until he had attained the age of seventy years, when he resigned the active pastoral duties to younger men and has since living retired, retaining his home in Sioux Falls, and being held in unqualified esteem by all who know him. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he has always taken a proper interest in public affairs and stood for the highest type of loyal citizenship.

On the 8th of July, 1855, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kingsbury to Miss Lucy A. Carpenter, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and of their children we enter the following brief data: Frederick G. was drowned in the Sioux river, in the summer of 1879, at the age of twenty-one years; Mary Amelia, is the wife of Rev. W. S. Bell, superintendent of Congregational missions in Montana; Howard E. died at the age of three years; and Alice R. is professor of French and German in Yankton College, at Yankton, South Dakota.

CONRAD L. HOLMES, one of the assistant general agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with headquarters in the city of Sioux Falls, is known as one of the able young insurance underwriters of the state, and has gained advancement in this field of endeavor by his signally well-directed efforts. Mr. Holmes was born in Rushford, Minnesota, on the 4th of August, 1875, being a son of Olaf and Mary (Hardevet) Holmes. The subject secured his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native place and when but fifteen years of age became a student in the college at Winona, Minnesota. His parents removed to Sioux Falls in 1889, and here he continued to prosecute his educational work in the high school. He was thereafter employed on a farm for some time and later was engaged in clerical work in mercantile establishments in Sioux Falls. In 1898 he identified himself with the life-insurance business, in connection with which he has made a splendid record, being known as one of the best solicitors in the state, and ever commanding the confidence and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and fraternally he is identified with Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 262, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 11th of November, 1889, Mr. Holmes was united in marriage to Miss Mary Mallanney, of Sioux Falls, and they have two winsome little daughters, Helen and Hortense.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, cashier of the Merchants' Bank, of Woonsocket, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Grant county, Wisconsin, on the 1st of February, 1859, a son of John S. and Susan Williams, to whom were born eleven children, namely: Susan is the wife of Frank Lightcap, of Winnipeg, Manitoba; Honor, who is the widow of Joseph Thomas and resides in Aurora, Illinois; Hannah, who is the wife of James Rogers, of Georgetown, Wisconsin; Sadie, who is the wife of Thomas E. Mann, of Sutherland, Iowa; Mary, who is the wife of Richard Brown, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; John, who is a resident of Plattville, Wisconsin; Roy, who maintains his home in Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Grant, who resides in the city of Chicago; Arthur, who is a resident of Sibley, Iowa; Alfred, whose home is in Hazel Green, Wisconsin; and William H., who is the immediate subject of this review. The parents were born in Cornwall, England, where their marriage was solemnized, and shortly afterward they came to the United States and located in Hazel Green, Wisconsin, there taking up their abode in 1847. Having been reared in the great mining district of England, the father of our subject naturally became a workman in the Cornish mines, and after coming to America he followed the vocation of miner, in Wisconsin, until 1850, in which year he went to California, where the gold excitement was then at its height. He made the trip by way of the isthmus of Panama, proceeding on a vessel from New York city and crossing the isthmus on foot, and nearly perishing for lack of water during the journey. He passed two years in the gold fields of California, meeting with fair success, and then returned to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he purchased a farm, to whose cultivation he thereafter gave his attention until within twelve years prior to his death, having retired and taken up his residence in the village of Hazel Green, where he died on the 7th of April, 1900, at the venerable age of eighty-two years, secure in the esteem of all who knew him. He was a stanch Republican from the time of the organization of the party until his death, having previously been a supporter of the Whig party. He and his wife were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, she having preceded him into eternal rest by many years, passing away on the 25th of February, 1885, at the age of fifty-seven years.

William H. Williams was reared on the homestead farm and early began to contribute his quota to its operation, while he secured a good public-school education, completing the course in the high school at Hazel Green. He remained at the parental home until 1885, in March of which year he came west and located in Sanborn county, South Dakota, where he purchased a relinquishing claim of one hundred and sixty acres, three miles east of Letcher, and there he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising until the fall of 1890, having in the meanwhile purchased another quarter section near his home place. In the autumn of 1890 he was elected treasurer of Sanborn county, entering upon the discharge of his official duties in January following, at which time he took up his residence in Woonsocket, where he has since made his home. He served two terms as county treasurer, retiring from office on the 1st of January, 1895, after which he was variously employed until the 1st of January, 1899, when he became associated with W. A. Loveland in the establishing of a state bank in Woonsocket. One year later he purchased his partner's interest and brought about a reorganization of the bank, which has since that time been conducted under the title of the Merchants' Bank of Woonsocket, while its business is a most prosperous one, the institution having a strong hold on popular favor and being known as one of the solid and ably conducted banking houses of the state. Mr. Williams is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities and is recognized as one of the loyal and public-spirited citizens of his adopted county and state, where he has attained a high measure of success through his well-directed efforts. In connection with his banking operations he is also engaged in the real-estate business, in which he has made many important transactions, and he is personally the owner of ten hundred and eighty acres of valuable land.

On the 18th of February, 1885, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Sally Price, of Galena, Illinois, and they have one daughter, Elsie.

BURRE H. LIEN merits consideration in this history by reason of his standing as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Sioux Falls and as one who has been prominent in the public and civic affairs of the state. Mr. Lien was born near Spirit Lake, Iowa, on the 21st of December, 1859, being a son of Hans and Gertrude (Burreson) Lien, both of whom were born in Norway. An uprising of the Indians in the vicinity caused the parents to leave their home in Jackson, Minnesota, in 1863, and they removed to Decorah, Iowa, where they remained until 1873, when they removed to Faribault county, Minnesota, where the father continued to be identified with farming until the time of his death.

The subject of this review received his rudimentary education in the public schools of Iowa and Minnesota, and supplemented the same by a course in the normal school at Mankato, Minnesota. In 1879 he came to Brookings county, South Dakota, where he engaged in teaching school, becoming one of the pioneer educators in that section, where he also took up government land and engaged in farming, continuing to follow the two vocations until 1883, and thereafter serving two years as deputy register of deeds of that county. In November, 1885, he was elected judge of probate and at the next general election was chosen register of deeds of the county, in which capacity he served two terms, or four consecutive years, while for three years he was a valued member of the city council of Brookings. In June, 1891, Mr. Lien took up his residence in the city of Sioux Falls.

In politics Mr. Lien gives an uncompromising allegiance to the Democratic party, in whose councils he has been an important factor in the state. In 1894 he was elected to represent the third ward of city of Sioux Falls in the municipal board of aldermen, while in 1898 he was elected mayor of the city, giving a business-like and able administration and accomplishing much in improving and extending the public utilities. In March, 1899, he was appointed a member of the state board of charities and corrections, of which he was chosen chairman, and he continued to be a member of this important board until 1901. In 1900 he was made the candidate of his party for the office of governor of the state, and while he gained that endorsement at the polls which indicated his personal popularity, he met the defeat which attended the party ticket in general throughout the state in that year. Mr. Lien has ever shown a deep interest in the welfare and advancement of his home city, and his civic pride prompted him to a most valuable and timely donation to the city in April, 1903, when he presented to the municipality nine acres of land for a city park, the same being most eligibly and attractively located and being the first and only land provided for park purposes in the city. Fraternally he is identified with the following named Masonic bodies: Minnehaha Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; Sioux Falls Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar; Oriental Consistory, No. 1, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree; and El Riad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 15th of May, 1881, Mr. Lien wedded Miss Anne Udseth, of Brookings county, this state, and they have six children, namely: Henry L., George O., Florence, Agnes, Harold and Eva.

CHARLES OLIN BAILEY was born at Freeport, Stephenson county, Illinois, July 2, 1860. His ancestry is English on the paternal and Welsh on the maternal side. All of his ancestors living at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence were residents, and the most of them natives of the colonies. His father was Joseph M. Bailey, formerly chief justice of Illinois, and his mother, Anna O. Bailey, he being their oldest son and child. He was educated in the public schools at Freeport and entered the University of Rochester in the fall of 1876 as a member of the class of 1880, being graduated from the university in June, 1880, a few days before he became twenty years of age. He is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity.

Mr. Bailey commenced the study of law in the office of Neff & Stearns, at Freeport, in July, 1880, and in March, 1881, he became a student in the office of Rosenthal & Pence in Chicago, where he had remained but a short time when he was offered and accepted the position of garnishee clerk in the law department of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company in Chicago. He continued his legal studies while occupying this clerkship under Burton C. Cook, the general solicitor, and Augustus M. Herrington, the assistant general solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, until the spring of 1882, when he was admitted to the bar.

In March, 1883, Mr. Bailey removed to Eagle Grove, Iowa, where he occupied the position of division attorney for the Northern Iowa division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. In 1884 he was elected the member of the Iowa Democratic state central committee for the tenth congressional district and upon the election of President Cleveland had charge of the distribution of the federal patronage for the thirteen counties comprised in his district. In 1885 he was re-elected a member of the state central committee and was also elected mayor of the city of Eagle Grove.

In January, 1886, Mr. Bailey removed from Iowa to Chicago, where he engaged in the law practice in partnership with Allan C. Story and William H. Witherell. This partnership lasted for one year, when it was dissolved. Mr. Bailey then came to the territory of Dakota, locating in Sioux Falls, April 1, 1887. He opened a law office, practicing alone for a few months, and in August, 1887, forming a partnership with H. T. Root, which lasted until February, 1888. In the fall of 1888 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for district attorney of Minnehaha county, and was elected to that office in November, running about fifteen hundred votes ahead of his ticket. He held the office until the summer of 1890, when he resigned, on account of the refusal of the county commissioners to make a sufficient appropriation for the enforcement of the prohibition law. Since that time he has not held, or sought any public office.

In January, 1889, he became associated with Captain William H. Stoddard and with William H. Wilson in law practice under the firm name of Bailey, Stoddard & Wilson. This partnership continued until May, 1890, when Mr. Wilson retired from the firm and the business was continued under the name of Bailey & Stoddard. This firm was dissolved in January, 1892, and Bailey entered into a partnership with John H. Voorhees under the firm name of Bailey & Voorhees. In July, 1895, Judge F. R. Aikens became a member of the firm, which was then known as Aikens, Bailey & Voorhees. Judge Aikens withdrew from the firm on October 25, 1897, and the old firm name of Bailey & Voorhees was resumed and has continued up to the present time.

Mr. Bailey has been admitted to the bar of the states of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and the territory of Dakota. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States in October, 1893, and has since that time been employed in a number of important cases before that court. He has the largest law library in either of the Dakotas, and one of the largest private law libraries in the United States, it consisting of some eight thousand and over volumes of reports, text-books and statutes. He also possesses a private general library of over six thousand volumes. His firm represents in a legal capacity the Illinois Central Railroad Company in the state of South Dakota and also the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Company.

Mr. Bailey was married at Chicago, Illinois, on March 28, 1887, to Mary Emma Swan. They have had four children, of whom three, Theodore Mead, Charles Olin, Jr., and Anna Elida, are living, and one, Joseph Mead Bailey III, is dead.

Mr. Bailey is a member of the various Masonic bodies and is also a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and an Elk. He is prominent in Masonic circles and has been high priest of Sioux Falls Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, eminent commander of Cyrene Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, master of Minnehaha Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, thrice illustrious master of Alpha Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, and venerable master of Khurum Lodge of Perfection, No. 3, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He has also occupied the positions of grand warden, grand sword bearer and grand standard bearer, and is now (1904-5) grand senior warden of the grand commandery, Knights Templar, of South Dakota.

Mr. Bailey is a member of the Iroquois Club of Chicago and of the Dakotah Club of Sioux Falls. He has been for many years a member of the American Bar Association and during several years has been the vice-president of the association for the state of South Dakota.

JOSEPH MEAD BAILEY, Jr., was born at Freeport, Stephenson county, Illinois, November 7, 1864. He was the third son of Joseph Mead Bailey (former chief justice of Illinois) and Anna Olin Bailey. He attended the public schools of his native city and also the Mount Morris Academy, of Mount Morris, Illinois, and the preparatory school of the (old) University of Chicago. In 1881 he entered the University of Rochester in the class of 1885, but on account of ill health was obliged to leave college before finishing his course. Subsequently the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him by the University of Rochester as of the class of 1885.

After leaving college "Joe" Bailey, as he was commonly and popularly known, became engaged in adjusting the claims of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and other states against the government under what is known as the swamp land act. He also became interested in land speculations in northwestern Iowa. In 1884 he came to Sioux Falls, Dakota, and obtained from the territorial authorities the contract for the convict labor in the territorial penitentiary. In 1885 he organized the German-American Loan and Investment Company, which in 1887 was re-incorporated as the German-American Loan and Trust Company. Among the stockholders of this company were many prominent men, among them General John A. Logan and William Windom, formerly secretary of the treasury. In 1886 the private bank of Hills & Beebe, of Sioux Falls, was incorporated as a national bank under the title of the Citizens' National Bank, and J. M. Bailey, Jr., became its vice-president. In 1888 the Citizens' National Bank was consolidated with the Minnehaha National Bank of Sioux Falls and he became the president of the consolidated institution, he being the youngest national bank president in the United States at that time.

In 1884 Mr. Bailey was one of the pages in the Republican national convention at Chicago. In 1888 he was one of the delegates to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis from the territory of Dakota. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor A. C. Mellette as treasurer of the territory of Dakota and held this position until the admission of the state of South Dakota, in November, 1889. At the Republican state convention at Mitchell in 1890, he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for state treasurer. After one of the hardest political contests ever carried on in South Dakota, he was defeated by W. W. Taylor, who subsequently defaulted with the major portion of the moneys in the state treasury. Had the result of the nominating convention been different, the state would have been spared the most disgraceful episode in its history.

Mr. Bailey was active in all matters pertaining to the welfare of Sioux Falls, the city of his residence, and served as a member of the school board and upon various other organizations instituted for the purpose of furthering the material interests of the city. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison as one of the commissioners to examine the coinage of the mints of that year.

J. M. Bailey, Jr., was married in June, 1886, at Aurora, Illinois, to Corolyn Currier Tanner. He died September 12, 1891, at the home of his father at Freeport, Illinois. At the funeral, which was held at Freeport, there were in attendance many of his friends and business and political associates from South Dakota. He left no children. His widow is remarried to John Kimberly Mumford and now resides in New Jersey. His mother, Anna O. Bailey, is still living and resides at Freeport, Illinois. His only living brother, Charles O. Bailey, is a practicing lawyer of Sioux Falls.

CHARLES E. McKINNEY, who has been president of the Sioux Falls National Bank from the time of its organization and who has been a resident of the city for nearly a quarter of a century, claims the old Keystone state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Ulster, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of March, 1858, and being a son of Russel and Elizabeth McKinney, the father being a farmer by vocation. The subject worked on the farm during his youth. After completing the limited curriculum of the district schools he was matriculated in Cook Academy, at Havana, that state, which he attended for three years, going from there to Colgate Academy, Hamilton, New York, where he was graduated in 1878. He took one year at Madison University, also one year in the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. In 1880 Mr. McKinney located in the city of Detroit, Michigan. In November, 1880, he came to Sioux Falls, which was then but a frontier village. Here he became a member of the firm of Easton, McKinney & Scougel, and they established banks in Sioux Falls, Yankton and Dell Rapids. In December, 1882, Mr. McKinney further showed his sagacity and enterprising spirit by effecting the organization of the Sioux Falls National Bank, one of the early institutions of the sort in the state and one that has had a history of successful operations, and most able and conservative management. He was made president of the bank at the time of its incorporation and has ever since continued as its chief executive, while the prosperity and prestige which mark the institution are due in large measure to his wise counsel and the discriminating business policy which he has enforced in his official capacity. Mr. McKinney was admitted to the bar of the territory of Dakota, in 1889, but has given but little attention to active professional work. A previously published sketch of his career has spoken of him as follows: "Mr. McKinney has always been an active, enterprising, energetic citizen, occasionally taking a hand in local and state politics, but devoting his time principally to financial matters, in which he has the reputation of being coolheaded and successful. He has been a member of the board of education of his home city and was a member of the commission appointed to adjust the financial matters between North and South Dakota when they assumed statehood. In 1891-2 he was one of the railroad commissioners of South Dakota." In 1902 he was appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the United States mint commissioners. It may be further stated that Mr. McKinney is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, in whose cause he has ever shown a deep interest.

Mr. McKinney was married in December, 1880, to Miss Allie A. Waterman, of Coldwater, Michigan. Fraternally he is a Mason and has attained all the York and Scottish-rite degrees, and he also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JONAS H. LIEN was born in Faribault county, Minnesota, on the 12th of December, 1874, being a son of Hans and Gertrude (Burreson) Lien, of whom more specific mention is made in the sketch of the life of his brother, Burre H. Lien, on another page of this work. When he was but ten years of age his father died. He attended the public schools and continued his studies in the State Agricultural College of South Dakota, at Brookings, where he fitted himself for the university work. In 1894 he was matriculated in the Nebraska State University, at Lincoln, where he remained until 1896, when he withdrew to take part in the presidential campaign of that year. Of his work in the connection another sketch has spoken as follows: "He was employed by the state central committee of the Populist party in South Dakota, and during the campaign spoke in almost every county in the state east of the Missouri river, being at once recognized as a strong political speaker. Such was his success in this campaign that he soon became known as the 'Boy Orator of the Sioux.'" At the next session of the legislature he was elected chief clerk of the assembly, and thereafter for a short time was the city editor of the Sioux Falls Daily Press. In the spring of 1897 he resumed his studies in the Nebraska University, where he was graduated in the spring of 1898. Again, for a short time, he was a member of the editorial corps of the Daily Press, but when the war with Spain broke out he enlisted in Company I, First Regiment of South Dakota Volunteer Infantry, being mustered into service on the 4th of May, 1898, as first lieutenant and adjutant. His purpose had been to become a private and earn promotion if possible. His friends persuaded him to accept the commission, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties with the energy and ability which always characterized him. In the Philippines he was in the hottest of every fight, from Block House No. 4, where the first battle occurred between the Americans and Filipinos on February 4 and 5, 1899, to Marilao, where he was killed on the 27th of March of that year." Well may it be said that "death lay upon him like the untimely frost upon the fairest flower of all the field," and yet in the true perspective of his life we can not call its end inconsistent, and the memory of all he was brings its measure of compensation and reconciliation to those who knew and loved him. The colonel of his regiment spoke feelingly of the youthful martyr as follows: "He was the bravest man I ever knew, and one of the best officers." He had been promoted to the rank of captain, but had not received his commission as such at the time when he met his death. No one of his age was better or more favorably known throughout the state, and his untimely death was most sincerely deplored by all who knew him, his friends being in number as his acquaintances.

JOHN H. SHELDON, one of the able and popular young business men of Sioux Falls, is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in Okee, Columbia county, on the 21st of December, 1860, and being a son of Harmon B. and Mary E. (Woodley) Sheldon, who later became pioneers of South Dakota. Our subject attended the public schools of his native town and later pursued his studies at Devil's Lake, Wisconsin, while in 1876 he accompanied his parents on their removal to the present state of South Dakota, and was graduated in the high school at Lennox, Lincoln county, as a member of the class of 1882. In 1885-6 he took a commercial course in the Sioux Falls Business College, and in the latter year was graduated in stenography, having received his technical instruction under the tutorage of E. P. White, court reporter. In 1882 Mr. Sheldon taught in the district schools in Lincoln county, following his vocation two years, and being thereafter for a short time in the employ of H. M. Avery, of Sioux Falls. In 1888 he entered the employ of the firm of Burnham, Trevett & Mattis, at Huron, where he served as stenographer for two years. He then returned to Sioux Falls and secured a position in the law office of Winsor & Kittredge, remaining with this concern until 1901, and having been private secretary to Mr. Kittredge during his political career. Mr. Sheldon's health became much impaired and he resigned his position with the firm and engaged in the loan and fire-insurance business, while he still continues the latter portion of the enterprise. On the 1st of August, 1903, he purchased the Cataract Book Store, representing the leading enterprise of the sort in Sioux Falls, and this he has since conducted most successfully. On the 1st of May, 1904, he was appointed general agent for South Dakota for the National Surety Company, of New York. From March, 1903, until January, 1904, he was local cashier for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of New York.

On the 18th of February, 1891, Mr. Sheldon was united in marriage to Miss Esther E. Lutz, of Doland, Spink county. Mrs. Sheldon was born in Illinois, being a daughter of John S. and Mary (Davis) Lutz. She was graduated in an excellent school at Knowledge Point, Illinois, and at an early age accompanied her parents on their removal to South Dakota. She continued her studies in a select school at Doland, and has since successfully engaged in teaching for a period of about twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon have two children, Hazel Gladys, who was born on the 7th of November, 1893, and Esther Erminie, who was born on the 28th of May, 1898. In politics Mr. Sheldon is a Republican.

JAMES PHILIP is one of those sturdy characters to whom success has come through individual effort in connection with the industrial development of the great northwest, where he has resided from the early pioneer days working his way upward to a position of definite independence and prosperity and being now one of the influential citizens of the city of Fort Pierre and one of the extensive stock growers of the state, while his is also the distinction of being the owner of the largest head of the American, bison, or buffalo, in the Union. Mr. Philip is a Scotsman and is endowed with the sterling characteristics of the race from which he is sprung. He was born in Morayshire, Scotland, on the 30th of April, 1858, and there passed the early years of his life, his educational advantages being such as were afforded in the national schools of the land of hills and heather and being somewhat limited, as he early began to depend on his own resources. In 1874, at the age of sixteen years, he came to America, determined to identify himself with the free and unconstrained life of the great west and coming to Cheyenne, Wyoming, in which state he was employed as a cattle herder until the following year, when he came to the Black Hills, where he passed one winter among the pioneer prospectors and miners. He then returned to Wyoming and made his heaquarters at Fort Laramie, where he secured employment as a teamster in the government service, remaining thus engaged until 1877, when he went to Fort Robinson, Nebraska, and there secured employment as cowboy with the first cattle outfit that utilized the range on the Running Water, remaining there until the winter of 1878-9, when he entered the service of the quartermaster of Fort Robinson, in the capacity of dispatch carrier and guide, being thus employed until January, 1879, after which he devoted his attention to freighting and cattle herding in Nebraska and South Dakota until 1881, when he took up his permanent abode in Stanley county, this state, where he began trading in cattle on his own responsibility, his success becoming greater with the passing of the years, as he showed marked capacity in a business way. In 1896 Mr. Philip effected the organization of the Minnesota and Dakota Cattle Company, with headquarters at Fort Pierre, being made general manager of the same and continuing to be identified with the company until 1890, when he disposed of his interests. He is still prominently engaged in the raising and handling of cattle and is the owner of an excellent ranch of ten thousand acres in Stanley county, while, as before stated, he owns the largest herd of buffaloes in the Union, taking much pride in the same and having shown much appreciative judgment in thus preserving the few remaining specimens of this noble animal, whose vast numbers were ruthlessly swept away with the advance of civilization across the great western plains. He has over one hundred head of the buffaloes. Mr. Philip is also interested in the mercantile and real-estate business in Fort Pierre and is a member of the directorate of the Stockgrowers' National Bank, of this place. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and in 1898 was elected to represent his district in the state senate, where he made an excellent record, while he also served one term as a member of the board of county commissioners. He is a Knight Templar Mason and has also attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite division of this time-honored fraternity.

Mr. Philip was married in the spring of 1879 and has six children, the three eldest having been educated in All Saints' School, in the city of Sioux Falls. The names of the children are here entered in order of birth: Emma, Olive, Hazel, Clara, Stanley and Roderick. Mr. Philip is a loyal and progressive citizen and is held in high esteem by all who know him and have recognition of his sterling attributes of character.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, one of the representative business men of the city of Sioux Falls, and an ex-member of the state legislature, was born in the town of Oregon, Dane county, Wisconsin, on the 12th of March, 1865, being a son of E. W. and Elizabeth (Foote) Dwight, both of whom were born in the state of New York, the respective families having been long and prominently identified with the annals of American history. In the agnatic line the subject of this sketch is a direct descendant of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, a distinguished historical figure in New England, and also of Timothy Dwight, D. D., one of the early presidents of Yale College. The subject still lives at Oregon, Wisconsin.

Theodore W. Dwight attended the public schools of Red Wing, Minnesota, until he had completed the course in the high school, being graduated as a member of the class of 1885. At the age of twenty years he became a clerk in a general store at Brooklyn, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1888, when he came to South Dakota and established himself in the general merchandise business at Bridgewater, McCook county, where he continued to reside until 1901, having built up a prosperous business in the intervening years. He then disposed of his interests there and took up his residence in Sioux Falls, where he became identified with the wholesale confectionery business, as secretary and treasurer of the Anthony-Dwight Company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state and which controls an excellent and constantly expanding trade throughout the territory normally tributary to Sioux Falls as a wholesale and jobbing center. Mr. Dwight is also the owner of two general stores, one at Canastota and the other at Emery, and these are conducted under his supervision. He is also treasurer of the Retail Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, of South Dakota, having held this office since its organization. In politics he gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, as the candidate on whose ticket he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature in 1899, proving a valuable working member of the legislative body. He is affiliated with Unity Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Salem Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Salem, South Dakota, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Dwight likewise is a member.

On the 20th of August, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Dwight to Miss Jennie M. Brink, daughter of L. S. and C. R. Brink, of Red Wing, Minnesota, and they have one daughter, Helen, who was born on the 6th of February, 1895, and one son, born November 24, 1899.

CHARLES L. NORTON, one of the prominent and influential citizens and leading business men of the city of Sioux Falls, holding at the present time the office of cashier of the Sioux Falls National Bank, and also of the Security Savings Bank, claims the old Empire state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Warren county, New York, on the 26th of May, 1852, and being a son of Lindsey D. and Electa S. (Squiers) Norton, both of whom were born and reared in that state, where they remained until about 1860, when they removed to Wisconsin and located in the village of Edgerton, Rock county, where the father engaged in farming.

The subject received his elementary educational training in the schools of his native county, and was about eight years of age at the time of the family removal to Edgerton, Wisconsin, where he continued to attend the public schools until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he started to learn the art of telegraphy, in which he became an expert. From 1869 to 1878 he served as station agent at various points on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad in Iowa and Minnesota, from which latter state, in August, 1878, he came to South Dakota and located in Sioux Falls, as representative of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, retaining this office until 1880, when he resigned the same. In the meanwhile, in 1880, Mr. Norton was chosen assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Sioux Falls, and in the following year was elected cashier of the Sioux Falls National Bank, of which position he has ever since remained in tenure, having gained a high reputation as a conservative financier and able executive officer. In December, 1902, he was one of the organizers of the Security Savings Bank of Sioux Falls, of which he was chosen cashier at the time of its incorporation, while he still holds this office and is a member of the directorates of each of these important and popular institutions. He is a loyal and progressive citizen and has ever shown a deep interest in local affairs of a public nature, and has lent his aid and influence in support of all worthy objects for the general good. In politics he has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party from the time of attaining his majority, and he has served four terms as treasurer of Minnehaha county. He was elected in April, 1904, treasurer of the city of Sioux Falls. He represented the second ward on the board of aldermen for one term, and was for two years a member of the board of education. Fraternally he is an appreciative and popular member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with Minnehaha Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Sioux Falls Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; and Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar.

In September, 1874, Mr. Norton was united in marriage to Miss Abigail S. Frost, a daughter of Hon. James C. Frost, at that time resident of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Norton have three children, James L., Edith B. and Maxfield W.

EDGAR J. KINGSBURY, who was one of the honored pioneers of Minnehaha county, and who died in Sioux Falls on the 18th of November, 1903, came of sterling old Puritan lineage and was himself a native of New England, having been born in Andover, Tolland county, Connecticut, on the 3d of April, 1831, and being a son of Joseph and Amelia (Reynolds) Kingsbury. He was a brother of Rev. Lucius Kingsbury, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work. Mr. Kingsbury was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and secured his early education in the common schools, after which he continued his studies in the high school at East Hampton, Massachusetts. At the age of seventeen years he engaged in teaching, and during the ensuing eight years followed this vocation during the winter, while in the intervening summers he worked on the farm. Thereafter he had charge of the old homestead farm in Andover until 1880, when he came to South Dakota, arriving in Sioux Falls on the 28th of March and passing the first two years in this city, while he devoted his attention to farming and stock raising. He became the owner of a valuable landed estate of three hundred and twenty acres, in Mapleton township, and there resided for a number of years, then building a fine residence on section 3, Sioux Falls township, where he made his home. He was a man of much enterprise and administrative ability and gained unqualified success in connection with the industrial affairs with which he identified himself, while he so ordered his life as to ever retain the unqualified confidence and esteem of his fellow men. In politics Mr. Kingsbury accorded an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, and took a lively interest in all that tended to conserve the best interests of his county and state. He served for some time as assessor of Mapleton township, having also held this office while a resident of Connecticut. He was a faithful and zealous member of the Congregational church, and was ever active in good works, being charitable and kindly in his judgment and ever striving to uplift and otherwise aid his fellow men. He was a deacon in the church in Sioux Falls, for a number of years, and had also served most efficiently as superintendent of the Sunday school in Mapleton township. He was upright and conscientious in all the relations of life and was a man who richly merited the high respect in which he was held.

On the 25th of December, 1867, Mr. Kingsbury was united in marriage to Miss Maria Reynolds, of Houston, Illinois, and she died on the 18th of December, 1899, being survived by two children, Amelia J. and Horace R.

WILLIAM T. DOOLITTLE was born in Loudenville, Ohio, March 30, 1849. He attended school until he was fourteen years of age, and then entered a railroad machine shop as an apprentice. When nineteen years old he became engineer, and since March, 1873, has been engineer on passenger trains. He was in charge of the first passenger engine that ran into Sioux Falls, and, except for a little more than a year, has been the engineer on the passenger train between Sioux Falls and Worthington, Minnesota, since then.

In 1879, an incident occurred which gave him an unexpected vacation for thirty days. He was the engineer of the train which during that year started out from Worthington with R. F. Pettigrew and a Mr. Bottineau on board, each of them having in his pocket a deed which he was particularly anxious to get on record in Sioux Falls first, and was induced by Mr. Pettigrew to detach the engine at Brandon east of the city and bring Mr. Pettigrew in on the engine. Mr. Pettigrew explained to Mr. Doolittle that the attorneys on the other side were on the train with a snap judgment and were making every effort to get it on record before his, and that if they succeeded in doing so it would work a hardship on the people of Sioux Falls who had bought their homes, as they would be compelled to relinquish them without recompense. Mr. Doolittle replied that he would do nothing of the kind for Mr. Pettigrew, but he would do it for the people of Sioux Falls. Mr. Bottineau made complaint to the superintendent of the road, John F. Lincoln, stating the facts and demanding fifty thousand dollars damages. Superintendent Lincoln sent for Engineer Doolittle, and when he appeared the following colloquy took place: "William, if what is told is true, I am afraid you have gotten the company into trouble. I am told you detached your engine and took a party into Sioux Falls that he might get a deed on record before another passenger who had a deed to the same property, could do so. Is this true?" Mr. Doolittle replied, "It is." Mr. Lincoln then said: "I could not believe you would do such an act. The party having the other deed says he is damaged fifty thousand dollars by the transaction, and demands your dismissal, and threatens to sue the company for damages." Mr. Doolittle replied, "If my dismissal will appease the wrath of the gentleman, it is a small matter; but as to the damages, that is another thing." Here Mr. Doolittle, who had had been advised of all the facts in the case, related them to the superintendent, and told him it was simply a robbing scheme and so satisfied the superintendent that it was true, that he ended the interview by bringing his fist down on his desk, saying: "Let him sue; he can't recover a cent; but William, you need a rest of thirty or sixty days; take a vacation; I will see that your pay goes right along."

Mr. Doolittle resides with his family in Sioux Falls, where he has one of the finest homes in the city, and where for a number of years he has been prominent in the public and civic affairs of the municipality. He was elected alderman from the first ward in 1896, re-elected two years later, and since May, 1897, he has served as president of the council. In 1879 he organized the first divison of Locomotive Engineers in Sioux City, Iowa, was chief of the organization for several years, and much of its success is directly attributable to his able aud untiring efforts.

Mr. Doolittle has been identified with a number of undertakings sincecoming to Sioux Falls, notably among which are the Citizens' Telephone Company and the Interstate Telephone Company of Sioux Falls, being superintendent of the first named enterprise and president of the other two.

Mr. Dolittle has always had the good of the community at heart, and, as an enterprising, progressive citizen, gives his influence and generous support to all measures calculated to promote the general welfare. He is prominent in Masonic circles, has served as grand commander of the grand commandery, Knights Templar, of South Dakota, besides filling the honorable position of potentate of El Riad Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Socially and as a citizen he stands well, numbers his friends by the score among all classes and conditions of people, and enjoys to a marked degree the esteem and confidence of the public.

Mr. Doolittle's family consists of a wife and two children, the former before her marriage having been Miss Catherine Strock, of Galveston, Indiana. The only son, who resides at Sioux Falls, is Walter S., a locomotive engineer on the

Omaha road, who was first lieutenant in a South Dakota regiment during the Spanish-American war, and saw much active service in the Philippines; Mary Grace, the youngest of the children, is still a member of the home circle.

LEROY D. MILES, who is associated with his brother, J. A., in the ownership and conducting of the Spink County Stock Farm, is a native of the state of Michigan, having been born on a farm in Barry county, on the 14th of October, 1856, and being a son of James L. and Susan (Cooper) Miles, both natives of Ohio. The father of the subject was numbered among the pioneers of Michigan, whither he removed with his parents in the year 1832, several years prior to the admission of the state to the Union. They made the journey through from Ohio with teams and located in the midst of the virgin forest of Barry county, where they developed a valuable farm. The father of the subject there continued to be actively engaged in farming and stock raising for many years, having been associated with his brother, Alonzo, in the stock business and having been among the first to drive cattle from Michigan to the Ohio markets in the early days. He continued to reside in Michigan until 1883. when he came to South Dakota, and soon afterward turned over his farming and live-stock business to his sons. He died April 4, 1899, in his seventy-seventh year. The mother died in 1901, aged sixty-three years.

Leroy D. Miles was reared on the homestead farm and secured his education in the common schools of his native county. He early became familiar with the stock business, in which his father was prominently engaged, and thus is an authority as to values and handling of live stock.

Mr. Miles came to South Dakota in 1883, and has been from the start associated with his brother James A. in farming and stock raising. They secured government land in Spink county, and their landed estate here now comprises three sections of valuable land in the northeastern part of the county, and two miles south of the village of Conde, which is the postoffice address for the great stock farm, which attracts many visitors and buyers each season. The Spink County Stock Farm is specially devoted to the breeding of Hambletonian and Percheron horses, Galloway cattle and Rambouillet sheep, and the best types of each are raised, while the firm have for sale the best of breeding stock at all times. The farm is finely improved and is one of the show places of the county, while the Messrs. Miles are known as progressive and reliable business men, commanding the confidence and esteem of all with whom they come in contact.

The subject of this review is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities and has been a zealous worker in its cause. In November, 1902, he was elected to the office of county treasurer, receiving a gratifying majority, and assumed the active discharge of his official duties in January, 1903. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 14th of October, 1888, Mr. Miles was united in marriage to Miss Carrie E. Curran, a daughter of J. M. and Carrie Curran, who came to South Dakota in 1885 and located in Spink county, being numbered among the prominent pioneers of this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Miles have six children, namely: Ruth, Hazel, Lynn, Lena and Mabel and an infant.

THOMAS E. PHILLIPS was born in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, on the 3d of June, 1840, being a son of John D. and Hester (Crane) Phillips, both of whom were born and reared in Pennsylvania. The former was born in Washington county, as was also his father, John Phillips, who there devoted his life to farming, the family having been established in the Keystone state in the early pioneer era. The parents of the subject were married in Pennsylvania, whence they later removed to Holmes county, Ohio, where the father became a prominent and successful farmer and a man of influence in the community, having held various county offices and having been known as a public-spirited and upright citizen. In his family were eight children, of whom four are living at the present time.

Thomas E. Phillips passed his boyhood days on the homestead farm and after completing the curriculum of the common schools continued his studies in Hayesville College, at Hayesville, Ohio, until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he subordinated personal interests to respond to his country's call. In September, 1861, Mr. Phillips enlisted as a private in Company B, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at Wooster and thence proceeded with his command to Camp Dennison, and thence to Lexington, Kentucky, where the regiment was encamped for some time. The command had an engagement at Mill Springs and then proceeded onward by way of Crab Orchard to Cumberland Gap, where they remained until September, 1862, when they were compelled to evacuate, owing to shortage of provisions. They retreated to Gallipolis, on the Ohio river, and thence went to Portsmouth, where they outfitted and then took the transport boat down the river to Memphis, under command of General Sherman. From Memphis they went to Haines Bluff, where they had a heavy engagement and were repulsed, after which they proceeded up the Mississippi and Red rivers to Arkansas Post, which they attacked and reduced. In the engagement at Haines Bluff Mr. Phillips received a severe wound in the right shoulder and was sent back to Ohio, where, after his convalescence, he received his honorable discharge, at Columbus, in September, 1863. Shortly afterward he went to Grand Haven, Michigan, and thence crossed Lake Michigan to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from which point he went to LaCrosse and thence up the Mississippi river to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he tarried a few months. He then proceeded by stage to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and thence westward to Sioux City, that state, where he arrived in October, 1864. From that place, then a mere village, he came with a freighting outfit, owned by Charles Bogue, to the confluence of Crow and Choteau creeks, in what is now Bon Homme county, South Dakota. At that time a small military garrison was established at what is now known as Tacket's Station, and when our subject's party had approached within half a mile of the west branch of Choteau creek a man came running bareheaded, from the direction in which they were going, and shouted the word Indians as he approached. Upon reaching the outfit he stated that the savages had attacked the stage coach of which he was driver, among the passengers being Sergeant Trass and Eugene Brewer, a half-breed Indian. The coach was attacked by four Sioux Indians, who fired into the vehicle and killed Sergeant Trass, after which they "held up" the others and robbed the coach, after which they cut the horses loose and made good their escape. Word was sent to the soldiers, but owing to the condition of their horses they were unable to go in pursuit of the marauders. The driver, whose name was Stephen Coleman, was residing in Sioux City, Iowa, as late as 1902, and is probably there at the present time. After learning of this experience Mr. Phillips' party returned to Fort Randall and thence back to Crow creek, arriving late at night. From that point they continued the journey back to Sioux City, and a few days later Mr. Phillips went to Calliope, now Hawarden, on the Sioux river, in Iowa, where he passed the winter, while in the spring he went out on a trapping expedition with George Christie, on the Rock river, remaining a few months and meeting with success. In the meanwhile Christie returned to Calliope for provisions and found the place deserted, and it transpired that two of the party who had been there had been killed by Indians, after which the other departed. Mr. Phillips finally returned by way of Calliope to Sioux City, and during the trip he and his companions several times narrowly escaped attack by the Indians. In October, 1865, in company with four others, he made another trapping expedition, being out about a month and returning to what was known as the Twelve-mile house at the time of Burleigh's election to congress. Later the same party went up the Big Sioux river to Dell Rapids, where were found evidence of recent visitations by the

Indians, and accordingly the sturdy little band of trappers, believing discretion the better part of valor, returned to Sioux City, and there our subject was engaged in various lines of business until 1875, when he started for the Black Hills, being a member of a party of forty men. They crossed over to the government trail, proceeding from Fort Randall to the Red Crow Indian agency, but upon crossing the White river for the second time they encountered a company of soldiers under command of Major Walker, who compelled them to turn back, as the government had issued strict orders that no one should enter the Black Hills district for settlement or prospecting. In the spring of 1876, having received permission from Major Walker, Mr. Phillips organized another party, the outfit consisting of one hundred and sixty men and forty-one wagons. They started for the Black Hills, crossing the Missouri at Ponca agency, and thence proceeding by way of Turtle Butte to Porcupine Butte, from which point they made ready to cross the dreary waste known as the Bad Lands. As a preliminary precaution they sent forth scouts, who finally returned and reported that Indians were in evidence all along the route. The company decided to take the risk, however, but spared no pains to protect themselves from attack, twenty men being sent out as flankers. They were not molested the first day and upon camping for the night established heavy guards. In the morning they found two Indian blankets, which had been left by savages who had evidently attempted to slip in and stampede the horses during the night. It was evident from that time forward that the Indians followed closely upon their trail, but the numerical strength of the party was such that they were not attacked, arriving safely in Custer on the 10th of April of the centennial year. There Mr. Phillips remained until July, engaged in placer mining, and then returned to Sioux City by way of Fort Pierre, making the trip on a flatboat. Near the mouth of the White river the Indians fired at the party but no damage was done. Mr. Phillips continued his residence in Sioux City until 1879, and then passed a few months in Colorado. In 1880 he removed with his family to Deadwood, South Dakota, where he remained about six months, at the expiration of which he came to Fort Pierre, where he has ever since maintained his home. Here he engaged in the furniture business and later became prominently identified with the raising of sheep, his ranch being located near the White Clay buttes, and with this great industry he has ever since been prominently concerned, running a large band of sheep and having been prospered in his efforts. He is honored for his sterling integrity of character, and is a fine type of the sturdy frontiersman, while it could be wished that the limits of this work were not so circumscribed by the necessities of the case that it is impossible to enter details concerning his many interesting experiences in the early days. In politics Mr. Phillips is a stalwart Republican, but has never been an aspirant for public office.

On the 27th of December, 1865, Mr. Phillips was united in marriage to Miss Rachel DuFran, of Sioux City, Iowa, and they have six children, John, Annie, Thomas, Lulu, Minnie and Maud.

RICHARD JACKSON WOODS, assistant general manager of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Sioux Falls, was born January 17, 1863, in Belfast, Ireland, while his parents, whose home was in Louisiana, were on a visit to that city. His father, Arthur Woods, is an Irishman by birth, though for many years a citizen of the United States and a resident of Louisiana, and his mother, who before her marriage bore the name of Charlotte Bullidick, was born in Mississippi and reared in the South. Richard J. spent his boyhood days at the family homestead in Louisiana, and after receiving his preliminary education in the schools of that state, took an academic course in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he made substantial progress in the higher branches of learning. On quitting school, he decided to seek his fortune in the west; accordingly, in 1878, he came to South Dakota and for some time thereafter worked as a farm hand near Sioux Falls, in addition to which he also drove team a few months for a gentleman by the name of Quigley. To these and various other lines of endeavor he devoted his attention during the ensuing five years, or until 1883, when he was appointed guard at the penitentiary, which position he held until the summer of 1887. Resigning his place on June 2d of that year, Mr. Woods, one week later, was united in marriage with Miss Anna Davis, of Sioux Falls, and immediately thereafter engaged in the real-estate business, which he continued with encouraging success until 1890, when he was appointed special agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He entered upon his new field of labor under the most favorable auspices and from the beginning his success more than met his expectations. It was not long until he commanded the largest insurance business in the city of Sioux Falls and this prestige he has easily sustained to the present time, being considered one of the most successful solicitors in the United States, not only by the large company he so ably represents, but by other companies, that for years have held out liberal and tempting inducements to secure his services. Some idea of the magnitude of his work in this line may be inferred from the fact that from June, 1892, to June, 1893, he wrote seven hundred and twelve thousand dollars of insurance, and four times during that year, as his monthly reports went to the home office, he was notified that he stood number one in a list of twenty-five thousand active agents in the employ of the Northwestern Mutual, a record perhaps without a parallel in the history of his own or any other company in this country.

He possesses a winning, as well as a powerful personality, understands thoroughly the art of managing men, and being born a leader with unlimited faith in his own ability, he experiences little difficulty in carrying to successful issue any undertaking to which he addresses himself.

Mr. Woods is now general district agent of twenty-two counties, through the central part of the state, and with a large force of experienced subordinates, to each of which he imparts no small share of his personal magnetism and enthusiasm, it is not at all strange that he commands the bulk of the insurance business of South Dakota, or that the extensive work under his vigilant management is continually on the increase. He is also, at the present time, president of the National Association of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company Special Agents, a position requiring not only a resourceful mind and superior business talent, but a high order of executive ability as well.

In 1889, and again in 1890, Mr. Woods was presilent of the State Firemen's Association, and in the former year he was appointed by Governor Mellette, chief of engineers and ordnance, with the rank of colonel. Since coming west he has been an influential factor in local and state politics, and from that time to the present his ability as an organizer and leader in the Republican party has been duly recognized and appreciated throughout the state. He has been a prominent factor in county, district and state conventions, dominating many of these bodies, besides being elected, in 1894, president of the Republican State League, in which capacity he bore an active and efficient part in the campaign of that year. In the Republican National League convention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1885, he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the league and appointed chairman of the committee on credentials, and in 1896 he was nominated by the state Republican convention as a presidential elector, and his name placed at the head of the ticket.

In a preceding paragraph incidental reference is made to Mr. Woods' commanding position in the fraternal and benevolent work of South Dakota. While an active worker in every branch of the Pythian brotherhood, it is as a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks that he has especially distinguished himself and in which he has achieved not only a state but a national reputation. He has been prominent in all the varied interests of this popular and rapidly growing fraternity; has attended a number of sessions of the grand lodge, in all of which he served as chairman on returns and credentials, and it is needless to say that he has long been considered one of the most popular members of that honorable body. July 22, 1903, Colonel Woods was elected by the grand lodge of Elks, at Baltimore, grand esteemed loyal knight.

In speaking of Mr. Woods, the Dakota Elk of November, 1902, contains the following appropriate references: "It is no idle thought to predict that Brother Woods will some day occupy the highest position in the gift of the order, a position he is eminently qualified to fill." "He is a natural born organizer, a leader, and his advice and counsel are considered essential on many perplexing propositions that come before the officers of the grand lodge." "He is as popular at home and in his home state, as he is elsewhere and his friends are legion." "He is in the true sense of the term, a self-made man and those who have known him longest, love him best." "With a heart as deep as a well and as broad as barn door, he distributes charity without ostentation, but with a liberal hand, and all who come within the range of his influence pronounce him the embodiment of hospitality and a prince of good fellowship."

REV. WILLIAM I. GRAHAM, D. D.—Crowning the advanced and admirable scheme of popular education in the state of South Dakota are several excellent institutions of higher learning, of which the subject of this sketch was the honored and efficient president for a full decade, while he still remains a member of its faculty, having devoted thirty years of his life to educational work and being a man of recondite talents.

Dr. Graham is a native of the old Buckeye state of the Union, having been born on a farm in Noble county, Ohio, on the 22d of June, 1844, and being a son of David and Jane Graham. He passed his boyhood days on the home farm and received his rudimentary education in the district schools, making such use of his advantages that he became eligible for minor pedagogic honors, having taught for a number of years in the public schools, both before and after entering college. In 1869 he was matriculated in the Ohio Wesleyan University, in the city of Delaware, where he completed the classical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1873, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1876 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, while in 1896 Baker University, at Baldwin, Kansas, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. From 1873 to 1876 Dr. Graham was principal of the high school at Logan, Ohio, and in the meanwhile had completed a course of ecclesiastical study and been ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the autumn of 1876 he assumed the pastorate of the church of this denomination at Kirkville, Iowa, becoming a member of the conference of that state, and remaining identified with the same until 1879, when he accepted the chair of ancient classics in Baker University, at Baldwin, Kansas, where he did most effective work during the following ten years, at the expiration of which he went to the south and passed four years in educational work in Fort Worth, Texas, and Atlanta, Georgia. He then, in 1893, came to South Dakota and accepted the presidency of Dakota University, being inducted into this executive office in August of that year and at once entering vigorously upon the discharge of his official duties, to which he continued to give his attention for the following ten years, giving a most able administration and advancing the interests of the institution in all departments. In September, 1903, he resigned the presidency in favor of Rev. Thomas Nicholson, D. D., and has since occupied the chairs of philosophy and Greek, remaining one of the prominent members of the faculty and being held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

FRANK CHLADEK was born in Bohemia on the 15th of November, 1845, his parents being Joseph and Annie (Novak) Chladek. Their family numbered five children: Frank, Joseph, Louis, Josie and Poweli. In the public schools of his native land the subject of this review obtained his education and when twenty-four years of age he emigrated to the new world, attracted by the favorable reports which he had heard concerning this land and its business opportunities. He made his way to Chicago, where he lived for five years, and in 1872 he came to South Dakota, settling in Yankton county, where he preempted a quarter section of land seven miles south of Lesterville. Since that time he has been a resident of this portion of the state and has gained rank among the most successful farmers of this locality. Unfaltering industry has been the basis of his success and added to this are other strong traits of character, such as perseverance, determination and sound judgment. He worked for five years as an engineer in Yankton and then his health became impaired so that he resumed farming. He also began the sale of farming machinery and subsequently in connection with his brother established a large machine business which he carried on for some time, meeting with prosperity in their undertaking. Mr. Chladek now owns two thousand acres of the best land in Yankton county. As his financial resources have increased he has placed his money in the safest of all investments—real estate—and his holdings are now very extensive. He is likewise largely interested in the business of buying and selling grain, live stock and farming machinery. He carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, brooking no obstacles that can be overcome by honest and persistent effort.

On the 24th of January, 1867, Mr. Chladek was united in marriage, in Bohemia, to Miss Mary Cizek and unto them have been born eleven children: Powlie, Lottie, Clara, William, Emil, Emma, Eddie and Frank, all of whom are living, and Powlie and Frank, who have passed away and one that died in infancy. The living son, to whom was given the name of Frank, married Miss Zeitka, and is now engaged in business in Hayward. Powlie is the wife of Joseph Fuchs, a resident farmer of Yankton county. Lottie is the wife of Frank Kolda, a business man of Lesterville, South Dakota, and the other children are at home.

In public affairs Mr. Chladek has been prominent and influential and his fellow townsmen, recognizing his worth and ability, have called him to public office. He served as county commissioner for six years and was a school trustee for many years, doing much for the benefit of educational advancement in this locality. He is one of the most prominent Bohemian American citizens of Yankton county and has been looked upon as a leader and adviser of his countrymen. No native son of America, however, is more loyal to the stars and stripes or manifests greater fidelity to the county and its institutions. His church relationship is that of the Roman Catholic denomination.

CHARLES FRANKLIN PIERCE, superintendent of the Riggs Institute, at Flandreau, Moody county, was born in the town of Ware, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the 17th of January, 1858, and secured his early educational training in the public schools of his native state and at times assisted his father in the machine shops. In 1873 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Nebraska, and they settled on a farm near Creighton, Knox county, where his father took up government land and became numbered among the pioneers of that section. In 1876 the subject taught his first term of school and with money earned by teaching during the winter terms he was enabled to continue his own educational discipline, entering Boone Seminary, at Boone, Nebraska, where he prosecuted his studies for two years, after which he was engaged in teaching in the public schools of that state for several years. In 1887 Mr. Pierce entered the Indian school service as a teacher at the Santee Agency, Nebraska, where he soon received a promotion to superintendent of the school. In 1892 he was transferred to Oneida, Wisconsin, where he was detailed to erect buildings and organize a school among the Oneida Indians. In 1895 he was again promoted, being made disbursing officer at that place, while in

1900 he was transferred to his present important office as superintendent of the Riggs Institute at Flandreau.

Mr. Pierce is a Republican, and has been frequently a delegate to county and state conventions in the different states in which he has resided. In 1884 he was elected superintendent of schools for Knox county, Nebraska, and thereafter he became editor and publisher of the Transcript, at Creighton, that county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the order of the Eastern Star, the Knights of the Maccabees, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Pierce was married to Miss Laura A. Jasmer and they have had five children.

THOMAS CALE, of Bon Homme county, was born in county Roscommon, Ireland, December 22, 1836. He spent his early life near the place of his birth, but enjoyed few advantages in the way of educational training. When twelve years of age he followed his mother to America, and joined her at Bloomfield, New Jersey, where she located immediately after her arrival in this country. Later Mr. Cale went to Portage City, Wisconsin, but subsequently changed his abode to Pike county, Missouri, where he tilled the soil until his removal to South Dakota. On coming to the territory, he took up a quarter section of land in what is now Cleveland township, Bon Homme county, being one of the first pioneers in that part of the country. After building a small log cabin Mr. Cale set to work improving his land and in due time reduced the greater part of it to cultivation and became quite a thrifty and prosperous farmer. The original log dwelling answered the purposes for which intended until replaced by the present substantial and commodious structure, and from time to time other buildings were erected, additional improvements were made and continued success attended the energetic and well-directed labors of the proprietor.

In 1869 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Cale and Miss Ann Carroll, the latter, like her husband, being a native of county Roscommon, Ireland, and to them nine children have been born.

STEPHEN OLIVER, of Bon Homme county, South Dakota, was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, September 13, 1860. His early life was spent in the state of his birth and during his childhood and youth he attended the public school and acquired a good practical education. When a young man he learned the machinist's trade and worked at the same until 1883, when he came to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, with the object in view of devoting his attention to farming and stock raising. He first purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, but later exchanged it for a like number of acres, on which he has since lived and prospered, and which, under his effective labors and judicious management has become one of the best improved and most productive farms of its size in the county. He has made a number of substantial improvements on his place, the buildings, well-tilled fields, and the large number of fine domestic animals bearing evidence to its prosperous condition. Mr. Oliver votes the Republican ticket. He was married to Miss Amy Crandall, of Bon Homme county, and to them have been born six children.

HUGH HARTLY was born in Stonington, Connecticut, January 8, 1860. He was ten years old when his parents left Connecticut for the west and since the year 1870 his life has been very closely interwoven with the history of Bon Homme county, South Dakota. He was not permitted to enjoy many educational advantages; however, he made the most of his opportunities and obtained a valuable practical knowledge. He assisted his father in developing and cultivating the homestead and on reaching the age of manhood entered one hunderd and sixty acres of land in Springfield township, on which he lived for a period of five years, during which time he addressed himself manfully to its improvement. At the expiration of the time noted Mr. Hartly moved to the place where he has since lived, a beautiful, productive and admirably situated farm, devoted to stock raising and farming. Mr. Hartly is familiar with the nature of soils and their adaptability to the different products of this part of the state and he seldom fails to realize abundant returns from the wheat, oats, corn and hay crops which are every year harvested from his place. In connection with general farming, he devotes a great deal of attention to cattle, hogs and horses, and from the sale of his animals he derives no small share of the income which comes to him as a reward for his well-directed labors. Mr. Hartly in politics supports the Democratic party, while he is earnest and devout in his allegiance to the Catholic church.

JOSIAH A. PIERSON, deceased, was born on the 8th of April, 1838, in Woodsfield, Ohio, and in the public schools of his native state he acquired his education. After arriving at years of maturity he sought a companion and helpmeet for life's journey, being married to Miss Nancy A. Alexander, of Princeton, Indiana. Their wedding took place in Illinois, and unto the union four children were born. Mrs. Pierson, the first wife of the subject, was called to her final rest and Mr. Pierson was again married, his second union being with Miss F. L. Houlton, and to them was born one child.

In his early manhood Mr. Pierson engaged in teaching school in Illinois and afterward turned his attention to merchandising and farming. In 1881 he arrived in South Dakota and purchased land in this state. He became a very extensive stock raiser and was one of the prominent and successful representatives of agricultural interests in this part of the state. After purchasing his land he discovered that it contained clay beds and afterward sold a large tract to a cement company.

Mr. Pierson gave close attention to his business and his efforts at farming and stock raising brought to him a splendid financial return. In his political views he was a Republican and was a member of the Christian church.

J. T. REILLY, of Orient, Faulk county, was born in Allamakee county, Iowa, on the 14th of April, 1859, and was reared on the old homestead which was the place of his birth, and his educational training was received in the excellent public schools of Iowa. He continued thereafter to be associated with his father until 1882, when he came to South Dakota and took up a timber claim in Clark county. In the fall of that year he returned to his old home, and in the spring of the following year he came once more to South Dakota, with whose advantages and resources he had become greatly impressed. At this time he took up squatter's claim in Faulk county, and retained the same after the government survey was made, ultimately perfecting his title to the property, the claim lying four miles northwest of Orient. He continued to be actively and successfully engaged in farming and stock raising until December, 1902, when he disposed of the property and removed to Orient, where he has since been established in the general merchandise business. In 1890 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, while for eight years he held the office of assessor of his township, and has been a member of the board of supervisors.

Mr. Reilly was married to Miss Jane E. Hand, and of this union have been born seven daughters.

SVENNING PETERSON, of Charles Mix county, was born in Norway, December 6, 1853. He grew up and was educated in his native land, but before reaching his majority determined to seek a new home in the great republic beyond the sea. It was in 1880 that he started on his long journey to the new world, accompanied by his recently wedded wife, and on arrival he hastened overland to the distant territory of Dakota. After spending two years at Yankton he came to Charles Mix county, and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, the cultivation of which has constituted his occupation ever since. He has greatly improved his land and made out of it a farm which compares favorably with the best in the county. Besides general farming, Mr. Peterson raises horses, cattle and hogs, and conducts his business in the manner of a prosperous agriculturist. He is a member of the Republican party and usually votes that ticket.

Before leaving Norway Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Angaba Olson, by whom he has six children. Mr. Peterson and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

JOHN CONNOR, whose postoffice address is Orient, Faulk county, but whose finely improved ranch is located across the line in Hand county, was born in the city of Wheeling, West Virginia, which was at that time still an integral portion of Virginia. He was reared under the sturdy discipline of the home farm and early became inured to the strenuous work involved in its cultivation, while his educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools of the locality and period. He continued to assist in the operation of the home farm until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, when he went to Lancaster county, Missouri, where he remained for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which he purchased a team and wagon and started for northwestern Nebraska. Upon arriving in Nebraska City he turned to Sydney and thence to Coonsville, where he traded his team for a house and lot. He then made a trip to Omaha, Lincoln and other places in Nebraska, and then came down the Elkhorn river to Blair, and on to Missouri Valley, Iowa, from which place he returned to Coonsville and disposed of his interests there, and then took up his residence in Mondamin, Iowa. Later he purchased an outfit and started for Dakota, coming by way of Sioux City, to Sioux Falls, and making an overland trip of one hundred and fifty miles. In Sioux Falls he purchased a breaking plow, and then started on in search of a location. He finally filed on a homestead claim in McCook county, where he put up a sod house, in which he domiciled himself in true pioneer style. He held down the claim for four years and passed the severe winter of 1888-9 in his primitive dwelling. Mr. Connor finally sold his property and turned his attention to dealing in oxen, meeting with fair success. He then came to Hand county, where he took up a pre-emption claim. He found the land unsuited for grazing purposes and, accordingly removed east of his original claim, and purchased a reliquishment claim for fifty dollars, while he now controls about two sections of land, by right of lease. Upon his home place he has made excellent improvements, having good buildings and other facilities, and here he gives his attention to the raising of cattle as a principal enterprise. He has been signally prosperous since coming to Hand county, and is known as one of the influential citizens of the county. Mr. Conner was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Deal, and they have five children.

HON. HERMAN KOCH is a native of Germany, born in Thuringia on the 6th of October, 1853. He received his early education in the schools of his native land and was about thirteen years old when his parents came to the United States. He attended a number of terms of school after coming to this country, grew up to habits of industry and at the age of twenty-eight was united in marriage. Meanwhile he accompanied his parents to South Dakota and later took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in McCook county, on which he lived for a period of two years, and at the expiration of that time he purchased a quarter section of land in the county of Lincoln, which was his home during the succeeding nine years. Subsequently Mr. Koch discontinued the pursuit of agriculture and moved to the village of Tea, where he has since been handling coal, wood and lumber, doing an extensive business and becoming widely known as an enterprising and progressive man of affairs.

He has been influential in public matters ever since becoming a citizen of South Dakota, served several years as justice of the peace, and for a long period held the office of town clerk. Mr. Koch is a Republican in politics and as such was elect to represent Lincoln county in the legislature, in which capacity he served four years.

Fraternally Mr. Koch is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also belongs to the local organization of Woodmen at Tea, and in religion he is a faithful and active communicant of the Lutheran church. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Koch consists of four children.

OLE HOKENSTAD is a native of Norway, born in Christiania, the capital of that country, on the 28th of March, 1846. He was reared and educated in his native land and when a youth turned his attention to mechanical pursuits, becoming in due time skillful at carpentry and cabinet-making. In 1886 he came to America and after spending a short time in Quebec, Canada, went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, thence to Monroe, the same state, where he worked at cabinet-making for a period of three years; he also followed his trade about one year in the city of Janesville, and there returned to Monroe, where he resumed his trade until the spring of 1870, when he came to South Dakota, locating on the present site of Sioux Falls, of which city he was one of the first settlers. On April 14th, of the above year, Mr. Hokenstad took a claim of one hundred and sixty acres on the public domain near Sioux Falls and after living on the same for six weeks secured employment at his trade in the above town. He devoted the next three years to carpentry work in Sioux Falls and at the expiration of that time came to Lincoln county and entered a quarter section of land in Dayton township. He at once proceeded to improve his place in Dayton township, and in the course of a few years his farm was one of the best in the county. Mr. Hokenstad has worked hard and by patient and long continued effort has succeeded not only in making a good home, but in acquiring a competence sufficiently liberal to place him in independent circumstances. He served as supervisor for several terms, also as road master and for a period of years filled the responsible position of school treasurer. A Republican in politics, he was elected county commissioner, an office he held for six years, during which time he labored zealously to promote the interests of the county. In 1893 he was honored by being elected to represent Lincoln county in the state legislature, in which capacity he served two terms. Mr. Hokenstad belongs to the Pythian lodge at Canton, and in religion subscribes to the Lutheran creed.

JAMES FEE, one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of Dayton township, Lincoln county, is a native of county Antrim, Ireland, and was born in August, 1836. After the death of his parents he lived with friends of the family until old enough to earn his own livelihood when he found employment in various parts of his native county as a farm laborer. At the age of eighteen he took passage for the United States and spent some time in the city of Philadelphia. From there he went to Swartzville, New Jersey, where an uncle was living, and after devoting several years to farm work in the vicinity of that town, changed his location to Jackson county, Wisconsin, where he followed agriculture and lumbering. Disposing of his interests in the latter state, Mr. Fee went to Ford county, Illinois, and purchased eighty acres of railroad land, which he cleared and othewise improved, and on which he made his home until his removal to South Dakota, in 1873. On coming to this state he took up land in section 10, Dayton township, Lincoln county, and at once proceeded to improve the same. His property increased greatly in value until in the course of a few years he was the owner of one of the finest and best located farms in the township of Dayton. Mr. Fee is now in comfortable circumstances and ranks with the leading agriculturists and stock raisers of Lincoln county. Mr. Fee has held a number of township offices and takes an active interest in public affairs, being a Populist in politics. As an earnest and faithful minister of the Presbyterian church, he has been untiring in his efforts to inculcate and disseminate a healthy religious influence among the people of his neighborhood.

LOUISE CAVALIER is a native of the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, and was reared and educated in Wisconsin, and in 1881 became identified with educational work among the Indians, having first been assigned to the Cheyenne agency, in Dewey county, this state, where she labored faithfully and acceptably for a long period. She accomplished a most noble work in the agency, where her services were such as to entitle them to perpetual recognition and commendation. She continued to be the principal teacher at the Cheyenne agency until 1895, when she was sent to an agency in Nebraska, where she was superintendent of the schools for the ensuing three years, at the expiration of which she was assigned by the department of the interior to her present position as principal of the Riggs Institute, the admirable Indian school at Flandreau, Moody county, South Dakota. She finds pleasure in her work, is kind and considerate and gains the affection of her pupils, and these are the elements which have contributed to the marked successs which has been hers.

MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM was born in 1855 in Mount St. Patrick, Ontario, Canada, and in his parents' home he was reared and there had instilled into his mind lessons of industry, of economy and integrity. After attaining his majority he married Miss Mary Slowey, of Wisconsin, whose parents were of Irish birth and who in early life came to the new world, taking up their abode in the Badger state. It was in that state that the daughter gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Cunningham, and their union has been blessed with four children.

On coming to Decatur Mr. Cunningham secured a homestead claim in Mayfield, and later made a purchase of land here, comprising a quarter section near the James river. He sold his property and with the proceeds he bought four hundred acres, on which he is now living, paying for it ten dollars per acre. He makes a specialty of the production of corn and oats and he also raises hogs and cattle on an extensive scale. His farming methods are progressive and in all of his work he is methodical and systematic. Mr. Cunningham is a warm friend of the cause of education, realizing its value as a preparation for life's practical duties and he is giving his children excellent advantages in this direction.

JOHN F. DAUGHERTY was born in Maryland on the 1st of August, 1847, and is indebted to its public-school system for the educational privileges he enjoyed. His father died when the son was a mere boy and the mother afterward married again. John Daugherty did not receive very kind treatment from his stepfather and so left home in Baltimore and made his way to Illinois. He was there living at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, and, with patriotic spirit, he offered his services to the government. He was captured during service and was incarcerated in the famous Libby prison, where he was detained for several weeks, at the end of which time he was liberated and paroled. After the war Mr. Daugherty went to California, where he became manager of a large lumbering business in the famous Redwood regions of that state. Leaving the Pacific coast, he allied his interests with those of Dakota and became largely interested in land here. In order to establish a home of his own and to enjoy the companionship of a helpmate he married Miss Ella Colton, a native of South Bend, Indiana. In the year after their marriage the young couple went to Pierre, where Mr. Daugherty engaged in freighting. His residence in that place continued until 1882, when he removed to Wakonda, where he began buying and selling grain and stock. He has since engaged in this line of business, shipping both products of the state on a very large scale. He also owns an extensive ranch in the

Black Hills, and is the proprietor of a large stock farm near Yankton, besides much other land in this state. His splendid possessions have been acquired through his own efforts. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty has been blessed with four children, of whom three are yet living.

SOLOMON D. MEYERS was born August 10, 1858, and received his education in the public schools of Iowa, to which state he removed with his parents during his early childhood. He also accompanied his parents to South Dakota, and after assisting his father for some time on the home place, took up one hundred and sixty acres of land in Hutchinson county, which he cultivated for several years. Disposing of the above, he bought the quarter section which he now owns. Some few years later he became manager of the Schwartz & Company general store at Milltown, in which capacity he still continues. Politically Mr. Meyers supports the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge of Parker and the Woodmen of the World. Religiously he is a supporter and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Meyers entered the marriage relation with Miss Mary Whaling, of Iowa, who has borne him three children.

CLIFTON C. GRIGGS was born on May 3, 1875, at Beatrice, Nebraska, and went through the public schools of his native place, being graduated from the high school there. The family soon afterward moved to Lincoln, and there he attended the State University, graduating therefrom. Before doing this, however, he was employed for a time on a railroad and also taught school to get the necessary funds for completing his education. In the summer following his graduation from the university he accepted a position with a mining company at Cambria, Wyoming, but only remained in its employ about two months. He then came to Terry, this state, as assayer for the Portland Mining Company, remaining with this enterprise until 1898. He then went to Tuscarora, Nevada, as chemist and assayer for the Dexter Mining Company, and during the next two years he served that concern with skill and fidelity. At the end of this period he resigned and took a berth with Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins as chief electrician in construction work on the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming. In 1901 he left this firm and became mill superintendent for a mining company near Lead, and in 1903 resigned to accept a similar position for the Horseshoe Mining Company, of Terry, in this state. In all his various engagement Mrs. Griggs has met the requirements of his place in a masterful manner and has given his employers service that has been entirely satisfactory. He is an accomplished man in his chosen lines of action, and is impelled by a high sense of duty in every undertaking. He was united in marriage with Miss Virginia L. Watkins, a native of Nevada state, and they have one child. Mr. Griggs belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

PATRICK KING was born in county King, Ireland, in 1829, was educated in his native country and when a young man was married, having wedded Miss Mary Daily, a native of Ireland, and unto them have been born eight children.

Mr. King has owned four hundred acres of land, but has sold much of this and now lives retired in Irene, enjoying a well-earned rest. He was long active in business affairs, but having acquired a good competence he at length determined to enjoy a season of leisure. He votes with the Democracy and holds membership with the Catholic church.

JOSEPH DRATZMAN, who carries on general farming not far from Yankton, in Yankton county, South Dakota, first opened his eyes to the light of day on the 6th of August, 1861. His native land is Germany, and he was about ten years of age at the time of the removal to the United States, and the Dakota schools furnished him his educational privileges. He was united in marriage to Miss Annie Hasker, of Yankton county, and unto this union two children were born. This wife died, and for his second wife Mr. Dratzman chose Mrs. Julia Long, and they too have had two children.

In 1884 the subject purchased a claim in Turner county and afterward selling that land he purchased two hundred and forty acres in Yankton county about five miles northeast of Utica. He now cultivates one hundred and seventy acres of this place and is a prosperous farmer. In politics he endorses Democratic principles, and he has served as school clerk for several years. He and his family are communicants of the Catholic church.

JOHN T. KEAN, of Woonsocket, Sanborn county, one of the able and prominent members of the bar of South Dakota, has been an important factor in public affairs, having served as lieutenant governor of the state and in other offices of trust and responsibility, and being particularly deserving of representation in this history of the commonwealth with whose affairs he has been so intimately identified.

John Taylor Kean is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Whitewater, Wisconsin, on the 11th of March, 1857, a son of John V. and Phoebe S. (Taylor) Kean, the former of whom was a carpenter by trade and vocation, having been one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, where he took up his residence in the territorial epoch, having removed thither from the state of Pennsylvania. Both he and his wife are now deceased, and of their six children two are living at the present time. The subject completed his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Monroe, Wisconsin, and early manifested a strong predilection for literary pursuits and public speaking, while his ambition to acquire a thorough education led him to put forth every effort to secure the funds with which to pursue his professional studies. In 1876 he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1877, and thereafter he completed a post-graduate course in the National Law School in Washington, D. C., this being in 1883. Owing to his financial position he was compelled to seek other employment for a time before entering upon the practice of law, and thus worked in the sawmills and shinglemills of Wisconsin and at whatever else came to hand, ever having a high appreciation of the dignity of honest toil, in whatever field of endeavor. In 1880 Judge Kean located at Lake Mills, Iowa, where he initiated his independent professional career. From 1882 to 1884, inclusive, he was employed in the offices of the war department in Washington, and in the spring of 1884 he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Woonsocket, where he resumed the practice of law, soon gaining distinctive prestige through his ability and ambitious effort in his chosen profession. He is well grounded in the science of jurisprudence, familiar with the minutiae of the law in its various branches and ever showing facility in his recourse to precedents, while he is known as a strong advocate and conservative counsel, invariably giving careful preparation to every case and having exceptional strength as an advocate before a jury. He has a large and important practice and is one of the leading members of the bar of the state, while he also has extensive and valuable real-estate interests. He is an able public speaker, graceful in diction and pleasing in address, and he has taken a prominent part in the various political campaigns, in which he has proved an able exponent of the principles and policies of the Republican party, while he is also frequently called upon to deliver public addresses in other lines, his services being thus in requisition almost invariably on the occasion of public observances of the Fourth of July and Memorial day. In 1890 he was elected county judge of Sanborn county, and remained in tenure of this office for two years, his rulings being wise and impartial and never meeting with reversal in the higher tribunals. He was the candidate of his party for the office of lieutenant governor in the election of 1898, was elected by a gratifying majority and was incumbent of the office for the two ensuing years. He was elected chief executive of the municipal government of Woonsocket in 1902 and guided its affairs with marked discrimination and genuine public spirit. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

On the 3d of April, 1884, Judge Kean was united in marriage to Miss Bessie F. Perry, daughter of Waldo G. Perry, of Vermont, who was for many years superintendent of the dead-letter office in the national capital, in which city the marriage of the subject was solemnized. Mrs. Kean died April 17, 1903, at Palo Alto, California.

PETER CHARLES REINHOLT, one of the representative business men of Irene, Clay county, where he is senior member of the well-known firm of Reinholt & Jorgensen, was born in Denmark, in the year 1858, and there attended the excellent national schools until he had attained the age of fourteen years, in the meanwhile working on the farm during the summer months. At the age of fifteen he began working at gardening, and continued to be identified with this line of enterprise until his twenty-second year, when he accompanied his parents and the other members of the immediate family on their immigration to America. For the first three years they resided in the city of Chicago, Illinois, and there the subject learned the trade of mason and plasterer. At the expiration of the period noted the family came to South Dakota, locating forthwith in the vicinity of the present village of Irene, Clay county. In this county the subject followed the work of his trade about four years, and then effected the purchase of eighty acres of land, improving the same with good buildings and there continuing to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits for the ensuing fourteen years. He still owns this farm, which is maintained under a high state of cultivation, and which has materially appreciated in value during the intervening years. At the expiration of the period noted Mr. Reinholt moved into the village of Irene and established his present business enterprise, which has been prosperous from its initiation and which has attained to wide scope and importance as taken in a comparative way with similar undertakings in other agricultural sections of the commonwealth. He is also a contractor on a rural free mail-delivery route, owning the teams and wagons and employing subordinates to operate the same. In politics he accords a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and has been a member of the board of school directors for a number of years past. He holds to the Protestant faith in religion, while fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Danish Brotherhood.

Mr. Reinholt was married to Miss Anna Jacobson, this being prior to the immigration to America, and they have five children.

FRANK JOHN SCHAFFER was born in Mechlinberg, Germany, and remained in his native country until 1868, when he came with his brother to America. Making his way westward, he took up his abode in South Dakota in 1869 and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of land which had been cleared and a few improvements had been made upon it. He planted fruit trees upon the place, and has always carried on farming here. He now owns two hundred and eighty acres, of which more than one-half is under cultivation, the remainder being devoted to pasturage and to the raising of hay. Mr. Schaffer makes a specialty of shorthorned cattle and Poland-China hogs. He also raises oats, grain, wheat and other cereals adapted to the soil and climate.

Mr. Schaffer was united in marriage to Miss Tilda Walter, and unto them have been born three children. The parents are both worthy Christian people, Mr. Schaffer belonging to the Evangelical church and his wife to the Methodist Episcopal church. In poiitical views he is a Republican and for several years has served as a school officer.

WILLIAM C. FRY, one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Charles Mix county, is a native of the old Bay state, having been born in Massachusetts in 1833, and was reared and educated in his native county, where he received the advantages of the common schools, the while growing up under the sturdy discipline of the farm. Later he removed to Wisconsin, where his father also located, and in that state he devoted his attention to farming and lumbering for many years, being a hard worker and gaining success through consecutive toil and endeavor. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he was among the first to tender his services in defense of the Union, enlisting in the Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and the history of the regiment constitutes the history of his personal war record. He was taken prisoner and was confined for six days in Libby prison, at Richmond, being then paroled. He served during practically the entire period of the war.

In 1880 Mr. Fry came to South Dakota and took up a tract of government land in Lincoln county, where he remained until he came to Charles Mix county and took up a homestead claim, on a portion of which the village of Bartholdi is now located. He is now the owner of a half section of valuable and well-improved land, and of the same about one hundred and sixty acres are under a high state of cultivation, while the remainder is devoted to grazing purposes and to the raising of hay. He has been successful in his farming enterprise and is one of the most honored pioneers of the county. He was one of the founders of the village of Bartholdi, where he has been engaged in the general merchandise business, securing an excellent patronage, and has also been postmaster of the town. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican and he and his wife are valued members of the Presbyterian church, while fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Fry was united in marriage to Miss Abby Lane, who was born and reared in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and they have had six children.

J. J. BARKLEY, who is the owner of extensive landed interests in Charles Mix county, and who is engaged in the raising of cattle upon a large scale, is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in Washington county, New York, on the 27th of November, 1848. When but fourteen years of age he left school and began to "rustle for himself," as the colloquial phrase well expresses it. He followed various occupations until 1875, when he became identified with the work of railroad construction, in which connection he advanced to positions of responsibility, finally becoming superintendent of construction and having been concerned in the building of a number of the important western railroads, while he has made Chicago his home and business headquarters, having retired from his association with railroading enterprises in 1898, since which time he has given much of his attention to the handling of western lands and to other capitalistic enterprises, showing great business sagacity and judgment and also marked executive talent. He is now the owner of two thousand six hundred and forty acres of valuable land in Charles Mix county. His land is principally devoted to grazing purposes and he raises a high grade of cattle. In politics he is a radical Republican. Mr. Barkley was united in marriage to Miss Mary Henry, who presides with gracious dignity over the home.

HENRY BRIDGES, one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of Charles Mix county, was born in Iowa on the 10th of March, 1859, and passed his boyhood days on the old homestead farm. His educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools of that state. In 1883 he came to South Dakota and took up a homestead claim in Charles Mix county, the same constituting his present place in part, for he and his brothers own a total of six hundred and forty acres of land, which they operate together, all having come here in the pioneer epoch in the county, while all have labored earnestly and indefatigably and attained a marked success. They all reside together in the one homestead, and are numbered among the popular and prominent citizens of the county. In politics the subject is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he has been called upon to serve in various township offices and also as a school official. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Bridges was united in marriage to Miss Ida Owsley, and they have three children.

WILLIAM P. BIDDLE, who is the owner of a fine ranch in Jackson township, Charles Mix county, was born in Decatur county, Iowa, on the 19th of December, 1857, and was reared to the work of the farm. He secured his early education in the public schools of his native state, his advantages being somewhat limited, as, owing to the death of his father, he was early compelled to depend upon his own exertions. He worked on a farm from the age of fourteen until he had attained his legal majority, and then went to Nebraska, where he secured land, for which he paid two and one-half dollars an acre, and he there devoted his attention to farming for the ensuing four years, at the expiration of which he disposed of the property. Subsequently he came to South Dakota and located in Charles Mix county, where he purchased three hundred and seventy-eight acres of land. He forthwith turned his attention to the improvement and cultivation of his farm, and subsequently purchased additional land so that his estate now comprises six hundred and forty acres, while the property is equipped with excellent buildings and other substantial improvements and is one of the valuable farms of this favored section of the state, the greater portion of the land being under a high state of cultivation. In connection with his agricultural enterprises Mr. Biddle devotes much attention to the raising of cattle and swine. In state and national affairs he is a stanch Democrat, but in local matters he is independent.

Mr. Biddle was united in marriage to Miss Kate Grant, who was born in New York, and of this union have been born seven children.

VINCENT BRUNER, who was one of the sterling pioneers of Charles Mix county, was born in Bohemia, Austria, where he was reared and educated, and there he learned the trade of mason, to which he devoted his attention for a number of years after coming to America. He developed and improved one of the valuable farms of Charles Mix county—the homestead upon which his widow still resides, situated five miles south of Geddes, in Jackson township. The original residence on the place was a sod shanty of the primitive type, and as prosperity attended his efforts he continued to make improvements on his ranch, and the same is now one of the most attractive and productive in this locality, having a large and substantial farm residence and other good buildings, while the home is surrounded by a nice grove of trees which were planted by him. He here continued to be engaged in farming and stock growing until his death, since which time his widow has carried forward the enterprise with the assistance of her children. He was a Democrat in politics and took a deep interest in local affairs of a public nature. He served two years as a member of the board of county commissioners, and in all the relations of life so lived as to merit and receive the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

Mr. Bruner was united in marriage to Miss Mary Weiss, and of this union were born ten children.

JOHN J. MAWHINEY, one of the honored residents and influential citizens of Charles Mix county, is a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born in Pennsylvania, on the 21st of June, 1833. He passed his boyhood days in his native county, in whose common schools he received his early educational training. He has subsequently been engaged in teaching and has proven particularly successful. He has been employed in pedagogic work in five different states in the Union, finally retiring from the labors of this profession in 1897. For a number of years he devoted his attention to teaching during the winter terms and engaged in farming during the summer seasons. After he came to South Dakota he became the owner of a farm and was there engaged in farming and stock raising until he disposed of the property, since which time he has resided in Wagner, where he is the owner of good property, including his pleasant home, while he is also the owner of town property in other places in the county. He has been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party from the time of its organization, and was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and is now serving in that capacity, while for the past three years he has been a member of the school board. He and his wife are zealous and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose work they are actively concerned.

Mr. Mawhiney was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Force, and they have four children.

HENRY MANSHEIM, of Charles Mix county, is a native of Lee county, Iowa, where he was born on the 1st of March, 1861, and he early became inured to the work of the home farm, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools of his native county. At the age of seventeen years he left school and thereafter worked by the month as a farm hand until he had attained his legal majority, when he came to South Dakota and took up a homestead claim in Jackson township, Charles Mix county, this property being a portion of his present ranch. He spared no effort or labor to improve his land, and the years have brought to him a due measure of success. Later Mr. Mansheim purchased an adjoining quarter section of land, so that he now has three hundred and twenty acres, the greater portion of his farm being under cultivation, while he has also been very successful in the raising of live stock, giving special attention to the breeding of cattle and hogs, while he also does considerable business in the line of dairy farming. In so far as state and national issues are involved he is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, but in local matters he maintains an independent attitude. He has held office in his school district practically from the time of coming to the county to the present. He and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church, and he is also identified with the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

Mr. Mansheim was married to Miss Matilda J. Long and they have five children.

RASMUS PETERSON was born in Denmark on November 11, 1842, and was reared upon his father's farm there, his parents never leaving their native country. In 1866, however, Mr. Peterson bade adieu to home and friends and sailed for the United States. Arriving in Wisconsin, he was employed for a time in Racine county. He next went to Michigan, where he worked in a sawmill and then returned to Racine county.

While there Mr. Peterson was united in marriage to Miss Johanna Anderson and he carried on farming there until he came to South Dakota. Here he secured a homestead claim, all wild and unimproved, but with marked energy and strong determination he began its cultivation and development and now in addition to his homestead farm he owns good town property. This farm is supplied with modern equipments and is located not far from Irene, so that he is enabled to enjoy the advantages of town life as well.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterson became the parents of ten children. Mr. Peterson exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party. He has been officially connected with the schools for eleven years and he belongs to the Lutheran church.

WILLIAM VOLL is a native of Russia, where his birth occurred on June 1, 1852. He grew to manhood in his native land and was raised on a farm, his father having been an honest, industrious tiller of the soil. In 1872 he came to America and, proceeding direct to South Dakota, took up a quarter section of land in Bon Homme county, later purchasing an additional tract of four hundred and eighty acres, only a small part of which was improved when he took possession. Subsequently he disposed of his interests there and changed his abode to Hutchinson county, purchasing what was known as the Bechtold place, a fine tract of land, on which he has made many substantial improvements, converting it into one of the most productive and valuable farms in the community. Mr. Voll served four years as school director, besides filling other local offices, and as a Republican he wields a strong influence for his party. In addition to farming and stock raising Mr. Voll is an enthusiastic horticulturist and for a number of years he has devoted much attention to this interesting and fascinating pursuit, and now has one of the finest orchards in the county.

The subject was married to Miss Rosenia Link, like himself a native of Russia, and the union has been blessed with a family of thirteen children.

PHILIP SCHAMBER.—On another page of this work appears a sketch of the subject's brother, Fred W., and as in the connection is entered an outline of the family history it will not be necessary to give a supplementary review at this point. He whose name initiates this paragraph is one of the able and popular young business men of Eureka, McPherson county, and was born in Russia, on the 1st of June, 1870, and was about four years of age at the time of his parents' immigration to America, whither they came in 1874 and forthwith took up their residence in what is now the state of South Dakota, where the subject was reared to maturity, securing his educational training in the public schools and under the able direction of his father. He became identified with the hardware business at Tripp, Hutchinson county, where he was associated with his father and brothers, and in 1889 this business was sold and the brothers removed to Eureka, where they engaged in the hardware and farming implement business under the firm name of Martin Schamber & Sons, the interested principals being the honored father, Martin Schamber, and his sons, Fred W., Julius, Emil and Philip. Subsequently the subject disposed of his interests in the business and entered the employ of the well-known firm of Wardner, Bushnell, Glessner & Company, of Chicago, as traveling representative, selling agricultural machinery. He was thus engaged for two seasons and then established himself in the grain business in Eureka, buying an elevator. Later he disposed of the elevator and practically retired from the grain business to give his attention to the buying and shipping of live stock, with which line of enterprise he has since been prominently and successfully concerned. He is also the owner of an interest in the Golden Rule department store in the city of Aberdeen. In politics Mr. Schamber has ever been known as a stanch Republican, and he was appointed postmaster of Eureka, in which capacity he has since continued to render effective service.

Mr. Schamber was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hezel, and of this union have been born two children.

A. SCHOEN, M. D., is a native of Austria, where he was born on the 3d of November, 1877, and he was yet a mere lad at the time he accompanied his parents on their removal to America. After attending the public schools of the metropolis of the Union he took a course in the College of the City of New York. In the autumn of 1896 he was matriculated in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, being graduated as a member of the class of 1899. In the year following his graduation, at his technical state examination, required as supplementary to his collegiate professional degree, he was given an honorary license for his proficiency, and in September of that year he opened an office in New York city, where he continued in practice until 1902, when he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in the city of Yankton, where he is building up a gratifying practice. In politics he is independent, while fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Knights of the Maccabees.

MATTHEW BIGGINS is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in County Cavan, on the 17th of September, 1835, and being a son of representatives of stanch old Irish stock. The mother died in Ireland, and her husband afterward came with his children to the United States, locating in the city of Philadelphia. In that city our subject completed his educational discipline while in his boyhood he also learned the trade of shoemaking. In 1861 Mr. Biggins gave evidence of his intrinsic loyalty to the Union by enlisting for service in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Biggins remained in active service for a period of four years, within which time he participated in many important battles. After the close of the war he returned to Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade, having in the meanwhile become a member of a Pennsylvania regiment of old soldiers, known as the Veteran Reserves, which enlisted as a portion of the regular army. It was sent to the territory of Dakota, and here Mr. Biggins continued in the army service for several years. He took up a homestead claim near Wheeler, Charles Mix county, having ever since retained possession of this property, to which he acquired title, as did many other soldiers who secured land in this locality, through a special act of congress, the land being originally known as the Fort Randall military reservation. For some time Mr. Biggins had charge of the mess house of the Crow Creek Indian reservation, since which time he has given his attention to the management of his fine farm. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a communicant of the Catholic church, as are also the members of his family.

Mr. Biggins was united in marriage to Miss Deborah McGrath, who was likewise born in Ireland, and they became the parents of eleven children.

JAMES H. STEPHENS, of Springfield, Bon Homme county, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Jo Daviess county, on the 16th of September, 1850. He passed his boyhood days in his native county, where he attended the common schools, and he was about ten years of age at the time when the family removed to Wisconsin, where he continued to attend school until the age of fifteen years, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of harnessmaking, becoming a skilled workman. He thereafter worked as a journeyman in various towns and subsequently came west to Sioux City, Iowa, remaining about one year and then returning east to the city of Chicago. In 1872 he came to Yankton, Dakota, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which he took up his residence in Springfield, where he opened a harness shop and also a furniture and undertaking establishment, becoming one of the pioneer merchants of the town, and he successfully continued his operations in the lines noted until 1897, when he disposed of his interests and has since lived practically retired, giving a general supervision to his capitalistic investments. His political support is given to the Republican party, and in 1878-9 he served as a member of the lower house of the territorial assembly, while in 1894 he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, being chosen as his own successor in 1896. Fraternally he holds membership in the Free and Accepted Masons; Yankton Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Stephens was married to Miss Emily A. Place, of Yankton, who died, being survived by three children, and subsequently Mr. Stephens consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Henrietta Hyatt, of Illinois, and they are the parents of three children.

JOHN BROWN, of Springfield, Bon Homme county, was born in Quebec, Canada, and was reared in the land of his birth and educated in the public schools of the same. When but a youth he left home and went to St. Lawrence county, New York, where he spent the two years following at various kinds of manual labor, and then accepted a position with the Fairbanks Scale Company, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and devoted the ensuing three years to mechanical work in their factory at that place, after which he went to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the lumber business.

Disposing of his business in the latter state, Mr. Brown moved to Iowa, where he purchased a farm and turned his attention to agriculture, and continued to reside there until he sold his possessions and changed his residence to Bon Homme county, South Dakota. On coming to this state he took up land in the vicinity of Springfield and from that time to the present has devoted his attention chiefly to farming and stock raising, in both of which his success has been most encouraging.

For a number of years Mr. Brown has had a contract with the government to furnish beef to the Indians and in addition to this and his agricultural and live-stock interests he does a flourishing business as a coal dealer. Politically he is a Democrat, in religion a Catholic and his fraternal relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

SAMUEL McCORMACK, of Armour, Douglas county, is a native of the Dominion of Canada, having been born in Nova Scotia. He received his educational training in his native province, and at St. Johns, New Brunswick, he served a thorough apprenticeship as a carpenter and builder. Upon coming to the United States he was employed for one year as a journeyman by a firm in the city of Boston, being still under instruction, as he desired to perfect himself in all details of his chosen vocation. Later he became a ship carpenter and as such sailed on a number of the large clipper ships, continuing to be thus employed for four years. He finally located in East Boston, whence he later removed to Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1866, engaged in the work of his trade, and in that year he came west to Clayton county, Iowa, where he erected a number of the principal church edifices and other important buildings. After the great fire in the city of Chicago he went to that city and superintended the work of erecting six of the principal church buildings. Later he located in Webster City, Iowa, where he built the court house and several fine residences, and then came to Sioux Falls, Dakota, becoming one of the pioneer contractors and builders of Dakota territory, and retaining his home in that place until after the division of the territory and the admission of the two states into the Union. In Sioux Falls Mr. McCormack erected a large number of the principal buildings. In 1895 Mr. McCormack went to Kenton, Ohio, where he erected a fine private residence and the grammar school, the latter contract having been secured in the face of much active competition and opposition on the part of local contractors. In 1900 he came to Armour, where he has since maintained his home, and in the spring of 1903 he was accorded the gratifying and important appointment of superintendent of construction of state buildings, said appointment coming through the state board of charities and corrections. A more judicious and merited appointment could not have been made, for the subject is thoroughly skilled in his chosen profession, to which he has devoted the major portion of his long and useful life, while his fidelity to contract, his knowledge of values and his inflexible integrity will insure to the state the best of service in the work assigned to his charge. In politics our subject is a Prohibitionist in principle, allegiance and practice, and his religious faith is that of the Congregational church. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. McCormack was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Hancock, of East Boston, Massachusetts, and they have had six children.

ALBERT SMITH was born in the village of Laharpe, Hancock county, Illinois. He was granted the advantages of the common schools in his youth and thereafter took a course of study in Knox College, at Galesburg, Illinois. In 1872 he removed to Minnesota, where he remained until 1875, when he returned home, by reason of the impaired health of his father, who died shortly afterward. The subject again went to Minnesota, and established himself in the hardware business in Wright county, where he continued operations about six years, meeting with fair success. His health finally became delicate and this led to his removing to South Dakota, whither he came in 1883. He located on a farm eight miles north of Britton, in Day county, the place being now in Marshall county, and shortly afterward he returned to Howard, Minnesota. In the spring of 1884 he came once more to Day county, South Dakota, and became one of the organizers of the first bank in Webster, while he served as cashier of the same until 1888, when the institution was closed, owing to depressed financial conditions, though the promoters of the enterprise allowed none of their patrons to lose by reason of the suspension. In the autumn of that year Mr. Smith was elected county auditor, of which office he continued incumbent for the long period of six years, after which he served in various other offices of public trust and responsibility, ever proving himself a discriminating and faithful executive. In 1900 he was elected clerk of the courts, and has since served as such. He is also representative of a number of the leading fire-insurance companies and does a very considerable business as underwriter for the same. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Hannah J. Alley, who was born in West Virginia, and they have two sons.

J. H. PARROTT, one of the representative citizens and business men of Pierpont, Day county, is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born on a farm in Green Lake county. He was reared on the old homestead farm, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools of Wisconsin. He came as a youthful pioneer to the state of South Dakota, locating on the north shore of Lake Kampeska, in Codington county, where he continued to be engaged in farming and stock growing until he removed to Raymond, Clark county, and from thence to Day county, where he became one of the founders of the town of Pierpont, where he has ever since maintained his home, having been conspicuously concerned in the upbuilding and material and civic development of the town. Here he engaged in the general merchandise business, his store having been one of the first in the place. Three weeks after he had opened his establishment the building and the greater portion of its contents were destroyed by fire, entailing an almost total loss, but he was not disheartened by this reverse and soon reopened his store, while he has now a large, attractive and well-appointed establishment. He is the owner of a half section of most fertile and productive land adjoining the town, and in addition to general agriculture he devotes special attention to the raising of cattle and horses. A peculiar and valuable feature in connection with this land is that on any portion of the same, by drilling to a depth of from fourteen to sixteen feet, an artesian well may be secured, the water being pure and rising from four to five feet above the surface.

In politics Mr. Parrott has ever given a loyal support to the Democratic party and has shown an active interest in the forwarding of its cause. He was for two terms mayor of Pierpont, and gave a most able and satisfactory administration of municipal affairs. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Parrott was married to Miss Rose Holdrich, who was born and reared in Minnesota, and they have three children.

W. S. MITCHELL was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 16th of February, 1861, and received his educational discipline in the excellent schools of his native land, where he remained until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, when he severed the home ties and came to America. He landed in New York city and remained in the national metropolis about six months, at the expiration of which he came to the west and located in St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he followed his trade, that of stone cutter, for the ensuing year, at the expiration of which he returned to New York, where he passed the following year and then came again to St. Cloud, where he made his home until he came to South Dakota and took up his residence in Sioux Falls, where he was engaged in the work of his trade until the following year, when he cast in his lot with that of the good people of Dell Rapids, where he organized the Dell Rapids Granite Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer, the company owning and operating valuable quarries in this locality. He continued to be actively concerned in this line of enterprise for a period of twelve years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his interests and engaged in the hotel and restaurant business in Dell Rapids. He has gained to his place a high reputation for the best of service in all departments, and Mitchell's hotel and restaurant enjoy unmistakable popularity with the traveling public. For the past five years he has been manager of the local opera house and in the connection has given the public an excellent class of entertainments. In politics Mr. Mitchell has ever given an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party but has never sought or desired public office. He is held in high regard in fraternal circles and he is identified with the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Maccabees, Modern Woodmen of America and the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan.

Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Love, and they have one child.

S. M. LINDLEY, of Bonesteel, Gregory county, is a native of the Hawkeye state, having been born on the parental farmstead in Iowa. He grew up under the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools of the locality. He continued to be associated with the work of the parental farm until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when he set forth to seek his fortunes in what is now the state of South Dakota, being attracted by the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, to which district he made his way. He there remained a few months and then located in Charles Mix county, where he took up government land and gave his attention to farming and stock raising. He was an influential factor in the public affairs of that section, having been elected county commissioner when but twenty-one years of age, while he also served as county clerk and register of deeds. He continued to reside in that county until he disposed of his interests there and came to the new county of Gregory, settling near Wheeler and in the immediate proximity of the embryonic village of Starcher, where he served as the first postmaster. He has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and was the one principally instrumental in securing the introduction of the legislative bill providing for a treaty with the Indians for the opening of the Rosebud reservation to settlement. Mr. Lindley was a member of the legislature in 1901, and there gave most effective service in the interests of his constituency, and he was also a member of the Republican state central committee. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while his religious views are in harmony with the faith of the Episcopal church, in which he was reared, his wife being a communicant of the Catholic church. Mr. Lindley was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Marshall, of Charles Mix county.

B. C. ASH, one of the prominent and successful stock growers of Hughes county and also incumbent of the office of sheriff of the county, is a native of the Hoosier state, having been born in White county, Indiana. When he was about five years of age, his parents removed from Indiana to Sioux City, Iowa. The subject received his preliminary educational training in the schools of Sioux City, and after the removal of the family to Yankton continued his studies in the common schools of that place as opportunity presented, while he early initiated his independent career. Mr. Ash was appointed deputy United States marshal, and continued to serve in this capacity for varying intervals during a number of years. Subsequently he left Yankton and removed to the site of the present thriving and attractive city of Bismarck, and his is the distinction of having erected the first house in the town. He held the position of wagonmaster for General Custer, who was then making his first trip through this section of the northwest, where his life was later sacrificed. Later Mr. Ash located in Pierre, where he engaged in the livery business and also conducted a general store, becoming one of the leading and influential business men of the capital city. He identified himself with the stock business, to which he has since given much attention, raising cattle and horses upon an extensive scale and having a large and well-improved ranch, which is located one hundred and twenty-five miles northwest of Fort Pierre, in Stanley county. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the Democratic party and has been one of the active workers in the party ranks. In 1900 he was elected sheriff of Hughes county, giving a most able administration and being chosen to this office again in the spring of 1904, for a second term of four years. In 1896 he received from President Cleveland the appointment as Indian agent at the Lower Brule agency, retaining this incumbency four years and proving a most capable official. He is identified with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Ash was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Brisbine, and they have three children.

H. N. CHAPMAN was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, and was reared and educated in his native land. At the age of twenty-one he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and passed a year in the employ of a wholesale house, then returned to Quebec, where he remained until 1871. In March of that year he came to South Dakota, and settled at Yankton, taking contracts on the construction of the Dakota & Southern Railroad. Later he engaged in butchering at Yankton. In 1876 he arrived at Deadwood with two wagon loads of window glass, the first brought to that point, and sold it at a great profit, getting his own price. Here he devoted his time to mining, doing placer work for the most part, and making his home at Deadwood, where he remained until he came to Rapid City and located land on Spring creek twelve miles from the town, but still retaining his mining claims, of which he yet has a number. Settling on his place, he engaged in raising stock, beginning with sheep and following with cattle and horses. In politics he is an earnest and ardent working Republican, taking an active part in all the campaigns of the party, but without desire or effort to secure office for himself. In 1895 he moved his family to Rapid City, and since then he has maintained his home there, having a fine modern residence, but he is still engaged in the stock industry and his interests in it are large. The Masonic order awakened his interest many years ago and since then he has been active and earnest in devotion to its welfare. At Yankton Mr. Chapman was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Davis, a native of Canada, and they have four children.

DeLOSS PERRY, farmer, stock raiser and representative citizen, is a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. He spent his youth and early manhood in his native state, attending the public schools of Bradford county. He remained on the home farm and assisted to cultivate the same until his twenty-fourth year, and was united in marriage with Miss Melvina Bennett, of Tioga, Pennsylvania, after which he purchased a small farm and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture for himself. Four years later he came to Minnehaha county, South Dakota, and entering a quarter section of land, lived on the same until he removed to a claim in the county of Kingsbury. Mr. Perry brought with him a good team of horses, a number of cattle and after building a small board house was better fixed for farming than the majority of his neighbors. Mr. Perry persevered in his attempts to found a home and get a start in the west and how well he succeeded is attested by his present large farm and live-stock interests and the prominent position he occupies among the leading agriculturists and stock raisers of Kingsbury county. He owns one of the finest and most valuable farms in this part of the state, besides a large amount of excellent grazing land and keeps on his place at all times blooded horses, cattle, sheep and the best breed of hogs. He is also engaged in the dairying business, this as well as his other enterprises proving quite profitable.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry have five children. In politics Mr. Perry formerly supported the Republican party, but of recent years he has been voting irrespective of political affiliations. He is a member of the Pyramids, a fraternal organization, and with his wife and family belongs to the Congregational church.

JOHN WESTFALL, one of the enterprising farmers and stock raisers of Custer county, was born in the southern part of Louisiana. He remained in his native state until a youth of fifteen and then left home, going to Illinois, where he was engaged in different kinds of manual labor during the ensuing four years, spending the latter part of that period in the city of Rock Island, from which place he went to Omaha, Nebraska. When nineteen years of age he left the latter state for South Dakota, making the trip to the Black Hills via Sidney and arriving at Harney when that flourishing city was little more than a mining camp. He remained one year prospecting in the vicinity and then went to Deadwood, where he followed mining about the same length of time, meeting with fair success in his operations. Returning to Harney, he sold several claims which he had previously located and after living in that town and vicinity until the spring of 1882 took up his present ranch three miles from Hermosa, on Battle creek, where he has since been engaged in agriculture and the live-stock business, devoting especial attention to cattle raising.

In addition to his home place Mr. Westfall has acquired considerable real estate in the neighborhood, much of which has been reduced to cultivation and otherwise improved and he is now in comfortable circumstances, with flattering prospects of a long and prosperous business career before him.

J. B. DICKEY, M. D., was born in Wayne county, Illinois, and there grew to manhood's estate, attending at intervals the public schools, but at the age of thirteen beginning to earn his own livelihood. When a youth he learned the shoemaking business in his father's shop, but did not work very long at the trade, devoting the greater part of his time to farm labor. His father owned a farm and on this the subject spent several years very profitably until entering the St. Louis Medical College. He also ran a stationary engine for two or three years, in which capacity he earned money sufficient to defray his expenses while taking his first course of lectures, after which he devoted his vacations to any kind of honorable work he could find to do, in this manner paying his way through the medical college. The subject received his degree in the month of March, 1882, and the same year he went to Winslow, Arizona, where his brother had located some time previously, and the two effected a copartnership, soon commanding an extensive and lucrative professional business. They did the practice for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad (now the Santa Fe), in addition to which their field included a wide range of country, a large part exceedingly difficult of access. After remaining a little over one year in Arizona the Doctor moved his business to Iroquois, South Dakota, in 1883, where, in addition to practicing his profession, he opened a drug store. He conducted this business with encouraging success for about fourteen years and then exchanged it for a farm near Iroquois to which he removed and which he cultivated for a period of two years in connection with his professional work. Later he rented the place and returned to town, since which time he has devoted his attention exclusively to the healing art, being now the oldest physician in Iroquois. Dr. Dickey is a Mason and has held a number of prominent official positions in the order, serving four years as master of the local lodge to which he belongs, besides representing it at different times in the grand lodge. He is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is now state examiner of the same, being also an active member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat and as such was elected county commissioner and that, too, despite an overwhelming normal Republican majority. After serving three years the opposition requested the privilege of renominating him, as his own party the meanwhile had become imbued with certain populistic principles which he could not well indorse. He was triumphantly reelected and discharged the duties of the office for a period of seven years, in addition to which he served nine years on the school board and for three years was a member of the town board of Iroquois.

Mr. Dickey was married to Miss Lena Wilfer, a native of Germany, and they have had four children.

EDWARD HAZELTINE was born in Fryeburg, Maine, and was taken three years later to York state, where he remained some time, removing thence to Canada, which was his home until 1871. Meanwhile he attended the public schools and when old enough began working with his father, who was an experienced millwright, and to this kind of labor he devoted his attention until becoming quite an efficient mechanic. He accompanied his parents to Howard county, Nebraska, where the family were among the early settlers. The subject's father took up a tract of government land in that county and engaged in farming and stock raising and it was there that Edward spent the ensuing five years, attending school and assisting in the development and cultivation of the homestead. When the Black Hills were opened the elder Hazeltine joined the rush to the land of great expectations, being followed the same year by his family. Edward Hazeltine and his father became associated in the mercantile business and soon established a lucrative trade. Severing his connection with the above enterprises at that time he went on the range and continued to ride the same until the following fall, when he located at what is now the city of Keystone and, in partnership with several of his friends, began prospecting for gold and lime, in the prosecution of which he traveled a large area of country and made some exceedingly fortunate strikes. Later Mr. Hazeltine ran a stage from Tin Camp to Rapid City, but the meanwhile kept up his mining interests and was quite successful in prosecuting the same. In 1891 he returned to Battle Creek where he followed placer mining during the summer months, but later in the season settled on a small tract of land north of Keystone and turned his attention to gardening, in connection with which he subsequently engaged in the live-stock business. Meantime his father and brothers took up a ranch on Battle Creek and began farming and cattle raising and about seven years later Edward was admitted to partnership with them, after which the business grew steadily in magnitude, the management being under the personal direction of the subject. The same year in which the business relationship was formed a sawmill was erected near Keystone, which proved a paying investment. In 1897 Mr. Hazeltine took up a homestead in the forest reserve, two miles north of Keystone, and moving a sawmill to the same engaged in the manufacture of lumber on quite an extensive scale. His brothers are interested with him in this enterprise, as well as in stock raising and farming, and their combined business has so grown in proportions that the partnership is now one of the strongest and most successful of the kind in this part of the country. They also purchased a complete threshing outfit and at this time thresh all the grain in a large section of the country. The progressive spirit manifested in all of his undertakings shows Mr. Hazeltine the possessor of universal energy and determination while his hopefulness and optimism have had not a little to do in paving the way to the prominent position in business circles which he now occupies.

Politically Mr. Hazeltine wields a strong influence for the Republican party.

MARTIN AMUNDSON, one of the representative farmers and stock raisers of Kingsbury county, South Dakota, is of Scandinavian birth, being a native of Norway. He was reared to manhood amid the romantic scenery of Norway, attended school at intervals until his sixteenth year and early learned the lessons of honest toil which life on a farm in that country invariably imparts. Losing his father at the tender age of eight years, he was soon thrown upon his own resources and two years later went to live with a neighboring farmer. When fourteen years old he began receiving wages for his services and at the age of sixteen left his first employer and engaged by the year with a farmer by the name of Nitberg. After a year or so with that gentleman he spent the ensuing three years in railroad construction, working on sawmills and at various other kinds of employment, and at the expiration of that time came to United States, making his way direct to Kingsbury county, South Dakota, where an older brother was then living, and spent that fall in the latter's employ. The following winter and at intervals during the ensuing spring and summer he worked on the Northwestern Railroad, the meantime taking up a pre-emption, a part of which he broke and planted in potatoes the first year. He continued to labor for wages, and as opportunities afforded he worked his own land from time to time until he finally reduced the same to a fine state of cultivation. Later he sold his claim and bought a relinquishment on a quarter section, which he at once proceeded to improve. Mr. Amundson bought another quarter section of fine land which with the farm alluded to above, he still owns, his real estate at the present time amounting to three hundred and twenty acres on which are to be seen some of the best improvements in the township in which it is situated. Mr. Amundson labored diligently to develop his lands and make improvements and was so successful in his undertakings that in the course of years he found himself in independent circumstances. He cultivated both of his farms until 1900, when he rented his tree claim, and since that time has managed the place on which he now lives, but, as indicated above, does little of the hard work himself, being in a situation to employ labor whenever he sees fit to do so. In connection with his agricultural interests he raises a great deal of live stock, keeping on his place at all times blooded horses, fine cattle and a number of hogs, and he feeds every year all of the large corn crop grown in his fields. He is a model farmer, uses the best implements and machinery obtainable and does everything according to system, in consequence of which he realizes the largest possible returns from his time and labor.

He is a Republican in principle, but does not confine his voting strictly to party; in matters religious he is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church.

R. A. ROUNSEVILLE, a representative farmer and stock raiser of Kingsbury county, is a native of Waterloo county, Wisconsin. He grew to manhood in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, attended the public schools at intervals until eighteen years old and assisted his father in running the home farm until attaining his majority. Coming to Kingsbury county, South Dakota, he entered a quarter section of land, after which he worked among the neighboring farmers for several years to earn sufficient money to develop and otherwise improve his claim. Meanwhile he spent considerable time on his land and when not otherwise engaged addressed himself manfully to its improvement. He began farming for himself with an ox-team and a plow and with this outfit succeeded in breaking the greater part of his ground and fitting it for tillage. He entered the marriage relation, after which he set up a domestic establishment on his place and, beginning to farm in earnest, was in due time on the high road to success and prosperity. Mr. Rounseville owns three hundred and twenty acres of fine land, admirably situated for farming and stock raising, and to these two lines of industry he has devoted his attention, with most encouraging financial results. Mr. Rounseville and family belong to the Catholic church, the parents as well as the children having been born and reared in this faith. In former years the subject was a Democrat, but when the Populist party was organized he espoused its principles and became one of its first leaders in the county of Kingsbury. He was elected on this ticket county commissioner and served two terms, making a capable, painstaking and exceedingly popular official. He was township clerk, has been assessor and in addition thereto is now treasurer of the school board of his township.

J. W. KILEY, of Meade county, South Dakota, was born in Middletown, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and spent his early life on his father's farm. At the proper age he entered the public schools and so rapid was his advancement that he was soon able to pass the required examinations and obtain a teacher's license, and for some time thereafter he devoted the winter seasons to educational work. He continued farming and teaching in Pennsylvania until he went to Kansas, where he spent about one year on a large cattle ranch.

In the spring of 1877 Mr. Kiley started for Dakota, with the Black Hills as an objective point, arriving in Deadwood the following June, and at once engaged in prospecting, to which he devoted his attention until he came to Sturgis and entered the employ of a rancher on Alkali creek. After spending one year thus he located land in the vicinity, but two years later left the place on account of scarcity of water and bought the right to the ranch about seven miles from Sturgis, on which he has since lived and achieved such marked success as a cattle raiser. Mr. Kiley moved to his present place in 1884, and at once inaugurated a system of improvements which in due season made it one of the finest and most valuable ranches on the creek. By judicious management he succeeded in getting a substantial start in the way of live stock, and by adding to his herds from time to time finally forged to the front as one of the leading cattle raisers in his part of the county, a reputation he still sustains. Mr. Kiley married Miss Mary Smith, of Indiana. In his political views Mr. Kiley is a pronounced Democrat, and since attaining his majority he has been a firm and active supporter of his party.

ADAM ROYHE is of foreign birth, being a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He spent his childhood and youth in Hesse Darmstadt, and received a good education in the schools of his native state. He accompanied his parents to the United States and attended school in Wisconsin, where he learned to read and write the English language, having previously obtained a sufficient knowledge of the same to converse fluently. The following summer he worked on the farm and at the age of nineteen left home and began earning his own livelihood, spending some time in the lumber regions of Wisconsin. In company with a friend he came to South Dakota, walking from Marshall, Minnesota, to Kingsbury county, his original destination having been the city of Yankton. On the way they stopped in Brookings county, where they were informed that better land could be obtained in the county of Kingsbury than in the section of country for which they were bound. Accordingly Mr. Royhe took up a claim, and after spending the summer on the same and reducing about fifteen acres to cultivation, returned to Wisconsin, where he remained until the following spring, purchasing the meanwhile a team of horses, a wagon and various agricultural implements to be used on his western homestead. With the advent of spring he returned to his claim and broke a considerable portion of ground, spending the succeeding winter in the pioneer section of Wisconsin, and in this way he divided the time during the ensuing three years. Mr. Royhe took to himself a wife and helpmeet in the person of Miss Minnie Deetman, of Columbia county, Wisconsin, and in the spring of the following year settled permanently in Kingsbury county, South Dakota, remaining on his own claim until 1890, when he took up his residence in Arlington. He still owns the above farm, which is in a high state of cultivation, and in addition thereto has a half section of fine land, which is also well improved and successfully tilled. Mr. Royhe opened a meat market in Arlington, which he operated with encouraging success for two years, and then began handling grain for the Van Dusen firm, continuing with them until erecting an elevator of his own. Since then he has carried on an extensive grain business, being one of the largest buyers and shippers in the county, and in connection therewith he also deals quite extensively in real estate.

He has been influential in political circles ever since becoming a resident of South Dakota, has held a number of township and county offices and for a number of years has been a delegate to nearly every Republican convention held in his county, district and state. He served with marked ability as state senator, during which time he was on some of the most important committees of the upper house, including among others the committees on banking, insurance, cities and municipal corporations and railroads. He is identified with several local enterprises, being a director of the First National Bank and a stockholder in the same. He stands high in the Masonic order, and is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with his wife belongs to the Eastern Star lodge. In his religious belief Mr. Royhe subscribes to the German Lutheran faith, his wife being a member of the Episcopal church. They are the parents of four children.

E. E. HUDSON, of Yankton, is a native of Trumbull county, Ohio, and spent the first eight years of his life in that county. In 1846 he accompanied his parents upon their removal to Illinois. In his youth he attended the public schools, later pursued his studies for some time in one of the ward schools of Chicago, and at the early age of fourteen acquired his first practical experience in life as a clerk in a general store at Wilmington. He continued as a salesman in different mercantile establishments until he responded to the President's call for volunteers by enlisting at Chicago in what was known as the Mercantile Battery of that city, with which he served with an honorable record until July, 1865. Following his discharge Mr. Hudson came to South Dakota, and for some time thereafter was engaged in trading and distributing government supplies among the Indians, at Fort Thompson, at which he was stationed for a period of thirteen years, and of which he was also postmaster. Subsequently he came to Yankton, where he became associated with Governor Edmunds in the banking business, the subject severing his connection with the institution in 1886. Since then Mr. Hudson has devoted his attention to the brokerage, real-estate and insurance and general loan business, being at this time not only the leader in these lines at Yankton, but having perhaps the largest and most extensive patronage of any man in the state, similarly engaged. Since becoming a citizen of South Dakota he has been untiring in his endeavors to promote the state's interests, materially and otherwise. For the past eighten years he has been a member of the Yankton school board, and since 1898 has presided over that body.

Mr. Hudson is one of the Republican standard bearers in South Dakota, and as such has been instrumental in leading the party to success in a number of local, state and national contests. With a strong belief in revealed religion and a profound reverence for the Bible, his life measures according to the high standard of excellence as set forth within the Gospel and affords a commendable example of practical Christianity. Many years ago he united with the Episcopal church, and for more than a quarter of a century he has held the position of vestryman in the different congregations with which identified. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Hudson entered the marriage relation with Miss Clara E. Warren, of Rockford, Illinois, a lady of intelligence, refined tastes and varied culture.

REV. WILLIAM KROEGER, M. D.—A unique and distinguished position is that occupied by the honored subject of this sketch, who is a member of the priesthood of the Catholic church, one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state and one who has accomplished an admirable and noble work for the good of humanity in connection with both vocations to which he has given his attention and great ability. He is the founder, and virtual owner, of the attractive little village which bears his name, in Hanson county, and has there established a sanitarium and medical institution and hospital which have attained a wide and noteworthy reputation.

Dr. Kroeger is a native of the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was born on the 25th of January, 1853, being the eldest of the eight children of August and Elizabeth (Sexton) Kroeger, both of whom were born in Germany, the former in Clopenburg and the latter in Westfald. They came to America when young and their marriage was solemnized in the city of Cincinnati, where for many years the honored father of our subject followed his trade, that of carriage painting. He is still living in the "Queen City," being seventy-four years of age at the time of this writing, in 1904, while his wife passed to the life eternal when the subject of this review was a child of two years and five months, having been a devoted member and communicant of the Catholic church, as is also her venerable husband, who is a man of sterling character and one whose life has been one of signal usefulness. Dr. Kroeger received his preliminary educational discipline in the parochial schools and other church institutions of his native city, and at the age of eighteen years was matriculated in the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated, with high honors, as a member of the class of 1871, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was thereafter for three years engaged in the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, and in the meanwhile had determined to prepare himself for the priesthood of the church in whose ancient and inviolate faith he had been reared. He completed his divinity course in St. Meinrad, Indiana, and on the 26th of January, 1880, was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. Joseph Dwenger, of the diocese of Fort Wayne. His first parochial charge was in Elkhart, Indiana, but as his health had become impaired he entered a request that he might be sent to some other climate, and this led to his identifying himself with South Dakota, to which state he came March 25, 1893. Here he was placed in pastoral charge of the Church of the Epiphany, in Hanson county, twelve miles north of Spencer, and here he accomplished a most excellent work, infusing both spiritual and temporal enthusiasm and finally brought about the erection of the attractive church edifice, which is one of sixteen which have been built through his efforts. With the work of the church here he has ever since been closely identified, while the town of which he is the founder is built up about the church edifice, which was practically its nucleus, the postoffice bearing the name Epiphany, while that of the town is Kroeger. While still actively engaged in his sacerdotal duties here he continued his medical studies and also made many original researches and experiments in the line. Rt. Rev. Martin Marty, bishop of the diocese, became aware of the attainments of Dr. Kroeger as a physician and surgeon and in 1894 suggested to him the propriety of bringing his professional knowledge into requisition in connection with his pastoral duties in view of the impoverished condition of many of his people, and he thus carried the double burden of responsibility, the result being that he finally became convinced that there lay before him the maximum of duty in relieving the physical suffering of humanity, for his reputation as a physician and surgeon soon far transcended local limitations and the

DR. WM. KROEGER.

BEN. RIPPERDA.

LOUISA M. MENTELE.

suggestion of the church authorities was thus the direct cause which led to his retiring from the work of its priesthood to devote himself to the medical profession. He had given special study to the treatment and cure of diseases of neurotic order and those peculiar to the female, and in the great sanitarium which he has established particular care is given to the treatment of cases of these orders. His latest discovery for the treatment of epilepsy, St. Vitus dance, nervous debility, consumption, kidney disease, catarrh of the stomach and cancers, through which he has accomplished wonderful results, has brought him into recognition throughout the entire medical world. He has in his finely equipped laboratory three of the largest X-ray machines, of his improvement, in the state, and in 1903 his sanitarium had patients from every state in the Union and all over the world. In August, 1899, Dr. Kroeger tendered to the bishop his resignation as rector of the Church of the Epiphany, and this was accepted by that prelate in the following month, since which time Father Kroeger has given his entire attention to his professional work and the management of the various institutions which he has established in the town which bears his name. His allegiance to the church remains of the most devoted order and in his professional work he draws no denominational lines, giving the benefit of his services and great abilities to all who come to him for succor from pain and suffering. He is imbued with that deep humanitarian sympathy which transcends mere emotion to become an actuating motive, and thus his work as a physician is certain to be the more potent and far-reaching. The location of Epiphany is well chosen, being on the height of ground between the Big Sioux and James rivers, while from the town the land slopes gently in all directions, making the site an ideal one both in matter of beauty and sanitary conditions. The town is known as Kroeger and is situated ten miles from Canova, which is on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and twelve miles from Spencer, on the Omaha division of the same road. Dr. Kroeger started the town without funds and has today an investment representing fully two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The population at the time of this writing is about one hundred and fifty people, and the town has besides its large and finely equipped sanitarium, two good hotels, a drug store, two general stores, hardware establishment, grocery, livery, lumber yard, etc., all being under the direct superintendence of Dr. Kroeger. The village is supplied with electric lights, water-works and artificial ice plant, while in April, 1903, the Doctor established a weekly newspaper, the Kroeger Echo, installing a fine modern plant for the purpose. In 1900 he established the Bank of Kroeger, of which he is president, cashier and sole owner, while in 1904 he also put into operation a plant for the manufacture of paper boxes, which he utilizes in connection with his medical preparations, this being the only factory of the sort in the state. He has made two trips abroad in recent years and took post-graduate courses in leading medical institutions on the continent. The Doctor is a man of gracious and genial personality, winning and retaining strong friendships and having the high regard of all who know him. He has great power of initiative, much administrative ability and high intellectual attainments, so that he is stanchly fortified for the great work which he has undertaken, even as he was for that which he accomplished in his sacred office as a priest of the great mother church. It is a pleasure to the publishers of this history to include in the same this brief tribute to his labors and his noble character as a man and citizen. He has a great many employes and if it were not for him the people would have starved as he has always been willing to assist them in need.

LOUISE M. MENTELE.—Dr. Kroeger has a very able assistant in the person of Miss Mentele, concerning whose life we are permitted to incorporate the following data. She was born in Kaltbrunn, Baden, Germany, in the famous Black Forest district, on the 13th of May, 1873, being a daughter of Anton and Antonia (Heitzmann) Mentele. She received her early education in the excellent national schools of her native land and when she was nine years of age accompanied her parents on their immigration to America. The family first located in Halstead, Kansas, where she attended the English schools for some time, and in 1881 removed with her parents to Dubuque, Iowa, where she continued her educational work in the Academy of the Sacred Heart. In 1883 the family came to South Dakota and took up their abode near Howard, Miner county, and here Miss Mentele continued to attend school until she had attained the age of sixteen years. In August, 1894, she came to Epiphany, where she became housekeeper for Rev. William Kroeger, M. D., being housekeeper for the three pastors previous for a short time, while through his kindly care and guidance she has since been advanced to a position of marked responsibility. She served for a time as his bookkeeper and stenographer, and under his direction then took up the study of medicine and anatomy, devoting special attention to cancerous and exterior tumors, or any diseases of that nature, and she is now the main and the only partner in the institution, hospital and business, to which work she gives her special time and attention, being an expert in the operation and therapeutic utilization of the X-ray machine. She has the sympathy and capability which makes her a most grateful companion, doctor and nurse, and is held in affectionate regard by all who have come under her kindly ministrations and she has received her diploma with great honors from Rev. Dr. William Kroeger. She is a communicant of the Catholic church and deeply interested in its work in the local parish of Epiphany, South Dakota, and is always ready to give a helping hand and always fulfills the duties of the church.

BENJAMIN RIPPERDA is associated in an intimate way with Rev. William Kroeger, M. D., whose career is briefly narrated in a preceding sketch, and it is but consistent that he be accorded recognition in this connection. Mr. Ripperda was born in Jamestown, Wisconsin, on the 13th of February, 1872, and is a son of Bernard and Caroline (Lager) Ripperda. He received his early educational training in the public schools of Lewisburg, that state, and then entered St. Joseph's College, at Dubuque, Iowa, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890, while three years later he was graduated in Baylies' Business College, in the same city, having there completed a thorough commercial course. After leaving this institution he was employed in a clerical capacity in a general merchandise establishment in Dubuque for one year, at the expiration of which he went to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained for fourteen months in the employ of the Plant Seed Company. The climate made such inroads on his health that he then returned to Wisconsin, locating in Cuba, where he had charge of the implement department of the hardware establishment of M. Hendricks & Company until the autumn of 1897, when he came to South Dakota. Here he was for one year engaged in teaching school for Father Kroeger, in the parish of the Epiphany, and then took charge of his office affairs, in the capacity of secretary to the Doctor. In 1898 he took up the study of medicine under the able preceptorship of the Doctor, and is now the consulting physician of the sanitarium and has charge of the office affairs. He is one of the graduated pupils of the sanitarium and has proved an able co-adjutor to Dr. Kroeger. He is a Democrat in politics and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church. He is a young man of much force and individuality and is held in high esteem in the community with which he has cast his lot.

JACOB BRITZINS is a native of Ohio and was born in the county of Tuscarawas. He spent an uneventful childhood at the place of his birth, and when nine years old removed with his parents to Minnesota, where he grew to maturity on a farm and received a practical education in the district schools of the locality in which the family lived. Reared a tiller of the soil and early becoming inured to the rugged duties of the farmer, he very naturally took to this kind of life, and ever since starting in the world for himself he has devoted his time and energies to the same, meeting with the success which industry and good management inevitably bring to their possessor. After living in Minnesota for a period of thirteen years, Mr. Britzins decided to seek more favorable opportunities further west; accordingly he came to South Dakota and took up a tree claim at Watertown, Codington county, and the year following entered the land on which that city now stands, also made some improvements at Big Stone, where his brother was then living. In the spring of 1880 he came to Brown county and located a pre-emption claim about two miles east of the site of Aberdeen, after which he hauled material from Watertown with which to erect a small, though comfortable habitation. Later he built a dwelling on the land now occupied by the flourishing city of Aberdeen which was the first improvement of any kind in that place, as he was the first actual settler. It was not long until settlers began to arrive. Until within the course of three or four years the country was pretty well taken up by an energetic class of people. It was in 1884 that Mr. Britzins entered the homestead on which he still lives, and his career from that time to the present demonstrates what a man of industry and thrift can accomplish when proceeding on the right plan, and which enabled him to take advantage of circumstances. By judicious management he added to his real estate at intervals until he is now the fortunate owner of four hundred and eighty acres of as fine land as the state affords, and on this farms quite extensively. Mr. Britzins cultivates the soil according to modern methods, uses the best implements and machinery obtainable and employs a number of hands to whom he pays liberal wages. His farm is well improved and in value compares favorably with the best cultivated land in the northeastern part of the state.

Mr. Britzins has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party ever since old enough to cast a ballot, and he has been a delegate to a number of township and county conventions. He is a firm believer in revealed religion, and with his wife belongs to the Evangelical church at Aberdeen. Mrs. Britzins was formerly Miss Mary Mertar, and they have two children.

REV. W. A. CAVE is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Circleville, Ohio. He was reared to manhood in Circleville, where he received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, being graduated in the high school. He was soon afterward matriculated as a student in Wooster University at Wooster, Ohio, having in the meanwhile determined to prepare himself for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. After leaving college he devoted one and one-half years to preaching, though he had not yet been formally ordained, and thereafter he was for two years engaged in designing furniture and other products in wood. He entered a theological seminary, where he continued his technical studies, after which he was in turn a student in the University of London, England, and that at Berlin, Germany. After leaving school he passed fourteen months in traveling through Europe, Palestine and Egypt. At the expiration of this period he returned to Ohio, where he was ordained to the ministry. He was assigned to the pastorate of the church at Albany, that state, where he remained until he came to South Dakota, and was admitted to the conference of this state, being placed in charge of the church at Springfield, where he continued to do effective service until he was appointed to the charge at Howard, but three months later he was given the pastoral charge of the church in Brookings, having since continued here. His work has been successful in both a spiritual and temporal way in each field of labor, and the church in Brookings has attained signal vitality through his earnest and devoted endeavors. He is a forceful and eloquent speaker and his every utterance bears the impress of conviction and sincerity, so that he maintains a strong hold upon the attention of those whom he addresses. Mr. Cave speaks both the French and German languages in addition to his native tongue, and is a consistent and appreciative student of the best religious and secular literature, while he has gained a high reputation upon the lecture platform. He has one of the best private libraries in the state, and is fully appreciative of the value of his friends, the books. Mr. Cave was married to Miss Della A. Wise, of Nelsonville, Ohio, and they have three children.

J. L. INGALLS, one of the large land owners and successful farmers and stock raisers of Minnehaha county, is a native of New York, born on a farm in Allegany county. When he was a mere child his parents emigrated to Kane county, Illinois, where he remained until about seventeen years old. Later he removed with his parents to Howard county, Iowa, and after spending about nine years there changed his abode to the county of Butler, in the same state, where he continued to make his home until his removal to South Dakota. Meanwhile he enjoyed such educational advantages as the schools of the different places in which he lived afforded, and having been reared to agricultural pursuits he selected that honorable calling for his life work, and ever since young manhood has prosecuted the same with varied success, his career since coming to South Dakota fully meeting the high expectations he may have previously entertained.

Mr. Ingalls made a judicious selection in the matter of locating a home, choosing for the same a beautiful and highly fertile tract of land in Mapleton township, which is one of the most productive agricultural districts in the county of Minnehaha. By a series of improvements, as well as by systematic tillage, he has made his place one of the finest and most valuable farms in the county. Only a portion of the farm is under cultivation, the rest being devoted to live stock, for which the land appears peculiarly adapted. Mr. Ingalls pays considerable attention to the latter branch of farming, raising large numbers of fine cattle and excellent breeds of sheep and other domestic animals of high grade, which, with the abundant yield from his fields, bring him a very liberal income.

Mr. Ingalls was married in Elgin, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth Nichols, a native of Essex county, New York, and they become the parents of thirteen children.

O. J. COONS, one of the leading citizens of Bowdle, South Dakota, and cashier of the Bank of Bowdle, was born in Iowa county, Iowa. He was reared from the age of nine to twenty-two years in Missouri, where he attended the public schools. At the age of twenty-two years he began traveling as a salesman, continuing four years. He next clerked in a clothing store at Sac City, Iowa, for about eleven years, and then engaged in the real-estate and abstract business at that place for eleven years. He came to Bowdle in 1899, and bought out the Bowdle Bank, becoming cashier of the same, in which position he has since continued. He and his partner are also interested in a large cattle ranch in Edmunds county, where they have a ranch of nine sections of land.

Mr. Coons married Miss M. Jennie Traner, who was born in Grant county, Wisconsin. Mr. Coons is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias.

JOSEPH NIKODIN was born in Bohemia, March 12, 1833, and was educated in his native country, but left school at the age of twelve years in order to learn the weaver's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He afterward began learning the trade of house building, which he followed for three years and when a young man of twenty years he joined the army of his native country, spending eight years in military service. On returning to civil life Mr. Nikodin was married to Miss Annie Holly, also a native of Bohemia, and of this union two children were born in Bohemia, and two in the United States. It was in 1869 that Mr. Nikodin sailed for America, and with his family went to Iowa, where he lived for about six months. Not being particularly pleased with that state he then removed to South Dakota and took advantage of the opportunity which the government offered for the securing of farms. He entered one hundred and sixty acres near Utica, Yankton county, and he still lives upon the old homestead, which became his place of residence in 1870. He also purchased an additional tract, but since that time he has given part of the tract to his sons.

ALONZO E. CLOUGH, M. D., was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, and received his rudimentary educational discipline in the public schools of his native state. After the family removal to the west, he continued his studies in the common schools and at Cresco Academy, while later he was matriculated in the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette. Subsequently he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, where he completed his technical course, being graduated and receiving his coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. Later he took a special course in the New York Polyclinic, and he has also taken several special post-graduate courses in the leading medical schools of the city of Chicago.

Shortly after receiving his degree Dr. Clough came to South Dakota and located in Madison, Lake county, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has built up a large and representative practice, and he is to be noted as one of the pioneer physicians of the state. The Doctor is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities, and has been one of the leaders in the party councils in the state, having had the distinction of serving as chairman of the state central committee in 1892-3, though he has never sought official preferment of a personal nature. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Clough was united in marriage to Miss Mary P. Matheny, who was born and reared in Wauseon, Ohio, and of this union have been born three children.

J. E. McLANE is a native of Wabasha county, Minnesota, and passed his boyhood days on the pioneer homestead. Owing to the exigencies and conditions of time and place his educational advantages were somewhat limited in his youth. He was about nineteen years of age at the time of his parents' removal to South Dakota, but instead of remaining with them on the new farm in Bon Homme county he came to Fort Pierre, Stanley county, where he entered the employ of wood and beef contractors engaged in supplying the military post. In 1880 he located on a ranch in Sully county, where he was engaged in the raising of stock until 1892, when he again came to Stanley county and located at Fort Bennett, near the mouth of the Cheyenne river and about forty miles distant from Fort Pierre, where he now has a well-improved ranch, and where he is successfully engaged in the raising of cattle and other stock upon a large scale.

J. C. McCARTHY is a native of the city of Boston, Massachusetts, both of his parents dying before the subject had attained the age of seven years. The latter was thereafter cared for by his brother until he was fourteen years of age, having in the meanwhile availed himself of the advantages afforded by the public schools of Cambridge, Massachusetts. At the early age noted he became dependent upon his own resources, and personally earned the money with which to defray the expenses of his maintenance and education. He followed various vocations in the east for a number of years and then came to South Dakota, where he has since maintained his home. In 1901, convinced of the great possibilities in store in connection with the development of the mining industry in the state and recognizing the attractions of the Black Hills' wonderful mineral zone, he identified himself with the mining interests of this section, associating himself with the promoters of the Hidden Fortune and Columbus Consolidated Gold Mining Companies, of Lead, Lawrence county, and forthwith entered the field in placing the stock of the two concerns, being successful in disposing of large blocks of the same to leading capitalists of the east and thus insuring the steady progress of the work of developing the valuable properties controlled. Mr. McCarthy is a typical "hustler," is genial and of pleasing address, and has won the stanchest of friends in all circles of society. In politics he is an ardent Republican and his religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is a communicant, while fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He makes his home and headquarters in Lead.

D. C. THOMAS is a native of Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he received such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools, and he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm. His quickened ambition and natural predilection prompted him to spare no effort in securing a broader education, and by teaching and doing such other work as came to hand he succeeded in defraying the expenses of his collegiate course. He was matriculated in the law department of the celebrated University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated. He initiated the practice of his profession in Buena Vista county, Iowa, in which state he continued in practice until 1879, when he came to what was then the territory of Dakota and located in Watertown, as one of the first representatives of his profession in the town and county. Here he became associated in practice with his brother, W. R. Thomas, and they succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice and in gaining marked precedence at the bar of the territory and the state.

The subject has been most intimately identified with the growth and development of Watertown. He has been a member of the directorate of the City National Bank from the time of its organization, served for several years as president of the board of education, was incumbent of the office of mayor of the city, and has been shown other gratifying and unmistakable evidences of popular confidence and regard. He is at the present time president of the state board of charities and corrections, and the executive duties of this important office demand a very considerable portion of his time and attention. He has been an ardent and uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party from the time of attaining his majority, and has been one of its most prominent leaders in this state. He effected the organization of the party in Codington county, and was chairman of its first central committee, while upon him devolved the duty of conveying to the governor the petition for the organization of the county. In 1880 he made a trip to Washington, where he prevailed upon the authorities to change the location of the United States land office from Springfield to Watertown. Mr. Thomas is an appreciative member of the time-honored order of Freemasons. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Watertown, of which he has been a trustee from the time of its organization.

Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Mary Logan, who was born in Pennsylvania, and they have one child.

T. J. THOMPSON was born and reared in Winterport, Maine, where he received his educational training in the common school. As a youth he sailed before the mast for one year, and then served an apprenticeship at the art of telegraphing, becoming an expert operator. Finally he came to the west and located in Iowa, where he was engaged as operator and station agent at various points for a number of years. He then moved to Hastings, Nebraska, in which city he established himself in the hardware business, there continuing to be successfully identified with this line of enterprise for about fifteen years, at the expiration of which he came to South Dakota, and took up his residence in the thriving and progressive little town of Fairfax, where he engaged in the same line of business, having the only hardware establishment in the town, and having built up a large and prosperous business. He still retains the ownership of a valuable tract of land in Sheridan county, Nebraska.

For one year the subject also conducted a branch hardware store in Bonesteel, but he now centers his interests in Fairfax. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Mary Abbott, who was born and reared in the same town as was himself, and they have three children.

CHARLES F. TURNEY, one of the highly esteemed residents of Gregory county, was born on a farm in Illinois. He passed his youthful days amid the scenes and labors of the homestead farm, while his educational training was received in the public schools of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, in each of which states his parents resided during his youthful years. He continued to be identified with farming for some time as a young man, but it should be noted that he also attained marked popularity and success as a teacher in the common schools, having devoted eighteen years to this line of work, principally in Arkansas, and for a time in Nebraska and South Dakota. In 1891 Mr. Turney came to Gregory county and became one of the first settlers in Fairfax. He also took up government land and is now the owner of six hundred acres in this county, about two hundred and twenty-five acres of the same being under effective cultivation, while he also gives special attention to the raising of cattle, swine and horses, ever aiming to bring his stock up to the highest standard. Mr. Turney is thoroughly progressive and public-spirited and has taken an active part in local affairs. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and served for four years as county treasurer, maintaining his residence in Fairfax, the county seat, where he is the owner of valuable property. He has served as a member of the official board of the school district and has exerted his influence at all times for the advancement of the best interests of the county. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church, and fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Turney wedded Miss Mary Turner, daughter of John and Margaret Turner, and of this union have been born four children.

JOHN M. PORTER, who is now living practically retired in the village of Fairfax, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio. He was reared on the old pioneer homestead, and such were the exigencies of time and place that his early educational advantages were extremely meager. He continued to be identified with the agricultural industry in Ohio for many years, having assisted in the clearing of much land and in the development of the resources of the old Buckeye commonwealth. In 1882 he disposed of his interests in his native state and removed to Nebraska, where he took up government land, improving the property and there engaging in general farming and stock-growing until 1894, when he sold out and came to Gregory county, South Dakota, where he took up a homestead claim. This property has been placed under an excellent state of cultivation and equipped with good improvements. Mr. Porter there continued to be actively engaged in farming and stock raising until the spring of 1901, when he came to Fairfax, where he has since lived in the home of his son. The subject is a stalwart Republican but has never sought or held public office, and he has long been a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Porter was united in marriage to Miss Martha Kirkpatrick, who was likewise born and reared in Pickaway county, Ohio, and they are the parents of seven children.

J. A. MILBURN, M. D., is a native of the province of Ontario, having been born in the attractive little city of Peterborough. After completing the curriculum of the common schools Dr. Milburn continued his studies in a collegiate institute, and later was a student in the Upper Canada College. He then was matriculated in the well-known McGill Medical College, in the city of Montreal, in which well-equipped institution he completed his technical course and was graduated, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly after his graduation the Doctor located in the city of Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until he came to Wessington, South Dakota, where he has since remained, and where he has built up an excellent practice and where he enjoys marked popularity in professional, business and social circles. Shortly after coming to Wessington he here purchased a well-established drug business, which he has since conducted in connection with his professional work. In politics the Doctor gives his allegiance to the Republican party.

JAMES CONZETT is a native son of the old Keystone state, having been born at New Castle, Pennsylvania. He was afforded the advantage of attendance at the public schools until 1864, when his father took him to Switzerland and placed him in a college there. Becoming dissatisfied, however, he almost immediately quit the institution and returned to America, reaching here very soon after the return of his father. He spent the subsequent winter in school at New Castle, and then decided to take a trip through the west. He went to Ohio, but, his father dying, he returned to New Castle the same year and took charge of his father's business. Subsequently he went to Princeton, Indiana, where he remained a year and then went to St. Louis, where he remained another year. From there he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he remained about a year and a half, going thence to Utah, where he was engaged in mining, in connection with which he was also in the produce business. In 1876 he decided to locate in the Black Hills, going first to Cheyenne, and from there going up the trail with teams, arriving in Deadwood about the middle of September. Shortly afterward he went to Galena and built one of the first log cabins in that locality. He was actively engaged in mining until 1897, when he located and developed the Emma group of claims, which subsequently became the property of the Galena Mining and Smelting Company. He also became owner of the original Alexander property, later adding to it by location. He subsequently disposed of all his holdings to the Galena Mining and Smelting Company and removed to Deadwood. He retained a property on Ruby gulch and organized a company known as the Ruby Gold Mining and Milling Company, and the property is now being developed and there is in sight a large body of ore, sufficiently rich to justify the expenditure of large sums in the erection of the mill.

Mr. Conzett is a member of the Pioneer Society of the Black Hills and has been honored by being four times elected to the office of president of the society. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and a member of the Business Men's Club and the Olympic Club.

Mr. Conzett was married to Miss Netta Maxam. The subject has for many years taken a keen interest in the trend of public events, and during the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan for the presidency Mr. Conzett participated actively in the campaign and delivered many effective speeches in favor of Mr. Bryan and the principles for which he stood.

HENRY O. ORSTAD, one of the successful farmers of Lincoln county, is a native of Norway. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1866, locating in Iowa, whence they came through to what is now South Dakota in 1869, making the trip with ox-teams. The subject was nine years of age at the time and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the pioneer schools. When he was a lad of fifteen his father met with an accident which permanently crippled him, and Henry thereupon took charge of the farm under the direction of his father and has ever since lived on the same, now having three hundred and twenty acres, well-improved and under effective cultivation, while he also raises an excellent grade of live stock, including cattle and swine. His comfortable and attractive residence was erected in 1883 and remodeled in 1901, while his barn affords accommodation for one hundred tons of hay and other produce. His political support is given to the Populist party, and he has held varous township offices, while he has also taken a deep interest in educational affairs. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church.

HENRY HOATTUM, one of the representative farmers of Lincoln county, was born in Clinton township, this county, and received the best educational advantages afforded in this section. He has always been associated with his father in farming and stock raising, and is now the owner of three hundred and forty acres while his brother Edward has two hundred and sixty acres, the two being associated in their operations. The subject is a member of the Lutheran church and in politics supports the Republican party. He has been a member of the school board and is identified with the Knights of Pythias and is one of the successful and highly esteemed citizens of his native county.

A. L. ARNESON, one of the prosperous and highly esteemed farmers of Lincoln county, was born in Rock county, Wisconsin. Thence he accompanied his parents to Iowa in 1852, and in 1868 he came with the family to what is now the state of South Dakota, making the trip with ox-teams. He took up a homestead claim in Lincoln county, while the original dwelling was a sod house of the most primitive type. The subject has improved his place, adding to its area until he now has a fine farm of three hundred acres.

The subject was united in marriage to Miss Julia Anderson, of Iowa, and their wedding tour was the trip to South Dakota in a "prairie schooner." To them were born eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Arneson are members of the Lutheran church, and in politics the subject maintains an independent attitude. He has served as a member of the board of county commissioners and has also held the various township offices, while he is well known and greatly esteemed in the community.

J. A. HAWKINS, one of the interested principals in the Bank of Pierpont, Day county, is a native of the state of Minnesota, having been born in the village of Frankfort, Mower county. He received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native town, and thereafter completed a course of study in the Minnesota State High School, at Spring Valley. In 1892 he came west with a carload of horses, intending to return to Minnesota. He visited Montana, Idaho and North and South Dakota, and became impressed with the attractions offered to a young man in the new commonwealth last mentioned, and finally decided to cast in his lot with its people. He first located in Waubay, Day county, where he maintained his home for five years, being engaged in various pursuits, including teaching, surveying and the operation of a meat market. He then removed to Pierpont, where he was employed as a teacher in the village schools for a short interval, at the expiration of which he established himself in the grain business, becoming associated with the late C. C. Dart, under the firm name of Dart & Hawkins. They built up a prosperous and important enterprise in the line and continued operations until the death of Mr. Dart, when it devolved upon the surviving partner to settle up the business, and he became associated with Mrs. W. M. Hart, in establishing the Bank of Pierpont, in the ownership of which institution they have since continued, the bank now controlling an excellent business and being one of the solid financial concerns of this section of the state.

In politics the subject gives an uncompromising allegiance to the Republican party, and served for many years as treasurer of the village and also as treasurer of the school district. He and his wife are active and valued members of the Baptist church, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, while he is also affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and its auxiliary, the Daughters of Rebekah; the Ancient Order of United Workmen and its Degree of Honor; the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Neighbors and the Knights of the Maccabees.

Mr. Hawkins was married to Miss Ethel M. Dart, who was born in the state of Illinois, and they have three children.

JAMES GOODWIN, one of the prominent farmers and stock growers of Charles Mix county, was born in Portsmouth, England, on the 16th of March, 1838. He received his preliminary education in his native land and after his father's death he and his sister accompanied their widowed mother on her emigration to the United States. They remained for a short time in the state of Ohio and then removed to Wisconsin, in each of which states Mr. Goodwin was able to attend school for a time, thus supplementing the training which he had previously secured in England.

Mr. Goodwin was reared to maturity in Grant county, Wisconsin, where he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, when he gave prompt evidence of his loyalty to the land of his adoption by tendering his services in defense of the Union. After a gallant and meritorious service of over three years he received his honorable discharge, but he thereafter continued in the service until the close of the war, having re-enlisted, his record having been that of a loyal and valiant son of the republic.

After the close of the war Mr. Goodwin returned to his farm in Wisconsin, later disposing of the property and removing to Minnesota, where he was engaged in farming about six years, when he returned to Wisconsin, where he passed the ensuing two years. He then removed to Kansas, where he was engaged in the raising of and dealing in cattle, being later similarly engaged in Nebraska. In 1883 he came to Charles Mix county, South Dakota, where he took up a homestead claim near the Missouri river. Since that time he has here added materially to his landed estate, and the family now own jointly five hundred and sixty acres of as fine land as is to be found in the entire state, the same being located in the rich bottoms of the Missouri valley and practically all being available for cultivation, though the greater portion is utilized for grazing purposes, while the subject has personally under cultivation one hundred and sixty-five acres, while in addition to his own holdings he also rents one hundred and sixty acres. He raises cattle and has also given attention to the breeding of hogs, being one of the extensive breeders of swine in this section, while in all his operations he is progressive, bringing to bear a marked executive ability and mature judgment. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican and his interests in the cause of education has led him to consent to serve as a member of the school board, and at the time of this writing he is chairman of the board of his district. Fraternally he affiliates with the Grand Army of the Republic, at Geddes.

Mr. Goodwin was married to Miss Martha Potts, of Grant county, Wisconsin, and they became the parents of seven children.

EUGENE HOLCOMB was born at Carthage, Jefferson county, New York, and when he was eight years old the family moved to Dubuque county, Iowa, where his father engaged in farming, and where he was reared and educated. When he was twenty years of age he crossed the plains to Los Angeles, California, where he passed the summer. In the fall of that year he returned east as far as Abilene, Kansas, and was occupied in the stock industry there. The next year was passed at his Iowa home, and he then came back to Kansas and renewed his enterprise in the cattle business. Later he sold his interests in Kansas and went to Iowa again for the winter, after which he came to the Black Hills, bringing a large herd of cattle with him which he placed on the Cheyenne river. These were the first cattle placed there, the whole country at the time of his arrival being new and undeveloped. Starting on a small scale, he gradually enlarged his herds until he became one of the largest stockmen in this section. Of late years he has become possessed of extensive tracts on the Cheyenne and elsewhere, and has also considerable pasture land leased. From the time of his arrival in the Hills he has made his home at Rapid City, and he now has there an elegant modern residence. Of the fraternal orders he has united with but one, the Masonic order, which he joined soon after reaching the age of twenty-one. He was married in Dubuque county, Iowa, to Miss Laura Jewett, a native of that state, and they have one child.

EDWARD LADICK, one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of Charles Mix county, was born in the city of Rochester, New York, in 1852, and when he was four years of age his parents removed to Michigan, and in that state they passed the remainder of their lives. The subject attended the public schools of Michigan, while he learned the trade of blacksmith under the direction of his father, but was principally engaged in farm work until he had attained his legal majority. At the age of twenty-two years he went to Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he served an apprenticeship at the trade of boiler making, to which he devoted his attention for five years. In 1874 he was married to a Miss Campbell, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of one child. Mrs. LaDick was summoned into eternal rest and Mr. LaDick contracted a second marriage, being then united to Miss Lizzie Volland, of Yankton county, this state, and of this marriage were born three children.

Mr. LaDick came to South Dakota in 1884 and entered claim to a homestead in Charles Mix county, near the Missouri river, and here he has ever since maintained his home, having made excellent improvements on his farm, which is principally devoted to the raising of live stock, though a portion of the tract is maintained under a high state of cultivation, the land being particularly fertile. In politics Mr. LaDick is a stalwart advocate of the principles and politics of the Republican party, and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church, of which both he and his wife are communicants.

VEUCEL MACH was born in Bohemia on the 8th of June, 1850, and was only three years of age when brought by his parents to the United States and upon the home farm in Wisconsin he spent his youth, pursuing his education in the public schools of that locality. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Dakota, settling in Yankton county, where he secured a homestead claim and in order to have a home here he was married to Miss Annie Stepanck, whose birth occurred in Jackson county, Iowa. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Mach has been blessed with four children.

Mr. Mach is now the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of valuable land near Utica. He became one of the first settlers in this county, locating here thirty-two years ago when this section of the country was almost an unbroken wilderness. Taking advantage of the opportunities afforded here for the successful conduct of agricultural pursuits Mr. Mach has become prosperous. In all matters pertaining to the general good he has been active and helpful and his cooperation for public improvement has been of marked benefit to his locality. He was a member of the school board for several years, having been elected for three consecutive terms. He gave his political support at an early day to the Democracy, but in more recent years has affiliated with the Republican party and is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

T. W. TAUBMAN, of Plankinton, Aurora county, is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born in Cedar Falls, on the 18th of April, 1865. He received his early educational discipline in the public schools of his native town, where he later continued his studies in the State Normal School. After leaving school at the age of eighteen years, he came to Plankinton, Aurora county, South Dakota, where he secured employment in a lumber yard, remaining thus engaged until 1885, in the autumn of which year he became an employe in the office of the Aurora County Standard, where he received his training in newspaper work. In the fall of 1888 he established the Plankinton Herald, which he has since successfully conducted. It has the largest circulation of all papers in the county, and its influence is indicated in this fact. The office of the Herald is well equipped, including a good job department. Mr. Taubman is a stanch supporter of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and during the second administration of President Cleveland he served four years as postmaster at Plankinton. He was also a member of the village council for a period of four years. He was one of the eight delegates of the Democratic party who represented South Dakota in the national Democratic convention in Kansas City, 1896, and was a member of the committee which notified Mr. Bryan of his nomination. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees.

Mr. Taubman was united in marriage to Miss Muriel G. Samuels, of Mount Vernon, this state, and of this union was born one child, who died in infancy.

CHARLES T. OLDHAM, one of the honored pioneers of Charles Mix county, was born in Lawrence county, Illinois, on the 22d of December, 1849, and was about five years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Iowa, and as the state was at the time but slightly settled his educational advantages in his youth were limited. There he learned the trade of cabinet-making, to which he devoted his attention in that locality until 1868, when he made a tour through Kansas and Missouri, working at his trade in various places until he came to what is now Charles Mix county, South Dakota, where he secured land, under homestead, pre-emption and timber culture entries. Subsequently he purchased an entire section of land in the county. He owns at the present time about twelve hundred acres of rich bottom land on the Missouri river, and has the greater portion of his land under cultivation, and is also one of the successful cattle raisers of this section, having been energetic and progressive and having been successful in both departments of his farming enterprise. In politics Mr. Oldham was formerly a Democrat, but he is now a stanch advocate of the socialistic principles of the high type represented in the modern movement. In 1878 he was elected sheriff of the county, but failed to qualify, the population of the county being so small that all officers followed the same course, the object being to keep down the rate of taxation.

Mr. Oldham was united in marriage to Miss Archambean, who died, leaving three children. Mr. Oldham subsequently married Mrs. Victoria Montaug, widow of Adolphus Montaug.

JAMES J. MILLER, of Yankton county, was born in Schleswig, which was formerly under the control of Denmark but since the war of 1864 the property on which the subject was born has come into possession of Germany. His natal day was the 1st of October, 1832, and his education was acquired in the Danish schools, which he attended until sixteen years of age. On leaving school he began working upon a farm for his uncle, J. L. Jacobson, in whose employ he remained for several years. When twenty-two years of age he was called upon to serve in the army of his country and remained in its service for eighteen months.

Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Ann Maria Nickelson, the wedding taking place in their native land, and unto them three children were born. The mother of these children passed away in her native land and Mr. Miller was again married, his second union being with Maria Kestma. Eight children have been born of this union.

Shortly after his second marriage Mr. Miller and his wife sailed for the new world, reaching Yankton, South Dakota, in 1871. That day left an indelible impression upon their minds as they had to travel from Sioux City on a sleigh through one of the worst snowstorms witnessed in the west in many years. Mr. Miller secured a homestead in Yankton county and still resides thereon. He has made all of the improvements upon his property and has developed it into one of the most attractive farms in Yankton county. He served as school director for several years and was also road supervisor. In politics he has ever been a stanch Republican and he and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

FRANK LVATOS, now deceased, was born in Bohemia and there he was educated. He afterward followed farming in his native country and he was there married to Miss Annie Steskal, also a native of that land. When about thirty years of age he bade adieu to friends and native country and with his little family crossed the ocean to the United States. He did not tarry long, however, in the east, but made his way at once into the interior of the country and on reaching Yankton county, South Dakota, he secured land, which he entered from the government in accordance with the homestead act. This did not, however, represent his total possessions for as the years passed and his financial resources increased he added to his property until he became the owner of a valuable tract of four hundred and eighty acres, which he possessed at the time of his demise.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lvatos were born ten children. Mr. Lvatos passed away in 1885, respected by all who knew him and leaving to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name, for he was highly esteemed as an upright man and as a devoted and loyal member of the Catholic church. His widow still resides upon the old homestead.

Joseph Lvatos was born in Yankton county and was educated in the district schools, wherein he pursued his studies until he reached the age of sixteen years. He then began to work on his father's farm, where he was employed continuously until twenty-three years of age. He married Miss Clara Kudrna, and the marriage of the young couple was blessed with three children. Joseph Lvatos now engages in the cultivation of land near Lakeport.

PATRICK CUNNINGHAM is a native of Canada, his birth having occurred in the province of Ontario, and to the public school system of his native country he is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed. He left school at an early age and began to earn his own living by working in the lumber woods. He soon realized that there is no royal road to wealth and that no excellence can be accomplished without labor, so he set himself resolutely to the task of building up his fortune through energy and unfaltering perseverance. In the fall of 1869 he came to South Dakota with his brother William and together they cut down trees which they floated down the river to Yankton, where they were converted in the sawmill into marketable lumber. Mr. Cunningham also assisted in making governmental surveys. The state was then upon the wild western frontier and pioneer conditions existed on every hand. With the progress that has since been made he has been actively identified, taking a deep and helpful interest in everything pertaining to the public good and to the general improvement of his adopted state.

Mr. Cunningham was united in marriage to Miss Slowey, and they became the parents of two children. Mr. Cunningham owns two hundred and eighty acres of excellent land. He is now extensively engaged in raising and shipping stock, which he sends to the Chicago markets, there finding a ready sale. In his political views he is a stalwart Democrat and he and his family are devoted communicants of the Roman Catholic church.

FRANK KOZAK was born in Bohemia, and there his boyhood and youth were passed and his education was also there acquired. He continued to reside in the old world until thirty-two years of age, when he crossed the Atlantic to America and made his way to Decatur. Here he secured land and has since devoted his energies to its cultivation and improvement, making it a valuable farm. He has placed excellent buildings upon his land and has carried on stock raising on an extensive scale. He is an excellent judge of stock and on the market has received very gratifying prices for the stock which has been shipped from his farm.

Ere leaving his native land Mr. Kozak was united in marriage to Miss Josie Jinbor and unto them have been born three children. Mr. Kozak and his family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

SAMUEL KAUCHER was born in Germantown, Ohio, and was reared under the parental roof and in the public schools of Ohio he acquired his education. On putting aside his textbooks he started out in life on his own account, and, having learned the business of constructing mills under the direction of his father, he began work for himself as a builder of flour mills and distilleries. He followed that pursuit in Ohio and Indiana until he removed to Colorado, where he again took contracts in the same line, remaining in that state several years. He next located at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he resided for two years and there he engaged in mill building. Subsequently he came to South Dakota, where he resumed his labors in the same line, following that pursuit continuously until about six years ago. A number of years before, however, he had purchased land pleasantly located two and a half miles from Yankton. Of this he sold part to a cement company, having accidentally discovered that this land contained splendid clay beds, the clay being well adapted for the manufacture of cement. On ceasing his building operations Mr. Kaucher located upon his farm. Fifteen or sixteen years ago he began planting cherry, apple and plum trees and he now has forty acres of his land in orchards. In addition to the fruits mentioned he also raises peaches. He was one of the first men to try the experiment of raising fruit in Dakota. Success has attended his efforts and he has realized handsome profits from the fruit trees in his orchards. All the fruit which he produces is of splendid quality, size and flavor and he is very hopeful for South Dakota's future as a fruit-producing state. His own work has demonstrated the possibilities in this direction and he certainly deserves recognition from the public for what he has accomplished.

Mr. Kaucher was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Rohrer, a member of the Lutheran church, in which faith she was reared.

THOMAS GARVEY, of Yankton county, South Dakota, was born in Ottawa, Canada, and came with his family to South Dakota in 1875 and has since been identified with the agricultural interests of Yankton county. He is now the owner of a good farm, on which he has lived for a number of years. He had the misfortune once to be burned out, but has since erected a modern substantial residence and good barn and other outbuildings. His crops were seriously affected by the grasshoppers at one time and the Missouri river floods ruined his crops at another time, but he has generally prospered and is now quite well-to-do.

Mr. Garvey led to the marriage altar Miss Mary Dinneen and they have seven children. The family are communicants of the Catholic church and Mr. Garvey is also a member of the Modern Woodmen camp at Gayville. He uses his right of franchise in support of the Democratic party and for twelve years he has been an efficient member of the school board.

JANS P. PETERSON, one of the highly honored citizens of Vermillion, is a native of Denmark, and he secured his early education in the excellent schools of his fatherland. He finally left the parental home and set forth to seek his fortunes in America, relying upon his own labors to make his way in the world. He located in Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farm work, after which he went to Illinois, where he showed his loyalty to the land of his adoption by tendering his services in defense of the Union. He continued in active service until victory had crowned the Union arms, having made a record as a valiant and faithful soldier.

After the close of his military service Mr. Peterson returned to Wisconsin, while the next year he went into Illinois, where he was employed about a year, at the expiration of which he located in Muskegon, Michigan, where he found employment in lumber yards for the ensuing two years. He then went to Illinois, where his marriage was solemnized, and shortly afterward he removed with his bride to Iowa, where he remained six months. In the spring of 1869 he came to what is now Clay county, South Dakota, making the trip with team and wagon, and thus transporting his small stock of household goods as well as his family, and upon his arrival in the county his cash capital was represented in the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents. He took up government land and the original residence was a dugout, which he constructed as soon as possible after his arrival, and he then began the work of bringing the wild land under cultivation. He was energetic, persevering and endowed with good judgment, so that prosperity finally smiled upon him in no uncertain way. He has gained a competence and still owns his original farm, which is now improved with high-grade buildings and under a high state of cultivation, the place being managed by his son, who rents the same. A few years ago Mr. Peterson purchased a choice lot in Vermillion, and upon the same erected an attractive and commodious modern residence, and here he and his devoted wife have since lived retired. They are zealous and valued members of the Congregational church and have long taken an active part in religious work. In politics Mr. Peterson votes according to the dictates of his judgment, not being constrained by partisan dictates. He served as a member of the territorial legislature in 1872-3, and has held the entire number of township offices, having been clerk of the township for many years, while he served for several years as justice of the peace, and as a member of the school board of his township. At the present time he is a valued and loyal member of the board of aldermen of his home city. He retains a lively interest in his old comrades of the Civil war by his affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Peterson was married to Miss Christine Hanson, and they became the parents of eight children.

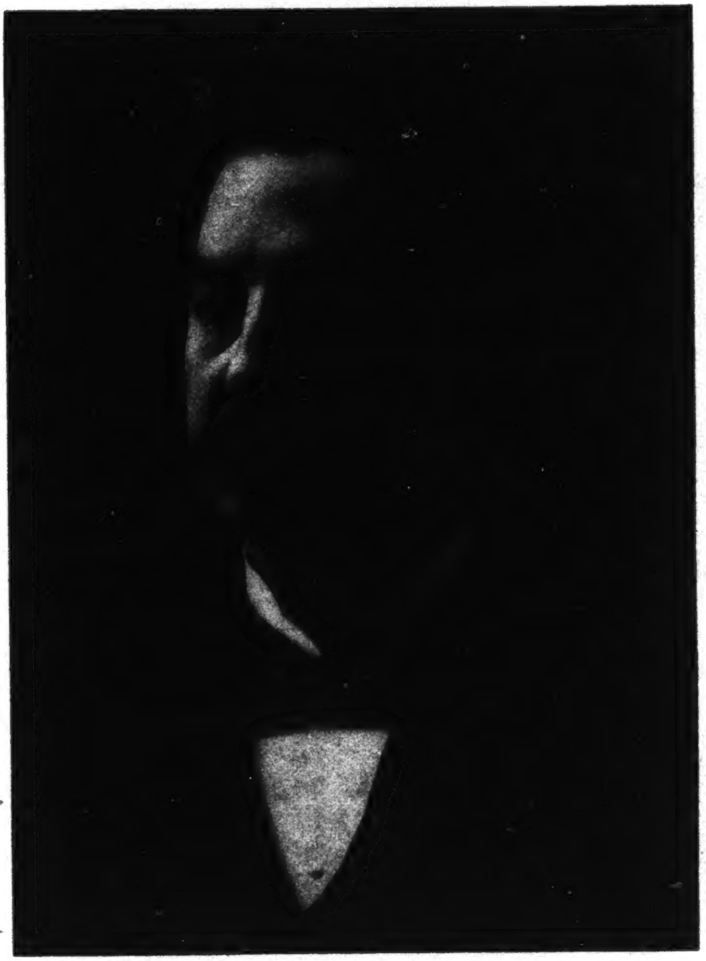
EDWIN M. RADWAY, who is now living retired in Springfield, Bon Homme county, is a native of the old Empire state, born in Cortland county, New York. He received his educational training in the schools of his native state, and was twenty years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Wisconsin, where he assisted in the development of the pioneer farm, remaining at the parental home until he had attained the age of thirty years, though in the meanwhile he had been absent two years or more, since in 1852 he joined the throng of argonauts making their way to the gold fields of California. He remained in the Golden state about two years, and then returned to his home in Wisconsin, making the trip by way of the Nicarauga route. In 1864 he again went to California, and after remaining a short time he returned by way of the isthmus of Panama. After his second return to Wisconsin Mr. Radway was engaged in farming, but he disposed of his interests there and came to South Dakota and took up government land in Bon Homme county, where he has thus made his home for thirty years. There were but few settlers in the county at the time and the land was practically all in its primitive condition. He began the development of his claim, and to his original claim Mr. Radway added from time to time until he had accumulated three hundred and twenty acres, while he made the best of improvements on the place, including the erection of a fine residence, good barns, etc., while he set out an orchard and planted many trees, so that the place is now one of the best in the county. Mr. Radway rented the farm and removed to Springfield, in order to afford his children better educational advantages, and in 1901 he disposed of the home ranch and purchased a large and handsome residence in Springfield, where he is now living retired, also owning other town property. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, and has ever been a liberal and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Radway was united in marriage to Miss Christine I. Fellows, and they have two children.

ROBERT B. FISK merits recognition in this history as one of the representative members of the bar of the state and as one of the honored and influential citizens of Gettysburg, Potter county, in which county he has maintained his residence since 1886.

Robert Brown Fisk is a native of the beautiful old Bluegrass state, having been born in Covington, Kentucky, on the 2d of March, 1852, and being a son of John F. and Elizabeth S. (Johnson) Fisk. His father was one of the influential citizens and prominent public men of Kentucky, having been a leading member of the bar of the state and having been lieutenant governor of Kentucky in 1862. He was loyal to the federal government during the great Civil war and was known during that climacteric period as the "war governor," while his was the distinction and honor of having introduced in the Kentucky legislature the resolution under which the state remained in the Union. He was born in Genesee county, New York, on the 14th of December, 1815, and his death occurred at Covington, Kentucky, on the 21st of February, 1902, in the fullness of years and well earned honors. Elizabeth S. (Johnson) Fisk, the mother of the subject, was born in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 1st of January, 1822, and died in Washington City, D. C., while on a visit to her daughter, Belle Fisk Andrews, wife of Byron Andrews, on April 18, 1904. It may be noted in this connection that the Fisk genealogy is traced back to Fisk, lord of the manor of Stradhaugh, Wales, while in America have been many distinguished representatives in the line, among the number having been James Fisk, the well-known financier and railroad man, usually designated as "Jim Fisk;" also Professor John Fiske, the well-known historian; Clinton B. Fisk and others, Honorable Stephen A. Douglaa having been a representative of the line on the maternal side.

Robert B. Fisk passed his youth in his native city and had the advantages of a cultured and refined home and the fostering care of kind and indulgent parents. He early manifested a distinctive predilection for study and also a fondness for mechanics, in which latter connection it may be stated that while absent from school by reason of impaired health he devoted about a year to learning, as far as possible, the carpenter's trade, this action being taken without the knowledge of his parents, and he became eligible for the rank of journeyman, but never followed his trade as a vocation. His early educational discipline was secured in the public schools of his native city, where he completed the full high-school course and also, by special arrangement, the first three years of a Yale collegiate course. He was thus graduated in the Covington high school as a member of the class of 1870, and forthwith began the reading of law in the office of the firm of J. F. and C. H. Fisk, the principals in the same being his father and his elder brother. Thereafter he completed the full course in the law school of the Cincinnati College, in the city of Cincinnati, and in 1872 he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state of Kentucky, when less than twenty years of age. It has been claimed by other members of the bar that he was the first minor ever thus admitted to full professional practice in Kentucky. He spared no pains to thoroughly fortify himself for the work of his profession, and in this connection devoted no little attention to the study of medicine and surgery, as necessary adjuncts to a proper legal education. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Kentucky until the spring of 1884, in April of which year he made his advent in what is now the state of South Dakota, taking up his residence in Pierre on the 1st of May, and there remaining until 1886, when he removed to Potter county and located on a homestead near Gettysburg, re-



ROBERT B. FISK.

siding on the place until 1890, since which time he has made his home in the attractive capital city of the county, while he has been from the start actively and prominently engaged in the practice of his profession in this county. He has been concerned in much important litigation, and amongst the most notable cases in which he has appeared as counsel and advocate may be mentioned the Forest City ferry case, the mandamus cases of Potter and Sully counties, the Patterson bastardy case and the Glover murder case. He is recognized as an able trial lawyer and is a close student, giving careful preparation to all causes and never failing to show the utmost loyalty to the interests of his clients. Mr. Fisk has mining interests in Colorado, Idaho and Montana, is the owner of a half-interest in the townsite of Gettysburg, and has a well-improved and valuable farm and stock ranch of one thousand acres, near that town.

In politics the subject has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and has shown a deep interest in the forwarding of the party cause. He was supervisor of the census of the territory, taken in 1885, under United States laws, for that portion of Dakota territory now comprising the state of South Dakota. This census of the territory is the only one ever taken by a state or territory that has been recognized by the federal government as correct, and for that reason paid for by the government. Hon. A. W. Edwards, of Fargo, North Dakota, was the supervisor for the northern half of the territory. This census proved a powerful leverage in securing the division of the territory and the admission of the states of North and South Dakota to the Union.

In 1894 Mr. Fisk was elected county judge of Potter county, serving on the bench for one term and declining a renomination. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of the Christian church. It may be stated that in 1862 he enlisted as a drummer boy in the Union army, but was rejected because of his youth.

Just after attaining his majority, he became engaged to a schoolmate during his last years at school, Miss Julia C. Green. An estrangement took place between the two, however, and Miss Green was married to another. She became a widow with one child, a boy. On October 30, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Fisk to his schoolmate sweetheart, at Greenwood, the country place of her mother, near Logansport, Indiana. Mrs. Fisk is a great-granddaughter of Samuel Meredith, the first treasurer of the United States, who contributed one hundred and forty thousand dollars of his private fortune to the infant republic, that contribution being practically the nucleus of the fund in the national treasury. Mrs. Fisk was born at Dayton, Ohio, on June 16, 1854, and is a daughter of Richard and Margaret J. Green, the former having been a merchant by vocation, and, for several terms, a member of the Ohio legislature.

Upon the marriage of his mother to Judge Fisk, the boy, of his own choice, although then but eight years of age, took the name of Fisk, retaining his given names, Olin Meredith. The warmest cordiality and love have always prevailed between Judge Fisk and the boy, the relations between the two being fully those of father and son.

Upon the breaking out of hostilities between the United States and Spain, Olin M. Fisk enlisted in the First South Dakota Regiment, and was made first lieutenant of Company G. He served the full term of his enlistment, going to the Philippine islands, where, with his regiment, he served upon the firing line for one hundred and twenty-two consecutive days, a length of actual firing-line service said to have never been equaled in the annals of war. Judge Fisk is very proud of his son, and the two are now partners, under the name of Fisk & Son, in the poultry business, at Gettysburg, where they are erecting a poultry plant which they intend shall be the best equipped and largest plant of the sort in the state. Judge Fisk is still enjoying a large and lucrative practice at his home town and in the surrounding country.

JOSEPH HACESKY was born in Bohemia and was a youth of seventeen years at the time of the arrival of the family in this state and was about six years of age when they came to the new world. His educational privileges were obtained in the schools of Cleveland and he gained a good knowledge of the English language and of the branches of learning taught in our public institutions. He was united in marriage to Miss Rosy R. Lenger, who was also born in Bohemia, and their union has been blessed with five children.

In 1877 Mr. Hacesky took up his abode upon the farm where he is yet living and subsequently he purchased an additional tract of land, which he also operates. He is a successful farmer, having gained a very comfortable competence because of his continued labors, which are directed by sound judgment and good business ability. He was treasurer of the school board for several years and has always been deeply interested in the cause of education. He and his family are communicants of the Catholic church and socially he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and also with the Y. C. B. J., a Bohemian society.

M. C. FELKER, M. D., residing in Chamberlain, Brule county, is a native of Maine. His parents removed thence to Chicago, Illinois, and there the Doctor received his early educational training in the common schools, after which he entered Wheaton College, in the village of Wheaton, Illinois, where he continued his studies for a period of three years, later becoming a student in a private school. Having determined to prepare himself for the medical profession, Dr. Felker bent himself diligently and earnestly to the work of technical preparation. He not only completed the prescribed course in Rush Medical College, of Chicago, but he was likewise graduated in the Chicago Medical College, holding diplomas from each of these institutions. Dr. Felker was sent as a volunteer assistant surgeon to Dr. Daniel Brainard, who occupied the chair of surgery in Rush College, and served in this capacity during the major portion of the war of the Rebellion. After the close of the war the subject was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Chicago for three years, at the expiration of which he removed to Iowa, where he was engaged in practice about four years, at the expiration of which he came to Kimball, Brule county, South Dakota, and established himself in practice, being one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons in the county. He is now a resident of Lyman county, where he is the owner of a large and valuable stock ranch, and he has to a large extent retired from the active practice of his profession.

Upon the organization of Lyman county Dr. Felker was chosen as its first assessor, and thereafter he served for two years as county treasurer. In politics he is an uncompromising Democrat, and he has long been an active and zealous worker in the party ranks.

CHRISTIAN BAADE, of Yankton county, was born in Germany and remained there until twenty-four years of age and in the meantime he acquired a fair common-school education. He came to the United States, determined to work his way upward if it could be done through energy and perseverance. He was a young man of twenty-four when he reached America and took up his abode in Minnesota. There he worked until he came to Yankton county, South Dakota. He secured a homestead claim, but found that wealth was not to be won for the asking even in this favored section of the country. On one occasion the grasshoppers descended upon his crops, destroying every particle of vegetation on his farm. He persevered, however, in his work and all of the excellent improvements seen upon his place stand as monuments of his enterprise and thrift. He has planted an apple orchard, has erected good buildings and now has a well-developed property. In connection with general farming he raises hogs and cattle and his annual sales of stock add continually to his income.

Mr. Baade was united in marriage to Miss

Clara Havell, and they have three interesting children. The parents hold membership in the Lutheran church and Mr. Baade gives his political support to the Republican party.

FRANK CHAP, of Yankton county, was born in Bohemia, his parents being also natives of Bohemia. When they came to America they established their home in Yankton county, South Dakota, where the father purchased land, and in the course of years made it a very productive property. Frank Chap was twelve years of age when he came with his parents to South Dakota and he here began work in the fields. Subsequently he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land and began agricultural work on his own account.

Mr. Chap wedded Miss Mary Bahensky, of Yankton county, who was born in Bohemia, and they have become the parents of five children. The farm of Mr. Chap is well improved and by the careful conduct of his business affairs he is providing a comfortable living for his family. He is a member of the Catholic church and his family also attend its services.

EDGAR B. PETTERSON was born in Sweden on the 26th of September, 1829. He spent his childhood and youth in Sweden and received only a limited education, his time being required at home as soon as he was old enough to labor to advantage. At the age of seventeen he went to sea, but after sailing for two years with his father he left the vessel and came to the United States, where he followed the same kind of life from 1850 to 1853 inclusive, plying on the waters between the cities of New York and Philadelphia. In the latter year he went to California and during the ten years following devoted his attention to mining in various parts of the west, finally making his way to Nevada, where he mined for a period of seven years.

At the expiration of the time noted Mr. Petterson revisited his native land, but after spending six months there returned to California and until the year 1871 lived in the city of San Francisco. From there he came to Lincoln county, South Dakota, and taking up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Dayton township settled down to a life of agriculture, which calling he has since pursued with encouraging success, the meanwhile adding to his real estate and making many substantial improvements on his farm. Politically he votes the People's ticket, manifests an abiding interest in public affairs and has filled various local offices, having served for a number of years as a member of the school board.

In the year 1873 Mr. Petterson took to himself a wife and helpmeet in the person of Miss Margaret Boynstad, of Norway, the daughter of Ole and Sarah Boynstad. Mr. and Mrs. Petterson have a family of eight children, namely: Phoebe, one of the successful and popular teachers of Lincoln county; George B., Hilda S., Olive, Edwin, Emma E. and Clara May, all at home.

HENRY FREIDEL was born in Yankton county and in the public schools of this county obtained his education. He spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period, assisting in the labors of field and meadow and as the years went by gaining valuable experience as a preparation for his own business career. He is now engaged in general farming on his own account and has one hundred and sixty acres of land under cultivation. He is also engaged in the raising of hogs and cattle and is a farmer of enterprise, following progressive methods and carrying on his work along practical lines so that his efforts are bringing to him desirable returns.

Mr. Freidel was united in marriage to Miss Abbie Hacesky and they have one son. In politics Mr. Freidel is independent.

JOSEPH PAPIK, now deceased, was born in Bohemia, and was a lad of seven summers when brought by his parents to the new world. He was educated in the public schools of this country, manifested special aptitude in his studies and he was a linguist of superior ability, speaking the English, Bohemian and German tongues fluently.

Mr. Papik was united in marriage to Miss Josie Urban, who was born in Bohemia and unto them were born three children. In order to provide for his family Mr. Papik followed the occupation of farming and as the years went by he was enabled to add annually to his income. He owned and operated three hundred and twenty acres of land and was a man not only successful, but who was also honorable and enjoyed the unqualified regard and confidence of those with whom he was associated. His death was not only deeply regretted by his widow and their children, but also by many friends, who had entertained for him the most kindly feeling because of his excellent traits of character and his own geniality and consideration for others. In his political views Mr. Papik was an earnest Republican and on its ticket he was elected to represent his district in the house of delegates of South Dakota, where he served for eight years. He gave careful thought and earnest consideration to every question which came up for settlement and he left the impress of his individuality upon the legislation enacted during his term.

FAY MATTISON was born in Shaftsbury, Bennington county, Vermont, and when but four years of age was taken by his parents to Wisconsin and there he was reared, obtaining his education in the public schools. After arriving at years of maturity he married Miss Emma E. Tillison, of Iowa, and they have become the parents of four children.

Mr. Mattison's residence in South Dakota dates from 1865, when he secured a homestead claim in Union county, occupying it for a year, but he lost the property because of having been away from the farm for one night only. He now engages in the sawmill business and is also the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land, his time and attention, however, being largely given to the manufacture of lumber and the product of his mill finds a ready sale on the market because of its excellent quality and the honorable dealing of our subject. Socially Mr. Mattison is connected with the Masonic fraternity, belonging to a lodge in Dixon county, Nebraska. He belongs to that class of citizens whose deep interest in the public welfare has caused them to become active factors in the work of general progress and improvement. While successfully carrying on his individual business interests he has at the same time labored for the welfare of his adopted county and state and his efforts in its behalf have been far-reaching and beneficial.

JOHN VENECEK, of Yankton county, was born in Bohemia. His parents came to the new world, establishing their home in Yankton county, South Dakota, on land not far from Tabor, the father securing a tract of land from the government. The subject of this review was thirteen years of age when he came to the United States with his parents. His education was acquired in Bohemia, but after arriving in this country he had little opportunity for attending school. He married Miss Rosalia Kocowiek, who was born in Bohemia and who by her marriage has become the mother of seven children.

The home farm of Mr. Venecek comprises four hundred acres of land, and in addition to the cultivation of the soil he is engaged in the raising of stock. His fields are devoted to the production of grain, oats and wheat and he usually harvests good crops, which find a ready sale on the market. He is a member of a Bohemian society, Z. C. B. J., and enjoys the high regard of his fellow countrymen and of other residents of this community.

JOSEPH WEGENER, one of the leading business men of Hecla, Brown county, is a native of the Hawkeye state, having been born in the city of Dubuque, Iowa. He was educated in private schools in Dubuque and then entered a local drug store, where he learned the science of pharmacy in a most practical way. When twenty years of age he came to South Dakota and located in Columbia, Brown county, while in the following year he took up a claim of government land. He resided on this claim until he had perfected his title to the same, and then came to Hecla and opened a drug store, gaining a representative support from the start and now having one of the most popular and attractive business places in the town. He has ever shown himself ready to give his aid and influence in support of all measures for the general good of the community, being essentially public-spirited and progressive. Fraternally he has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, being thus crowned a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret and standing high in the circles of this time-honored fraternity. He is a member of the consistory at Aberdeen, and a charter member of Humanity Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in Hecla, while he is also affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Wegener was married to Miss Jennie A. Myra, and they have five children.

METHIAS LARSON was born in Norway and there he spent the days of his childhood and youth, remaining in his early life with his parents, also natives of Norway. In 1850 the parents left that country and became residents of Dane county, Wisconsin, and after coming to America he assisted his father in the ardous task of developing a new farm. When the country became involved in civil war he espoused the cause of the Union and became a valiant soldier. He arrived in Dakota in 1862 and entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land and soon afterward he planted seven acres to timber. All the improvements upon the place have been made by him and he now has a valuable property. He raises cattle, most of which is of common grades, but he also has some full-blooded shorthorn and good Hereford cattle. He likewise raises Poland-China and Berkshire hogs.

Mr. Larson was united in marriage to Miss Lena Hoesgard, and unto them were born four children. The family are identified with the Lutheran church and Mr. Larson votes with the Republican party.

PETER W. JOHNSON was born January 6, 1829, in Vassenwangen province, Norway, in which country his parents, John B. and Christi (Olson) Johnson, spent their entire lives as farming people. The subject passed the days of his boyhood and youth in his native land and there worked at the shoemaker's trade. At the age of eighteen years he decided to try his fortune in America and on reaching this country first located in Chicago, where he worked in a lumber yard for six years, remaining there until 1859. The following two years were spent in Dane county, Wisconsin, and in 1861 he came to South Dakota and took up a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Yankton county, for which he paid the government price of one dollar and a quarter per acre, and is today the owner of a fine farm of three hundred acres and has sold a tract of eighty acres for sixty-five dollars per acre. Although he carries on general farming he gives considerable attention to the raising of stock, being a breeder of cattle, and he also keeps good horses and hogs.

FRANK NIKODYN was born in Bohemia on the 15th of May, 1865, and is a son of Joseph Nikodyn. He was reared in his parents' home and educated in the public schools. In December, 1892, he was married to Miss Mary Feefar, and four children were born unto them, namely: Tiny, Mary, Lillie and Frank, all of whom are yet living, but the mother passed away on the 10th of March, 1901. On the 17th of June, 1902, Mr. Nikodyn was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Nedved, who was born in Bohemia. This marriage has been blessed with one child, Othilia.

The landed possessions of Mr. Nikodyn comprise two hundred and twenty acres, all within the boundaries of his home farm, located near Lesterville. He operates all of his land and each year harvests good crops, and also raises considerable stock, making a specialty of the raising of hogs and each year he places a large number of these animals upon the market. He belongs to the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, a Bohemian society, insuring against loss by fire or lightning. He also has membership relations with the Z. C. B. J. Society, likewise having as its members the native sons of Bohemia. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church and his life is in harmony with his professions in this regard.

ROBERT L. McINTOSH was born in Delaware county, Iowa, May 16, 1855, grew to maturity on a farm and received a practical education in the public schools. He remained in his native state until 1887, at which time he disposed of his interests there and moved to Springfield, South Dakota, where he spent some time dealing in horses, later purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 6, Homer township, Bon Homme county.

Mr. McIntosh has succeeded well as a farmer and at the present time owns a fine homestead of two hundred and eighty acres, two hundred of which are in cultivation, and in addition thereto he rents three hundred and sixty acres in the vicinity, devoting the greater part of the latter to live stock, in the raising of which he has achieved a wide and enviable reputation. He served two terms as county commissioner, one of the most important local offices within the gift of the people. Politically he is a zealous supporter of the Republican party.

PATRICK MARTIN, who resides near Running Waters, is one of eight children born to Patrick and Anna Martin, and dates his birth from March 17, 1835, having first seen the light of day near the city of Quebec, Canada.

The early life of Patrick Martin was spent in Canada, and, being reared to agricultural pursuits, has followed the same nearly ever since. In the year 1865 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Malone, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and the daughter of William and Mary (Roach) Malone. After his marriage Mr. Martin engaged in farming and continued to live in Canada until the spring of 1881, when he moved to Bon Homme county, South Dakota, and settling at Running Water, entered the employ of the Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad, with which he was engaged during the ensuing nine years. Meanwhile he purchased one hundred and seventy-one acres of land near the above town and on severing his connection with the road at the expiration of the time noted, moved to the same and began the work of its improvement. He has succeeded well as a farmer and now owns seven hundred acres of fine real estate, all but one hundred cleared and in a high state of cultivation, his improvements of all kinds being among the best in the county.

Politically Mr. Martin is a Democrat, and religiously belongs to the Catholic church, his wife being a member of that communion also.

C. A. JOHNSON was born in Springville, Erie county, New York, and is a scion of sturdy Puritan stock, the name which he bears having been identified with the annals of American history from the early colonial epoch. The subject was a lad of about nine years at the time of the family removal to Wisconsin, and there he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm, while he received such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. At the age of seventeen years, Mr. Johnson entered the Elroy Seminary, at Elroy, Wisconsin, where he completed a three-years course of study. His financial resources were limited and in order to accomplish his ambition to thus further prosecute his educational work, he entered the office of one of the leading physicians of Elroy, and by his services in the connection defrayed the expenses of his board in the home of the doctor. He was compelled to borrow money to pay his tuition in the seminary, and this kindly loan he promptly repaid with his first earnings. For a number of years after leaving school Mr. Johnson was successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools of Wisconsin, and his ability and judgment led him to make a number of excellent investments in land; in the connection it is a significant fact that practically every real-estate venture in which he has embarked has been brought to a successful issue. In 1884 he moved to Wood Lake, Nebraska. At that time there was nothing located at that station on the Elkhorn Railroad except a section house and a claim shanty. Mr. Johnson rented the claim shanty and started a general store, established a postoffice, and became the first postmaster of Wood Lake. In 1886 he established the Wood Lake Bank. In 1892, through the efforts of Orion Porter, Mr. Johnson made a visit to Fairfax, South Dakota, and the resources of Gregory county so impressed him that he located several business enterprises. Those at Fairfax were dealing in general merchandise and lumber. On the Missouri river, at Porter's Landing, he established the Johnson Lumber and Grain Company, which he operated for five years and which made necessary the re-establishing of the boat line between that point and Running Water. In 1893 he established the Fairfax State Bank, which is the strongest banking institution in Gregory county. Mr. Johnson's business transactions in Gregory county since starting business here aggregate over a million dollars. He has always been a successful investor in real estate and his dealings in that direction have become so numerous that the C. A. Johnson Realty Company was formed to conduct that branch of the business. The company owns the most desirable of the additions to the towns of Fairfax and Bonesteel, as well as much other of the most desirable realty in the county. Mr. Johnson is the owner of large tracts of land in this county, the same being utilized principally for grazing purposes. He is president of the Fairfax State Bank and also of the Citizens' Bank of Bonesteel. In politics he gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and is identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Martha Chandler, and they have two children.

P. L. PIERCE, one of the sterling pioneers of Campbell county, is a native of the great Empire state of the Union, having been born in Sparta, Livingston county, New York. When he was a lad of six years he accompanied his parents on their removal to Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he was reared to manhood under the conditions of the pioneer days in that state, his father there being engaged in farming. The subject received a common-school education, and continued to reside in Wisconsin until 1868, when he removed to Iowa, where he was engaged in farming for the ensuing eight years, at the expiration of which he took up his abode in Minnesota, where he was engaged in the hotel business until 1882, in which year he came to what is now the city of Aberdeen, South Dakota. Here he was engaged in the livery business for two years and then came to Campbell county, entering a homestead claim of government land. This homestead he still retains, the same being located three miles distant from the Missouri river and two miles from the line of North Dakota. In this favorite locality Mr. Pierce now owns a half section of land, and his place is well improved, being one of the best in this locality. Mr. Pierce has been at all times progressive and has taken advantage of opportunities which others would not have discerned, and he has labored in season and out to gain the goal of independence and success. For fourteen seasons he operated a threshing machine, and his services in the connection have been demanded in past years far and wide through this section, as is evident when we recall the fact that he has assisted in the harvesting and threshing of grain at points fully three hundred miles distant from his home place.

Mr. Pierce was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Briggs, who was born in Indiana, and they became the parents of four children. Mr. Pierce is a stanch Republican.

CARL UECKER was born in Anklam, Germany, and was reared and educated in the fatherland, where he learned in his youth the trade of ship carpenter, to which he there continued to devote his attention until he emigrated thence to America, believing that here were afforded superior opportunities for the gaining of independence through personal effort. In the following year he came to South Dakota and took up a tract of government land in Clark county, where he turned his attention to farming, this original homestead being a portion of his present estate. He was not conversant with the language of the country, was not experienced in agricultural pursuits and had to contend with the many hardships and privations which ever fall to the lot of the pioneer, but he pressed steadily forward, never flagging in courage and determination, and in the course of time prosperity crowned his efforts and he came into his just deserts. He was married to Carlina Nuske, who was born in Greifsvalt, Germany, and they have five children.

I. M. GEYER was born in Ogle county, Illinois, and was reared in Whiteside county, Illinois, whither his parents removed from Ogle county when he was a mere child, and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality. He continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in Illinois until he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, arriving in Watertown, Codington county, in the spring of that year. He then proceeded on foot to Faulk county, and there took up government land. Mr. Geyer forthwith set himself to the task of breaking his land and making it ready for cultivation. The very day that he finished harvesting his first crop the stacks were struck by lightning and the grain entirely destroyed. His second crop, covering two hundred and fifty acres, was destroyed by hail, and the third crop secured to him only a half yield, as he met with an accident which confined him to the hospital for some time, so that he was unable to give the necessary attention. These successive misfortunes would have daunted the courage of one less self-reliant and determined, but the subject did not waver in his loyalty to the state and has lived to see his confidence in the same amply justified. He remained in Faulk county two years and then removed to Clark county, where he became the owner of land, to which he devoted his attention until 1894, engaged in both farming and stock raising. In 1894 Mr. Geyer came to Stanley county and took up land on the Cheyenne river, at a point forty-five miles northwest of Fort Pierre, and here turned his attention more specially to the raising of stock, in which he has been very successful. He raises sheep on an extensive scale, usually having a large band and that of high-grade type, while he also raises horses.

Mr. Geyer was united in marriage to Miss Winifred Doughty, and of this union have been born two children.

JOSEPH WERTHERER, one of the most successful and popular business men of Potter county, claims the "right little, tight little isle" of England as the place of his nativity and comes of stanch old English lineage. He was born in Staffordshire, and was reared to maturity in his native county and received a common-school education. At the age of twenty-one years he severed the home ties and came to America, locating in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Six months later he moved to the Hocking valley of Ohio, where he was employed in connection with the mining of coal in that famous district about three years. He then went to the Indian territory, where he devoted three years to prospecting and mining and met with fair success. In the spring of 1888 he came to South Dakota, making Lebanon his destination, and forthwith engaged in farming and stock growing in this vicinity. In 1890-91, leaving his family at the home in this county, he was in Wyoming, passing the two years at Cambria, near Newcastle, where he was foreman in the coal mines, having one thousand workmen under his supervision. On his return to Lebanon he established himself in the general merchandise business, in which he has since successfully continued, having a large and well-equipped store and controlling an extensive trade. He has accumulated a large amount of real estate in the town and county, his fine ranch being devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of live stock of excellent grade. In politics he is an ardent Populist and is one of the influential men in its local contingent, having been chairman of the county central committee of the party for the past ten years and having shown much skill in the maneuvering of his forces in the various campaigns. Fraternally the subject is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Wertherer was united in marriage to Miss Emily Dudley, who, like himself, was born and reared in Staffordshire, England, and of this union have been born seven children.

JUDGE EDWIN PARLIMAN, deceased, who during his lifetime was considered a leader of the bar of Minnehaha county, was born in Stark county, Ohio, December 21, 1832. He was given the advantages of a common-school education, which was supplemented by attendance at Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1850. Upon attaining his majority, he removed to Decorah, Iowa, where he learned the watchmaker's trade and where he later engaged in the jeweler's business on his own account. In 1857 he went to Austin, Minnesota, and shortly afterwards located in Hastings, the same state. He took up the study of law and in September, 1860, was admitted to the bar and practiced law at Hastings until his enlistment in the United States military service. He enlisted in the Second Minnesota Cavalry Regiment and the following year received a commission as first lieutenant of his company, being promoted to a captaincy in 1865 and at the time of his discharge, in December, 1865, he was brevetted major. Upon the completion of his military services he returned to Hastings and renewed his law practice, continuing so engaged until coming to Sioux Falls in 1867. While still a resident of Minnesota, he held the office of district attorney of Dakota county two terms. He was the first village attorney of the village of Sioux Falls and was appointed county attorney by the county board, holding this position three years. At the first election after South Dakota's admission as a state, he was elected county judge and held his position until 1897, seven consecutive years, to the great satisfaction of litigants and lawyers. After leaving the bench he resumed the practice of law, at first in partnership with Harry R. Carlten, and later continuing the practice alone. He was appointed referee in bankruptcy, being the first appointee to this position after the bankruptcy law went into effect, holding the position until ill health compelled him to resign, when his son Ralph was appointed to the position. On March 1, 1899, he formed a partnership with his son Ralph, under the firm name of Parliman & Parliman, this association continuing until his death.

Judge Parliman was a good lawyer and a good citizen. His judicial integrity was beyond criticism and his death was deemed an irreparable loss by the members of the bar with which he had been so long associated.

Judge Parliman was twice married. In 1852 he wedded Miss Jerusha North and to them were born four children: Emma B., wife of C. S. Donaldson, of Lakeville, Minnesota; Percy M., wife of Jessie Scofield, of Lakeville, Minnesota; Ralph, of Sioux Falls; and Maty, wife of E. G. Brickner, of St. Paul, Minnesota. By mutual consent Judge Parliman and his wife separated and were divorced in 1880. Mrs. Parliman still lives at St. Paul, Minnesota. On February 1, 1881, the Judge was united in marriage to Miss Mary Cunningham, to which union has been born one child, Arthur C. Mrs. Parliman survives her husband and makes her home in Sioux Falls.

In Judge Parliman we find united many of the rare qualities which go to make up the successful lawyer and jurist. He possessed perhaps few of those brilliant, dazzling meteoric qualities which have sometimes flashed along the legal horizon, riveting the gaze and blinding the vision for the moment, then disappearing, leaving little or no trace behind, but rather had those solid and more substantial qualities which shone with a constant luster, shedding light in the dark places with steadiness and continuity.

RALPH W. PARLIMAN, one of the prominent and leading attorneys of Sioux Falls, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born at Newton Falls, Ohio. January 25, 1861, the son of Edwin and Jerusha I. (North) Parliman. He obtained a good common-school education, which was supplemented by attending the high school in Hastings, Minnesota. In 1885 he commenced the study of law with his father, Judge Edwin Parliman, and was admitted to practice June 24, 1887. He first came to South Dakota May 10, 1878, and located at Sioux Falls and commenced the active practice of his profession at Britton, South Dakota, in 1887. In 1891 he moved to Webster, this state, where he continued his business association with James Wells, under the firm name of Wells & Parliman, taking personal charge of the office. March 1, 1899, he located at Sioux Falls, where he formed a partnership with his father under the firm name of Parliman & Parliman, which enjoyed marked success and was continued up to the time of Judge Parliman's death, June 5, 1899. He then remained alone in the practice until, in December, 1903, he became associated with C. P. Bates, as Bates & Parliman, and they have since remained associated, commanding one of the largest law practices at the Minnehaha bar. As a lawyer Mr. Parliman evinces a familiarity with legal principles and a ready perception of facts, together with ability to apply the one to the other, which has won him a reputation as a sound and safe practitioner. Years of conscientious work have brought with them an equal increase of practice and reputation and also growth in legal knowledge and wide and careful judgment. In discussion of the principles of law he is noted for clearness of statement and candor. His zeal for a client never leads him to urge an argument which in his judgment is not in harmony with the law, and in all the important litigation with which he has been connected no one has ever charged him with anything calculated to bring discredit upon himself or cast a reflection upon his profession. By a straightforward, honorable course he has built up a large and lucrative legal business and financially has been successful far beyond the average of his calling, as he stands today among the first at the bar of his county. In politics, Mr. Parliman was reared a Democrat and remained faithful to the traditions of his party until the campaign of 1896 when, feeling that he could not conscientiously endorse his party's course, he affiliated with the Republicans. In 1888 he was elected state's attorney of Marshall county, and on May 10, 1894, President Cleveland appointed him postmaster of Webster, which position he held until June 5, 1898. While a resident of that place he was a member of the school board for nine years. May 14, 1898, he was commissioned first lieutenant and quartermaster of the Third Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry and on June 21, 1898, he was appointed quartermaster of the First Cavalry Brigade, being detached from his own company. May 20, 1899, he was appointed referee in bankruptcy and retained this position for two years. Fraternally he is affiliated with Minnehaha Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Sioux Falls Lodge, No. 62, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Webster.

On March 16, 1888, Mr. Parliman was united in marriage to Miss Mattie A. Chamberlain and they have five children: Ralph W., Marie, James C., John E. and Beatrice I.

FRANK HUSS, a leading stockman of Pennington county, South Dakota, making his headquarters at Pedro, is a native of Tiffin, Ohio, where he was born on the 5th of February, 1863. On the paternal side, he is of German ancestors and on the maternal, German and English. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Huss, was a native of Pennsylvania and at the age of eight years was left an orphan. Subsequently he moved to Frederick county, Maryland, and later to Seneca county, Ohio, where he married Mrs. Sarah Hunter (nee Robinson), widow of John Hunter. She was a native of Martinsburg, Virginia, and the fruits of her union with Mr. Huss were six children. Jacob Huss died at Tiffin, Ohio, at the age of forty-six years, while his widow passed away also at Tiffin, aged eighty years. The subject's father, George R. Huss, is the only member of this family now living. He was born at Tiffin, Ohio, January 5, 1828, and married Mary A. Tomb, January 8, 1851. To this union were born eight children, namely: Charles, deceased; Benjamin J., of Logan, Ohio; Dr. John R., of Pierre, South Dakota; Bell, deceased; Harry, of Toledo, Ohio; Frank C., the subject of this sketch; Emma, now Mrs. H. L. Wenner, of Tiffin, Ohio; Nellie, now Mrs. W. G. Nichols, of Tiffin. The subject's maternal grandfather, Benjamin Tomb, was a native of Pennsylvania and moved to Ohio some time in the 'forties. Prior to his removal he married in Pennsylvania and became the father of nine children. He was engaged in the banking business at Tiffin, Ohio, for thirty years. His wife, Mary A., was born at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, in November, 1854.

Frank C. Huss received his education in the public schools of Tiffin, Ohio, and at the age of eighteen years started out in life upon his own responsibility. He first went to Ogallala, Nebraska, where he remained three years in the employ of the Sheidley Cattle Company. In 1884 he went to Cisco, Texas, but one year later came to Hot Springs, South Dakota, and was employed on a ranch for several years. In 1892 he came to Pennington county and engaged in the stock business with Thomas B. Tomb, under the firm name of F. C. Huss & Company, but in 1896 bought his partners out and since this time has been in the business alone, meeting with pronounced success in the enterprise.

On the 2d of September, 1890, Mr. Huss was married to Mrs. Harriett L. Chapman, who was born in Illinois, March 3, 1870, the daughter of James E. and Mary Chapman. To the subject and his wife were born two children, George F. and Nellie E. Mrs. Huss died March 27, 1895, and on August 22, 1900, Mr. Huss married Miss Minnie M. Calfee, who was born in Magnolia, Iowa, January 16, 1866, the daughter of William and Mary S. Calfee, and to this last union of the subject was born two children, Mercy S. and Mary T.

Politically the subject is an ardent Republican and takes an active interest in the welfare of his party, though precluded from participating actively in campaign work because of business demands. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while religiously he supports the Methodist Episcopal church at Pierre, in which he has been trustee for four years and member of the board of stewards for two years. The subject has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the community in which he resides and has done all within his power to advance its varied interests and today holds a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

ISAAC MURPHY, a successful contractor of Sioux Falls, was born July 15, 1863, at Chatfield, Minnesota. His father, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits, died when the subject was but two years old, while his mother is still living. The subject attained his early education in the schools of Chatfield, but at the early age of seventeen years was compelled to start out on his own responsibility. He first engaged in cutting timber in Minnesota, but after three years he came to Dakota territory and located on a farm six miles northeast of Sioux Falls where he remained for one year. He then engaged in railroad contracting work and a short time later he located in Sioux Falls and engaged in his present business, house raising and moving. He rapidly acquired a reputation for thorough workmanship and has handled some very large contracts in this state, being thoroughly well equipped and competent in every way to handle any contract in his line. He raises and moves brick, stone and frame buildings and gives special attention to shoring up fronts. Politically Mr. Murphy is a Republican, though business demands have precluded his giving any special attention to politics. He started in life without a dollar and has made all he possesses by his own resources and stands today one of the representative men of his section of the state. Mr. Murphy has been twice married. On October 21, 1885, he wedded Miss Eva Marsden, the fruits of which union were two children, Marsden A. and Lila E. Mrs. Murphy died May 11, 1896, and on October 17, 1898, Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Agnes C. Wright and they have one child, Clifford I. Their home is a center of gracious hospitality and their friends are legion.

SIOUX FALLS BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY. — MORIZ LEVINGER stands as chief executive of one of the most important industrial concerns in the city of Sioux Falls, being president and general manager of the Sioux Falls Brewing and Malting Company, while he has been identified with the enterprise since 1886 and has been the leading factor in building up one of the greatest breweries in the west. He is a thorough, discriminating and reliable business man and is one of the representative citizens of the city.

Concerning the inception and rise of the Sioux Falls Brewery we can not do better than to quote somewhat freely from a previously published article concerning the same: "The Sioux Falls Pantagraph in its issue of October 7, 1873, stated that John McClellan had sold four lots on the side hill to Messrs. Krudnig and Foerster, of Yankton, on which they would commence the erection of a brewery as soon as material could be procured for the purpose. These lots were located near by, if not the same, lots now occupied by Heynsohn Brothers, but no attempt was made to build a brewery upon them. In an issue of the same paper of August 29, 1874, we find the following item: 'Parties are now engaged in building a brewery and will have it completed so far as to offer the genuine lager by Christmas,' and that 'Knott and Nelson are the names of the gentlemen building it.' The boiler reached Sioux Falls October 27, 1874. About January 20, 1875, the firm of Knott & Nelson was dissolved by mutual consent, S. S. Nelson retiring; and C. K. Howard became associated with Mr. Knott, first under the firm name of George A. Knott & Company, and later the interested parties incorporated as the Sioux Falls Brewing Company. The business was conducted for several years by this firm, with a capital stock of forty thousand dollars, George A. Knott taking fifteen thousand dollars of the stock, C. K. Howard fifteen thousand, and the officers of the First National Bank of Sioux Falls the balance. Mr. Knott was the general manager of the business until the affairs of the company became involved in litigation, in 1886."

Without entering into detail in the connection, it may be said that it was at this juncture that Mr. Levinger became identified with the institution, and much difficulty was experienced by him in sustaining his claims and protecting his capitalistic interests. A long and tedious series of litigations ensued and the case became a somewhat celebrated one, being finally brought before the supreme court of the territory at its February term in 1888, at which time the decision was adverse to Mr. Levinger, while in the rehearing at the May term the decision was sustained. Finally a second rehearing was asked and denied and the case was then appealed to the supreme court of the United States. This action caused the defending parties to assume a different attitude and within a short time a settlement of the matter was consummated by the litigating parties, much to the satisfaction of Mr. Levinger and his associate, Moses Kaufmann, the secretary and treasurer of the present company. Not yet was the way to be made clear for those interested in the success of the enterprise, for further litigation followed, on various grounds, terminating finally as late as 1894, since which time the business has been unhampered and has grown steadily in scope and importance.

In the first year after the operation of the brewery was inaugurated two hundred and fifty barrels of beer were manufactured, the second year showing an output of twice that quantity, while the third year fifteen hundred barrels were turned out. Since the brewery came under the control of Messrs. Levinger and Kaufmann extensive improvements have been made in the plant, making it one of the largest and best equipped in the west. In 1900 the company erected a new granite stock house and made other improvements, involving a total expenditure of one hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars. In 1901 was erected the present fine malt house, which is controlled by a separate company, of which Mr. Levinger is president, the concern having a paid-in capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while the capacity of the malt house is one thousand bushels a day. The personnel of the official corps of this company is as follows: M. Levinger, president; C. N. Voss, of Davenport, Iowa, vice-president; C. J. Longfellow, secretary; and C. E. McKinney, treasurer. The brewing company is incorporated with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and its officers are Moriz Levinger, president and general manager, and M. Kaufmann, secretary and treasurer. In 1903 an addition to the brewery was made, in the erection of a modern grain elevator, at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and through this provision the capacity of the plant has been doubled. The products of the brewery have attained a wide reputation for their superior excellence, and the trade of the concern extends over a wide radius of country, while the annual output now reaches an average of thirty-five thousand barrels. The interested principals are men of sterling character and command the confidence and esteem of all with whom they have dealings, while both are numbered among the loyal and valued citizens of Sioux Falls.

MARTIN G. SINON, one of the representative members of the bar of South Dakota, being established in the practice of his profession in Fort Pierre, was born in Addison county, Vermont. He received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native state, having been graduated in the high school at Vergennes, Vermont, and having thereafter continued his studies in an excellent classical school in the same town. He then began reading law under the effective direction of a leading member of the bar of that place, and under these conditions continued his technical studies for three years. In 1875 he came to the west and located in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, being duly admitted to the bar of the state, and being there engaged in practice until he located in Highmore, the county seat of Hyde county, South Dakota, where he continued to be successfully engaged in the work of his profession until 1889, when he located in Pierre, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which he established his home and professional headquarters in Fort Pierre, where he has since continued in general practice and where he has built up a large and representative business. Mr. Sinon is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and has been an active worker in its cause, while he has been prominent in its local councils. He was elected register of deeds of Hyde county, and was elected as his own successor two years later, thus serving four consecutive years. He was also elected state's attorney of Stanley county, making a most excellent record as public prosecutor and being chosen to succeed himself, while later he was appointed to the same office, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Sinon was married to Miss Mary Scott, of Polk county, Iowa, who is now deceased, she being survived by four children.

WILLIAM JONES, deceased, bore a prominent part in the upbuilding of South Dakota during its territorial days and deserves special mention in a work of this kind. He was a native of the old Buckeye state, born in 1831, and acquired a common-school education in his native state. Concluding that the west had better opportunities for advancement, he came to this section and engaged in railroad contracting, having aided in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. He operated and owned the first stage line from Denver, Colorado, to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Later he went to Colorado and engaged in merchandising at Georgia Gulch, also giving some attention to mining interests which he had acquired. He made money and used it to good purpose. During the war of the Rebellion, he equipped and paid the entire expenses of a regiment of Colorado troops which were sent to the front and during the first two years of the struggle he acted as quartermaster. After the close of the war he engaged in freighting from St. Joseph, Missouri, west, and in 1872 he went to Utah where he remained four years, coming to Black Hills, Dakota territory, in 1876. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising, which he followed up to the time of his death, which occurred at Spearfish, February 16, 1886. A Republican in politics, he always took an active part in the interests of his party and did much to strengthen party lines in his section of the state.

Mr. Jones was married in Denver, Colorado, in 1863, to Ellen Keliher, who survives him, now living at Sioux Falls at the age of seventy-three years. Their children are Linnie B., widow of Bernard McCrossan, of Sioux Falls; Henry M., of Sioux Falls; Nellie, wife of O. R. LaMontague, of Lead, South Dakota. Mr. Jones possessed a character which won for him universal esteem. A man of strong convictions, he had the courage to express and maintain his opinions at all times. Possessed of indomitable energy, he was always at the front in everything that obtained to uplift his fellow man and advance the community in which he lived. He won for himself a reputation that kept him to the forefront among his fellow citizens throughout his active days. In his family he was a generous provider, a kind husband and indulgent and kind father and possessed the attributes of character that unconsciously win respect and admiration.

FREDERICK A. JONES, of Minnehaha county, his finely improved and valuable farm being located in Sioux Falls township, comes of stanch old New England stock, and is himself a native of the Green Mountain state, having been born in Stamford, Bennington county, Vermont. He secured his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native city, and was a lad of seven years at the time of his parents' removal to Illinois, where he continued to attend school at intervals, after which he was employed on various farms in Illinois until he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and became numbered among the pioneers of Minnehaha county, purchasing a farm and having ever since continued to make his home on the same, while he has brought the land under a high state of cultivation and improved it with substantial buildings, including an attractive and commodious residence. He has planted a nice grove of trees, now well-matured, and everything about his farm betokens thrift and prosperity. In politics he has ever accorded an uncompromising allegiance to the Democratic party, and has been an active worker in its cause, though he has never sought official preferment.

Mr. Jones was married to Miss Cora J. Stoddard, and they have seven children.

CHARLES A. STEPHENS, one of the prominent and successful young farmers and stock growers of Beadle county, was born in Grant county, Wisconsin. His parents were numbered among the early pioneers of Wisconsin, and there the father attained prominence as a farmer and a raiser of and dealer in live stock, especially horses. He came to the territory of Dakota, in company with the subject of this sketch, in 1886, and the subject has since visited the state each successive year, he and his father having been engaged in shipping horses from Wisconsin to South Dakota during the intervening years, and in the connection they accumulated a large tract of land in Beadle county, the development and improvement of the same leading the entire family to remove to the county and take up a permanent residence, while the subject has continued to be actively associated with his father in the management of the fine property here. The subject secured his educational training in the public schools of his native county and has had most excellent business discipline through his intimate association with his honored father from his youth up. In politics he is a stanch Republican, as is also his father, and both are known as progressive and public-spirited citizens.

Mr. Stephens was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Ziegler, who was likewise born and reared in Grant county, Wisconsin, and they have two children.

T. B. LONG, one of the representative member of the bar of Brule county, is a native of Iowa, and secured his early educational discipline in the public schools of Mason City, Iowa, being graduated in the high school, and later he was for one year a student in the law department of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, having previously prosecuted his technical reading under an able preceptor, and was admitted to the bar. In 1880 Judge Long came to what is now the state of South Dakota and located in Mitchell, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession about two years, while he also took up a pre-emption claim adjoining the town site of Mount Vernon, in the same county. Later he came to Brule county and took up his residence in Kimball, where he has ever since maintained his home and where he has gained prestige in his profession and distinguished precedence as a citizen. He is an uncompromising Republican in his political proclivities and was elected state's attorney of Brule county. He was also elected to the probate bench, and he acceptably administered the affairs of this important office for one term. Under the administration of President Harrison, Judge Long was appointed postmaster at Kimball, and held the office four years. Since retiring from office he has given his attention to the active work of his profession. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order and also the Knights of Pythias. Judge Long was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Egloff, and they have one child.

REV. J. R. HIGGINS, the able and popular priest in charge of St. Rose church and parish in the attractive village of Montrose, McCook county, is a native of the fair Emerald Isle, though he has passed practically his entire life in America. He was born in County Sligo, Ireland, and his parents emigrated to the United States when he was a child of four years. They located in the city of New York, in the parish of historic old St. Michael's church, and there the subject passed his youthful days. He secured his preliminary educational discipline in the parish school of St. Michael's church, and after completing the prescribed curriculum he entered St. Francis Xavier College, in the city of New York, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1883. He then completed his philosophical and theological courses in Dominican colleges in Kentucky and Ohio, and then was ordained to the priesthood. After his reception of holy orders Father Higgins initiated the active work of his sacred calling by serving as a missionary priest in Kentucky, Tennessee and Minnesota. While residing in the last mentioned state he made a lecture tour through South Dakota, and incidentally he became favorably impressed with the state as a desirable field for his work, and he determined to locate here providing the necessary permission could be secured from the church authorities. He was granted his desire, and became a member of this diocese, being first assigned to pastoral work in Bon Homme county, where he labored until 1903, when he was assigned to his present charge as rector of St. Rose church, in Montrose, where he has gained the affectionate regard and hearty co-operation of the members of his parish, into whose work he is infusing zeal and vitality, while his gracious personality and tolerance have gained to him distinctive popularity in his new field of labor.

JAMES DOUGLASS, the present postmaster of Carthage, was born in New York, and at the country schools of his native place received the elementary education usually allotted to the children of that day. The western fever was then raging strongly in the eastern states, and James Douglass did not escape this universal infection and so, when twenty-one years of age, we find him on his way to Wisconsin, where in due time he found a "local habitation." This first settlement, however, was but temporary, being disturbed by the outbreak of the great Civil war which interrupted the vocations of millions of men in every part of this vast country. James Douglass enlisted and was sent with his command to Missouri. He remained in the service until November, 1865, when he received his honorable discharge and immediately thereafter returned to Wisconsin. He purchased a farm near Madison, the state capital, and lived there six years, after which he removed to Lake Mills, from which point he was engaged for several years in carrying the mails. In 1880 Mr. Douglass decided on a still farther immigration into the western territories, and purchased land in Miner county, South Dakota, which at that time was but sparsely populated. In fact, he was one of the first settlers and has since been largely instrumental in developing and building up that part of the new state. He was elected county commissioner, and served one term to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. Further honors were soon conferred upon him in the shape of an election to the legislature, and the satisfaction with his services was so great as to lead to his re-election. In addition to the public offices above mentioned, Mr. Douglass served acceptably as chairman of the board of supervisors of Redstone township. In politics he has been a lifelong Republican, firmly impressed with the correctness and soundness of the principles of his party and always a strong supporter of its policies and candidates. In 1899 he was appointed postmaster of Carthage by President McKinley and has held this office continually since that time. Mr. Douglass was married to Miss Rachael Doolittle and they have three children.

FOSTER F. WHEELER is a native of the old Granite state, having been born in Amherst, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, and passed his boyhood days in his native town, where he availed himself of the advantages of the local schools. After attaining manhood he came to the territory of Dakota, which was then absolutely on the frontier of civilization. He located in Yankton, and made that place his headquarters until he took up his residence on his present farm, where he has ever since maintained his home. He was one of the very first permanent settlers in Charles Mix county, and the county seat, Wheeler, was named in his honor. Upon coming to the county Mr. Wheeler took up government land, and this has ever since been his home and the scene of his labors. He has made excellent improvements on his ranch, having a nice residence, surrounded by trees of his own planting, while on the place he has one of the best artesian wells in the state. In politics Mr. Wheeler has given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party from the time of its organization, and he has wielded much influence in public affairs of a local nature, while he has served as a member of the board of county commissioners, as a school officer and in other positions of trust. He was also elected probate judge of the county. Mr. Wheeler is married and is the father of two children.

THOMAS JONES, one of the extensive farmers and stock growers of Hand county, is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in County Fermanagh, Ireland. The father of the subject passed his entire life in Ireland, and after his death his widow emigrated with her children to America, the subject of this sketch being about ten years of age at the time. She settled in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, as a pioneer, and there purchased a farm, upon which she continued to reside until her death, her sons ably co-operating in the work of carrying on the farming operations. The subject received his rudimentary education in his native land and after coming to America continued his studies as opportunity offered. The major portion of his educational discipline was secured in night schools, as his services were demanded in connection with the work of the farm during the daytime. He continued to attend school until he had attained the age of twenty years. Eventually he removed to Pottawattamie county, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming until he came to his present location in Hand county, taking up a homestead claim, in Florence township, and on this land his present substantial residence is located. To his original claim he has added until he now owns a valuable ranch. He is one of the successful and extensive raisers of high-grade cattle in this section, and also devotes special attention to the raising of horses. His home place is equipped with modern improvements and is one of the attractive rural domains of the county.

In politics Mr. Jones has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he was elected to the office of township clerk, of which he has ever since remained incumbent. At the time of this writing he is also chairman of the board of township trustees.

Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Reed, and of this union have been born five children.

E. S. WILSON, editor and publisher of the Miller Gazette, was born in the town of Easton, Massachusetts. He received his educational training in the common schools of the old Bay state, and there continued until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, when he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortune in the west. He came to Iowa, where he was united in marriage.

Mr. Wilson was engaged in Iowa until 1872, when he came to the territory of Dakota and located in Hand county, as one of the first permanent settlers, while he and his wife encountered their full quota of the trials and vicissitudes incident to pioneer life on the frontier. He took up government land, improving the same and adding to it from time to time until he is now the owner of a model landed estate. He is peculiarly successful as a farmer, while in this line he has done much to raise the standard of agriculture in this section, since others have not failed to profit by his example. On his fine ranch he has a large herd of high-grade cattle, as well as horses of standard breeding and the best type of swine. Mr. Wilson effected the purchase of the plant and business of the Miller Gazette, of which he assumed control on the 1st of October, 1903, and which he will continue as an exemplar of the principles and policies of the Republican party and as an exponent of local interests. He has ever been a stalwart adherent of the "grand old party," and has been prominent in its councils since coming to South Dakota. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity.

S. R. WALLIS, M. D., who is established in the practice of his profession in the village of Miller, is a native of the state of Maryland, having been born in Hartford county. In the public schools of his native state Dr. Wallis secured his preliminary educational discipline and thereafter continued his studies in the Belleaire Academy, in Maryland, and in a boarding school at Falkston, that state. Later he entered Georgetown College and then was matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Baltimore, in which celebrated institution he completed his technical professional course, being graduated and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He passed his vacations in hospital work, being an attache of the Boston city hospital for the first vacation, of the Long Island hospital for the second, the Tewksbury hospital, in Masaschusetts, for the third, while during his final vacation period he had charge of the North End Hospital dispensary in the city of Boston. Dr. Wallis came to Miller, South Dakota, where he has since been established in the active practice of his profession and where he has met with most gratifying success. Dr. Wallis was united in marriage to Miss Ella Stritehoff, and they are the parents of one child.

CHARLES H. FRASER, of Gann Valley, Buffalo county, is a native of the state of Iowa, and was reared on the homestead farm and early began to assist in its work and management, while he continued to attend the public schools of his native county at varying intervals until he had attained the age of seventeen years. He then engaged in farming on his own responsibility, continuing operations along this line for the ensuing several years and then engaged in the grain and live-stock business, with which he continued to be actively identified for five years, at the expiration of which he came to South Dakota and purchased a ranch in Buffalo county. He was there engaged in farming and stock raising until he disposed of the property and took up his residence in Gann Valley, where he has been since established in business as noted in the opening paragraph of this sketch. Shortly after locating in the village Mr. Fraser purchased the general merchandise business of J. W. Johnson, and has since successfully conducted the same, increasing the stock in the various departments and making the establishment one of the leading mercantile concerns of the sort in this section. He also buys and ships cattle upon a large scale, and is one of the reliable and progressive business men and popular citizens of the county. In politics he gives allegiance to the Republican party.

E. D. COWEN, D. D., was born in Pennsylvania and during his earlier years attended school in the neighborhood of his place of nativity. At a late period he became a student at the Northern Illinois College, located at Fulton, after which he took up the study of medicine and eventually completed his education in the Bennett Medical College, of Chicago. After he secured his diploma he lost no time in seeking an eligible location for a young doctor and found employment for some years at various points in Iowa and Illinois. Finally he decided to cast in his lot with the rising young state beyond the Missouri which but a few years before had been admitted into the Union. Arriving in South Dakota, he selected McCook county as the theater for his future operations and without loss of time was soon practicing his profession among the people of this prosperous section of the great northwest. Making his headquarters at Canastota, his energy and affability soon brought him business and during his five-years residence in this place he has done a good and growing business. Dr. Cowen is a Republican in politics and as a candidate of that party was elected coroner of McCook county at the last election for a term of two years.

Dr. Cowen was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Gage. He is a member of the church of God and has fraternal connections with the Masonic fraternity, Modern Woodmen, the Yeomen and Home Guardians.

W. C. BOORMAN, one of the important business men of Miner county, was born at Waterloo, Wisconsin, his only education being obtained in the public schools of his native place. He was brought up to work and during his entire life has been a busy man. His first venture was in the milling business and this afforded him his sole occupation for many years after reaching his majority. He achieved reasonable success and accumulated some means as the result of unflagging industry and close attention to duty. His attention had for some time been attracted by the advantages offered in various pursuits by the young states beyond the Missouri and in 1898 he carried out a resolve long before arrived at to cast his fortunes with South Dakota. He decided on Miner county as his place of abode and lost no time in establishing an elevator at Howard. He began dealing in grains, coal and other commodities incident to the trade of that locality and has given his close attention to this enterprise ever since his arrival in the state.

Mr. Boorman was united in marriage with Miss Kate Lum, by whom he has four children. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church.

R. F. LYONS, of Carthage, was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, and was still a child when his parents removed to the Illinois metropolis. He was educated in the Chicago schools and remained in that city about eighteen years, at the end of which time he removed to Winneshiek county, Iowa, where he embarked in the farm and live-stock business. He continued in this line with fair success until he decided to go farther west and eventually became a resident of Lake county, South Dakota. In the spring of 1883 he settled in Miner county and built the first grain elevator and general merchandise store at Carthage, with which enterprises he has ever since been connected. Mr. Lyons was elected as a member of the constitutional convention which met at Sioux City in 1889. In fact he was quite active in politics as a Democrat and lent his best efforts in establishing his party in power, always being ready for necessary work of organization and campaigning. After the great Democratic triumph of 1892, which led to the election of Mr. Cleveland to the presidency, Mr. Lyons was appointed postmaster of Carthage.

Mr. Lyons was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Shea, who died, leaving two daughters, and subsequently he married Miss Sara A. Donlay, of Winneshiek county, Iowa, and by this union there have been born eleven children.

C. J. ANDERSON, of Plankinton, the capital of Aurora county, was born in the city of Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio. He secured his early educational discipline in the common schools and supplemented this by a course of study in the Ohio State Normal School, where he continued his discipline until he had attained the age of twenty-one years. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Western Army and with which he continued in active service for four years and three months, representing practically the entire period of the war. He received his honorable discharge and then returned to his home in Zanesville, where he remained until he removed to Delavan, Illinois, where he maintained his home for a number of years, having been engaged in the hardware business for the major portion of the time. He then came to South Dakota, and located in Aurora county, taking up a homestead claim adjoining the site of the present city of Plankinton, and becoming one of the founders of the town, while he was also concerned in the organization of the county. Soon after his arrival he established the first mercantile business in the town, having a small building in which he installed a stock of general merchandise, while later he gave his attention entirely to the hardware business, in which he was engaged until he disposed of his interests in the line and established his present enterprise, having a well-appointed establishment, in which he carries a fine assortment of clothing and furnishing goods, while he controls a large and representative trade.

In politics Mr. Anderson has ever given a stanch support to the Republican party, taking an active part in the promotion of its cause, while he has been called upon to serve in various positions of public trust. He received from the board of county commissioners the appointment to the office of register of deeds, and became ex-officio county clerk, the two offices having been jointly administered for a number of years. He held the dual office under this appointment for a period, and then was elected to fill the same, and was chosen as his own successor at the expiration of his first regular term. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gates, of Delavan, Wisconsin, and they have three children.

L. H. MARTIN, proprietor of the Sunnyside stock ranch, located in Davison county, about four and one-half miles from Mitchell, was born on a farm in Jackson county, Iowa. He received his early educational training in the common schools of the various localities where his parents resided, and he has made his home in South Dakota for the major portion of the time since 1888. He was engaged in farming in Clay county during the period when the grasshopper plague worked such havoc, and after his crops had been destroyed for three successive seasons he removed to Iowa, where he was engaged in farming. He has never lost faith in South Dakota, however, and has now located here for the purpose of making it a permanent home. His farm is one of the model places of Davison county, being improved with modern and attractive buildings and having the best of facilities for the raising of stock, besides agricultural products if so desired. On his farm are found the best types of horses, cattle and swine, and he makes large shipments each year to the eastern markets. In politics he gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party. Mr. Martin was united in marriage to Miss Annie Johnson, and they have had eight children.

MICHAEL FEENEY is numbered among the representative stock growers of Stanley county. He was born in Ireland and obtained a common-school education in this country. On his present ranch he has made excellent improvements, is one of the highly esteemed citizens of this section of the state and has been very successful in the raising of cattle. In politics he is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and his religious views are in harmony with the faith of the Catholic church.

WILLIAM I. MURRAY, of Hanson county, is a native of the Empire state of the Union, having been born in Erie county, New York. He was reared on the homestead farm and received a common-school education, and he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in his native state until 1880, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and took up a homestead claim in Hanson county, where he has ever since resided, now having a valuable and attractive landed estate, the major portion of which is under a high state of cultivation, yielding large returns for the labors contributed. Mr. Murray also raises an excellent grade of cattle and other live stock, and his efforts have been directed with such discrimination and good judgment that he has been very successful in both departments of his farming enterprise. He is the oldest member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in the state, having affiliated with this fraternity in 1876, and is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. From his retaining membership in the Grand Army it will be understood that he was one of the brave "boys in blue" who aided in the preservation of the Union. He enlisted as a member of the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and with which he saw much active and arduous service, having participated in many important battles and in the Atlanta campaign, while he was three times wounded in action.

Mr. Murray was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Plunket, and she passed away, being survived by two children. Mr. Murray consummated a second union, by which he has become the father of four children.

F. D. TYLER, one of the well-known and honored farmers of Davison county, was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin. When he was but five years of age his father was killed by accident, and he was but nine years of age when his mother likewise passed away. His educational advantages were meager, but he availed himself of school privileges whenever his self-sustaining labors permitted him to attend school for even a short interval, and this limited training has been effectively supplemented by the lessons gained in the broad school of experience. Mr. Tyler left Wisconsin when a lad of fourteen years and went to Iowa, where he grew to manhood and where he remained until coming to Dakota territory. He settled in Davison county, where he took up a tree claim and forthwith set about to improve the same and bring it under cultivation. He developed a good farm and made excellent improvements on the same, and has here maintained his home during the intervening years, the place being devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of live stock of excellent grade. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, but takes a proper interest in local affairs and has been called upon to serve in positions of public trust and responsibility. He is at the time of this writing a member of the board of township trustees and also of the school board of his district. He is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Congregational church.

E. F. STEVENS, who has a fine farm north of the town of Woonsocket, Sanborn county, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Rock county, Wisconsin. He was reared on the homestead farm in Wisconsin, where he received a good common-school education, having been a successful teacher for one year while a young man. He continued to assist in the work and management of the home farm until he had attained his legal majority, and thereafter was engaged in farming on his own responsibility in Wisconsin until he took up his residence in Sanborn county, South Dakota, locating upon a farm which is an integral portion of his present fine place. He has made excellent improvements of a permanent nature, having good buildings, windmills, fences, etc. He rasises a fine grade of cattle and feeds each year a great many sheep and hogs, his dealings in live stock being quite extensive. He is one of the leaders of the Republican party in his county, being a member of the county central committee and having served for eight years as clerk of his township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Stevens was united in marriage to Miss Amanda E. Hopkins, and they have two children.

JAMES A. OAKES, one of the honored pioneers and influential citizens of Moody county, was born in Pennsylvania, and received his rudimentary education in his native place. He was about eleven years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Illinois, where he continued his scholastic training in the common schools, in the meanwhile assisting in the reclamation and cultivation of the pioneer homestead. At the age of seventeen he signalized his loyalty by tendering his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in the Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front, and he continued in active service for a period of two years. After the close of the war Mr. Oakes returned to Illinois, and there engaged in the work of the painters' trade, to which he continued to devote his attention at irregular intervals. Subsequently he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and entered claim to government land in Moody county, and in the spring of the following year he brought his family here and located on the new farm. To this original claim he has added until he now has a fine ranch, while he also owns and operates a farm in the adjoining county of McPherson, his substantial and attractive residence being located on the homestead claim which he secured when he first came to the state. He carries on diversified farming and raises live stock of excellent type, while he devotes no little attention to dairying. He also owns an interest in a lumber yard and a grain elevator. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, while fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Oakes wedded Miss Malinda S. Saterlee, and they became the parents of four children. Mrs. Oakes was summoned into eternal rest and the subject wedded Miss Hannah S. Johnson, who was born in Iowa. Of the second union have been born two children.

H. HOLMGREN, M. D., of Canton, Lincoln county, was born in the picturesque old city of Stockholm, Sweden, and was there reared to maturity, having received liberal educational advantages in the fair land of his birth. At the age of twenty-six years he came to America and located in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where he at once began a course of study in the Beaumont Hospital Medical College, completing the prescribed curriculum and being graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon afterward he located in the city of Ishpeming, in the upper peninsula of the state of Michigan, where he was actively engaged in practice until he came to South Dakota and established himself in practice at Alcester, Union county. He remained there only a short interval and then came to Canton, where he has since resided, having here built up a large and representative practice. He established the Canton hospital, which he has since successfully managed, the institution being specially well equipped and exercising most beneficent functions. He is popular in all classes of society, is a man of high intellectual and professional attainments, and is an acquisition to the medical fraternity and citizenship of the state.

A. C. ROBERTS, one of the prominent citizens of Day county, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in the city of Oberlin, Ohio. When the subject was a child his parents removed to Livingston county, Illinois, where he was reared to maturity, having grown up on a farm and having duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools, including the completion of a high-school course. After leaving school he devoted two years to the study of law, and was admitted to practice in all of the courts of the state of Illinois, and he has a license to practice in all the courts of South Dakota.

In 1876 Mr. Roberts engaged in the active practice of law in Illinois, continuing to follow the work of his profession for two years, and thereafter being engaged in farming in that state, while he was later engaged in the mercantile business for one year. Later he came to South Dakota and took up land in Homer township, Day county, which he improved and placed under effective cultivation, having one of the valuable landed estates of the county. He continued to be actively and successfully engaged in farming and stock growing until 1900, when he took up his residence in Pierpont, where he has since carried on a prosperous enterprise in the handling of grain, coal and lumber. In politics Mr. Roberts maintains an independent attitude. In 1893 he was a member of the state senate, having been elected on the ticket of the People's party. He and his wife are valued and zealous members of the Presbyterian church in Pierpont, and he is an elder in the same at the present time. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Rachel Frances Chambers, who was born in Lowell, Lasalle county, Illinois, and they have three children.

JOHN Z. REED, of near Rapid City, is a native of Scottsville, Monroe county, New York. He was reared and educated in his native county, and after leaving school was engaged in teaching for a number of years and later in farming. Subsequently he came to South Dakota and after a short residence there located a ranch on the Cheyenne river east of the town, on which he started an enterprise in raising stock, a line of industry in which he has been continuously engaged since that time. He continued to live on this ranch until 1900, when he bought the one he now occupies on Rapid creek, eight miles from Rapid City. He has greatly improved this and built a commodious dwelling and other necessary buildings on it, and has brought the land to a high state of cultivation. In politics he is a Republican and an ardent supporter of the party.

H. J. ROCK, M. D., a well-known physician and surgeon of Aberdeen, South Dakota, was born on a farm near North English, Iowa. He was reared on the farm and attended first the country schools, then graduated from the North English high school. He next graduated from the college at Valparaiso, Indiana, taking the course in teaching, business and science. He came to South Dakota and took charge of the high school at Big Stone City for two years. Following this he was principal of the Webster high school for four years. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of Illinois, in 1900, and began the practice of his profession in Aberdeen the same year. He is a member of the Aberdeen District Medical Society, the South Dakota Medical Society and the American Medical Society.

HENRY STRUNK was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1830, and is a son of Frederick and Minnie (Otto) Strunk. Germany remained his place of residence until 1852, when he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, settling first in Buffalo, New York. He soon afterward removed to Cincinnati and several years later went to Iowa, where he resided until 1862, the year of his arrival in South Dakota. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land from the government and as his financial resources increased he added to this until he now has seven hundred acres, one-half of which is devoted to pasturage purposes. He raises hay on a very extensive scale and he has set out a large number of trees and also greatly improved his property by the erection of substantial buildings.

IRVING R. SKILLING is a native of the state of Wisconsin, having been born in Green county, on the 2d of March, 1860, and being a son of Ransom and Nancy (Hills) Skilling. The subject remained in Iowa until 1884, when he came to what is now the state of South Dakota and located on his present homestead, taking up one hundred and sixty acres of government land, in the rich bottom lands of the Missouri river valley, while later he purchased an adjoining eighty acres. He has since been successfully engaged in farming and stock raising and is one of the substantial and highly respected citizens of the county which has been his home for so many years.

FREDERICK TYSON, of Hecla, Brown county, claims New Jersey as the place of his nativity, having been born in the beautiful little port city of Hoboken, opposite from the national metropolis. A few years after his birth the family removed to Wisconsin, and he was reared on the homestead farm, being afforded the advantages of the excellent public schools. When twenty years of age he decided to follow the advice of Horace Greeley by coming west and growing up with the country, having previously served an apprenticeship in the drug business. He came to Brown county and took up land near Frederick, where he was engaged in farming until he located in Hecla, as one of the first settlers of the town, and here engaged in the drug business, in which line he successfully conducted operations until he sold out. Before selling, he had added to his drug stock a line of general merchandise, and this department he retained, the same being the nucleus of the present fine establishment of which he is the head. In 1902 he admitted to partnership his brother-in-law and they have since continued the business. Mr. Tyson is a loyal and public-spirited citizen and is popular in both business and social circles. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Tyson led to the marriage altar Miss Matilda Wilmsen, who was born and reared in Portage county, Wisconsin, and they have one child.

J. E. BOUNDEY, of Brown county, was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and passed his youthful days on the homestead farm, receiving a common-school education. In 1871 he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, with which he was engaged for the ensuing four years, at the expiration of which he went to California, where he became identified with the lumber business. Subsequently he came to South Dakota and located on a tract of government land in Liberty township, Brown county, his being the only family in the township during the first winter. He perfected his title to his original claims and still retains the same, to which he has added until he now has a fine landed estate, well-improved and under a high state of cultivation. He secures large yields of grain from his ranch and also gives considerable attention to the raising of cattle, while he also breeds fine horses. On the place is a fine artesian well, which furnishes an abundant supply of pure, sparkling water for all purposes. Mr. Boundey continued to reside on his farm until 1894, when he removed to Hecla and engaged in the buying and shipping of grain and also in dealing in all kinds of farming implements and machinery of the best type. He carries a stock of the leading makes of harvesters, threshers and other machines, besides the smaller implements, and controls a large and constantly increasing business. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Boundey was married to Miss Alice Bradner, who was born and reared in Wisconsin and who was summoned into eternal rest, leaving one son. Mr. Boundey later consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Genevieve Shattuck, who was born and reared in Michigan. They have a pleasant home in Hecla and the same is a center of cordial hospitality.

CLARENCE E. HAYWARD, of Raymond, Clark county, comes of old colonial stock, of English origin, and is himself a native of the old Pine Tree state, having been born in Winthrop, Kennebec county, Maine, on the 4th of August, 1858. He completed the curriculum of the public schools of his native town and thereafter continued there his studies in Towle Academy, while later he attended the well-known and ably-conducted academy at Monmouth, Maine. At the age of sixteen years he engaged in teaching, continuing to follow the pedagogic profession in Maine until he came to the west, while later he took up his abode in Raymond, South Dakota, with whose development and progress he has been intimately identified, while he has built up an excellent business as a dealer in real estate, personally owning twelve hundred acres of improved farming land in Clark county, while he retains the confidence and good will of all with whom he has come in contact in either a business or social way and is one of the popular and public-spirited citizens of his county and town. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Hayward was married to Miss Alice Armitage, who was born in Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH A. McKIBBEN, a retired farmer and extensive landholder of Day county, is a native of Edwards county, Illinois. While still a youth, his father died and the widowed mother removed with her family to Minnesota, where they remained until 1881, when all came to South Dakota, locating five miles southwest of Webster, Day county, where they took up government land. Here the subject now has a finely improved landed estate, over which he still maintains a personal supervision. The tract under cultivation is devoted principally to the propagation of wheat, oats and barley, and Mr. McKibben also gives much attention to the raising of cattle, sheep and horses. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married to Miss Louisa Butler, who was born in Indiana, and they have five children.

BERNS JOHNSON SOLEM was born in Norway, and was reared and educated in his naaive place and there continued to give his attention to business until his immigration to America. He landed in Quebec, Canada, and thence made his way to Wisconsin, and thence went to Minnesota, where he was engaged in railroad work for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which he went to Mason City, Iowa, and in that locality devoted three years to grading work on a railroad. Subsequently he came as a pioneer to what is now Lincoln county, South Dakota, and took up a homestead claim in Norway township. On his land he proceeded to erect a shanty, and hired men to break some of the land, while he soon returned to Mason City, Iowa, where he purchased a yoke of oxen and transported his little stock of household goods to his primitive house. He energetically set himself to the task of developing his farm and placing it under cultivation, and with the passing of the years marked success came to reward his efforts. He became the owner of a finely improved ranch, and there continued to reside until he disposed of the property and removed to the village of Canton, where he has since lived practically retired. In politics he gives his support to the men whom he considers best qualified, and both he and his wife are devoted members of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Solem was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Johnson, who was born and reared in Norway and who has proved to him a devoted wife and helpmeet, and of this union were born two children.

JOSEPH WALTERS CATLETT, cashier of the Bank of Estelline, Hamlin county, was born in Monroe county, Missouri. He was reared on the home farm and assisted in its work during the summer seasons, while during three or four months each winter he pursued his studies in the public schools, so continuing until he had attained years of maturity, after which he taught one term of district school and then attended the normal school at Kirksville, Missouri. Thereafter he returned to the homestead farm, and for the following five years taught during the winter terms in the country schools, while for the major portion of the intervening period he was employed as bookkeeper in the office of a lumber firm at Centralia, Missouri. He then obtained a state certificate to teach and applied for the principalship of a city school, but was defeated by one vote, the only objection entered being that he was not a married man. He then came to the territory of Dakota and arrived in Estelline on his birthday anniversary. Here he established himself in the lumber business, becoming one of the pioneers of the town, and later added a hardware department to his enterprise, which he successfully conducted for a number of years, while he is still the owner of the lumber business which he established more than a score of years ago, having disposed of his hardware business. Upon the organization and incorporation of the Bank of Estelline, Mr. Catlett was elected its president, in which capacity he continued to serve until the stockholders felt that the prestige and success of the enterprise would be furthered if he were placed in active charge of its affairs, and he was accordingly elected cashier and has since remained incumbent of this position, while under his direct management the bank has gained a place among the most popular and substantial financial institutions in this section of the state. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and was prominent in effecting the party organization in Hamlin county, while for the past twelve years he has represented said county as a member of the South Dakota delegation to the national convention of the party in 1900, at Kansas City. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and he was reared in the faith of the Christian church, but is not formally identified with any religious body, Mrs. Catlett being a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. Catlett was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bland, who was born in Paris, and they have three children.

P. S. JOHNSON, one of the prosperous farmers and stock growers of Deuel county, was born in Norway, and was there reared and educated. In 1871 he severed the ties which bound him to home and native land and set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He located in Iowa, where he was engaged in farming. Disposing of his interests there, he came to what is now the state of South Dakota, first settling in Brookings county, where he continued to devote his energies to agricultural pursuits. He then came to Deuel county, where he took up a homestead claim, while later he effected the purchase of an additional tract, placing the major portion under effective cultivation. He has disposed of a portion of his landed estate, but still retains a fine ranch, nearly all of which is available for cultivation, while he also gives no little attention to the raising of high-grade cattle and hogs. He continued to give his entire attention to his farm until 1901, when he purchased an attractive and modern residence property in the village of Toronto, where he has since resided.

In politics Mr. Johnson is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and he has been a prominent figure in public affairs of a local nature. He has served seven years as a member of the board of county commissioners, of which important office he is incumbent at the time of this writing, while for twelve years he was an official of his school district, and for five years supervisor of his township. He and his wife are valued and zealous members of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Ingeborg Eggen, who was likewise born in Norway, whence she came with her parents to America when a girl. The subject and his wife have no children of their own, but have adopted a son.

N. M. WADE, M. D., is a native of Virginia and springs from one of the old families of that historic commonwealth, his ancestors for three generations having been American in all the term implies. He attended the common schools and when a young man took up the study of medicine, which he prosecuted with great assiduity, first under private instruction and later in the Chicago Medical College. He was graduated therefrom in 1880, and three years later came to South Dakota and engaged actively in the practice of his profession. Subsequently he sought a wider field in the Black Hills and since 1895 has been located at Lead City, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice. For a while he was connected with the medical department of the United States army in the department of the Platte and at this time he is official physician of Lead City, besides holding the position of grand medical examiner for the Ancient Order of United Workmen of South Dakota. Dr. Wade has read and studied extensively and kept himself fully abreast the times in all matters relating to his profession. He is a politician of considerable prominence, a leader of the Democratic party in Lead City and Lawrence county, and at the present time is chairman of the county central committee. He is identified with several secret fraternal organizations, being a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Wade married Miss Anna Stanley, who was born in Wisconsin, and they are the parents of three children.

C. P. WARREN, of Kingsbury county, was born on a farm in Olmsted county, Minnesota. He received his rudimentary educational discipline in the district schools of his native county, and was nine years of age at the time of the family removal from Minnesota to South Dakota. Here he continued to attend the public schools. He began teaching in the district schools of the county, and taught during the winter terms and worked on the farm during the summer seasons. Later he entered Western Normal College, in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he continued his studies for one school year, after which he was again engaged in teaching. He then attended the State University of South Dakota, after which he again engaged in teaching for one season and then resumed his studies in the university, where he remained another year. He entered the law department of the Minnesota State University, being graduated and being simultaneously admitted to the bar. Shortly after his graduation Mr. Warren located in DeSmet, and here he has since built up a most gratifying practice, gaining recognition as an able advocate and counsel. He was elected state's attorney of the county, and has proved a most capable public prosecutor, while he is also serving as city attorney. He is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, and takes an active part in local political affairs. He is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CAPT. CHARLES S. FASSETT, of Beadle county, an honored veteran of the Civil war, is a native of the Wolverine state, having been born on a farm in Sandstone township, Jackson county, Michigan. He was reared on the homestead farm, early beginning to assist in its work and securing his early educational training in the district schools. He continued on the farm until he was about sixteen years of age, and thereafter alternated his time between attending college and teaching. He was a student in Albion College, Michigan, when the firing of rebel guns on Fort Sumter announced the beginning of the long fratricidal conflict, and in that term he completed the course of preparatory work which entitled him to admission to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. A few days before the close of the term he was elected second lieutenant of a volunteer company, was mustered into the service as such and was sent to Fort Wayne. Soon afterward he was mustered into the United States service, as a member of the Sixth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned second lieutenant. He bore an honorable and gallant part in the long struggle, rising by meritorious service to the rank of captain, and was mustered out in August, 1865, with a record of which any man might well be proud. After the war Captain Fassett returned to Michigan, where he resumed his educational work. He was matriculated in Hillsdale College, that state, where he completed the classical course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1868, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He devoted the next several years to teaching in the public schools of his native state, while for a period of four years he rendered effective service as county superintendent of schools in Ottawa county, that state. In 1875 he removed to Carson City, Nevada, and later to Virginia City, that state, devoting his attention during these years principally to the furniture and upholstering business. In 1881 he returned to Michigan, where he remained about ten months, at the expiration of which he came to what is now the state of South Dakota. In 1882 he filed entry to a claim in Spink county, eight miles north of Frankfort, while at the same time he secured a soldier's declaratory claim, north of Hitchcock, of which village he became a resident soon after its founding, while he has ever since maintained his home here. He established the Hitchcock News, of which he was editor and publisher for several years, while in the meanwhile he continued the improvement of his ranch property and was otherwise prominently identified with business and industrial interests. He was state engineer of irrigation, and in the connection made a special investigation and study in connection with the artesian-well system of the state. At the time of President Harrison's administration he was appointed postmaster at Hitchcock, continuing incumbent of this office until the election of President Cleveland, while he was reappointed to the office by President McKinley and has ever since served in the same. He again became the publisher and editor of the Hitchcock News, which he owns at the present time. In politics he is a stanch Republican and has been an active worker in its cause since coming to South Dakota, while he also served as a member of the board of commissioners of Beadle county. He is one of the charter members of T. O. Howe Post, No. 33, Grand Army of the Republic, while he is also identified with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Captain Fassett was married to Miss Louise M. Bickford, who was born in the state of New York, and they became the parents of two sons.

SAMUEL W. OVIATT, one of the venerable and honored pioneer citizens of Beadle county, is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born on the old homestead farm in Trumbull county, Ohio, and being a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of that state. He was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. About the time of the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he removed with his family to Minnesota, where he continued to be engaged actively in farming until his change of residence to South Dakota. He changed his allegiance from the Whig to the Republican party, and is a stanch advocate of the principles of the latter. While a resident of Minnesota he served with marked ability in the office of justice of the peace. He and his family are members of the Baptist church, whose faith he has held from early youth, and he has long been identified with the Independent Order of Good Templars, being a stanch friend of the temperance cause.

Mr. Oviatt was united in marriage to Miss Julia Salisbury, who, like himself, was born and reared in Ohio, and they have had six children.

J. W. BOYCE, senior member of the firm of Boyce & Warren, which controls an excellent and important legal business at Sioux Falls, was born in the town of Oregon, Dane county, Wisconsin. He remained on the homestead farm until he had attained the age of fifteen years, having in the meanwhile attended the public schools of the locality, and then his parents removed to Madison, the capital of the state, where he completed a course in the high school and then entered the University of Wisconsin, where he completed courses in both the literary and law departments. He then came to Sioux Falls and engaged in the practice of his profession, entering into partnership with his brother, the late F. L. Boyce, under the firm name of Boyce & Boyce. In order to still farther fortify himself for the broader work of his profession he entered the law school of Boston University, being graduated with high honors. He then returned to Sioux Falls, where he continued in practice.

E. B. SOPER, Jr., cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Woonsocket, was born in Esterville, Iowa. He secured his early educational discipline in the public schools and was matriculated in Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa, where he was graduated. In the autumn of the following year he entered Columbia College, in the city of New York, and in this celebrated institution he secured the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He remained one year in the law department of the same institution, and then entered the law department of the University of Iowa, where he was graduated in the spring of the following year, being duly admitted to the bar of the state. In the following June he was united in marriage to Mrs. Clarissa (Robbins) Jackson, of Emmettsburg, where soon after his graduation he became a member of the law firm of Soper, Allen & Alexander, and there he continued in the active practice of his profession until the present Citizens' National Bank of Woonsocket, South Dakota, was organized, and he was called here to accept the position of cashier and general executive manager, in which capacity he has since served. Mr. Soper is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, being at the present time junior warden of St. Luke's mission at Woonsocket. He is a member of the Sigma Nu college fraternity, and is also identified with the Loyal Legion.

W. L. MONTGOMERY, cashier of the Bank of Iowa and Dakota, at Chamberlain, and a member of the present state senate, is a native of the state of Illinois, having been born in Rock Island county. He was reared on the home farm and after completing the curriculum of the public schools continued his studies in the Geneseo Academy, at Geneseo, Illinois. Soon after leaving school he came west to Nebraska, where he established himself in the real-estate, loan and live-stock business, having his headquarters at Fullerton, Nance county. He removed to northwestern Iowa, where he remained about one year, at the expiration of which he came to Chamberlain, South Dakota, where he engaged in the banking and live-stock business, purchasing an interest in the Bank of Iowa and Dakota. Later he and his father purchased the interests of all other stockholders in the institution, of which they have since maintained control. Mr. Montgomery has ever given an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, and was elected to represent his district in the state senate. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage to Miss Leone King, of Chamberlain, and they have one child.

OLE S. MERAGER, M. D., one of the representative members of the medical fraternity in the city of Sioux Falls, is a native of Norway. He secured his early educational training in the excellent schools of his native place, and then set forth to seek his fortunes in America. He secured employment as interpreter on a Mississippi river steamboat, in which capacity he served several months. He removed to Goodhue county, Minnesota, and for the next decade he divided his time between labor of various sorts and attending school, having gained his technical education entirely through his own exertions. He began the study of medicine under able preceptorage, and also studied veterinary surgery. He devoted his attention to the practice of this profession for fifteen years, or until the time of entering the medical college. In 1877 the Doctor came to South Dakota and located in Lake county, where he made his home and headquarters until he matriculated in the Sioux City College of Medicine, Iowa, and there completed the prescribed course. Subsequently he took a special post-graduate course in the medical department of Hamlin University, in Minnesota. After his graduation the Doctor located in Oldham, Kingsbury county, where he was engaged in practice for a few months and then came to Sioux Falls, where he has built up a good practice and where he is held in high regard in both professional and business circles. He is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities and has been active as a worker in the party ranks, having on several occasions been a delegate to state and county conventions, while he has been called upon to serve in various minor offices of public trust. He is identified with the American Medical Association and the Medical Society of Eastern South Dakota, while fraternally he is affiliated with several secret orders. Dr. Merager was united in marriage to Miss Florence E. Lowe, of Sioux Falls.

HENRY A. MULLER, engaged in the practice of law in the city of Sioux Falls as senior member of the well-known firm of Muller & Conway, is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Cassville, Grant county, Wisconsin. He secured his early educational discipline in the district schools, having continued his studies in the schools at Fort Randall and later attended for a time the State Agricultural College, at Brookings, and the academy at Scotland, Bon Homme county, while he was also a student in the University of South Dakota, at Vermillion. He came to Sioux Falls and began reading law under the preceptorship of Powers & Conway, being admitted to the bar of the state in 1892, since which time he has been engaged in practice in Sioux Falls. He entered into a professional partnership with Daniel J. Conway, and they are still associated in their labors.

Mr. Muller was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Bassett, who was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. She was graduated in the normal school at Aurora, Illinois, and prior to her marriage she had been a successful and popular teacher. She read law and was admitted to the bar of the state, since which time she has been engaged in the active work of her profession in Sioux Falls, having attained success and prestige in her profession.

FRED A. SPAFFORD, M. D., of Flandreau, is a native of the old Green Mountain state, having been born in Ludlow, Vermont. He passed his boyhood days in his native town, in whose public schools he secured his preliminary educational training, while he thereafter continued his studies for some time in Black River Academy, in Vermont. He then took a course in medicine, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly after his graduation the Doctor accepted the position of instructor in Latin in a college in North Carolina, and later he was made a member of the faculty of the Leonard Medical College. Subsequently the Doctor came to the west and located in Flandreau, South Dakota, where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and has been an active worker in its cause. He is also prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The Doctor is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife clings to the faith in which she was reared, that of the Congregational church.

Dr. Spafford was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Davis, of Boston, Massachusetts, and of this union has been born one child.

BARNEY TRAVERSE was born in Sioux City, Iowa, and was educated in the public schools. He was employed in freighting to the Black Hills and also from Yankton to Fort Pierre, experiencing many hardships and severe experiences. In 1900 he was appointed instructor of farming to the Indians, and since that time has been engaged in stock raising, being quite successful in that line. His ranch is located at Moreau, while his home is across the river from Evarts.

CORNELIUS TRYGSTAD, of Brookings, was born in Norway, and attended the national schools of his native land. At the age of twenty-one years he accompanied his parents on their immigration to America. They landed in the city of Quebec, Canada, and thence removed to Rochester, Minnesota, from whence they came to the territory of Dakota and took up their abode in what is now Brookings county. Mr. Trygstad took up the homestead claim upon which he still maintains his residence, and on his claim he erected a log house, and bent his best energies to the improvement and cultivation of his ranch. That success has attended his indefatigable efforts is clearly evidenced in the appearance of his home place today. He now has four hundred and eighty acres in the home ranch and one hundred and sixty acres in Madeira township, while in Moody county he owns two hundred acres, his entire landed estate being conservatively estimated at a valuation of forty thousand dollars.

In politics Mr. Trygstad has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party from the time of attaining the right of franchise, and he has been influential in public affairs of a local nature. He was married to Miss Julia Dastad, who likewise was born in Norway, and they have five children.

GOTTHILF DOERING, of Tripp, Hutchinson county, was born in the southern part of Russia, and was reared and educated in his native land, being seventeen years of age at the time of the family emigration to the United States. He remained on the homestead farm until the death of his father, after which he went to Edmunds county, where he continued to reside one year, thereafter securing a clerkship in a mercantile establishment at Ipswich. Soon after the founding of the village of Tripp, Mr. Doering came here and engaged in the general merchandise business until 1901, when he removed to Harvey, North Dakota, where he engaged in business until 1902, when he returned to Tripp and purchased a general merchandise business, in which he has since continued.

C. H. BARROW was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and received his educa-
after which he attended an academy, graduating
tion in the public schools and the high school.
therefrom. He went to Redwing, Minnesota, and read law, being in due time admitted to the bar. He began practice at Minneapolis, but soon afterwards located at Ipswich, South Dakota, where he has since been engaged, meeting with

distinct and gratifying success. He has been honored by election to the state legislature and has served as state's attorney several terms. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Maccabees and United Workmen.

Mr. Barrow was married to Effie L. Hawkins, and they have two children.

EPHRAIM MINER was born in Oswego, New York, and until eighteen years old remained with his parents, enjoying the meantime the best educational advantages his native city afforded. At the age noted he severed home ties and gave his attention to teaching. After teaching for three successive winter seasons in that state, he taught two terms in Illinois and Minnesota respectively, then returned home and a little later accompanied his widowed mother to Wisconsin, where he clerked for a short time in a store. From the latter place Mr. Miner went to Minnesota and engaged in merchandising, but later returned to Wisconsin and held a clerkship in a business house at Geneva Lake. Resigning his position, he and two companions drove overland to Pike's Peak and devoted his time to prospecting in Colorado. Returning to Wisconsin he entered the employ of the American Express Company and was located at St. Joseph Mission, being transferred from that place to the Chicago division, which he ran one year as messenger. At the expiration of that time he was promoted to an important and responsible office, which he held until he severed his connection with the company and came to Yankton, Dakota, where for three years he clerked for a hardware firm.

Subsequently Mr. Miner was appointed census taker of Dakota and in the discharge of his duties as such traveled over nearly the entire territory. He was elected to the state legislature, in which capacity he served two terms, and later he was returned to the same body two successive terms, serving on a number of important committees, besides taking an active part in the general deliberations and taking his proper place as one of the leading Republicans on the floor. Meantime he formed a partnership in the hardware business at Yankton, but later he disposed of his interests to his associates, and in the fall of 1876 was elected register of deeds. He later engaged in the cattle business, to which he devoted considerable attention for a number of years, and became interested in other enterprises, notably among which was the Yankton Pressed Brick Company. Later this business was discontinued and a flouring mill erected on the site of the works. This mill has since been one of the leading enterprises of Yankton and under the efficient management of Miner & Walker, present proprietors, the business has steadily grown in magnitude and importance until the demand for their brand of flour now exceeds the supply.